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| arithmetic population density | also called pop density, total population relative to land size |
| physiologic population density | number of people per unit of arable land |
| population distribution | arrangement of people on Earth's surface |
| megalopolis | large urban area, Boston to DC |
| census | formal count of the population |
| Thomas Malthus | believed population was growing exponentially and food linear, population would outgrow food |
| natural increase | number of births minus the number of deaths |
| total fertility rate | number of children a woman has during her child bearing years |
| old-age dependency ratio | number of people over 65 to the number of people who are working age (15-64) |
| child dependency ratio | number of children (to age 14) to the working age population (15-64) |
| doubling time | time for the population to double |
| zero population growth | population is maintained at a constant level |
| crude birth rate CDR | live births per 1000 people |
| crude death rate CBR | number of deaths per 1000 people |
| demographic transition model | shift in population, 4-5 stages |
| stage 1 transition | high CBR, high CDR, low population growth |
| stage 2 transition | high CBR, lowering CDR, high pop growth |
| stage 3 transition | lowering CBR, slightly lower CDR, pop grows |
| stage 4 transition | lowering CBR and CDR, low pop growth |
| stage 5 | declining pop Lowering CBR, CDR |
| stationary population level | population level stays consistent |
| population pyramid | represent population traits, males on the left, females on the right |
| poor population pyramid | lots of children, more triangular |
| wealthy population pyramid | lopsided vase, larger middle |
| infant mortality rate | number of children who die by year 1 per thousand births |
| child mortality rate | number of children who die between age 1-5 per thousand births |
| infectious diseases | illness from invasion of parasites |
| chronic (degenerative) diseases | illness affecting wealthier countries, maladies of longevity |
| genetic (inherited) diseases | illnesses passed through ancestry |
| endemic | disease over a small area |
| epidemic | disease spread over a region |
| pandemic | global disease |
| vectored diseases | infectious disease passed by a vector like a mosquito |
| non vectored diseases | diseases transmitted by direct contact, person to person |
| malaria | vectored infectious disease, spread in subtropics and tropics by mosquitoes |
| AIDS | causes lower life expectancy, most common in sub-Saharan Africa, damages immune system |
| expansive population policies | government programs meant to encourage citizens to have larger families |
| eugenic population policies | population policies adopted by governments that favor one sector |
| restrictive population policies | government sponsored policies to reduce population by encouraging less children |
| one-child policy | China's program to reduce population increase |
| Bracero Program | 1940s Us program designed to encourage Mexican laborers to come to the US to work |
| refugee camp | temporary settlements set up to accommodate people who flee their countries because of civil war, unrest or oppression |
| remittances | money migrants send back home, important to the home country's economy |
| reverse remittances | Remittances from foreign lands to the U.S. The struggling migrant asking back home for money. |
| emigration | person moving away from a country or area |
| immigration | act of a person moving to a new country or area |
| cyclic movement | closed loop movement, usually seasonally or annually (like nomads) |
| periodic movement | temporary recurrent movement, like college or military |
| migration | change in residents, designed to be permanent |
| nomadism | movement among a defined set of places |
| transhumance | seasonal periodic movement of pastoralists and livestock between highland and lowland pastures |
| international migration | movement across international borders |
| internal migration | movement inside of a state |
| cyclic movement examples | commuting, people who go south for the winter, nomadism |
| periodic movement examples | migrant workers, transhumance, college students, military |
| forced migration | people have no choice but to migrate |
| voluntary migration | movement based on perceived opportunity |
| human trafficking | forced migration where people must move illegally and usually pushed into illegal activities |
| laws of migration | Ravenstein, flow of migrants there is a counter flow, most people move small distances, more likely to go to cities, less likely to move if a family than young adult |
| gravity model | math prediction, the interaction of 2 places based on population and distance |
| push factors | negative factors that cause people to leave and migrate |
| pull factors | positive conditions and perceptions that cause people to come to a new area |
| distance decay | greater the distance, less likely the interaction |
| kinship links | people are more likely to go where family or friends have found success |
| step migration | migration that occurs in stages, usually rural to urban to international |
| intervening opportunity | an opportunity that greatly diminishes the attractiveness of sites further away |
| deportation | act of the government sending a migrant back to the home country |
| chain migration | migration where one moves to where a family member or friend, moves along kinship links |
| immigration waves | chain migration is built upon to create a swell of migration from an area |
| colonization | process in which an entity takes over another place and installs its own government |
| guest workers | migrant workers from other places |
| islands of development | place built up by a government or corporation to attract foreign investments, has high paying jobs and infrastructure |
| Russification | attempt to assimilate all people in Soviet territory into Russian culture |
| refugee | people who have fled their country because of political persecution and seek asylum in another country |
| internally displaced persons | people who must flee their homes and remain in their country |
| asylum | shelter and protection in one state for refugees from another |
| repatriation | refugee(s) returning to their country, usually with assistance |
| genocide | intentional and organized attempt to kill an entire group |
| immigration laws | laws and regulations of a state designed to control immigrations |
| selective immigration | process to control immigration; usually bars a group from entering |
| 1st wave of European immigration to US | 1800-1880, western and northern Europeans |
| 2nd wave of European immigration to US | 1880-1921, eastern and southern Europeans |
| Europe to America | settled, colonists, post-colonial flow |
| Iberia (Spain and Portugal) | middle and southern Americas |
| Britain | North America, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa |
| West Africa | Americas, Atlantic Slave Trade |
| India | South Africa, forced indentured |
| China | to SE Asia and the Americas |
| North America | manifest destiny, push to move westward |
| Russia | sent people east to settle central Asia (Russification) |