**birth rate** – the number of births per thousand people in a country in a year.

**death rate** – the number of deaths per thousand people in a country in a year.

**Total fertility rate** – the total number of children likely to be born to a woman over the course of her childbearing years.

**Demographic transition model –**  A 5-stage model that explains the process of change in a society’s population from a condition of high birth and high death rates and to low birth and death rates.

**Population density –** The total number of people divided by total land area.

**Life expectancy –** The average number of years an individual can be expected to live, given current social economic, and medical conditions.

**Population pyramid-** A bar graph that represents the distribution of population by age groups.

**pro-natal policy** – a government policy that encourages citizens to have children.

**anti-natal policy** – a government policy that encourages citizens not to have children.

**family planning** – the practice of controlling the number a children in a family, usually through contraception.

**Net migration rate-** The difference between the level of immigration and the level of emigration.

**citizen** – a legally recognized subject of a state.

**naturalization** – the process a person goes through to become a citizen in a country in which they were not born.

**resident** – a person who lives somewhere permanently who may or may not have citizenship benefits.

**immigrate** – to move to a new location.

**emigrate** – to migrate from a location.

**refugee** – a person who has been forced to leave their country due to war, natural disaster, or persecution because of their race, nationality, religion, nationality, or political opinion.

**Asylum**  – Someone who has migrated to another country in the hope of being recognized as a refugee.

**internally displaced person** – a person who has been forced to flee due to violence or natural disaster, but has remained in their home country.

**push factor** –something that makes people want to leave a place or escape from a situation.

**pull factor** – something that attracts people to move to a particular place.

**Guest worker**- A person who moves to work in a higher-paying job, often due to seasonal or temporary need.