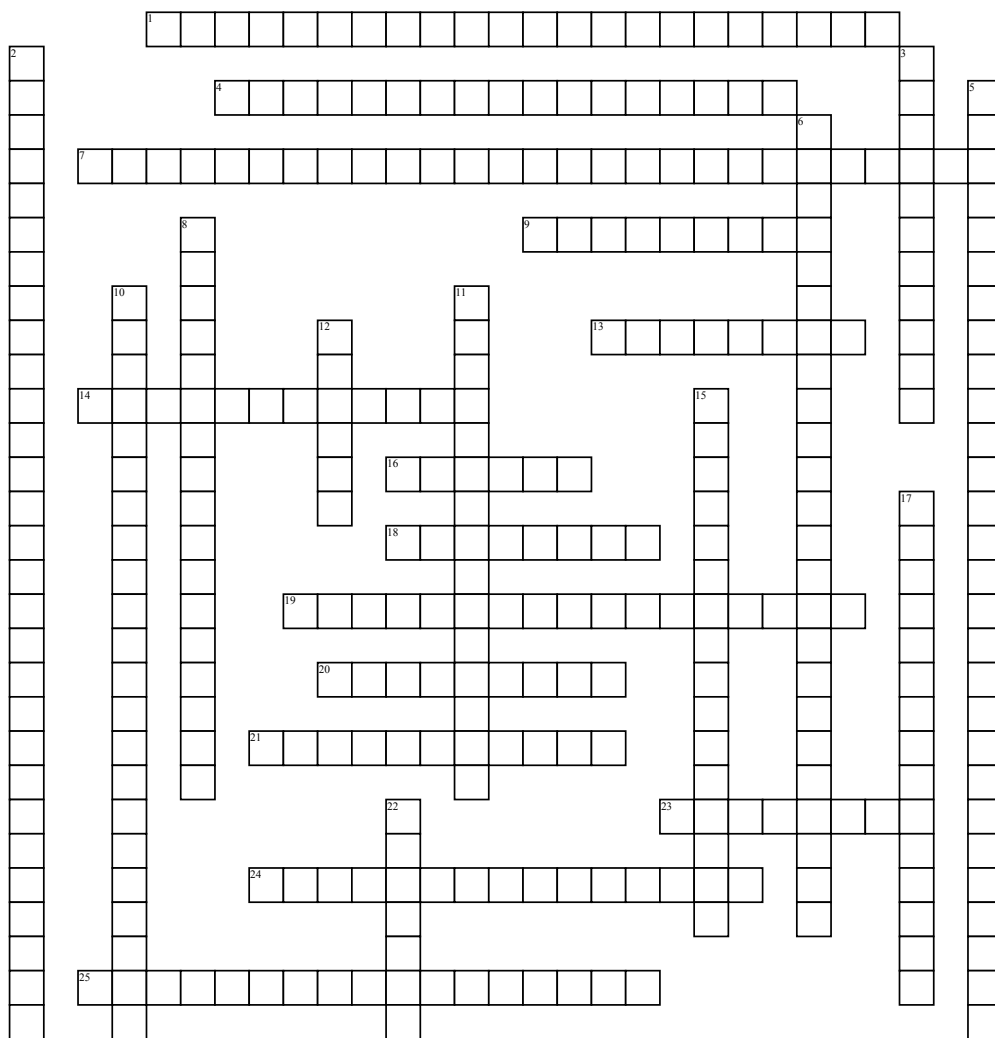


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Population and Migration Patterns and Processes



Across

1. the length of time for a population to double in size
4. characterized by a rectangular shape
7. measure of the number of people within a given area divided by the total land area
9. more laws, cities greater power/influence
13. more jobs, higher tax base, increase in poverty
14. culture, economics, history, politics
16. more education, more health care, greater diversity (language/culture), more crime
18. religion/morality, ethnicity, values/attitudes, gender empowerment
19. measure of total population relative to land size

20. government policies, gender empowerment, conflicts/war

21. distinguished by a wide base

23. MDC/LDC, education level, employment opportunity, nutrition, health care, gender empowerment

24. significant gaps in the pyramid, usually as a result of war, strict population policies, or other drastic events

25. the number of people within a given area

Down

2. measure of the number of farmers per arable land

3. deforestation, less space/room, pollution, natural resource depletion

5. measure of the number of people per arable (farmable) land

6. the base is smaller than previous cohorts

8. provides a visual representation of a population in terms of age and sex as well as a good indication of the dependency ratio within a country and is used to assess population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods/services

10. the pattern of people scattered over an area

11. climate, landforms, water bodies

12. gender empowerment, attitudes about family planning, contraception, marrying age and family size

15. the number of people an area can sustain without critically straining its resources

17. birth rate minus death rate

22. the habitable parts of the world

Word Bank

declining/negative growth
environment
population pyramid
carrying capacity
arithmetic population density
political
population distribution

social
rapid growth
political
physiologic population density
economic
human factors

population density
stable/slow growth
disrupted growth
agricultural population density
economic
social

ecumene
population density
cultural
physical factors
natural increase
population doubling time