

AP Exam Prep – Unit 2 Population and Migration

- **Demography:** The study of population dynamics (birth rates, birth patterns, migration, and changing patterns of death, etc.)
 - **Child Mortality Rate (CMR):** Number of children between the ages of 1 and 5 who die per thousand people in the population.
 - **Mortality:** There are two useful ways to measure mortality; infant mortality rate and life expectancy. The IMR reflect a country's health care system and life expectancy measures the average number of years a baby can expect to live. This is important because you can use a countries mortality rate to determine important features about a country.
 - **Infant Mortality Rate (IMR):** Number of deaths of infants (under one year of age) compared with total live births per year.
 - **Life expectancy:** A figure indicating how long, on average, a person may be expected to live.
 - **Crude Birth Rate (CBR) or Natality:** Number of live births every year per thousand people in the population
 - **Crude Death Rate (CDR):** Number of deaths every year per thousand people in the population
 - **Sex ratio:** Number of males per hundred females in the population
 - **Replacement fertility:** Generally refers to a total fertility rate of 2.1 children per woman, which equates to the average number of children each woman is required to have for a population to replace itself in the long term, without migration.
 - **Total fertility rate (TFR):** The number of children that an average woman in a given society has over the course of her childbearing years.
 - **Doubling Time:** Time it takes for a population to double in size and numbers 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 countries population increase over the years and when its population will double.
 - **Rate of natural increase-** the percentage by which a population grows in a year. / $CBR - CDR = NIR$ Excludes migration
- **Demographic equation:** The formula finds the increase (or decrease) in a population. The formula is found by doing births minus deaths plus (or minus) net migration (compared to DTM)
- **Population (Arithmetic) Density:** Measure of a total population relative to the land size.

- **Agricultural density:** the number of farmers per unit of area of farmland. May mean a country has inefficient agriculture
 - **Physiological density:** number of persons per unit of area suitable for agriculture.
- **Population Distributions:** Descriptions of locations on Earth's surface where individuals or groups live (main properties as density, concentration, and pattern)
 - **Overpopulation-** when an area's population exceeds the capacity of the environment to support them at an acceptable standard of living vs. **Underpopulation:** it is the opposition to overpopulation and refers to a sharp drop or decrease in a region's population (does not refer to resources but to having enough people to support the local economic system)
 - **Carrying Capacity:** This is the population level that can be supported, given the quantity of food, habitat, water and other life infrastructure present.
 - **Population explosion:** The rapid acceleration of the population, in which the period of time it took to increase the population before, is exceptionally lower.
 - **Baby Boom:** 1950's to early 60's After WWII a time of peace and prosperity in which the birth rate increased substantially
 - **Generation X:** the generation after the Baby Boom (1965 - 1980)
 - **Population Composition:** How a population is structured according to age, gender (primarily) as well as race, religion, and sexuality.
 - **Age-Sex Distribution (population pyramid):** shows population displayed by age and gender on a bar graph in five-year age groups with the shape primarily determined by CBR (shows characteristic of a country - high guest worker population, they just had a war or a deadly disease, etc.)
 - **Cohort:** Population of various age categories in an age-sex population pyramids
 - **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.
 - **Restrictive Population Policies (Anti-Natalist Policy):** A government policy concerned with limiting population growth (China) vs. **Expansive**

Population Policies: Encourage large family sizes and population growth (Sweden)

- **Eugenic Population Policies:** Designed to favor one cultural sector or race in a population. (Nazi Germany)
- **Mobility:** All types of movement from one location to another location.
 - **Cyclic movement:** Types of movement that are short-term, repetitive, or circular that recur on a daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, or annual basis
 - **Circulation:** Short-term, repetitive or cyclic movements that recur on a regular basis
 - **Commuting:** To travel regularly over some distance
 - **Seasonal movement:** Someone who moves because of the weather, crops or work
 - **Periodic movement:** Motion that recurs over and over and the period of time required for each recurrence remains the same
 - **Transhumance (transmigration):** Seasonal migration of live stock between mountains and lowland pasture areas
- **Migratory Movement (Migration):** The permanent move to a new location.
- **Migration patterns:** The movement of individuals or groups from one place to another
 - **Chain Migration:** Migration of people to a specific location because relatives or members of the same nationality previously migrated there
 - **Step migration:** Migration to a distant destination that occurs in stages, for example, from farm to nearby village and then later to a town or city.
 - **Cluster migration:** a pattern of movement and settlement resulting from the collective action of distinctive social or ethnic group
 - **Forced Migration:** People removed from their countries and forced to live in other countries because of war, natural disaster, and government vs. **Voluntary Migration:** Permanent movement undertaken by choice vs. **Impelled Migration:** similar to forced migration but it differs in that migrants retain some ability to decide whether to move or not
 - **Counter-migration:** When governments send back migrants caught entering their country, or an opposite flow of emigration to a flow of immigration.
 - **Eco-migration:** Migrating for ecological or environmental reasons
 - **Global-Scale Migration:** Migration across the globe.
 - **Rural-Urban:** Permanent movement from suburbs and rural area to the urban city area.

- **Counterurbanization:** Net migration from urban to rural areas in more developed countries
 - **Internal Migration:** Permanent movement within a particular country.
 - **Interregional migration:** Permanent movement from one region of a country to another region of the same country.
 - **Intraregional migration:** Permanent movement within one region of a country
 - **Intercontinental Migration:** Permanent movement from one country to a different country on the same continent.
 - **International Migration:** Movement across country borders.
- **Malthus, Thomas:** One of the first to argue that the world's rate of population increase was far outrunning the development of food population. We may be outrunning our supplies because of our exponentially growing population.
 - **Linear growth:** arithmetic growth; increases at a constant amount per unit time (1, 2, 3, 4, ...)
 - **Exponential growth:** geometric growth; doubles each population (2, 4, 8, 16, ...)
- **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 (Recognizes that population growth in LDC's is from the transfer of medical talents from MDC's but not the wealth that would provide food and resources).
- **Emigration:** Movement out of a place vs. **Immigration:** movement into a place
 - **Net migration:** The difference between the number of immigrants (in) and the number of emigrants (out)
- **Migration stream:** The flow of migration: immigration and emigration patterns that appear when large numbers of people move from one location to another.
 - **Immigration Laws:** Laws designed in order to either restrict or allow immigration into a country.
 - **Immigration Waves:** The result of Chain Migrations building up and causing swells in migration from one origin to the same destination.
- **Refugee-** People forced to migrate from their home country and cannot return for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in social group, or political opinion.
 - **Internal Refugees:** People who move from one region in their country to another in order to avoid regional conflicts and persecution.

- **Internally displaced person:** person pushed out of their home within their own countries
- **International Refugees:** People who flee to another country for protection from persecution
- **J-curve:** This is when the population projection show exponential growth (shape as a j-curve) – population growth = increased resource use and demand for food vs. **S-curve:** traces the cyclical movement upwards and downwards in a graph based on natural increase (shape as the letter "s")
- **Ravenstein's Laws of Migration:** A set of 11 "laws" that were used to define the migration between two places (usually short distance, big-cities for long distance moves, urban residents are less migratory, families less likely than young adults to migrate)
 - **Migration selectivity:** Only people exhibiting certain characteristics in a population choosing to migrate.

Intervening obstacle:An environmental, cultural, or political feature that hinders movement vs. **Intervening opportunity:** a factor that causes a migrant to stop short of their goal because of a positive prospect (job, friends, religion, etc)

Distance Decay: When contact between two groups diminishes because of the distance between them

Gravity Model: The relative strength of a bond between two places is determined by multiplying the population of city A by the population of city B and then dividing the product by the distance between the two cities squared / Gravity Model- Predicts that the optimal location of a service is directly related to the number of people in the area and inversely related to the distance people must travel to access it.

Space-time compression: The reduction in the time it takes to diffuse something to a distant place, as a result of improved communications and transportation system.

- **Undocumented Immigrants:** People who enter a country without proper documents vs. **Guest Workers:** Labor immigrants invited to work by the government. (Northern and Western Europe)
- **Migrant Labor:** Work offered to people, in a foreign country
 - **Quotas:** A law that places maximum limits on the number of people who can immigrate to a country each year
 - **Selective Immigration:** Individuals of certain backgrounds are not allowed to enter a country. (Criminal records, poor health, questionable activities).

- **Activity space:** Space allotted for a certain industry or activity / Can apply to an area within a city or surrounding a central place vs. **Personal space:** The area around a person that they define as their domain or territory
 - **Ecumene:** The proportion of earth's surface occupied by permanent human settlement. This is important because it tells how much of the land has been built upon and how much land is left for us to build on.
- **Place utility:** an individual's existing degree of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with a place
 - **Maladaptation:** This is an adaptation that has become less helpful than harmful. This relates to human geography because it has become less and less suitable and more of a problem or hindrance in its own right, as time goes on. Which shows as the world changes so do the things surrounding it.
- **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
- **Brain Drain:** Large-scale emigration by talented people
- **Gendered space:** areas or regions designed for men or women
- **Pull Factors:** Forces and factors that would cause someone to migrate to that place vs. **Push Factors:** Forces and factors that would cause someone to move away from a place

- **Population projection:** predicts the future population of an area or the world and helps predict future problems with population such as overpopulation or under population of a certain race or ethnicity.
- **Demographic Transition model:** Model that uses population measures to help explain stages of development as well as level of development. Stage 1 is Low Growth (H&G), Stage 2 is High Growth(IR &MR), Stage 3 is Moderate Growth, and Stage 4 is Low Growth and Stage 5 is not officially a stage but it 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
 - **Demographic regions:** Regions grouped together by the stage of the demographic transition model that most countries in the region are in. Cape Verde (Africa) is in Stage 2 (High Growth), Chile (Latin America) is in Stage 3 (Moderate Growth), and Denmark (Europe) is in Stage 4 (Low Growth).
 - **Demographic momentum:** this 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.
 - **Zero-population growth:** when the crude birth rate equals the crude death rate and the natural increase rate approaches zero. / Often applied to countries in stage 4 of the demographic transition model.

- **Stationary Population Level:** The level at which a national population ceases to grow
- **Epidemiological transition model:** This is a distinctive cause of death in each stage of the demographic transition. This is important because it can explain how a country's population changes so dramatically and more.
- **Migration transition:** A change in migration pattern of a society that results from industrialization, population, and other social and economic changes that also produces the demographic transition. Basically, just as each stage of the Demographic Transition predicts population growth, the epidemiological transition predicts causes of death, the migration transition seeks to explain motives, distance, and location of human movement.