

IB Geography Revision Notes

Topic 1- Populations in Transition



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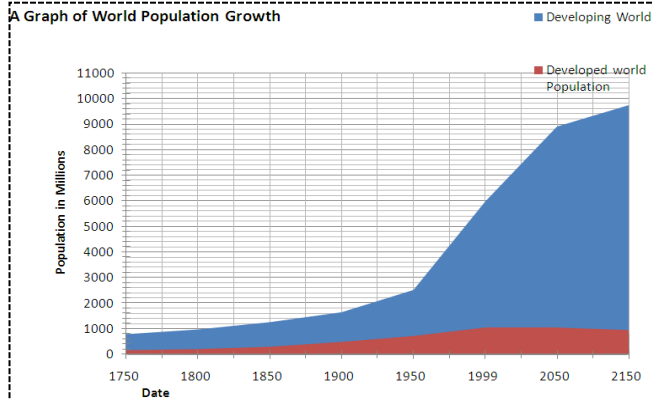
Syllabus Checklist:

Sub Unit	Syllabus Statement	☺ or ☹
1. Population Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain population trends in births, natural increase in mortality, fertility and life expectancy in contrasting areas of the world. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyse Population Pyramids 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain population momentum and its impact on population projections. 	
2. Responses to High and Low Fertility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain dependency and ageing ratios. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine the impact of youthful and ageing populations. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate examples of pro-natalist and anti-natalist policies. 	
3. Movement Responses-Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the causes of migrations, both forced and voluntary. 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate internal and international migrations in terms of their geographic impacts at their origins and destinations. 	
4. Gender and Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine gender equalities in culture, status, education, birth ratios, health, employment, empowerment, life expectancy, family size, migration, legal rights and land tenure. 	

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.



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.

Fertility:

Age specific birth rate: The number of birth 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 an maintain its population. The replacement rate is about 2.1.

Mortality:

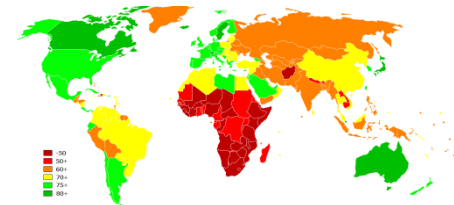
Infant mortality rate (IMR): The number of deaths of infants under 1 year old per 1000 live births per year.

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.

MEDC or LEDC?	Birth Rates	Death Rates
MEDC	Low Birth Rates due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expense of Children • Low Infant and child mortality rates. • Increased gender equality in the workplace has attracted more women to establish careers before having children. • Family planning education and contraception availability. 	Increasing Death Rates due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing amount of elderly people so means that more people die of old age, despite advances in medical care. • Diet and lifestyle changes lead to increased occurrence of diseases of affluence, such as Cancers.
LEDC	High Birth Rates due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of access to contraception and family planning services. • Higher infant mortality rates due to infectious and water-borne diseases, such as Cholera and AIDS. • Lack of state pensions means that elderly need to rely on children for care. 	Falling Death Rates due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements in health care. • Better diet- more calories and wider range of food (nutrients) are available. • Improved Sanitation • Improvements in housing means that spread of disease is reduced.



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 dieing.

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.

Japan 2010: Japan is in stage 5 of the demographic transition model (DTM). The population pyramid shows this with a high life expectancy and low and declining birth rates. You can tell that Japan has a high life expectancy because of the size of the 80+ age group. You can also tell that Japan has declining birth rates because the size of the population groups from 35-39 all the way down to 0-4 are actually getting smaller in size. This means that each year less babies are being born. Interestingly, even though Japan has very high life expectancy it actually has quite high death rates (higher than you would expect). This is because there are so many old people in Japan (all old people die eventually, even if they live to 95).

El Salvador 2010: The El Salvador pyramid is very different to the Japan pyramid and looks more like a stage 3 country. The most noticeable thing from El Salvador's pyramid are its high birth rates. You can tell that El Salvador's birth rates are high and increasing because as you move down the pyramid (through the age groups) the size of them get bigger. Because of the large amount of young people in El Salvador, it will probably suffer from population momentum for many years to come even if the total fertility rate falls.

$$\text{Growth rate} = \frac{(\text{population at end of period} - \text{population at beginning of period})}{\text{population at beginning of period}}$$

$$\text{Doubling Time} = \frac{70}{r}$$

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.

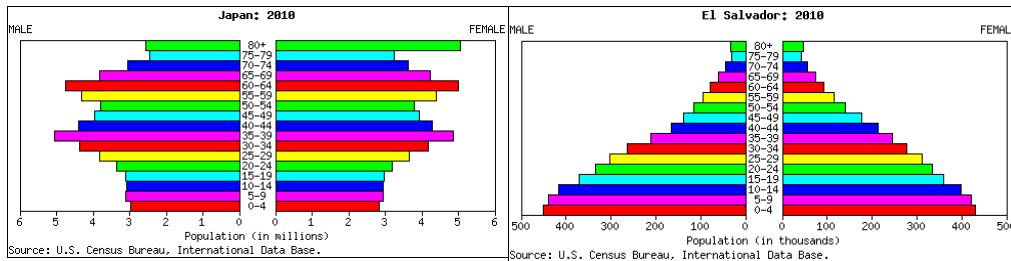
Countries with a Population momentum (Growth in spite of a fertility rate under 2.1):

Canada, Brazil, Turkey, Algeria, Tunisia, China, South Korea, Taiwan, Vietnam, Thailand, Iran

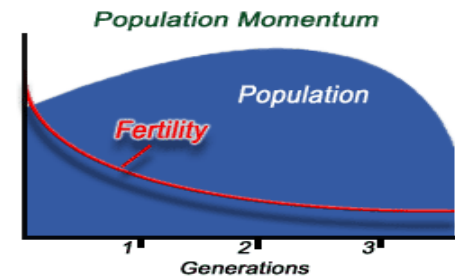
Population projections: A prediction of future population changes based on current trends of mortality, fertility and migration. The UN make population projections for a number of reasons, including:

- 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))

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.



• Narrow Base (Low Birth rate)	• Wide Base (High Birth rate)
• Steep Side (low infant & Child mortality rates)	• Sloping sides (higher & Child mortality rates, impact of AIDS)
• Tall (High Life Expectancy)	• Short (Low Life Expectancy)



1.2: Responses to High and low Fertility (1)

- 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 are 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.

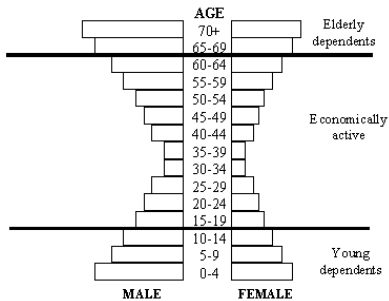
Ageing ratio: The proportion of people over the age of 65 compared the total population

Dependency Ratio: This is the ration 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



Ageing Populations

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

Causes of Ageing Populations:

High life expectancy caused by:

- Good medical care
- Good diet and improved water supply
- Good sanitation and hygiene

Low birth rates caused by:

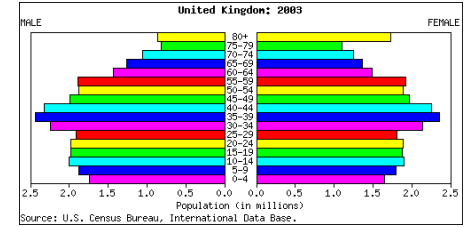
- Emancipation of women
- Cost of children
- Emigration of economically active

Negative Impacts of Ageing Populations might include:

- Shortage of economically active and economic depression
- Reduced taxation income for the government
- Cost of providing healthcare and care homes (elderly tend to get ill more frequently)
- Reduced spending on education, policing, transport network, etc.
- Cost of paying for pensions
- Service decline (schools, sports centres, etc. not used by older residents)

Positive Impacts of Ageing Populations might include:

- Elderly people have a lot of experience and can be valuable in the workplace.
- Less money spent on schooling and natal medical care.
- Lower crime rates and less money needed to be spent on policing



Pros and Cons of Elderly workers:

Pros	Cons
Workers will have a lot of experience of the workplace (wide skill base)	It might be necessary to retrain some staff in new skills e.g. ICT
Elderly workers will not take maternity or paternity leave	Elderly workers are more likely to get sick- pay more for health insurance.
Elderly workers are often more loyal and seen as been more reliable	Elderly workers are harder to invest in, because they could retire at any time.
Elderly workers may be more willing to work part-time or flexi-time so companies can alter staff to meet demand.	Elderly people might be unable to work in many manual (physical) jobs.



"No, the computer has not been 'hacked by terrorists' - you've got the Caps Lock on."

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.

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 un-protected 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.

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:

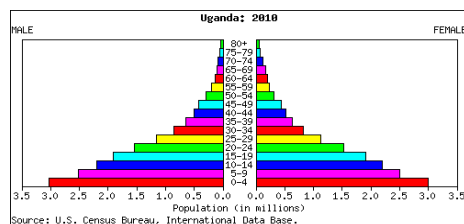
- lack of family planning
- No education about contraception
- High infant mortality
- Primary based economy
- No care for old dependents from government
- Immigration of young dependents
- Tradition and status of large families (prestige)

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)



What is a population policy?

Definition: Measures taken by a government to influence the way its population is changing.

There are **TWO** types of population policies:

Pro-natalist Policies & **Anti-natalist Policies**

What are Pro-natalist Policies?

Definition: A policy that tries to **INCREASE** birth rates and total fertility rates. You can not force people to have children, so you have to offer incentives e.g. free education.

Countries may introduce a pro-natalist policy for **TWO** reasons:

Either...

They have an ageing population (increased dependency ratio)

OR...

They have a shortage of economically active (low births rates and total fertility rates)



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 general downward trend, despite additional incentives in 2001 and 2004.
- 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.

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).

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.

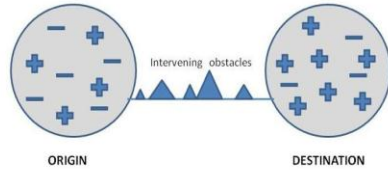


1.3: Movement Responses- Migration (1)

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.

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

Causes of Voluntary Migration:	Causes of Forced Migration:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Natural disasters like flooding, earthquakes or volcanoes •Outbreaks of disease •War •Political persecution •Drought and famine

	Advantages of International Migration
Source Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A reduction in unemployment as more jobs become available • Remittances are sent home from migrants living abroad • Migrants may return home with new skills • Increased political ties with migrants host country • Reduced pressure on education and healthcare system
Host Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brain gain - Receiving educated and skilled workers. • As well as trained migrants there will be as source of cheap migrants (low paid) to fill manual jobs. • There will be increased cultural diversity as migrants arrive with their own culture of food, dance, language, etc. • Growth of local market with increase of population

1.3: Movement Responses- Migration (2)

Disadvantages of International Migration	
Source Country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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: 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.

Case Study: Iran's refugees

- Iraq 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

	Urban area (receiving area)	Rural area (losing area)
Advantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New workers that can fill low paid jobs like factory and construction work The government has better control over the population if they leave in urban areas. They may join the formal economy and pay taxes It is easier for the government to provide services like schools and hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduces unemployment rate Reduces overcrowding in schools and hospitals Remittances maybe sent back to families Reduced pressure on limited electricity and water supply
Disadvantages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased congestion Causes urban sprawl as informal housing is built Increased pollution, especially water and air because of traffic and waste Pressure on schools and hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases dependency ratio, because young and old are often left behind. There maybe a shortage of workers, especially during the harvest season. Families may become separated as young adults migrate.

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

Push Factors from City	Pull Factors to Rural areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.



1. Culture

- In almost all cultures women take responsibility for maintaining the home and caring for family.

2. Status

- In many countries, women tend to have a lower status, making less of the decisions (family level and political level)

3. Education

- Many LEDC's women have lower educational levels and higher drop out levels because of care duties and pregnancy.

Why is female education important?	What problems can a lack of education cause?
Emancipation - gives females greater freedom to get an education and therefore a job.	Dependence on husbands or fathers - therefore maintaining male dominance.
If females have jobs they can then contribute to the economy (make products, pay taxes, etc.)	High birth rates and fertility rates as women are kept in traditional role and don't understand the importance of family planning.
Reduced fertility rates and birth rates (females will probably delay marriage and child birth and know how to use contraception)	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.
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	It will be harder for find females to find well paid employment. Any work will probably be poorly paid e.g. domestic work.

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.

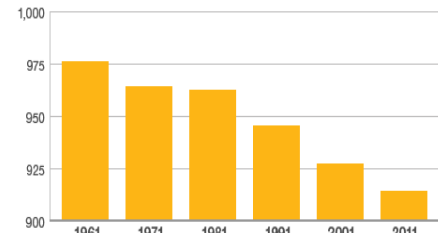
1.4: Gender and Change (2)

4. Birth Ratios- ratio of girls to boys born

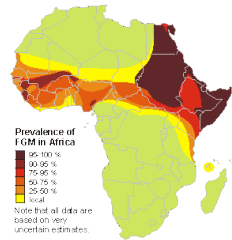
- Should be roughly equal but in some countries there are cultural preferences for sons, which has caused an imbalance in Birth Ratios.
- For example: China's 1 child policy and reported female infanticide/abortions.

Falling number of girls born in India since 1961

Number of girls born for every 1,000 boys born



Source: Census of India



5. Health

- Inequalities in health as women have additional risk of pregnancy, child birth, 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 pain killers 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.

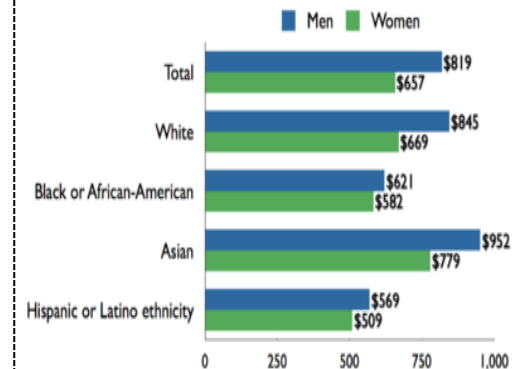
Workplace quotas: When employers are expected to have a representative mix of workers e.g. half men, half women, some disabled people, some able bodied people, etc.

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:

- Females leaving work to have a baby before achieving top positions
- 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).

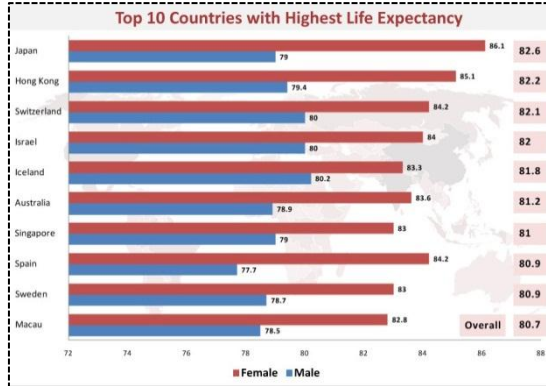
Many countries have now introduced race and sex discrimination laws to try and end these practices, but many countries, societies, companies and individuals still favour male employees for the top managerial positions.



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 term 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:

- The role of women has been to stay at home and look after the children.
 - Traditionally women have married young and had children young.
 - When one member of the family has migrated it has been the male and he has sent remittances home.
 - 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.
 - Many migrant jobs have been manual and deemed unsuitable for females.
 - Many societies have deemed it inappropriate for females to travel alone.
- However, more and more women are become 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 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 favoured 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 organisations are currently trying to protect women's ownership rights.

TRENDS IN FEMALE MIGRATION

% of females among migrants, by destination region

