Changing population (core: population distribution - changing population)

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · Geography · SL · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
core /kɔː/	The **core** is the rich centre of a region.
population distribution /ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn ˌdɪstrɪˈbjuːʃn/	**Population distribution** shows where people live.
physical factor	Climate is a **physical factor** that affects where people live.
human factor	Jobs are a **human factor** that attracts people.
population density /ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn ˈdensɪti/	**Population density** is people per square kilometre.
physiological density /ˌfɪzɪəˈlɒdʒɪkl ˈdensɪti/	**Physiological density** is people per area of farmland.
megacity /ˈmegəsɪti/	A **megacity** has more than ten million people.
core region	The **core region** has the most money and jobs.
periphery /pəˈrɪfəri/	The **periphery** is the poorer area far from the core.
crude birth rate /kruːd bɜːθ reɪt/	The **crude birth rate** is the number of births per 1,000 people each year. 1,000
crude death rate /kruːd deθ reɪt/	The **crude death rate** is the number of deaths per 1,000 people each year. 1,000

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Word	Example
natural increase /ˈnætʃərəl ˈɪŋkriːs/	**Natural increase** is births minus deaths.
total fertility rate /ˈtəʊtl fɜːˈtɪlɪti reɪt/	The **total fertility rate** is the average number of children per woman.
replacement level /rɪˈpleɪsmənt ˈlevl/	A fertility rate of about 2.1 is **replacement level**. 2.1
doubling time /ˈdʌblɪŋ taɪm/	The **doubling time** is how long a population takes to become twice as large.
net migration /net maɪˈgreɪʃn/	**Net migration** is people arriving minus people leaving.
demographic transition model /ˌdeməˈgræfɪk trænˈsɪʃn ˈmɒdl/	The **demographic transition model** shows birth and death rates falling as a country develops.
population pyramid /ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn ˈpɪrəmɪd/	A **population pyramid** shows ages and sexes.
dependency ratio /dɪˈpendənsi ˈreɪʃɪəʊ/	A high **dependency ratio** means many children and old people for each worker.
demographic dividend	A **demographic dividend** comes when many people are of working age.
ageing population /ˈeɪdʒɪŋ ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/	Japan has an **ageing population**: many people are over 65. 65
youthful population	Niger has a **youthful population**: many people are under 15. 15
anti-natalist policy	China's one-child rule was an **anti-natalist policy**.

Word	Example
pro-natalist policy /prəʊ ˈneɪtəlɪst ˈpɒlɪsi/	A **pro-natalist policy** encourages people to have more children.
sex ratio at birth	The **sex ratio at birth** compares the number of boys and girls born.
migration /maɪˈgreɪʃn/	**Migration** from the countryside makes cities grow.
internal /ɪnˈtɜːnl/	Moving from a village to a city in the same country is **internal** migration.
international	Moving to another country is **international** migration.
push factor /pʊʃ ˈfæktə/	Few rural jobs are a **push factor** for migration.
pull factor	Better city schools are a **pull factor** for migration.
intervening obstacle	A mountain range is an **intervening obstacle** to migration.
refugee /ˈrefjuːdʒiː/	A **refugee** has fled war or danger.
internally displaced person /ɪnˈtɜːnəli dɪˈspleɪst ˈpɜːsn/	An **internally displaced person** has fled home but stayed in the same country.
hukou	The **hukou** system records where a Chinese person is registered to live.
remittance	He sends a **remittance** home to his family every month.

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