# Syllabus Checklist:

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<th>Sub Unit</th>
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| 1. Population Change | - Explain population trends in births, natural increase in mortality, fertility and life expectancy in contrasting areas of the world.  
- Analyse Population Pyramids  
- Explain population momentum and its impact on population projections. |        |
| 2. Responses to High and Low Fertility | - Explain dependency and ageing ratios.  
- Examine the impact of youthful and ageing populations.  
- Evaluate examples of pro-natalist and anti-natalist policies. |        |
| 3. Movement Responses-Migration | - Discuss the causes of migrations, both forced and voluntary.  
- Evaluate internal and international migrations in terms of their geographic impacts at their origins and destinations. |        |
1.1: Population Change (1)

World Population Growth
- The World's Population is growing exponentially, which means that the population is growing at an accelerating rate over time.
- In November 2011, the Population of the world became 7 Billion.
- Generally speaking, most of the world's population growth is currently occurring in LEDC's, whereas the population in MEDC's has peaked and is beginning to decrease.
- Malthus argued that Exponential growth will at some point overtake the food production, which is increasing at an arithmetic rate. He said that when this happens, the world will be subject to catastrophic repercussions, such as famine, disease and war.
- There are two main things, which affect the population size; The Birth Rate and The Death Rate.

Fertility:
- Age specific birth rate: The number of births per 1000 of population for a specific age group e.g. 20 to 25 year olds.
- General fertility rate: The number of births per 1000 women of childbearing age (15-49 years)
- Total fertility rate: The number of babies a woman is expected to have in her lifetime. The total fertility rate normally falls as a country develops.
- Reproductive age range (or child bearing age): Biologically any women between puberty and menopause can have a child. However, it usually means anyone between the ages of 15 and 49.
- Replacement rate: The total fertility rate needed for a country to replace and maintain its population. The replacement rate is about 2.1.

Mortality:
- Infant mortality rate (IMR): The number of deaths of infants under 1 year old per 1000 live births per year.
- Child mortality rate: The number of deaths of children under 5 years old per 1000 children. Please not that if a baby is aborted, a female miscarries or baby is stillborn, then they are not included in the statistics above.
- Age specific death rate: The number of deaths per 1000 of population per year of a specific age group e.g. 50 to 55 year olds.
- Life expectancy: The average age someone is expected to live when they are born. Japan has the highest life expectancy in the world.

Some Key Definitions:
- Crude birth rates (CBR): The number of births per 1,000 of population within a country.
- Crude death rates (CDR): The number of death per 1,000 of population within a country.
- Population distribution: The way the population is spread out. Population may be distributed evenly (in a regular pattern) or unevenly. Virtually all populations are distributed unevenly because of human and physical factors e.g. availability of water and/or jobs. 
- Population density: The number of people living per km2. Countries like Singapore and Hong Kong have very high population densities, while countries like Russia, Canada and Australia have quite low population densities.
1.1: Population Change (2)

Explanation of Some Factors Affecting Death Rates and Life Expectancy:

**Age:** The very young and the very old are most vulnerable to disease, malnourishment and natural disasters and therefore more likely to have a higher incidence of dying.

**Sex:** In nearly every country women live longer than men (usually 5-10 years longer). This is not fully understood, but it is believed to be a combination of biological and lifestyle reasons. Women tend to suffer cardiovascular disease later in life and men tend to cause more damage to themselves through drinking and smoking.

**Residence:** The location/country that you are born play a massive role in your life expectancy. If you are born into a developed, literate and peaceful country e.g. Japan your life expectancy is going to be high. However, if you are born into a poor, drought and famine ridden country that is at war e.g. Somalia then your life expectancy is going to be low.

**Occupation:** Some jobs are more physically or mentally demanding than others and can therefore affect peoples health. A job that keeps people active may prolong health, but if it is active and dangerous like mining, it might shorten life. Some jobs like teaching are said to be stressful and may reduce life expectancy.

**Nourishment:** If you have a shortage of food (under nourished) you are more vulnerable to disease. If whole countries suffer from famine a country's death rate may dramatically increase - again it will normally be the old and young affected first. Under nourishment is not the only problem, malnourishment can also increase death rates. This is when people are eating a bad diet that may contain too much salt and/or fat.

**Literacy:** Your ability to read and write can have a massive influence on your health and life expectancy. Not only does it give you better job prospects, but also allows you to know how to care for yourself i.e. what to eat and what to do if you are ill.

Population Pyramids: Population pyramids show the structure of a population in terms of sex and age. By analysing population pyramids you can see trends in birth rates, death rates and life expectancy.

**Doubling Time**

\[
\text{Doubling Time} = \frac{70}{r}
\]

**Population momentum:** The continued growth of a population after fertility rate is equal or actually below the replacement rate. This happens if there is a large concentration of people in the reproductive age range.

Countries with a Population momentum (Growth in spite of a fertility rate under 2.1):
- Canada, Brazil, Turkey, Algeria, Tunisia, China, South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, Iran

**Population projections:** A prediction of future population changes based on current trends of mortality, fertility and migration. The UN make population projections for a number of reasons, including:
- To be able to better allocate and distribute resources
- To be able to target family planning and medical care more effectively
- To be to predict population crises e.g. famine, refugee problems
- To advise government and NGOs (Non-governmental organisations (Charities))
A country’s population can be divided into three groups, old dependents, young dependents and economically active.

- **Old dependents**: Anyone over the age of 65. These people are normally retired.
- **Young dependents**: Anyone under the age of 16. These people are normally being cared for at home or at school.
- **Economically active**: People between the ages of 16 and 65. These people are normally working and pay taxes.

Obviously there are always exceptions. Some people stay in education until they are 21 or older, some people work until they die and some people are unemployed. However, when we are looking at overall populations, we have to go with the norm.

**Ageing population**: A rise in the median age of the population usually associated with an increase in the proportion of old dependents.

**Ageing ratio**: The proportion of people over the age of 65 compared to the total population.

**Dependency Ratio**: This is the ratio between dependents (old and young) and economically active. The dependency ratio is calculated using the following formula.

\[
\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Dependent population}}{\text{Population of working age}} \times 100
\]

A country’s dependency ratio may increase for a number of reasons including:

- Increasing life expectancy
- Falling death rates
- Rising birth rates
- Immigration of dependents
- Emigration of economically active

**Pros and Cons of Elderly workers**:

**Pros**

- Workers will have a lot of experience of the workplace (wide skill base)
- Elderly workers will not take maternity or paternity leave
- Elderly workers are often more loyal and seen as been more reliable
- Elderly workers may be more willing to work part-time or flexi-time so companies can alter staff to meet demand.

**Cons**

- It might be necessary to retrain some staff in new skills e.g. ICT
- Elderly workers are more likely to get sick - pay more for health insurance.
- Elderly workers are harder to invest in, because they could retire at any time.
- Elderly people might be unable to work in many manual (physical) jobs.
1.2: Responses to High and low Fertility (2)

Case Study: The UK’s Ageing Population
In 2005, 16% of the UK’s populations were over 65. This is expected to rise to 25% by 2041.

Reasons for the UK’s Ageing Population:
1. Increasing life expectancy- between 1980 and 2006, life expectancy in the UK rose 2.8 years for women and 4 years for men. It is currently 81.3 for women and 76.9 for men. As people live longer, the number of older people increases.
2. Baby Booms- Lots of babies were born in the 1940’s and 60’s. These large generations are starting to retire, increasing the number of elderly in the UK.
3. Falling Birth Rate- there are fewer young people, so the proportion of older people is greater.

The UK's Ageing population has many negative impacts:
1. Pressure on the pension system- there aren’t enough people of working-age to pay for an adequate pension for the retired population. State pensions are paid for by the working population through taxes.
2. Many elderly people living in poverty- the state pension isn’t very large, and many people don’t have other savings. This is because the working population isn’t large enough to provide a better pension.
3. Pressure on the health service- older people often need more medical care than younger people. For Example, the average stay in hospital in 2005 for people over 75 was 13 nights, whereas the UK population as a whole had an average of 8 nights.

Youthful Populations:
Definition: A fall in the median age of the population usually associated with an increase in the proportion of young dependents.

Causes of Youthful Populations:
High birth rates caused by:
• lack of family planning
• No education about contraception
• High infant mortality
• Primary based economy
• No care for old dependents from government
• Immigration of young dependents
• Tradition and status of large families (prestige)

Negative Impacts of Youthful Populations might include:
• Cost of childcare and education
• Increased dependency ratio
• Increased cost of child benefits paid by the government
• Shortage of workers (in the short-term)
• Cost of healthcare (midwives, health visitors, etc.)

Positive Impacts of Youthful Populations might include:
• Lower death rates so less money spent on care homes/hospitals
• Educated and IT literate population (many elderly people are unfamiliar with new technology)
• Abundance of future workers Strong military in the future
• Large future market (young people are often interested in consumer goods

Case Study: Uganda’s Youthful Population
In 2007, 50% of the population was under 15 and only 3% were over 65. The population is becoming even more youthful.

Reasons for Uganda’s Youthful Population:
1. High birth and fertility rates- every year there are 48 babies born for every 1000 people, and women have an average of 7 children during their reproductive years.
2. Low Life Expectancy of around 52 years- there are very few older people, which means the proportion of the population made up of young people is very high.

Uganda’s Youthful population has many negative impacts:
1. Overpopulation- The population currently stands at around 30 million, but by 2025 it is thought that it will grow to about 56 million. This leads to consequent problems:
2. Pressure on the health service- around 6000 women already die each year in childbirth. When the youthful population reaches the reproductive age, the pressure on the health service will be even greater, potentially leading to more deaths. The health system is also stretched because of AIDS. It is passed on from mother to child and through unprotected sex, which means that AIDS may spread further when the youthful population start to have children, putting even more strain on the health system.
3. Unemployment could get much worse- In 2003, unemployment in Uganda was 3.2%. However, 50% of the population are under 15 and so weren’t accounted for in those figures. When the large youth population reaches working age there won’t be enough jobs for them all, which means that unemployment will rise further, causing poverty to increase.
1.2: Responses to High and Low Fertility (3)

Case Study: Singapore’s Pro-natalist Policy

**Background Information:**
- Singapore has one of the lowest total fertility rates in the world, standing at 1.1, which is well below the replacement rate of 2.1.
- Already 36% of the Singapore population is made up of foreign nationals and in some sectors like industry, 80% of the workers are foreign.

**Key features of the Policy:**
1. It has increased maternity leave by 50% to 12 weeks and it will cover the cost of maternity leave for the first four babies. This incentive means that parents do not have to worry about the security of their work if they decide to have children.
2. The Singapore government is also increasing child benefits paid to families. For example, the government will pay money into a special bank account of up to nearly $1000 for six years. By doing this, families do not need to worry about the costs of having children and can instead focus upon the benefits of family life.
3. The Singapore government has also sponsored dating organizations to encourage people to get married earlier and start having children.

**Successes of the Policy:**
- Singapore’s population is projected to rise to 5.4 million by 2025.
- Increased immigration levels due to increased talent levels.
- Increase in fertility was short-lived, and fertility and births continued the Proportion of permanent citizens increased from 74% to 82% from 2000 to 2009.
- A slight rise in Total Fertility Rate to around 1.8–1.9 was experienced in the initial years following the new policy.

**Failures of the Policy:**
- Purely monetary policies are unlikely to work given as the main factor is changing social mindsets.
- Increase in fertility was short-lived, and fertility and births continued the general downward trend, despite additional incentives in 2001 and 2004.
- Some companies are not entirely accepting since small workforce means missing employee which are important.
- Government attempts to change these mindsets are seen as overly controlling and decision limiting, making them seem artificial and worsening the situation.

Case Study: China’s Anti-natalist Policy

**Background Information:**
- China currently has the largest population in the world, standing at about 1.3 billion.
- China is the third largest country in the world, but only about 10% of its area is good for arable farming.

**Key features of the Policy:**
- In 1980, the “One Child Policy” was introduced.
- This policy provided rewards and benefits to couples that agreed to have only one child.
- The policy is mainly focused on urban areas as this is where the greatest proportion of the young are resident.
- Additional healthcare subsidies were granted to one-child families, as well as priority healthcare, priority in housing allocation, priority in educational provision and extra food rations.
- The policy was strictly enforced and there were punishments for people who did not follow the policy including fines, loss of jobs, removal of education and health rights for children and for women caught to be pregnant with a second child forced abortion and sterilization.
- At the same time as punishing offenders the government was also promoting the use of contraception and encouraging people to get married later.
- There are also some exceptions to the rule, families in rural areas were often allowed two children where people were needed to work on the land and ethnic groups were also allowed two children.

**Successes of the Policy:**
- The total fertility rate has dropped from nearly 6 to about 1.7.
- Population growth rate has fallen from a peak of 2.61% in the late 1960's to about 0.65% in 2012.
- Up to 250 million births have been prevented since 1979.
- The availability of contraception has increased. This means that the birth rate will continue to decrease.

**Failures of the Policy:**
- There have been criticisms about human rights, not only over freedom of choice, but forced abortions and sterilizations.
- Female infanticide has taken place, where the boys have been favored. This is because women are seen as the bearers of children.
- As there has been a decrease the proportion of young people, There has been shortage of workers in some areas.
- The policy has been open to corruption. For example, many people have paid bribes to have extra children.

**What are anti-natalist Policies?**

**Definition:** A policy that tries to REDUCE birth rates. This can be done through better education on family planning and better provision of contraception or a more rigid forced policy like China’s.

A country may introduce an anti-natalist policy for **TWO Reasons:**

- Either...
  - it is Overpopulated (the population is higher than the resources available).
- OR...
  - It has a young population (high birth rates and total fertility rate).
1.3: Movement Responses - Migration (1)

**Migration**: The movement of people from one location to another

**Lee's Push-Pull Theory**

**Types of migration:**

- **International migration**: Migration between countries.
- **Internal (or domestic) migration**: Migration within a country.
- **Rural-urban migration**: The movement from the countryside into cities.
- **Voluntary migration**: When people choose to migrate.
- **Forced migration**: When people have to migrate, normally because their life is in danger e.g. war or natural disaster
- **Seasonal migration**: When people migrate for a particularly season. This is usually for work and may be for a harvest season or a ski season.
- **Economic migration**: When people move because of their work, usually to find a better paid job or a promotion.

**Causes of Voluntary Migration:**

- Retirement
- Education (to attend a school or university)
- Work
- Medical care (medical care is often cheaper in LEDCs)
- More relaxed lifestyle in foreign country (many people move from UK to Australia for this reason)

**Causes of Forced Migration:**

- Natural disasters like flooding, earthquakes or volcanoes
- Outbreaks of disease
- War
- Political persecution
- Drought and famine

**International migration:**

**Lee’s migration model**: This a simple model which shows people migrate because of a combination of push and pull factors. The model also suggests that there are factors that encourage people to stay in their location and possibly factors in their desired destination which discourage them from moving there.

**Push Factors**: something that makes you want to leave a location. For example:
- No job or a poorly paid job
- Food and water shortages
- Poor education and medical care
- Crime or conflict

**Pull Factors**: Something that attracts you to a new location.
- Prospect of a better job
- Lower crime rates and peace
- Prospect of better education for them or their children
- Availability of food and water

**Intervening obstacles**: Problems or difficulties that you might experience before you migrate or while you are migrating.

**Obstacles that people might face while migrating include:**

- No passport or visa
- Shortage of money
- Fear of being a victim of crime while migrating e.g. Central Americans travelling through Mexico.
- Arrest for illegal entry into countries

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<tr>
<th>Advantages of International Migration</th>
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<td><strong>Source Country</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Host Country</strong></td>
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### Disadvantages of International Migration

| Source Country | • Brain drain - losing your most educated and skilled workers.  
| • A shortage of workers, especially during periods of harvest  
| • An increase in the dependency ratio as economically active migrate  
| • Separation of families. This may include children losing one or both of their parents |

| Host Country | • There may be an increase in racial tensions between newly arrived migrants and local population  
| • The increased population will cause greater pollution and overcrowding  
| • There may be a rise in unemployment when migrants accept lower paid positions, making more of the local population unemployed. |

### Case Study: International Migration from South-east Asia to the UAE

- The UAE has a population of about 7 million people. However, the majority of the UAE population is foreign, only about 15% is Emirati.
- People are leaving South-East Asia because of overpopulation and the mass shortage of jobs and poor access to medical care, as well as shortage of housing.
- The immigrants are attracted to the UAE because there are secondary and tertiary jobs available, the UAE is a relatively safe country. Also many immigrants come to the UAE because they can still practise the same religions as before. (e.g. Islam).

### Positive impacts of immigration to the UAE:

- Large numbers of manual workers to complete construction products. Many Emiratis would not work as manual workers.
- The economy can continue to grow increasing the wealth of the country.
- The UAE has been able to attract many international sports events with its growing cultural diversity e.g. Dubai Open (tennis and golf), Dubai Sevens (rugby), Abu Dhabi Grand Prix.
- The potential market of customers in the UAE has grown from 500,000 to 7 million so businesses have many more customers to sell to.

### Negative impacts of immigration to the UAE:

- Racial tension between locals and migrants and possible loss of culture or cultural insensitivity e.g. inappropriate clothes.
- A lot of migrant pay leaves the UAE in the form of remittances, so the money is not circulated in the UAE.
- The infrastructure of the UAE has not kept up with the population growth. The roads are very congested and sewage often has to be dumped in the desert. There are also water and electricity shortages.

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### Refugees

Refugees: Someone who has been forced to leave their home and their country. People can be forced to become refugees for many reasons including:

- War
- Natural disasters (floods, earthquakes, volcanoes & Droughts)
- Political unrest e.g. Syria, Egypt and Libya
- Persecution (ethnic, religious)
- Crime and extortion

IDPs: This stands for internally displaced person and it is someone who has been forced to leave their home and move somewhere else within their country.

### Refugees and IDPs can face many problems including:

- **Starvation and/or Dehydration:** Refugees are often forced to leave their homes with little or no warning. They often travel with little or no food or money and have to travel long distances to reach safety or refugees camps. On the way, particular in hot climates e.g. Iraq, Sudan or Somalia they may suffer from severe lack of water and food, making many weak and killing others.
- **Exposure:** If refugees are lucky they may have a tent to sleep in, but many others have to sleep out in the open and are exposed to extremes of temperatures (very hot and very cold). In desert areas like in Iraq it can get extremely hot in the day, but extremely cold at night.
- **Disease:** With large numbers of people living close together without proper sanitation (toilets), nor proper food/water supply then diseases can spread quickly.
- **Racial Tensions:** Refugees are often forced to countries where there are different ethnic and/or religious groups. This can at times cause tensions, especially if it is a poor country that already suffers from housing shortages and unemployment.

### Case Study: Iran’s refugees

- Iran has seen a flow of refugees from its borders over the last 100 years. However, since the American led invasion of 2003, the number of refugees leaving Iraq and also the number of IDPs within Iraq has increased rapidly. It is estimated that since 2003, about 2.2 million Iraqi’s have left the country and a further 2.5million have fled internally.
- Most refugees have escaped the ongoing fighting between coalition troops and remnants of Saddam Hussein’s government, but others are escaping terrorist attacks (Al Qaeda has infiltrated Iraq) and political, ethnic and religious persecution.
- The majority of refugees have moved to neighbouring countries (Syria and Jordan), where there are similarities in language and religion and they are easily accessible by land.
- Refugees can encounter many problems including; no job, no housing, no money, shortage of food and water, no clothes and a lack of safety. Children are also taken out of school and many people can suffer from psychological and physical problems living in temporary conditions.
1.3: Movement Responses - Migration (3)

**Internal Migration:**

**Urbanisation:** The increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas. Urbanisation normally takes place because of rapid rural-urban migration.

**Urban growth or urban sprawl:** The growth in the size of an urban area, normally because extra houses are being built in the rural-urban fringe.

**Counter-urbanisation or Suburbanisation:** The movement of people out of cities or towards the edge of cities. People often move out or to the edge in MEDCs to find more space and less overcrowding and pollution. Young families and the elderly are the most likely to counter urbanise and suburbanise.

**Re-urbanisation:** The movement of people back towards the CBD. Many young professionals or reurbanising in MEDCs as inner cities are regenerated. Young people are attracted to the inner cities because it is near where they work and close to many different forms of entertainment e.g. theatre, cinema, restaurants, bars, shops and clubs.

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**Case Study: Rural-Urban Migration in Brazil**

- Rural-urban migration is taking place in most developing countries. It happens because of a combination of push and pull factors. These factors include:

  **Push Factors:** Low paid agricultural jobs, loss of jobs because of mechanisation, lack of services (schools, hospitals, water supply, electricity) loss of land, poor quality housing, etc.

  **Pull Factors:** Prospect of better jobs (factories), better entertainment, better services, more housing, etc.

  - In reality most migrants don’t experience all these benefits and many end up living in informal settlements and working for very low pay in dirty, dangerous jobs. However, people are still prepared to take the risk in the hope that their children will benefit.
  - The arrival of large numbers of migrants can cause problems for the city they arrive to. Problems may include: unemployment, shortage of houses, pressure on schools and hospitals, shortage of water and electricity, congestion and pollution.
  - Many cities are trying to solve these problems. In Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) they are trying to solve the problems of poor quality housing in favelas through self-help schemes and site and service schemes.

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<tr>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Urban area (receiving area)</th>
<th>Rural area (losing area)</th>
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<tr>
<td>• New workers that can fill low paid jobs like factory and construction work</td>
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<td>• The government has better control over the population if they leave in urban areas. They may join the formal economy and pay taxes</td>
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<tr>
<td>• It is easier for the government to provide services like schools and hospitals</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Increased congestion</td>
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<td>• Causes urban sprawl as informal housing is built</td>
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<td>• Increased pollution, especially water and air because of traffic and waste</td>
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<td>• Pressure on schools and hospitals</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Reduces unemployment rate</td>
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<td>• Reduces overcrowding in schools and hospitals</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Remittances maybe sent back to families</td>
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<td>• Reduced pressure on limited electricity and water supply</td>
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**Push Factors from City**

- Congestion
- Pollution (air, noise and visual)
- Crime or certainly fear of crime (theft, assault, etc.)
- Cost of land
- Small houses
- Lack of green spaces
- Poor quality schools

**Pull Factors to Rural areas**

- Less congestion
- Bigger houses with bigger gardens
- Better schools
- Less crime
- Greens areas and better recreational opportunities e.g. walking, cycling and horse riding

**Impacts of counter-urbanisation:**

- Increased development in rural areas
- Increases in commuters leads to congestion in rural areas.
- Increased house prices in rural settlements.
- Decline of shops and services in CBD as there are more out of town retail parks.
1.4: Gender and Change (1)

**Some Definitions:**

**Gender** - The condition of being male or female.

**Inequalities** - When people are treated differently and unfairly.

**Equality** - When everyone is treated in the same way.

**Empowerment** - To invest with power, this may be legal power to do something or social power and belief to do something.

**Emancipation** - This means freedom, in geography people often refer to the emancipation of females, which means that they have the freedom to do whatever they want, including getting an education and a job.

**Case Study: Education in Afghanistan**

Universal primary education and the promotion of gender equality are Millennium Development Goals two and three. It is hoped that these goals are both achieved by 2015. Although there is now little difference between the level of female education in the Americas, Europe and Oceania. In parts of South Asia, the Middle East and Central Africa, women still receive significantly poorer education than men. This continued bias in male education means that 75% of the world’s illiterate population are females (UNIFEM). The denial of female education can be for a number of reasons but may include:

- **Economic:** Females are needed to work at home to allow parents to work, or families only has enough to educate one child and will educate males first.

- **Social/Cultural:** A belief that the role of females is to look after children and take care of the home and therefore does not need an education.

- **Religious/Political:** The Taliban although stating that they believed in the Islamic belief of education for males and females actually banned females from working, therefore eliminating female teachers and girls ability to get an education.

In Afghanistan during the rule of the Taliban, female education was almost non-existent (some female education continued clandestinely (in secret), but anyone caught would be severely punished). Female education effectively ended when females were banned from working. Because girls could not be educated by male teachers, they had no one to teach them. Even though the Taliban has been overthrown and they have in theory removed their opposition to female education, girls have been attacked on the way to schools and their schools have been burnt down (see articles below).

Missing out on education can cause numerous problems for females and remove much of their independence. Without an education females will find it hard to work, earn money and be self-sufficient. They will have little knowledge about family planning and health issues usually leading to higher fertility rates and poorer health. They can effectively become stuck in a cycle when they are unable to improve their education and life or that of their daughters.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why is female education important?</th>
<th>What problems can a lack of education cause?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emancipation - gives females greater freedom to get an education and therefore a job.</td>
<td>Dependence on husbands or fathers - therefore maintaining male dominance.</td>
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<td>If females have jobs they can then contribute to the economy (make products, pay taxes, etc.)</td>
<td>High birth rates and fertility rates as women are kept in traditional role and don't understand the importance of family planning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduced fertility rates and birth rates (females will probably delay marriage and child birth and know how to use contraception)</td>
<td>Lack of confidence - females will feel that they can't express opinions and remain in the same traditional female role of cook, cleaner and reproducer.</td>
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<td>Equality - if females have the same educated they will be treated more fairly by families and communities. They should see an improvement in diet, health, etc</td>
<td>It will be harder for find females to find well paid employment. Any work will probably be poorly paid e.g. domestic work.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
4. Birth Ratios - ratio of girls to boys born
- Should be roughly equal but in some countries there are cultural preferences for sons, which has caused an imbalance in Birth Ratios.
- For example: China’s 1 child policy and reported female infanticide/abortions.

5. Health
- Inequalities in health as women have additional risk of pregnancy, childbirth, Sexually transmitted diseases and abuse.

Case Study: Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- Females around the world suffer from many health problems because of their sex.
- These might include undernourishment, denial of healthcare or even infanticide.
- However, one of the most unnecessary and brutal practices that women suffer from in many parts of the world is FGM (sometimes known as female circumcision or female cutting).
- FGM includes any procedure which alters, harms or removes any part of the female genitalia. It has no medical benefit but an estimated 100-140 million women are living with its consequences.
- The procedure is usually carried out on young girls (between infancy and the age of 15).
- The procedure is often carried within communities with no medical care - there is usually no painkillers and equipment is normally unsterilised and may include pieces of glass or razor blades.
- Immediate complications can include severe pain, shock, hemorrhage (bleeding), tetanus or sepsis (bacterial infection), urine retention, open sores in the genital region and injury to nearby genital tissue.

Long-term consequences can include:
- recurrent bladder and urinary tract infections;
- cysts;
- infertility;
- an increased risk of childbirth complications and newborn deaths;
- the need for later surgeries. For example, the FGM procedure that seals or narrows a vaginal opening (type 3 above) needs to be cut open later to allow for sexual intercourse and childbirth. Sometimes it is stitched again several times, including after childbirth, hence the woman goes through repeated opening and closing procedures, further increasing and repeated both immediate and long-term risks.

6. Employment
Glass ceiling: An imaginary pay scale or promotion that women find hard to go pass because of a bias towards male employees.
Positive discrimination: When certain groups are favoured for employment and promotion when two people have the same skills or qualifications. Positive discrimination is sometimes employed when groups have been unfairly discriminated against in the past e.g. black people in South Africa during the Apartheid.
Workplace quotas: When employers are expected to have a representative mix of workers e.g. half men, half women, some disabled people, some able bodied people, etc.
Stereotypes: A standardised and generalised image or perception of a certain group of people. Stereotypes are often harmful because they are not representative of the whole groups and can often be completely untrue e.g. all British football fans are hooligans.

- Although women are increasingly free to get educated, find work and migrate,
- In most countries around the world there is still a pay divide between men and women and a shortage of women in senior managerial positions.
- The graph to the right shows the weekly pay divide between different races of men and women in the US. The phenomenon can be blamed on different things including:
  1. Females leaving work to have a baby before achieving top positions
  2. Females being slightly behind men in terms of entering universities and the workplace (in many countries women have only recently been emancipated in order to do this).
Many countries have now introduced race and sex discrimination laws to try and end these practices, but many countries, societies, companies and individuals still favour male employees for the top managerial positions.
1.4: Gender and Change (3)

7. Life Expectancy
- In most countries women have a longer life expectancy than men.

8. Migration
Although traditionally the majority of migrants have been male, in recent years females have almost equalled males in terms of numbers and in some regions of the world actually exceeded them. Traditionally there have been few women migrating for a number of reasons including:
1. The role of women has been to stay at home and look after the children.
2. Traditionally women have married young and had children young.
3. When one member of the family has migrated it has been the male and he has sent remittances home.
4. Women traditionally have had a poorer education so have not known about the opportunities presented by migration and may not have been qualified enough to get a job.
5. Many migrant jobs have been manual and deemed unsuitable for females.
6. Many societies have deemed it inappropriate for females to travel alone.
   - However, more and more women are becoming emancipated, getting educated, finding a job, marrying later and making their own decisions about where they live and work.
   - There has also been a growth in tertiary jobs that are possibly more suitable for female migrants.
   - However, there are still a few areas of the world where male migrants still significantly outnumber females, the most noticeable being Africa.
   - This is probably because Africa still has the biggest education divide between males and females and many societies still maintain traditional beliefs about female roles.

9. Legal rights and land tenure
Inheritance: Property passed onto someone in the time of someone’s death. Property and possessions are usually passed on within families.
Tenure: Tenure relates to the ownership of something. When talking about tenure people often refer to property or land.
- In many countries females still suffer unfairly in terms of inheritance and ownership.
- In Bangladesh women still inherit only half as much as their brothers. Protests recently erupted after the government proposed changes to law making male and female inheritance equal.
- In the UK males heirs are favored over females in their succession to the throne. A female will only become Queen if she has no brothers or all her brothers have died (or abdicated).
- Japan has recently been debating its succession rules.
- Also, women often struggle to ensure land rights (tenure).
- On the death of their husband’s, women often lose the right to land they once owned with their husband.
- These continuing problems are believed to have stemmed from old traditional systems where community land was controlled by village elders (normally men).
- The UN and other organizations are currently trying to protect women’s ownership rights.