Population and Migration Patterns and Processes

AP Human Geography · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
population distribution /ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃn ˌdɪstrɪ'bju:ʃn/	**Population distribution** shows where people live.
population density /ˌpɒpjʊ'leɪʃn 'densɪti/	**Population density** is people per square kilometre.
population pyramids	**Population pyramids** show how many people of each age and sex live in a country.
demographic transition model /ˌdemə'græfɪk træn'sɪʃn 'mɒdl/	The **demographic transition model** shows birth and death rates falling as a country develops.
Malthusian theory	**Malthusian theory** says population will grow faster than food.
migration /maɪ'greɪʃn/	**Migration** from the countryside makes cities grow.
arithmetic density /ə'rɪθmətɪk 'densɪti/	**Arithmetic density** is the number of people per square kilometre of land.
physiological density /ˌfɪzɪə'lɒdʒɪkl 'densɪti/	**Physiological density** is people per area of farmland.
arable land	**Arable land** is land that can be used to grow crops.
agricultural density /ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl 'densɪti/	**Agricultural density** is the number of farmers per unit of farmland.
dependency ratio /dɪ'pendənsi 'reɪʃɪəʊ/	A high **dependency ratio** means many children and old people for each worker.

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sex ratio	The **sex ratio** compares the number of males with the number of females.
crude birth rate (CBR) /kru:d bɜ:θ reɪt/	The **crude birth rate (CBR)** is the number of births per 1,000 people in a year. 1,000
crude death rate (CDR) /kru:d deθ reɪt/	A **crude death rate (CDR)** of 8 means 8 people die each year for every 1,000 people. 8 1,000 8
rate of natural increase (RNI) /reɪt ɒv 'nætʃərəl 'ɪŋkri:s/	The **rate of natural increase (RNI)** is the birth rate minus the death rate.
total fertility rate (TFR) /'təʊtl fɜ:'tɪlɪti reɪt/	The **total fertility rate (TFR)** is the average number of children each woman has.
replacement level /rɪ'pleɪsmənt 'levl/	A fertility rate of about 2.1 is **replacement level**. 2.1
doubling time /'dʌblɪŋ taɪm/	The **doubling time** is how long a population takes to become twice as large.
infant mortality rate	The **infant mortality rate** counts deaths of babies under one year old per 1,000 births. 1,000
epidemiological transition /ˌepɪˌdemɪə'lɒdʒɪkl træn'sɪʃn/	In the **epidemiological transition**, deaths from infections fall and heart disease rises.
neo-Malthusians /'ni:əʊ mæl'θju:zɪənz/	**Neo-Malthusians** fear that population will grow faster than the food supply.
anti-natalist /'ænti 'neɪtəlɪst/	China's one-child policy was an **anti-natalist** policy.

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pro-natalist /prəʊ ˈneɪtəlɪst/	France pays families to have children, which is a **pro-natalist** policy.
push factors /pʊʃ ˈfæktəz/	War and lack of jobs are **push factors** that make people leave.
pull factors /pʊl ˈfæktəz/	Good schools and jobs are **pull factors** that bring people to a city.
intervening obstacles	Mountains and strict borders are **intervening obstacles** for migrants.
intervening opportunities	A migrant may stop on the way at a city with good jobs, one of the **intervening opportunities**.
forced migration /fɔːst maɪˈgreɪʃn/	War and floods can cause **forced migration**.
refugees /ˈrefjuːdʒiːz/	Many **refugees** fled the war and crossed the border.
internally displaced persons	**Internally displaced persons** have fled their homes but stay inside their own country.
voluntary migration /ˈvɒləntəri maɪˈgreɪʃn/	Moving abroad for a better job is **voluntary migration**.
chain migration	In **chain migration**, people follow family members who moved earlier.
step migration	In **step migration**, people move in stages, such as village to town to city.
guest workers	Germany invited **guest workers** from Turkey to fill jobs for a few years. Germany Turkey

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laws of migration	Ravenstein's **laws of migration** say most migrants move only a short distance.
remittances /rɪˈmɪtənsɪz/	Workers abroad send **remittances** home to their families.
brain drain /breɪn dreɪn/	When doctors leave a poor country for a rich one, the **brain drain** hurts the poor country.
ethnic enclaves /ˈeθnɪk ˈeŋkleɪvz/	Immigrants lived in **ethnic enclaves** like Chinatown. Chinatown