GEOG 245: Geodemographics

Autumn 2016

Midterm Review Sheet

**Exam Date: Tuesday, November 1st in class (Miller 301, 11:30am-1:20pm)**

The midterm will be composed of a combination of multiple choice, matching, and short answer questions. The midterm is worth 20% of your class grade. You do **NOT** need a scantron form or blue book.

Questions on the exam may be drawn from any course materials (class, assignments, readings), though will most heavily stress the stuff that was most heavily stressed in class. The following review sheet lists the most important themes and concepts we have covered in class. It is not a comprehensive review sheet (aka, just because it is not on this sheet doesn’t mean that it cannot be on the exam) but, if you fully understand the information on this sheet you should do very well on the exam.

**Main Ideas Intertwined Throughout the Course**

1. The make-up of the US population and what factors influence the geography and composition of that population
2. Where demographic information comes from and how it is used to influence policy, voting, housing, and other parts of society
3. Demographic techniques and principles and when and how to apply them

**Main Themes and Concepts**

* Week 1: Intro to Geodemographics
  + What is geodemographics?
  + How do we measure population?
  + The history of world population
  + The Demographic Transition
* Week 2: Population Distribution and Composition
  + What is a population pyramid and how does it work?
    - What can it tell us about a population?
  + Ecological fallacy
* Week 2: Population Data
  + Primary vs. Secondary Data
  + Where does population data come from?
  + The US Census
    - Why do we have it, what does it ask, and how does it change over time?
    - What are the shortcomings of the census and other population data? (aka. Who doesn’t get counted and why?)
* Week 3: Fertility, Mortality and a brief intro to Immigration
  + What effects fertility?
  + How do we measure fertility and why?
  + Cohort and period measures
  + How do we measure mortality and why?
  + What is migration
    - Net migration
    - Push and pull factors
    - Periods of US immigration
* Week 4: Race, Ethnicity, and Diversity
  + What is race?
  + Distinction between race and ethnicity?
  + Racism and discrimination
    - Individual v. Institutional
    - Privilege
  + How does race effect life in the United States?
  + Is race still relevant today? Why?
* Week 4: Segregation in the United States
  + What is segregation?
    - De Jure v. De Facto segregation
  + History of Segregation in the US
    - Jim Crow laws
  + Segregation in Seattle
* Week 5: Cohorts, Aging & the Baby Boom
  + What is a cohort?
    - What is a cohort analysis?
  + Demographics of the aging world
    - How do we measure aging?
    - Geography of aging
  + Dependency ratio
    - Baby Boom
      * What effect is the baby boom having on today’s dependency ratio?
  + Feminization of old age
* Week 5: Morbidity, Population Health & HIV/AIDS
  + What is morbidity?
    - How do we measure it?
    - Why do demographers care about morbidity?
  + What effect does HIV/AIDS have on the population?

**Sample Questions**

Multiple Choice

1. The US population is currently roughly
   1. 32.5 million people
   2. 65 million people
   3. 325 million people
   4. 650 million people
2. Which of the following is not one of the three most important concerns of demographers?
   1. Mortality
   2. Fertility
   3. Migration
   4. Population
3. World Population over time has
   1. Increased at a steady rate
   2. Decreased at a steady rate
   3. Increased exponentially
   4. Decreased exponentially

Matching

1. Graphic depicting the age-sex A. Replacement (Reproductive) Rate

structure of a population

1. The relationship between population B. Population Pyramid

size and physical space

1. The number of children the average C. Population Density

woman would have to give birth to

to maintain the population

Short Answer

1. Draw a simple diagram illustrating the demographic transition model [2 pts.]. Be sure to label the lines you include in your diagram. In a couple sentences, explain the demographic transition model and what it can tell us about a population [3 pts.].
2. What is a population pyramid and what does it measure [2 pts.]? List three aspects of a population pyramid and what they can tell us about a population [3 pts.].