

**(a) Distinguish between rate of population increase, natural increase, net international migration, crude birth rate and total fertility rate.**

Rate of population increase: The growth rate of a population, calculated as the natural increase after adjusting for immigration and emigration.

Natural increase: The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a given population.

Net international migration: The excess of persons migrating into a country over those who emigrate from that country.

Crude birth rate: The number of children born alive each year per 1000 population.

Total fertility rate (TER): The number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with the prevailing age specific fertility rates.

**(b) What is the relationship between the age structure of a population and its dependency burden? Your answer should reflect on life expectancy at birth, mortality rates and dependency ratios.**

If the age structure of a population consists mostly of an economic active workforce, such as in most developed countries, the workforce can easily support its dependents such as children and pensioners.

Because developing countries mostly have a rapid population growth rate, the proportion of dependent children in the total population is greater and it becomes more difficult for the people that work to support the people that don't.

The greater the life expectancy at birth, the higher the dependency ratio will be. Also the lower the mortality rate of the old, the higher the dependency ratio will be.

**(c) Describe the extent of South Africa's situation and position regarding the world's population structure.**

The world's population is over 6 Billion. South Africa's population is around 43 Million. This is relatively a small amount if compared.

South Africa has a life expectancy rate of about 49.4%. This is one of the lowest rates in the world.