**Unit 2 Population Vocabulary Words**

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| **Key Term** | **Definition** | **Explanation/Drawing** | **Examples** |
| **Demography** | The scientific study of population characteristics |  |  |
| **Age Distribution** | the proportion of individuals of different ages within a population -you can use an age distribution to estimate survival by calculating the difference in proportion of individuals in succeeding age classes |  |  |
| **Baby Boom** | After hostilities (war) end and peace continues the birth rate often spikes for a few to may years |  |  |
| **Baby Bust** | One the boom ends, births are lower for a number of years until the boomers reach child bearing age |  |  |
| **Birth Deficit** | The slowdown in births during times of war men and women are often separated or decide to delay a family until the war ends, |  |  |
| **Carrying Capacity** | largest number of individuals of a population that a environment can support |  |  |
| **Census** | A complete enumeration of a population |  |  |
| **Demographic Momentum** | the tendency for growing population to continue growing after a fertility decline because of their young age distribution -important because once this happens a country moves to a different stage in the demographic transition model |  |  |
| **Demographic Transition Model** | The process of change in a society's population from a condition of high crude birth and death rates and low rate of natural increase to a condition of low crude birth and death rates, low rate of natural increase, and a higher total population |  |  |
| **Dependency ratio** | The number of people under the age of 15 and over age 64 compared to the number of people active in the labor force |  |  |
| **Disease Diffusion** | How disease spreads in a population. Hierarchical diffusion spreads from urban to rural areas. Contagious is spread through the density of people. |  |  |
| **Doubling Time** | Number of years needed to double a population, assuming a constant rate of natural increase |  |  |
| **Epidemiologic Transition** | The process of change in the distinctive causes of death in each state of the demographic transition |  |  |
| **Epidemiology** | The branch of medicinal science concerned with the incidence, distribution, and control of diseases that are prevalent among a population at a special time and are produced by dome special causes not generally present in the affected locality |  |  |
| **population density** | a measurement of the number of people per given unit of land |  |  |
| **arithmetic population density** | the total number of people divided by the total land area |  |  |
| **physiological population density** | The number of people supported by a unit area of arable land, which is land suitable for agriculture |  |  |
| **population distribution** | description of locations on Earth's surface where populations live |  |  |
| **overpopulation** | The Number of people in an area exceeds the capacity of the environment to support life at a decent standard of living |  |  |
| **under population** | a drop or decrease in a region's population |  |  |
| **Industrial Revolution** | A series of improvements in industrial technology that transformed the process of manufacturing goods |  |  |
| **Ecumene** | A portion of Earth's surface occupied by permanent human settlement |  |  |
| **Thomas Malthus:** | British economist of late 1700's -considered the first to predict a population crisis |  |  |
| **Neo-Malthus** | group who built on Malthus' theory and suggested that people wouldn't just starve for lack of food, but would have wars about food and other scarce resources |  |  |
| **Total Fertility Rate TFR** | The average number of children a woman will have throughout her childbearing years |  |  |
| **population**  **explosion** | the rapid growth of the world's human population during the past century, attended by ever- shorter doubling times and accelerating rates of increase |  |  |
| **rate of natural increase** | The percentage growth of a population in a year, computed as the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate |  |  |
| **crude birth rate** | The total number of live births in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society |  |  |
| **Crude death rate** | The total number of deaths in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society. |  |  |
| **demographic equation** | (NIR = CBR - CDR) |  |  |
| **J Curve** | This is when the projection population show exponential growth; sometimes shape as a j-curve. This is important because if the population grows exponential our resource use will go up exponential and so will our use as well as a greater demand for food and more. |  |  |
| **S-curve** | traces the cyclical movement upwards and downwards in a graph. So named for its shape as the letter "s" |  |  |
| **stationary population level** | the level at which a national population ceases to grow |  |  |
| **zero population growth** | A decline of the total fertility rate to the point where the natural increase rate equals zero |  |  |
| **population composition** | structure of population in terms of age, sex and other properties such as marital status and education |  |  |
| **sex ratio** | The number of males per 100 females in the population |  |  |
| **population pyramids** | A bar graph representing the distribution of population by age and sex |  |  |
| **population projection** | estimation of future population growth, by extrapolating current trends and known growth factors |  |  |
| **Pandemic** | Disease that occurs over a wide geographical area and affects a very high proportion of the population |  |  |
| **Infant mortality rate (IMR)** | Total number of deaths in a year among infants under 1 year old for every 1000 live births in a society |  |  |
| **mortality rate** | the rate at which people die |  |  |
| **Natality rate** | number of birth/ year to every 1000 people in the population |  |  |
| **child mortality rate (CMR):** | a figure that describes the number of children that die between the first and fifth years of their lives in a given population |  |  |
| **life expectancy** | The average number of years an individual can be expected to live, given current social, economic, and medical conditions. Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live |  |  |
| **sustainability** | the level of development that can be maintained without depleting resources |  |  |
| **expansive population policies** | government policies that encourage large families and raise the rate of population growth |  |  |
| **eugenic population policies** | government policies designed to favor one racial sector over others |  |  |
| **restrictive population policies** | government policies designed to reduce the rate of natural increase |  |  |
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