



AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Unit 2: Population & Migration

UNIT 2 REVIEW



the note ninja

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POPULATION VOCAB

**CBR (birth rate): Rate of born infants living
in a year in a country**

- Live births/total population * 1000

- High CBR (18-50) is usually in underdeveloped rural
countries

- Low CBR (8-17) is usually in developed, urbanized industrial
or service-based countries

**CDR (death rate or mortality rate): Rate of human
death in a year in a country**

- Deaths/total population * 1000

- High CDR (20-50) is usually in underdeveloped countries
- Low CDR is usually in developed countries

RNI: Annual rate of population growth in a country

- (CBR - CDR)/10

- Negative = shrinking population (excludes migration in or
out), usually in highly urbanized countries

**Infant mortality rate: Number of infant deaths
per 1,000 live births**

- Higher in developing countries

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POPULATION VOCAB

Maternal mortality rate: Number of maternal

deaths per 1,000 live births

- Higher in developing countries

Doubling time: Years it'll take for a country's

population to double

- $70/RNI$

- Lower usually = more developed countries

TFR: Average # of children a female will have in

her lifetime

- Lower = more developed countries

NMR (net migration rate): # of immigrations (coming

in) minus emigrants (leaving) per thousand members of

population

- $(\# \text{ of immigrants} - \# \text{ of emigrants}) / (\text{population} /$

1000)

POPULATION VOCAB

Replacement rate: A TFR of 2.1 for a population to replace itself

- Less than 2.1 = speed of population growth slows down

Pro-natalist policy: Govt. policies encouraging a higher CBR

Anti-natalist policy: Govt. policies discouraging a higher CBR

Intervening obstacle: A factor that hinders migration (negative)

Intervening opportunity: Things that cause a migrant to choose a location that differs from the original one (positive)

POPULATION DENSITY

Arithmetic (crude) density: Shows the amount of people per square unit of land

- $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{total land}}$
- Higher = clustered population,
- lower = dispersed population

Psychological density: Shows amount of people per square unit of land suitable for growing crops

- $\frac{\text{Population}}{\text{arable land}}$
- Higher = higher stress on environment + higher yields, lower = less stress on environment + lower yields

Agricultural density: Shows the amount of farmers per square unit of land suitable for growing crops

- $\frac{\text{Farmers}}{\text{arable land}}$
- Higher = heavy reliance on human labor to harvest crops, lower = less reliance on human labor to harvest crops

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL

Categorization of countries' population growth rates and economic structures!

Stage 1: Pre-agricultural societies, subsistence

- High CBR & CDR
- Life expectancy: Low
- RNI: Low-moderate
- Examples: Remote-groups

Stage 2: Agricultural based economies

(Industrial Revolution)

- High CBR, decreasing CDR
- Life expectancy: Increasing with access to more food, sanitation, etc.
- RNI: Highest
- Examples: Sub-Saharan Africa

Stage 3: Industrializing & Expanding

- Lowering CBR, low CDR
- Life expectancy: Higher with medical advances
- RNI: Lowering (still rapid growth)
- Examples: India, Mexico, Colombia

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL

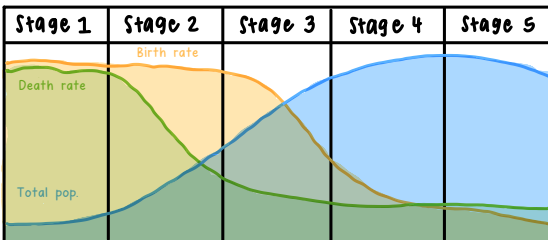
Stage 4: Service-based, post-industrial

- CBR & CDR is low
- Life expectancy: Highest
- RNI: Low-negative
- Examples: US, China

Stage 5: Negative growth

- CBR falls below CDR
- Life expectancy: Highest
- RNI: Negative
- Examples: Japan, Germany, Italy

DTM Model:



EPIDEMIOLOGICAL TRANSITION MODEL

Describes death rates at each stage of the DTM.

Stage 1: Almost anything can kill you

- Famine, infections, parasites
- High CDR

Stage 2: Receding pandemics with more medical advancement

- Rapid decrease in CDR

Stage 3: Degenerative or man-made diseases

- Cancer, diabetes, obesity
- Moderate decline in CDR

Stage 4: Delayed degenerative diseases +

sedentary lifestyles may lead to obesity

- CDR is at its lowest level

Stage 5: Potential resurgence of infectious

disease (b/c of resistance to antibiotics,

increased globalization = disease spreads quicker)

- CDR overtakes CBR

POPULATION PYRAMIDS

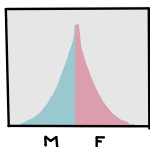
What is it?

Breakdown of a society's sex and age at a given time (**pay attention to the year)

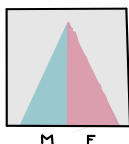
- Y-axis: age range

- X-axis: population (**note if it is percent of total pop. or # of people)

Stage 1: High fluctuating



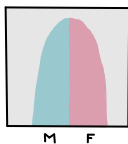
Stage 2: Rapid growth



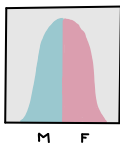
Stage 3: Moderate growth



Stage 4: Stable/Slow



Stage 5: Shrinking

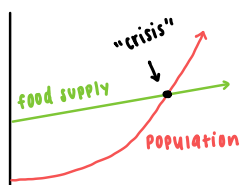


MALTHUSIAN THEORY

Malthusian theory:

- Thomas Malthus (1766-1834) was a British demographer
- Incorrectly theorized that the population will eventually expand to the point where we don't have enough food to support it
 - He was in stage 2 (Industrial Revolution) when making this theory
 - He didn't predict that the population will eventually level off (DTM MODEL!)
 - Didn't predict the increase in technological advancements would increase crop production many times over

Visual:



MIGRATION

Migration: Permanent move to a new location

Interregional (internal) migration: Migration within a country

Transnational migration: Migration to another country

Chain migration: An individual migrates and encourages others to migrate to the same place

Immigration: Migration to a place

Emigration: Migration from a place

Push factor: Things "pushing" people to emigrate (negatives)

Pull factor: Things "pulling" people to a location (positives)

Voluntary migration: Migration made by choice

Forced migration: Migration made without choice

Refugee: People forced to move to another country due to danger

Asylum: Countries granting protection to refugees