1. **Age Distribution:** (Population pyramid) is two back-to-back bar graphs, one showing the number of males and one showing females in a particular population in five-year age groups. This is important because you can tell from the age distribution important characteristic of a country, whether high guest worker population, they just had a war or a deadly disease and more.

2. **Demographic equation:** The formula that calculates population change. The formula finds the increase (or decrease) in a population. The formula is found by doing births minus deaths plus (or minus) net migration. This is important because it helps to determine which stage in the demographic transition model a country is in.

3. **Demographic momentum:** is the tendency for growing population to continue growing after a fertility decline because of their young age distribution. This is important because once this happens a country moves to a different stage in the demographic transition model.

4. **Demographic regions:** Cape Verde is in Stage 2 (High Growth), Chile is in Stage 3 (Moderate Growth), and Denmark is in Stage 4 (Low Growth). This is important because it shows how different parts of the world are in different stages of the demographic transition.

5. **Demographic Transition Model:** Has 5 steps. Stage 1 is low growth, Stage 2 is High Growth, Stage 3 is Moderate Growth, and Stage 4 is Low Growth and Stage 5 although not officially a stage is a possible stage that includes zero or negative population group. This is important because this is the way our country and others countries around the world are transformed from a less developed country to a more developed country.

6. **Dependency ratio:** The number of people who are too young or too old to work compared to the number of people in their productive years. This is important because this tells how many people each worker supports. For example the larger population of dependents, the greater financial burden on those who are working to support those who cannot.

7. **Doubling time:** The number of years needed to double a population, assuming a constant rate of natural increase. This is important because it can help project the country’s population increase over the years and when its population will double.

8. **Infant mortality rate:** (IMR) The annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age, compared with total live births. It is expressed as the number of deaths among infants among infants per 1000 births rather than a percentage. This is important because it tells how developed a country is, if they have a high IMR they are an LDC and if it is low they are an MDC.

9. **J-curve:** This is when the projection population show exponential growth; sometimes shape as a j-curve. This is important because if the population grows exponential our resource use will go up exponential and so will our use as well as a greater demand for food and more.

10. **Malthus, Thomas:** Was one of the first to argue that the world’s rate of population increase was far outrunning the development of food population. This is important because he brought up the point that we may be outrunning our supplies because of our exponentially growing population.

11. **Natality:** (Crude Birth Rate) This is the ratio of live births in an area to the population of that area; it is expressed as number of birth in year to every 1000 people alive in the society. This is important because it tells you the rate a country is having babies as well as how fast you can expect that population to grow.

12. **Neo-Malthusian:** theory that builds upon Malthus’ thoughts on overpopulation. Takes into count two factors that Malthus did not: population growth in LDC’s, and outstripping of resources other than food.

13. **Population densities:** the frequency with which something occurs in space is density

14. **Population distributions:** the arrangement of a feature in space is distribution. Geographers identify the three main properties as density, concentration, and pattern

15. **Population explosion:** a sudden increase or burst in the population in either a certain geographical area or worldwide

16. **Population projection:** predicts the future population of an area or the world.

17. **Population pyramid:** population displayed by age and gender on a bar graph

18. **S-curve:** traces the cyclical movement upwards and downwards in a graph. So named for its shape as the letter “s”

19. **Standard of living:** refers to the quality and quantity of goods and services available to people and the way they are distributed within a population

20. **Sustainability:** providing the best outcomes for human and natural environments both in the present and for the future

21. **Underpopulation:** it is the opposition to overpopulation and refers to a sharp drop or decrease in a region’s population

22. **Zero population growth:** when the crude birth rate equals the crude death rate and the natural increase rate approaches zero.