

Population

Overpopulation

- Many economically LDCs are overpopulated – more people living in a region than it can support
- Reason: *high population growth rate*
 - e.g. African countries – Mali, Niger, Tanzania, Somalia
- Overpopulation results in many *economic and social problems*.

Social problems:

- lack of teachers → lack of education → **low-skilled workforce**
- lack of doctors → low health care → more **diseases** spread over the country
- lack of drinking water → lack of food supplies → **malnutrition**

Economic problems:

- small variety of job opportunities → higher unemployment → **lower incomes**
- low-skilled workforce → lower incomes → **higher national debts**

Gender equality

- Men and women have **equal rights** mainly in economically developed countries
 - e.g. EU, Norway, USA, Canada, etc.
- However, differences in incomes vary according to sex (male/female)
- In general, men get higher incomes of >12-13% than women in the EU
- Gender inequalities are the most distinct in islamic countries
 - e.g. Afghanistan, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan

- = right for vote, access to education
- Nowadays: number of illiterate people = **1 billion** (2/3 are women esp. in economically LDCs)
- *Pakistan*: primary school → ratio = 1:2 (1 girl for every 2 boys)

Migration

- fertility and mortality = *natural movement* of a population
- Migration = *mechanical movement* of a population
- = the movement of people and animals:
 - *permanent or temporary*
 - *international or domestic*
- Migration also varies with age and with levels of education
 - i.e. more qualified people are more likely to travel further distances
- Reasons for migration:
 - *Push factors*
 - *Pull factors*
- Push factors = negative features which cause a person to move away from a place)
 - e.g. unemployment, low wages or natural hazards
- Pull factors = attractions existing at another place
 - e.g. better salaries, more job opportunities
- **Domestic migration**
 - = within countries
 - push factors: high unemployment rate, isolation, limited variety of jobs, harsh climate
 - pull factors: low unemployment, closeness to core areas, great variety of jobs, pleasant climate
 - e.g. Italy, Spain, Slovakia, Poland
- **International migration**
 - = between countries
 - Examples:
 - Turkey → Germany
 - CCEE → Western Europe (advantage of the EU)
 - Russia and Ukraine → Czech Republic and Slovakia

Resources

- Population growth and civilisation development depends on several factors:
 - *Agricultural outputs* (food supplies)
 - *Natural resources* (fossil fuels)
 - *Industrial production*
 - *Drinking water*
 - *Pollution*

Keywords

- population growth rate, overpopulation, social and economic problems
- gender inequalities, income differences, right for vote
- natural/mechanical movement of a population, permanent/temporary, domestic/international
- push/pull factors, migration flow