

Glossary

1. **Cross Migration**

Migration of human is the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi-permanent residence, usually across a political boundary.

2. **Demographic transition**

Demographic transition refers to the transition from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as a country develops from a pre-industrial to an industrialized economic system.

3. **Population Growth**

Population growth is the change in a population over time, and can be quantified as the change in the number of individuals of any species in a population using "per unit time" for measurement.

4. **Advanced Economy**

A term used by the International Monetary Fund to describe developed countries. While there is no established numerical convention to determine whether an economy is advanced or not, advanced economies have a high level of gross domestic product per capita, as well as a very significant degree of industrialization

5. **Population Growth Rate**

In demography, population growth is used informally for the more specific term population growth rate (see below), and is often used to refer specifically to the growth of the human population of the world.

6. **Immigration**

Immigration is people or animals moving and settling in a country or region to which they are not native.

7. **Emigration**

Emigration is the act of permanently leaving one's country or region to settle in another. It is the same as immigration but from the perspective of the country of origin.

8. **Malthusian Growth Model**

The Malthusian growth model, sometimes called the simple exponential growth model, is essentially exponential growth based on a constant rate of compound interest.

9. **Logistic Model**

Logistic model was developed by Belgian mathematician Pierre Verhulst (1838) who suggested that the rate of population increase may be limited, i.e., it may depend on population density:.

10. **Pronatalist**

The policy or practice of encouraging the bearing of children, especially government support of a higher birth rate.

11. **Antinatalist**

Anti-natalist government policies may be instrumental in lowering birth rate; anti-natalism is a philosophical position that assigns a negative value to birth, standing in opposition to natalism.

12. **Net Migration Rate**

Net migration rate is the difference of immigrants and emigrants of an area in a period of time, divided (usually) per 1,000 inhabitants (considered on midterm population). A positive value represents more people entering the country than leaving it, while a negative value mean more people leaving than entering it.

13. **Arithmetic Mean**

In mathematics and statistics, the arithmetic mean, or simply the mean or average when the context is clear, is the central tendency of a collection of numbers taken as the sum of the numbers divided by the size of the collection.

14. **Subsection**

It is one of several parts or pieces that fit with others to constitute a whole object; section of a section.

15. **Age Group**

Categorization of the population of communities or countries by age groups, allowing demographers to make projections of the growth or decline of the particular population.