



## Population and Migration

### Key Demographic Measures

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Crude Birth Rate (CBR)</b>      | Number of live births per 1,000 people in a year.<br>$\text{CBR} = (\text{Number of Births} / \text{Total Population}) * 1000$ |
| <b>Crude Death Rate (CDR)</b>      | Number of deaths per 1,000 people in a year.<br>$\text{CDR} = (\text{Number of Deaths} / \text{Total Population}) * 1000$      |
| <b>Natural Increase Rate (NIR)</b> | Percentage by which a population grows in a year (excluding migration).<br>$\text{NIR} = (\text{CBR} - \text{CDR}) / 10$       |
| <b>Total Fertility Rate (TFR)</b>  | Average number of children a woman will have during her childbearing years (ages 15-49).                                       |
| <b>Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)</b> | Number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1,000 live births.  |
| <b>Life Expectancy</b>             | Average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live at current mortality levels.                                       |

### Migration Theories and Models

#### Ravenstein's Laws of Migration:

- Most migrants move only a short distance.
- There is a process of absorption, whereby people immediately surrounding a rapidly growing town move into it and the gaps they leave are filled by migrants from more distant areas.
- There is a process of dispersion, the inverse of absorption.
- Each main current of migration produces a compensating counter-current.
- Long-distance migrants go to one of the great centers of commerce and industry.

#### Gravity Model:

Migration is directly proportional to the population sizes and inversely proportional to the distance between them.

$$\text{Migration} = (\text{Population1} * \text{Population2}) / \text{Distance}^2$$

#### Push and Pull Factors:

Factors that induce people to leave (push) or attract them to a new location (pull).

- **Push:** Economic hardship, political instability, environmental disasters.
- **Pull:** Job opportunities, political freedom, better living conditions.

## Culture

### Elements of Culture

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| <b>Language</b>   | A system of communication through speech, a collection of sounds understood by a group of people to have the same meaning.                   |
| <b>Religion</b>   | A set of beliefs concerning the cause, nature, and purpose of the universe, often involving devotional and ritual observances.               |
| <b>Ethnicity</b>  | Identification with a group of people who share distinct physical and mental traits as a product of common heredity and cultural traditions. |
| <b>Customs</b>    | The body of established practices associated with a particular cultural group.   |
| <b>Traditions</b> | The transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation.  |

### Cultural Diffusion

#### Types of Diffusion:

- **Relocation Diffusion:** Spread of an idea through physical movement of people from one place to another.
- **Expansion Diffusion:** Spread of an idea from one place to another in a snowballing process.
  - **Hierarchical Diffusion:** Spread of an idea from persons or nodes of authority or power to other persons or places.
  - **Contagious Diffusion:** Widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population.
  - **Stimulus Diffusion:** Spread of an underlying principle, even though a characteristic itself apparently fails to diffuse.

### Language Families

#### Major Language Families:

- **Indo-European:** Most widely spoken family, includes English, Spanish, Hindi
- **Sino-Tibetan:** Includes Mandarin Chinese
- **Afro-Asiatic:** Includes Arabic, Hebrew
- **Niger-Congo:** Dominant in Sub-Saharan Africa

## Political Geography

### State Morphology

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Compact State</b>    | The distance from the center to any boundary does not vary significantly. Ideally shaped like a circle with the capital in the center. |
| <b>Elongated State</b>  | A state with a long, narrow shape.   |
| <b>Prorupted State</b>  | An otherwise compact state with a large projecting extension.  |
| <b>Perforated State</b> | A state that completely surrounds another one.   |
| <b>Fragmented State</b> | A state that includes several discontinuous pieces of territory.   |

## Economic Development

### Measures of Development

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>  | The total value of goods produced and services provided in a country during one year.  |
| <b>Gross National Income (GNI)</b>   | The value of the output of goods and services produced in a country in a year, including money that leaves and enters the country.                           |
| <b>Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)</b> | An adjustment made to the GNI to account for differences among countries in the cost of goods.   |
| <b>Human Development Index (HDI)</b> | Indicator constructed by the UN to measure the level of development for a country through a combination of income, literacy, education, and life expectancy. |

### Electoral Geography

#### Gerrymandering:

Redrawing legislative boundaries to benefit the party in power.

- **Wasted Vote:** Spreads the opposition supporters across many districts but in the minority.
- **Excess Vote:** Concentrates opposition supporters into a few districts.

### Rostow's Stages of Economic Growth

1. **Traditional Society:** Characterized by subsistence agriculture, resistance to change.
2. **Preconditions for Take-off:** Progressive leadership, greater flexibility, openness to innovation.
3. **Take-off:** Rapid growth in limited activities.
4. **Drive to Maturity:** Modern technology diffuses to a wide variety of industries.
5. **Age of Mass Consumption:** Shift from heavy industry to consumer goods.