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#	CLUE (DEFINITION)	#	CLUE (DEFINITION)
1	The ratio of the number of farmers to the total of arable land.	26	A bar graph that represents the distribution of population by age and sex.
2	The portion of Earth's surface occupied by permanent human settlement.	27	The average number of children a woman will have throughout her childbearing years.
3	The process of change in the distinctive causes of death in each stage of the demographic transition.	28	The scientific study of population characteristics.
4	The total number of people divided by the total land area.	29	The number of people under age 15 and over age 64 compared to the number of people active in the labor force.
5	The percent-age growth of a population in a year, computed as the crude birth rates minus the crude death rates.	30	A change in the migration patterns in a society that results from industrialization, population growth, and other social economic changes.
6	A situation in which the number of people in an area exceeds the capacity of the environment to support life at a decent standard of living.	31	A person who enters a country without proper documents to do so.
7	Disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects a very high proportion of the population.	32	Permanent movement undertaken by choice.
8	The total number of live births in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society.	33	All types of movement between locations.
9	The complete enumeration of a population.	34	The difference between the level of immigration (IN) and the level of emigration (EXIT).
10	The average number of years an individual can be expected to live.	35	A factor that induces people to move to a new location.
11	Permanent movement from one region of a country to another.	36	A decline of the total fertility rate to the point where the natural increase rate equals zero.
12	A form of relocation diffusion that involves a permanent move to a new location.	37	Someone who has migrated to another country in the hope of being recognized as a refugee.
13	Permanent movement within a particular country.	38	The temporary movement of a migrant worker between home and host countries to seek employment.
14	Someone who has been forced to migrate for similar political reason as a refugee but has not migrated across an international border.	39	Net migration from urban to rural areas in more developed countries.
15	Permanent movement from one country to another.	40	Degradation of land, especially in semiarid areas, primarily because of human actions.
16	A series of improvements in industrial technology that transformed the process of manufactured goods.	41	Permanent movement, compelled by cultural or environmental factors.
17	Migration from a location.	42	A term once used for a worker who migrated to the developed countries of Europe, seeking higher-paying jobs.
18	An area subject to flooding during a given number of years.	43	Migration to a new location.
19	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 rates and death rates, low rate of natural increase, and higher total population.	44	Permanent movement from one region of a country to another.
20	A factor that induces people to move out of their present location.	45	Large-scale immigration by talented people.
21	A law that places a maximum limit on the number of people who can immigrate to a country each year.	46	Migration of people to a specific location because relatives or member of the same nationality previously migrated there.
22	The total number of deaths in a year among infants under 1 year of age for every 1,000 live births in a society.	47	An environmental or cultural feature of the landscape that hinders migration.
23	The number of people per unit area of arable land, which is land suitable for agriculture.	48	Someone who is forced to migrate from his/her home country and cannot return for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, or political opinion.
24	The number of years needed to double the population, assuming a constant rate of natural increase.	49	The total number of deaths in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society.
25	Transfer of money by workers to people in the country from which they emigrated.		

KEY TERMS**Unit 2: Population**

Agricultural density (p. 50) The ratio of the number of farmers to the total amount of arable land (land suitable for agriculture).

Arithmetic density (p. 50) The total number of people divided by the total land area.

Census (p. 46) A complete enumeration of a population.

Crude birth rate (CBR) (p. 54) The total number of live births in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society.

Crude death rate (CDR) (p. 54) The total number of deaths in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society.

Demographic transition (p. 56) 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 higher total population.

Demography (p. 55) The scientific study of population characteristics.

Dependency ratio (p. 60) The number of people under age 15 and over age 64 compared to the number of people active in the labor force.

Doubling time (p. 52) The number of years needed to double a population, assuming a constant rate of natural increase.

Ecumene (p. 49) The portion of Earth's surface occupied by permanent human settlement.

Elderly support ratio (p. 61) The number of working-age people (ages 15 to 64) divided by the number of persons 65 and older.

Epidemiologic transition (p. 64) The process of change in the distinctive causes of death in each stage of the demographic transition.

Epidemiology (p. 64) The branch of medical science concerned with the incidence, distribution, and control of diseases that are prevalent among a population at a special time and are produced by some special causes not generally present in the affected locality.

Industrial Revolution (p. 56) A series of improvements in industrial technology that transformed the process of manufacturing goods.

Infant mortality rate (IMR) (p. 61) The total number of deaths in a year among infants under 1 year of age for every 1,000 live births in a society.

Life expectancy (p. 52) 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.

Maternal mortality rate (p. 59) The annual number of female deaths per 100,000 live births from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes).

Medical revolution (p. 56) Medical technology invented in Europe and North America that has diffused to the poorer countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa. Improved medical practices have eliminated many of the traditional causes of death in poorer countries and enabled more people to live longer and healthier lives.

Natural increase rate (NIR) (p. 52) The percentage growth of a population in a year, computed as the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate.

Overpopulation (p. 46) A situation in which the number of people in an area exceeds the capacity of the environment to support life at a decent standard of living.

Pandemic (p. 64) Disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects a very high proportion of the population.

Physiological density (p. 50) The number of people per unit area of arable land, which is land suitable for agriculture.

Population pyramid (p. 60) A bar graph that represents the distribution of population by age and sex.

Sex ratio (p. 58) The number of males per 100 females in the population.

Total fertility rate (TFR) (p. 55) The average number of children a woman will have throughout her childbearing years.

Zero population growth (ZPG) (p. 57) A decline of the total fertility rate to the point where the natural increase rate equals zero.

KEY TERMS**Unit 2: Migration**

Asylum seeker (p. 92) Someone who has migrated to another country in the hope of being recognized as a refugee.

Brain drain (p. 103) Large-scale emigration by talented people.

Chain migration (p. 103) Migration of people to a specific location because relatives or members of the same nationality previously migrated there.

Circular migration (p. 106) The temporary movement of a migrant worker between home and host countries to seek employment.

Circulation (p. 78) Short-term, repetitive, or cyclical movements that recur on a regular basis.

Counterurbanization (p. 90) Net migration from urban to rural areas in more developed countries.

Desertification (p. 94) Degradation of land, especially in semiarid areas, primarily because of human actions such as excessive crop planting, animal grazing, and tree cutting. Also known as semiarid land degradation.

Emigration (p. 78) Migration from a location.

Floodplain (p. 94) An area subject to flooding during a given number of years, according to historical trends.

Forced migration (p. 82) Permanent movement, compelled by cultural or environmental factors.

Guest worker (p. 106) A term once used for a worker who migrated to the developed countries of Northern and Western Europe, usually from Southern and Eastern Europe or from North Africa, in search of a higher-paying job.

Immigration (p. 78) Migration to a new location.

Internal migration (p. 82) Permanent movement within a particular country.

Internally displaced person (IDP) (p. 92) Someone who has been forced to migrate for similar political reasons as a refugee but has not migrated across an international border.

International migration (p. 82) Permanent movement from one country to another.

Interregional migration (p. 82) Permanent movement from one region of a country to another.

Intervening obstacle (p. 94) An environmental or cultural feature of the landscape that hinders migration.

Intraregional migration (p. 82) Permanent movement within one region of a country.

Migration (p. 78) A form of relocation diffusion that involves a permanent move to a new location.

Migration transition (p. 81) A change in the migration pattern in a society that results from industrialization, population growth, and other social and economic changes that also produces the demographic transition.

Mobility (p. 78) All types of movements between locations.

Net migration (p. 78) The difference between the level of immigration and the level of emigration.

Pull factor (p. 92) A factor that induces people to move to a new location.

Push factor (p. 92) A factor that induces people to move out of their present location.

Quota (p. 102) In reference to migration, a law that places a maximum limit on the number of people who can immigrate to a country each year.

Refugee (p. 92) Someone who is forced to migrate from his or her home country and cannot return for fear of persecution because of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion.

Remittance (p. 97) Transfer of money by workers to people in the country from which they emigrated.

Unauthorized immigrant (p. 100) A person who enters a country without proper documents to do so.

Voluntary migration (p. 82) Permanent movement undertaken by choice.