

Unit Two Vocabulary

Population Densities: the frequency with which something occurs in space

- ❖ **Arithmetic Density:** The total number of people divided by the total area.
- ❖ **Physiological Density:** The number of people per unit of arable land (land suitable for agriculture).
- ❖ **Agricultural Density:** The number of farmers per unit of farmland.

Carrying Capacity: This is the population level that can be supported, given the quantity of food, habitat, water, and other life infrastructure.

Population Distribution: The arrangement of something across the Earth's surface.

Major Population Concentrations

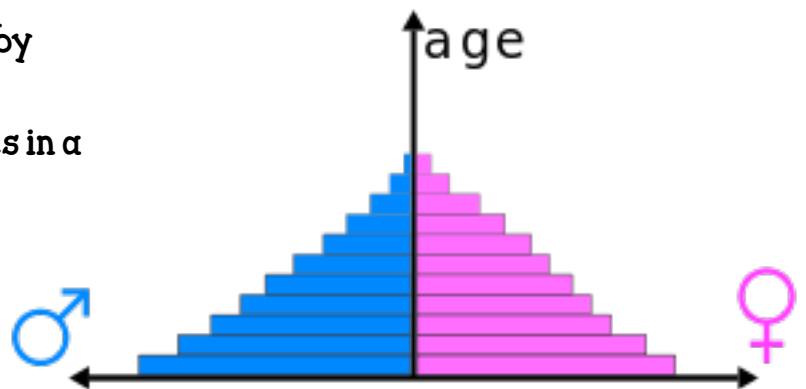
- ❖ East Asia
- ❖ South Asia
- ❖ Europe
- ❖ North America

Doubling Time: The number of years needed to double a population, assuming a constant rate of natural increase.

Population Explosion: A sudden increase or burst in the population in either a certain geographical area or worldwide.

Population Pyramid: population displayed by age and gender on a bar graph.

Cohort: Population of various age categories in a population pyramid.



Baby Boom: People born in the US between 1946 and 1964.

Generation X: People born in the US between 1965 and 1980.

Generation Y: People born between 1980 and 2001.

Crude Birth Rate (CBR): Number of live births per year per 1,000 people.

Crude Death Rate (CDR): Number of deaths per year per 1,000 people.

Rate of Natural Increase (NIR): The percentage by which a population grows in a year.

[$CBR - CDR = NIR$ (excludes migration)]

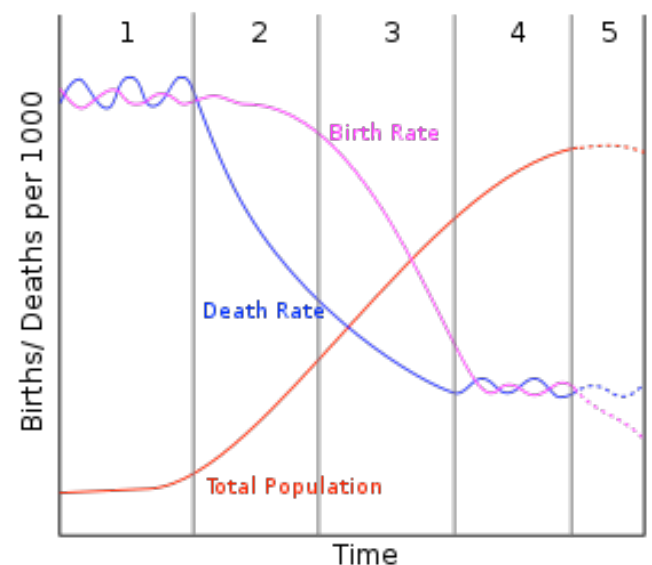
Total Fertility Rate: Average number of children born to woman during her childbearing years.

Infant Mortality Rate: The annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age, compared with total live births. [high in LDC and low in MDC]

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.

Demographic Transition Model: The 4 step model that represents where countries are on the transition from a less developed to a more developed country.

1. Low Growth/Low Stationary
2. High Growth/Early Expanding
3. Moderate Growth/Late Expanding
4. Low Growth/Low Stationary
5. Negative Growth *Not officially a stage*



Overpopulation: Relationship between the number of people on Earth, and availability of resources.

Underpopulation: Refers to a sharp drop or decrease in a region's population.

Zero Population Growth: When the crude birth rate equals the crude death rate and the natural increase rate approaches zero.

Population Theorists

- ❖ **Thomas Malthus:** Food production is linear (1, 2, 3, 4 ...) but human reproduction is geometric (1, 2, 4 ...) and we may be outrunning our supplies.
- ❖ **Boserup:** Human growth stimulates agriculture intensification (Malthus up-side down).
- ❖ **Marx:** Lack of food is due to unequal distribution and human growth is not a problem.
- ❖ **Cornucopian Theory:** Earth has an abundance of resources that can never be used up.

- ❖ Neo-Malthusian: Takes into account 2 factors that Malthus did not - population growth in LDC's and outstripping of resources other than food.

Migration

- ❖ Immigration: Into a region.
- ❖ Emigration: Out of a region.

Migration Patterns

- ❖ Intercontinental: Permanent movement from one country to a different country on the same continent.
- ❖ Interregional: Permanent movement from one region of a country to another.
- ❖ Rural-Urban: Permanent movement from suburbs and rural area to the urban city area.

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

1. Net migration amounts to a fraction of the gross migration.
2. The majority of migrants move a short distance.
3. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big cities.
4. Urban residents are less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas.
5. Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults.

Push Factors: Incentives for people to leave a place.

Pull Factors: Attractions that draw migrants to a place.

Voluntary Migration: Movement in which people relocate in response to perceived opportunity.

Forced Migration: People removed from their countries and forced to live in other countries because of war, natural disaster, and government.

Friction of Distance: Spatial interactions will tend to take place more often over shorter distances; quantity of interaction will decline with distance.

Distance Decay: The diminishing in importance and eventual disappearance of a phenomenon with increasing distance from its origin. The farther away one group is from another, the less likely the two groups are to interact.

Step Migration: Migration to a destination that occurs in stages.

Chain Migration: Migration event in which individuals follow the migratory path of preceding friends and family to an existing community.

Intervening Opportunity: The presence of a nearer opportunity that greatly diminishes the attractiveness of sites farther away.

Counter Migration: Migration back to an original area in which people had left.

Cyclic Movement: Movement that has a closed route and is repeated annually or seasonally.

Periodic Movement: Movement that involves temporary, recurrent relocation.

Refugees: People who leave their homes because they are forced out or enslaved. Most refugees -

1. move without any more tangible property than what they can carry
2. make their first steps on foot, wagon, bicycle, or boat
3. move without the official documents that accompany channeled migration
 - ❖ **Internal:** Displaced within their own country.
 - ❖ **International:** Crossed an international boundary during dislocation seeking asylum in a different country.

Population Policies

- ❖ **Expansive:** Encourage large families and raise the rate of population growth.
- ❖ **Restrictive:** Reduce the rate of natural increase [family planning].
- ❖ **Eugenic:** Favor one racial sector over others.