

SL IB Geography



Your notes

1.2 Changing Populations & Places

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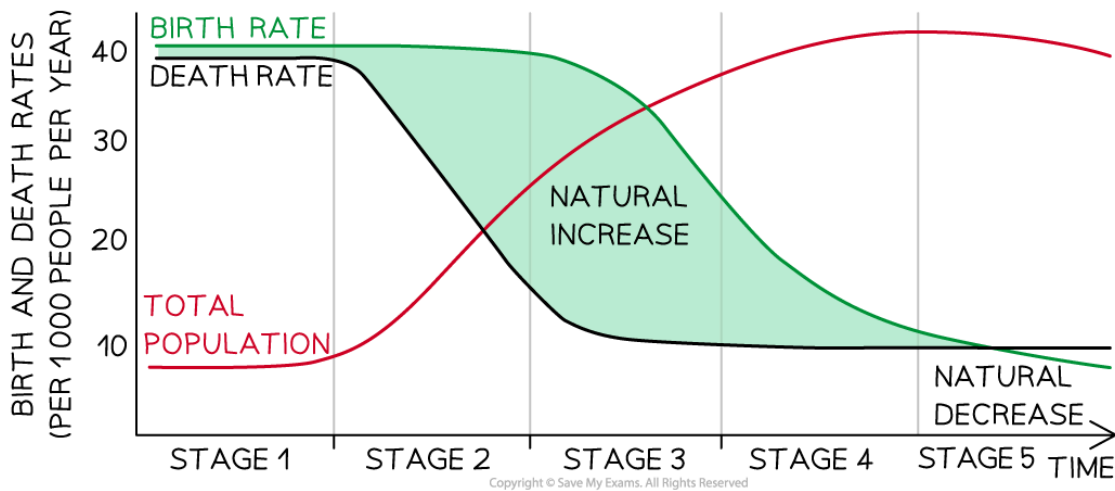
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1.2.1 Population Change

Demographic Transition Model

- Since the Industrial Revolution (1850s), no two country's population have changed in the same way
- However, some similarities can be seen in population growth
- These similarities are shown by the **demographic transition model (DTM)**
- The model illustrates **5 generalised stages** of population change that countries pass through as they industrialise
- It shows how **birth and death rates change over time** and its effects on the overall population
- The gap between the birth rate and death rate is called **natural change** (either an increase or decrease in population)


Demographic transition model




The demographic transition model shows the transition of the population from high birth and death rates to lower rates over time

Description of DTM

Stage	1	2	3	4	5
Stage Name	High stationary	Early expanding	Late expanding	Low stationary	Decline

Population Change	Stable	Very fast natural increase	Increase slows	Very slow increase	 Natural decrease <small>Your notes</small>
Birth Rate (BR)	High (~35/1000)	High (~35/1000)	Falls quickly (to ~15/1000)	Falls further and remains low (to ~10/1000)	Falls very low and below DR
Explanation of BR Change	Lack of birth control; poor education around family planning; lots of children born to replace those that die due to high infant mortality rates; children needed to help work on the land		Improvements in family planning, birth control and infant mortality rates	Further availability of contraception and career advancement for women so children turn from economic asset to burden	More elderly population so smaller proportion of women of reproductive age
Death Rate (DR)	High (~35/1000)	Falls quickly (to ~15/1000)	Still falling but slower (to ~10/1000)	Low (~10/1000)	Climbs slightly higher than BR
Explanation of DR Change	Poor medical care, lack of sanitation, poor diets and high	Improved sanitation, medical care and food and water supply		Reliable food supply and healthcare established	The ageing population has a higher proportion of people reaching life expectancy

	rates of disease				 Your notes
Application of Model to Contrasting Contemporary Settings	Remote tribal groups in Amazon rainforest	Poorest LICs, such as Gambia, Mali, and Niger. E.g., in 2022, Niger's BR was 44/1000 and its DR was 7.5/1000, suggesting it is at the end of stage 2	Fast-industrialising countries such as India, Brazil, and Mexico. For example, in 2022, Mexico's BR was 16/1000 and its DR was 9/1000, suggesting it is near the end of stage 3	HICs such as the UK, USA, and France. E.g., in 2022, France's BR was 10.9/1000 and its DR was 9.5/1000, suggesting it is near the end of stage 4	Very highly developed countries, such as Japan. E.g., in 2022, Japan's BR was 7/1000 and its DR was 12/1000, suggesting it is in stage 5

- **The strengths** of the model include:
 - It can be applied to different settings
 - It can help demographers plan for predicted future changes
- **The limitations** of the model include:
 - Developed in 1929, when many countries were still under colonial rule. The model assumes all countries will follow the same pathway through the stages
 - It fails to take into account the effects of **globalisation, migration, natural disasters, pandemics, wars and government policies** that impact birth rates, e.g. China's one-child policy
 - It fails to take into account the decline in fertility rates
 - It is too Euro-centric. The model is based on data from 3 countries (England, Wales and Sweden) that industrialised between the 18th and 20th centuries
 - It is difficult to apply to **LICs** that are currently industrialising in a shorter time frame due to globalisation
- Current LICs population change has differences:
 - Birth rates in stages 1 and 2 are generally higher in LICs

- Currently only 1 African country (Niger) has a birth rate of 45 /1000 or more
- In 2000, 14 African countries were in this situation
- Death rates have fallen quickly for different reasons
 - Availability and use of modern medicine, particularly vaccinations, has lowered mortality rates significantly
 - However, AIDS has caused the death rate to rise in some countries, particularly sub-Saharan Africa
- Base populations are different
 - With the overall global growth in population, LICs have a much bigger base population to start with, making the impact of high growth bigger in stage 2 and early stage 3
 - When India and China entered stage 2, no developed country had a population close to that size
- Fall in fertility rates have been steeper for countries in stage 3
 - Mainly due to the availability, reliability and education of modern contraception



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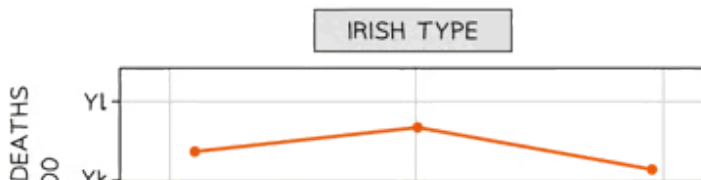
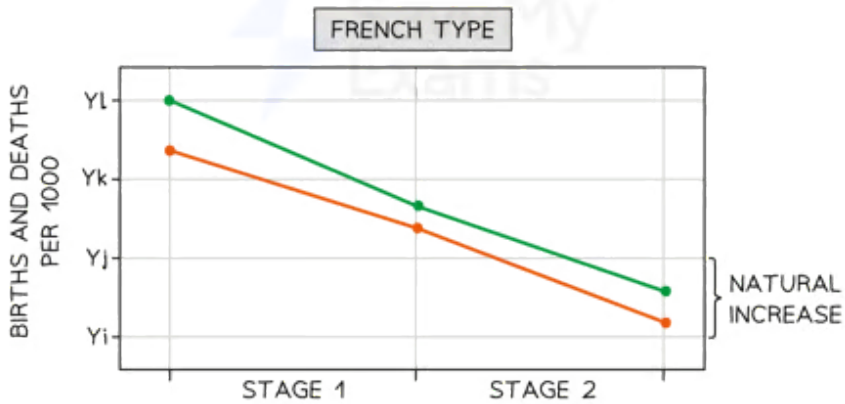
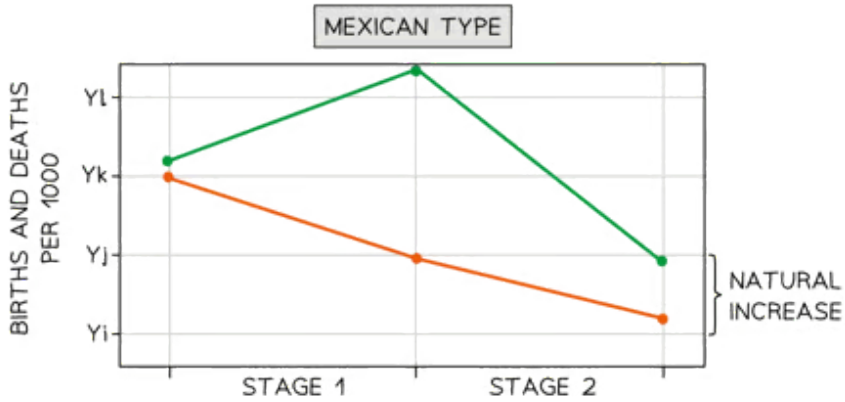
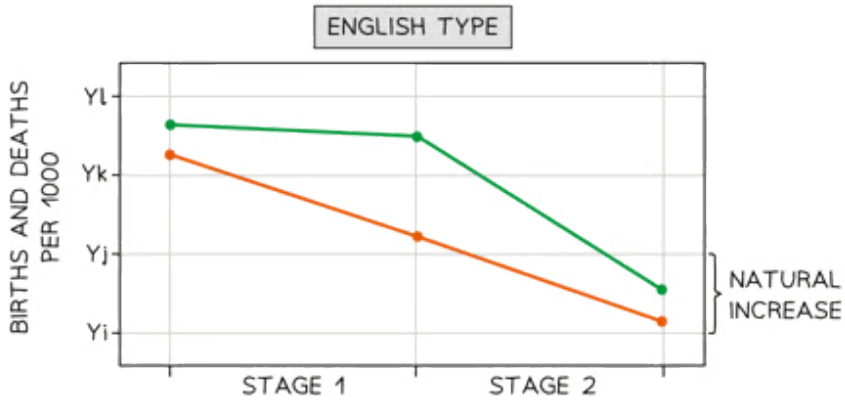
Differences in demographic transitions

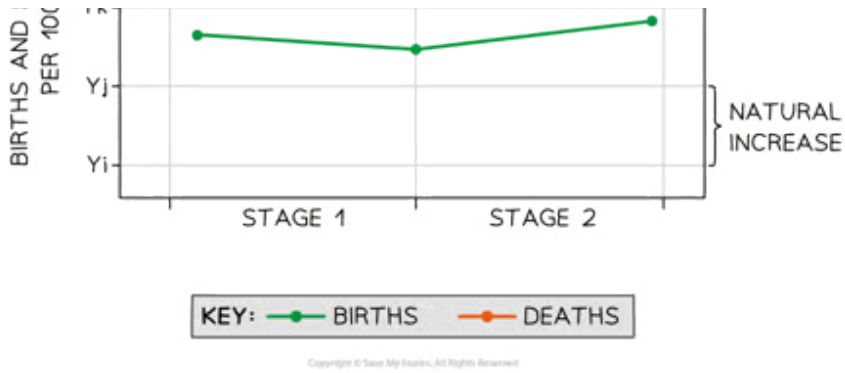
- Not all countries follow the classic model of transition
 - France essentially skipped stage 2, as their birth rate declined in line with death rates
 - Mexico saw an increase in births in stage 2 as maternal health care improved
 - Ireland saw falling birth rates and rising death rates in stage 2 because of emigration after the Great Famine of 1845–9

Types of demographic transition



Your notes





Your notes



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Natural Change

- **Natural** population change occurs when **birth** and **death rates** differ in a place
 - If birth rates are higher than death rates then there will be a natural increase
 - If death rates are higher than birth rates there will be a natural decrease
- The crude birth rate is heavily influenced by the age structure of a population
 - For instance, in 2022 the crude birth rate varied globally
 - The overall global crude rate was 17/1000
 - Highest was Niger with 46.86/1000
 - Lowest was South Korea and Hong Kong with 5/1000
- Natural change is calculated as a % by subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate

$$\text{Natural Change in Population} = \frac{\text{Birth Rate}}{1000} - \frac{\text{Death Rate}}{1000} \times \frac{100}{1000}$$

$$\text{Natural Change in Population of USA 2020} = \frac{11.96}{1000} - \frac{8.95}{1000} \times \frac{100}{1000}$$

$$\text{Natural Change in Population of USA 2020} = 11.96 - 8.95 = 3.01 \times 100 = 0.30\%$$

- Population also changes when people **migrate** into and out of an area
- Population change is also influenced by the following key vital rates:
 - **Fertility rate**
 - **Infant mortality rate**
 - **Replacement level**
 - **Net production rate**

Examiner Tip

There are plenty of key terms here that will be important to learn. You may not get asked directly to define them but if you can use them with confidence in your exam answers you will be credited with more marks for knowledge and understanding.

Fertility rate

- For more accurate measures of fertility, the **fertility rate** and the **total fertility rate (TFR)** are used
- These rates apply to women within the main reproductive age range of 15–49 years, rather than to the whole population
- This makes for a more accurate measure of fertility than just the birth rate
- **Fertility rate** is:
 - The number of live births per 1000 women aged 15–49 years in a given year
- **Total fertility rate** is:
 - The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime - total family size
 - This assumes that she passes through her child-bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rates of a given year

- Factors affecting fertility can be grouped into four main categories:

Categories Affecting Fertility Rates

Demographic	Other factors, such as infant mortality rates, influence fertility (high rates of birth to compensate for expected deaths)
Social/cultural	Traditions still dominate in some societies - religion, preference for male children, high number of children to show virility etc. Education, especially female literacy, helps lower fertility
Economic	In some LICs children are considered economic assets, but as a cost in HICs. This child dependency for many years is a factor in whether to begin or extend a family
Political	Government attempts to change the rate of population growth for economic and strategic reasons either through incentives to encourage growth or sanctions to reduce growth

- The United Nations has predicted that:

”

The world's population is expected to increase by nearly 2 billion persons in the next 30 years, from the current 8 billion to 9.7 billion in 2050 and could peak at nearly 10.4 billion by 2100

- Generally, as health improves the mortality rate in the population decreases, and typically there is an accelerated population growth
- However, fertility levels have been falling faster than expected:
 - The global average fertility rate is around 2.3 children per woman today
 - Yet 50 years ago, the global fertility rate was double, with rates of 4.5 to 7 children per woman across the globe
 - Since then, LICs and MICs have seen rapid falls in fertility, partly due to:
 - Increased status and well-being of children
 - Empowerment of women within society and relationships through strengthening:
 - Access to education
 - Recognition and participation in the labour force
 - Improved women's rights

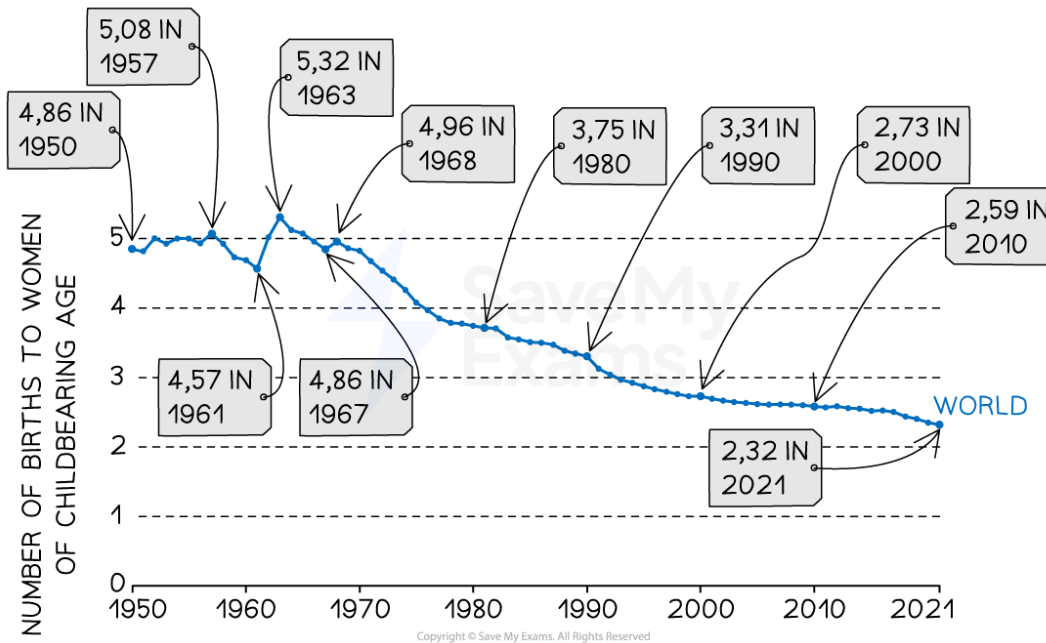
Declining global fertility rates over time



Your notes



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- **Replacement level fertility** is the level at which those in every generation have just enough children to replace themselves in the population
- A total fertility rate of 2.1 children is usually considered a replacement level, below this, and countries see a population decline

Examiner Tip

When writing about the factors affecting population change, consider that each factor might change population in different ways depending on where in the world it is. For e.g. population policies restricting birth rates operate in some parts of the world but in other countries, governments are trying to increase birth rates to stimulate growth in young populations. The more you can explain the changes over space the more marks you will achieve.

Life expectancy

- This measure indicates the average age of death in a population
- In the past, life expectancy was around 30 years in all regions of the world
- Since the 17th century, life expectancy has steadily increased, although it is unevenly spread
- Industrialising countries saw the largest increase through improved health and access to medicines
- Since the 1900s, average, global life expectancy has risen to above 70 years, although it still varies within and between countries
- in 2021, Japan had the highest life expectancy at close to 85 years and Chad was the lowest at 52.5 years
- Globally, the African continent has the lowest average life expectancy at 61.7 years and Oceania the highest at 79.9 years

- Countries with a life expectancy of below 60 years are found in Sub-Saharan Africa due to conflict, poverty and the AIDS virus
- Yemen, Haiti and Afghanistan have life expectancies of over 62 years, yet in 1950 they were below 37.5 years

Women live longer

- Before the 19th century, this wasn't the case, as many women died in childbirth or complications from childbirth
- In fact, the death rate between men and women was fairly equal
- As countries developed, men became more vulnerable to cardiovascular diseases such as strokes and heart disease, through self-destructive lifestyles such as drinking and smoking
- Men became less active as job roles changed from manual to desk work
- Men are more likely to be involved in conflict and take bigger risks with their lives
- Biologically, women are more resistant to disease and fat is laid down in the body differently than men
- Environmental changes due to the reduction or eradication of infectious diseases

Examiner Tip

Do not assume that improved standards of living means a longer life expectancy. Whilst, good standards of living have improved life expectancy through better nutrition and access to healthcare etc. it isn't always the case. There are elderly people with cancer, arthritis, Parkinson's and Alzheimer's etc. across all levels of development. It is a contributing factor, not a given fact.



Your notes

1.2.2 Population Structure

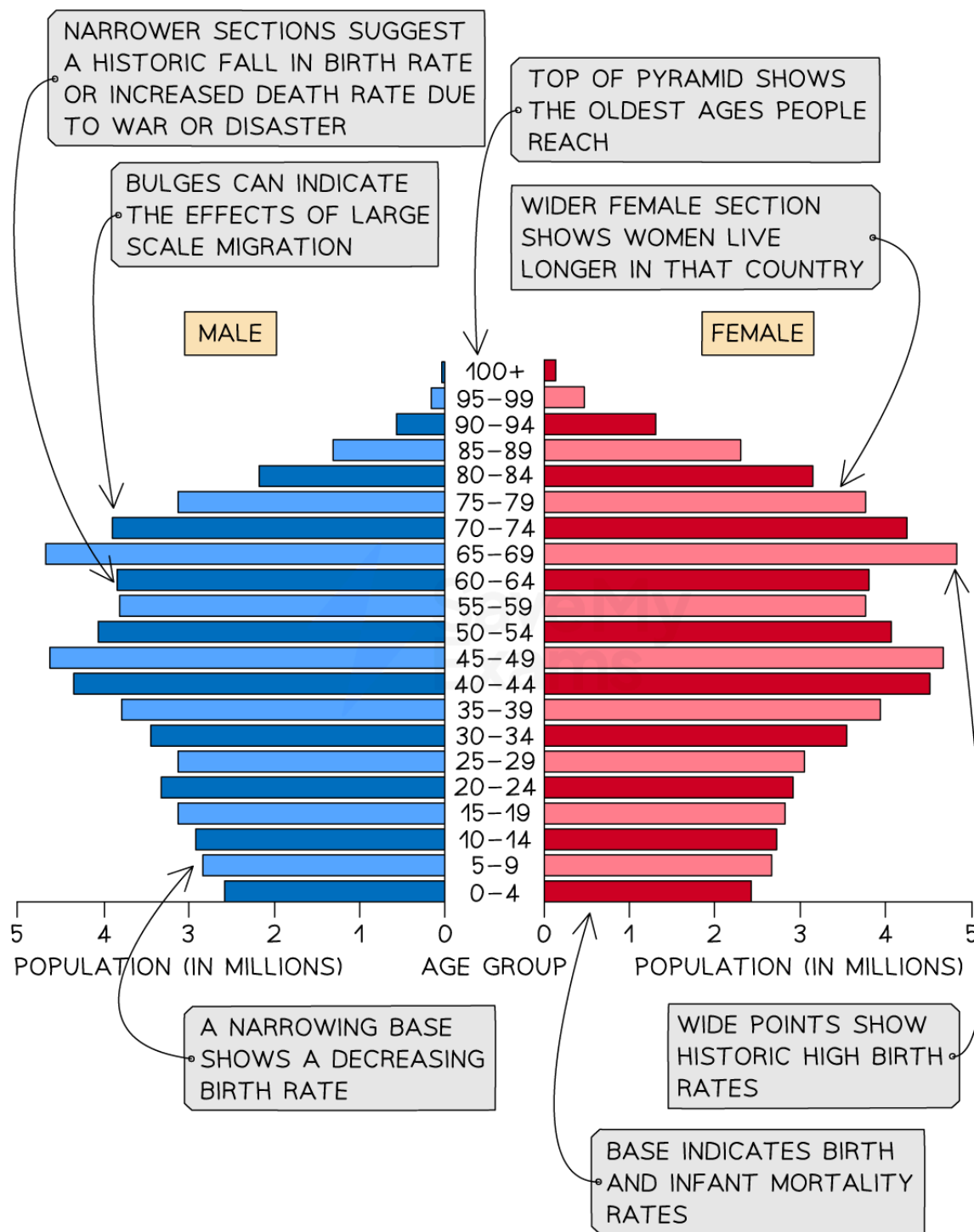


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Population Pyramids

- The characteristics of a population, the distribution of age, sex, ethnicity, religion etc, is known as the **population structure**
- It is the result of changes in:
 - Fertility
 - Mortality
 - Migration
- Two of these characteristics can be shown as an age–sex structure or **population pyramid**
- This is a graphical illustration of the distribution of a given population, grouped by age and gender
- It can be used to represent a population of any region, city, country or even the world
- As the population grows the shape of the pyramid changes
- The population pyramid can be used to identify the following groups:
 - **Young dependents**
 - **Old dependents**
 - **Economically active** (working population)
 - **Dependency ratio**

Features of a population pyramid



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Generalised population pyramid

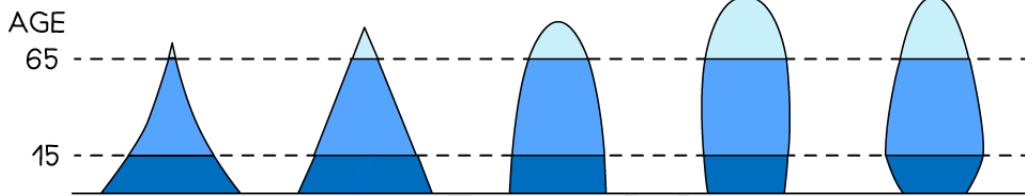
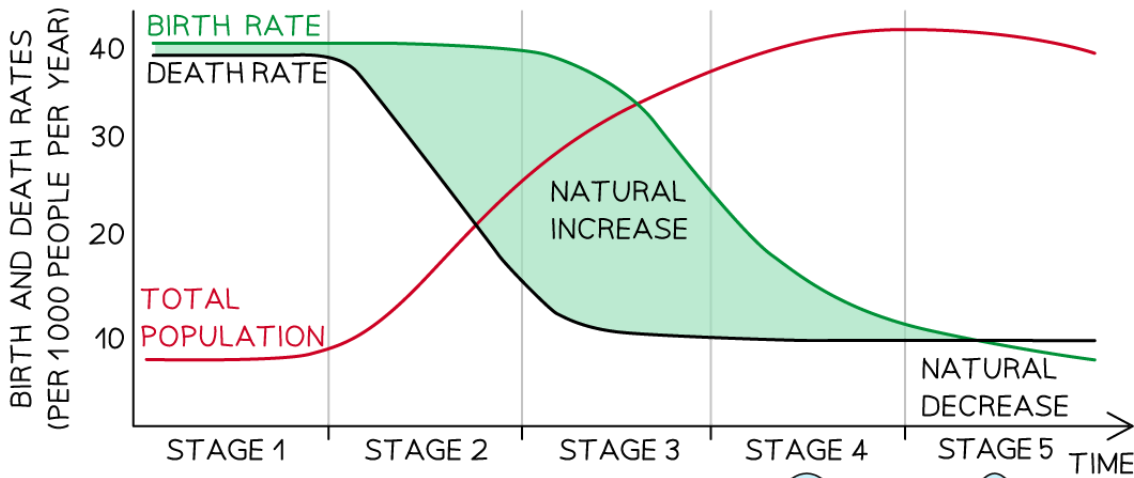
- Population pyramids of places **change over time**
 - They show a place's population structure at **one point in time**
 - The **shape** of the **pyramid changes** as a country moves through the **stages** of the **demographic transition model**



Your notes



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STAGE 1:

- LOW APEX = LOW LIFE EXPECTANCY
- CONCAVE SIDES = HIGH DR
- WIDE BASE = HIGH BR

STAGE 2:

- INCREASING HEIGHT = RISE IN LIFE EXPECTANCY
- STRAIGHTER SIDES = FALLING DR
- WIDE BASE = HIGH BR

STAGE 3:

- CONVEX SIDES = LOW DR
- NARROWING BASE = FALLING BR

STAGE 4:

- NARROWER BASE = BR CONTINUES TO FALL
- WIDER AND HIGHER TOP = MORE PEOPLE LIVING TO OLD AGE

STAGE 5:

- NARROW BASE = LOW BR
- NARROWING TOP = DR INCREASING AMONGST ELDERLY

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Population pyramids can be applied to the demographic transition model

- Population pyramids enable governments, nationally and regionally, to assess the needs of the population for services such as healthcare and education
- This means the governments can estimate and plan for spending

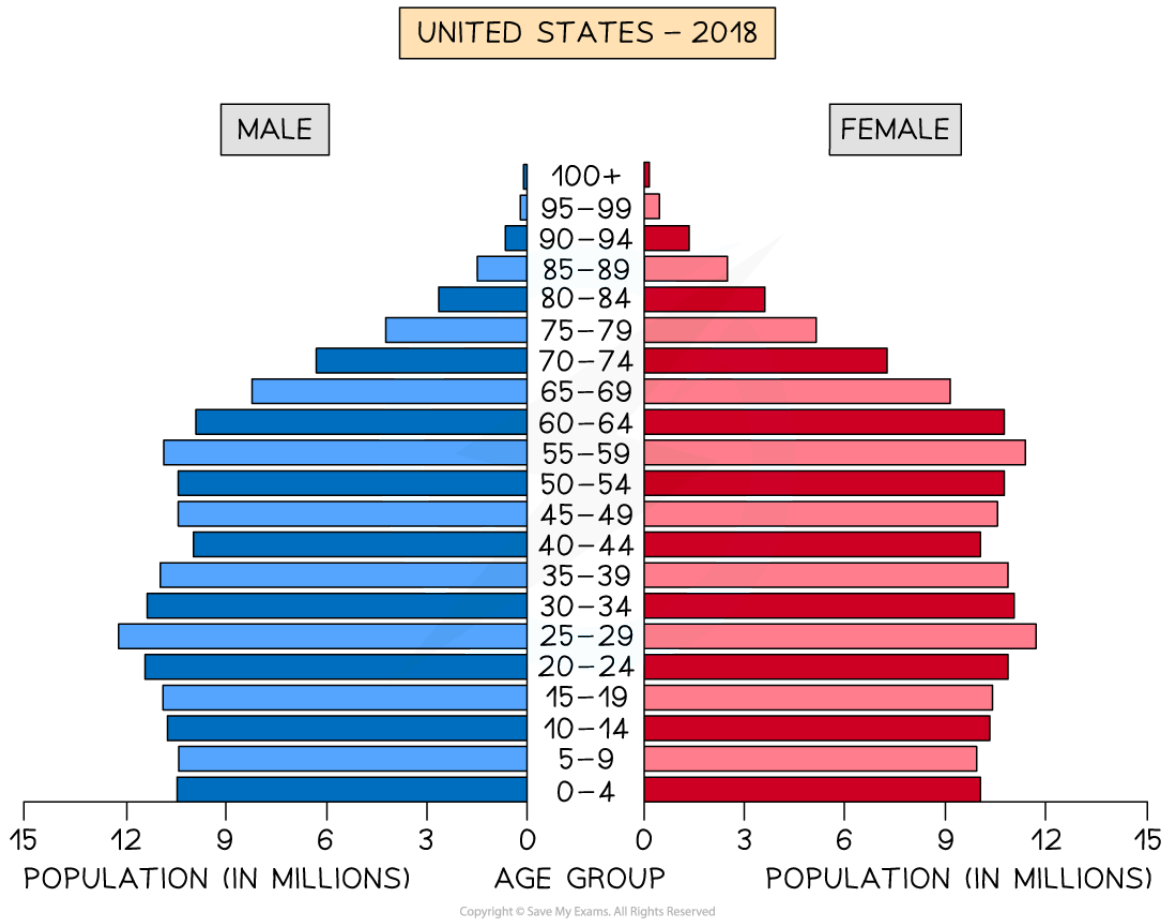


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 **Examiner Tip**

Although an exam question won't directly ask you to draw a full pyramid, you may be asked to complete one from given data. Get used to annotating the main features, and shape of a population pyramid for any country. This is a useful exam technique, particularly if you are writing about population change in an essay, as it is an effective way of getting lots of points across in a short space of time.

Population pyramid of the USA



- HIC countries such as the USA have a column shape
- Stage 4 of the demographic transition model
- This indicates:
 - Decreasing birth rate



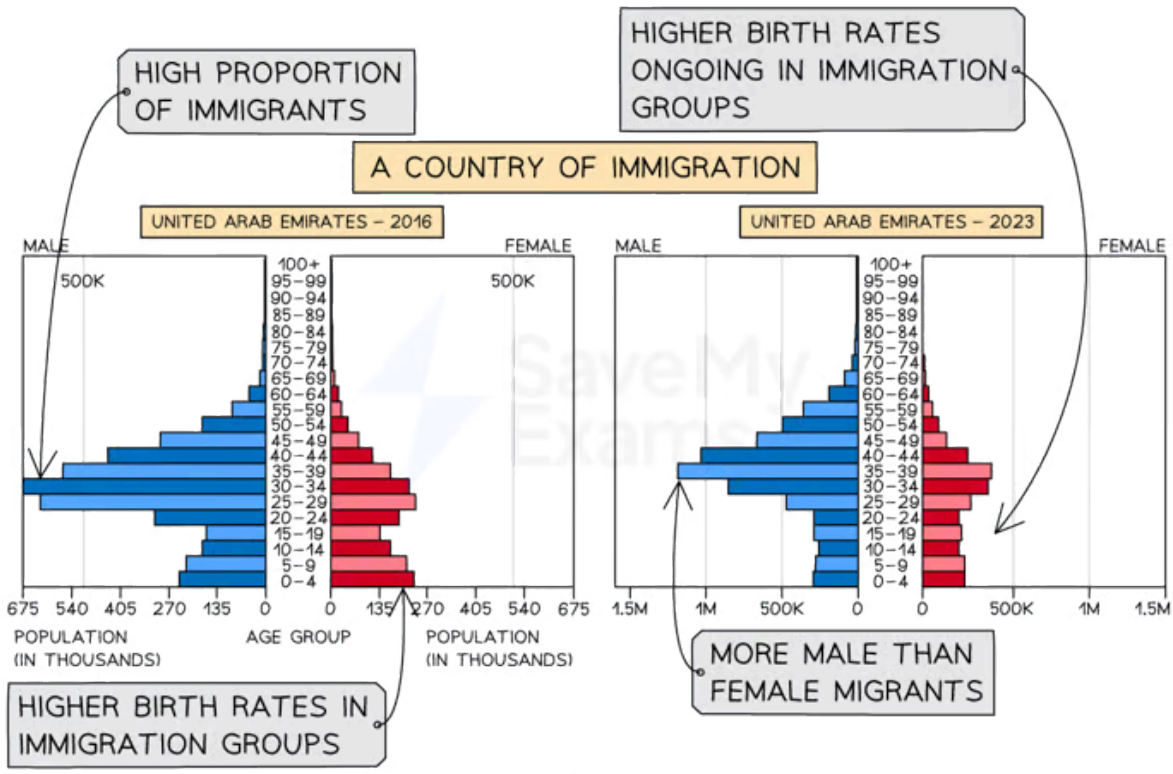
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- Increasing life expectancy
- Decreasing death rate
- Low infant mortality
- Larger working age population

Migration

- In some countries, migration can lead to an imbalance in the population structure
- The UAE has significantly more males than females
 - In the UAE 29% of the population are males between the ages of 25 and 39 whereas only 10.5% of the population are women between 25–39
 - This is the result of the migration of males to the UAE to work in the oil, gas and construction industries
- Rapid population growth in some areas as a result of migration can lead to:
 - Increased pressure on services such as healthcare and schools
 - A shortage of housing
 - Increased traffic congestion
 - Increased water and air pollution
 - Shortage of food
 - Lack of clean water

UAE population pyramid



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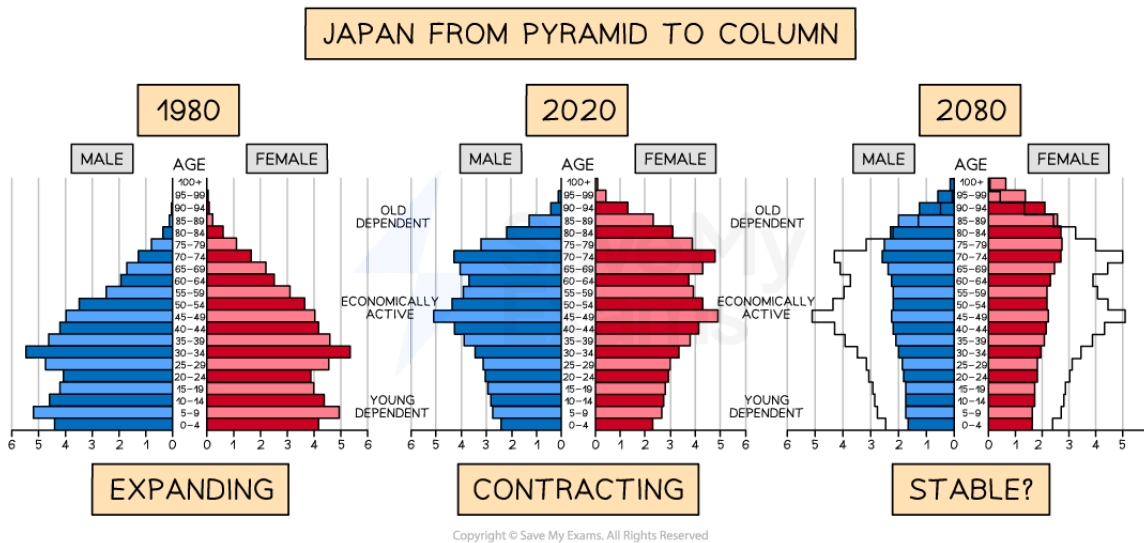


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Japan's ageing population

- Japan's population fell from 128 million in 2007 to 125.8 million in 2020
- The fertility rate is 1.36 births per woman which is well below the 2.1 fertility replacement rate
- The birth rate is 6.8 per 1000
- The death rate is 11.1 per 1000
 - The death rate has increased from 6 per 1000 in 1979
 - This is not because healthcare or diets are worse but because there are far more elderly people who are more likely to become ill and die
- Japan has the highest life expectancy in the world at 84.36 years

Japan from a pyramid to a column?



- By 2085, although the population of Japan will have shrunk overall, the pyramid shows a **relatively stable population**; one that isn't growing or shrinking
- The bars are about equal in all age groups, but become smaller at the top as people in the older age groups die
- Populations with pyramids this shape have just about **a replacement fertility and higher life expectancy**

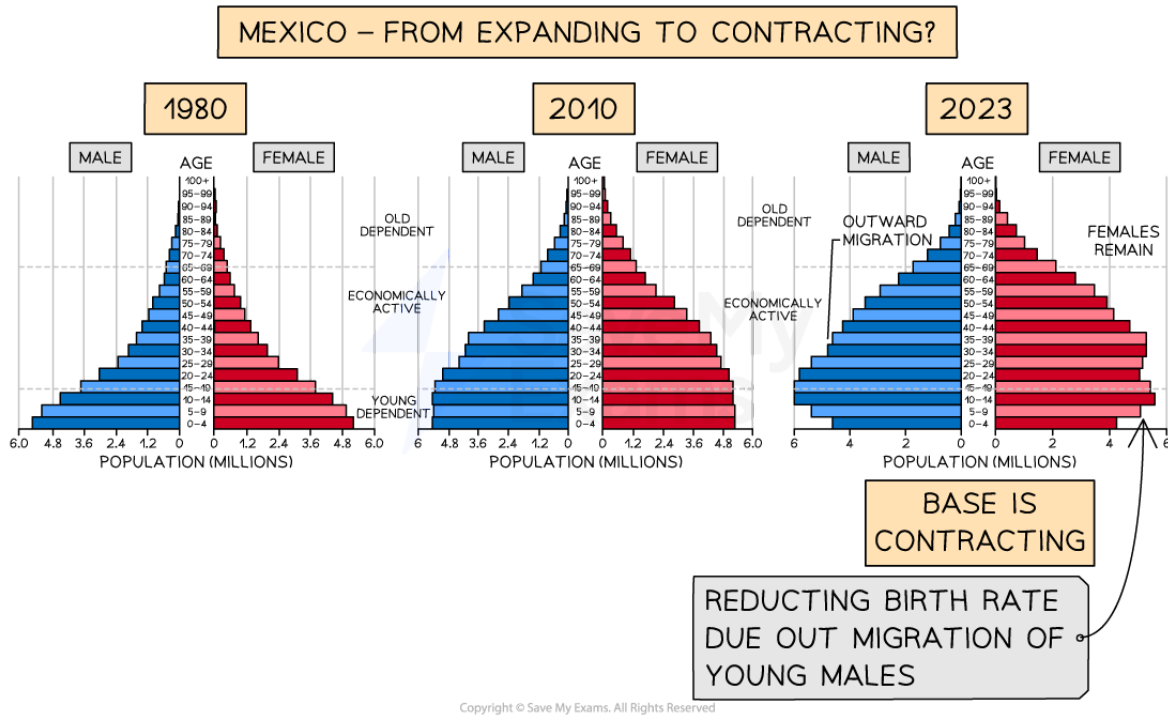
Mexico's shrinking population

- Mexico has a replacement fertility rate of just 1.8 (a TFR of 2.1 represents replacement level)
 - The reducing birth rate is due to out migration of young males
- The median age in Mexico is 29.8 years

Mexico - from expanding to contracting



Your notes



- From 1960 to 2022 the population of Mexico increased from 37.8 million to 127.5 million people - a growth of 237.6% in 62 years
- The country represents 1.6% of the global population
- Peak population growth occurred in 1965 at 3.34% and since then it has steadily declined. In 2022 population growth was just 0.63%
- Median age has risen from a low of 15.1 years (1970) to 29.8 years (2022)
- Life expectancy is 75 years - females 78.4 and males 71.8 years
- Death rate decreased from 13 (1960) to 5 (2008) but increased to 7 (2019) and further increased to 9.34/1000 in 2021, where it has remained
- Infant mortality has declined from 159.6 per 1000 in 1950 to 10.5 per 1000 (2022)
- Working age population stands at approximately 67%, however, by 2067 it is estimated it will be less than 60% with an ever increasing elderly population and decreasing young population

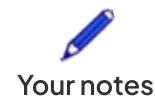
 **Examiner Tip**

When interpreting a population pyramid you need to look at four key areas

- Young dependents - is the birth rate high or low?
- Working population - are there enough people of working age to support the young and old dependents?
- Old dependents - is it large or small? If it is large, then life expectancy is high
- Male/female split - are there any noticeable differences between the numbers of males and females?



Your notes



Dependency Ratio

- Population structures and pyramids can be divided into **three** age-group **categories**, depending on the level of **economic activity**
 - Young dependents** – from **0–14** years, they rely on their economically active parents to support them
 - Economically active** – from **15–64** years, they are the working population who earn income, pay taxes and contribute to the support of the young and elderly
 - Elderly dependent** – from **65 years onwards**, they are no longer economically active and so rely on support from the state and younger family members
- The amount that the **young** and **elderly** dependent population of a place **depends** on the **economically active** population can be measured
 - This is expressed as the **dependency ratio**

$$\text{dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{young dependents} + \text{old dependents}}{\text{working population}} \times 100$$

- The higher the percentage of working-age people, the more income is being produced for a country to support those of non-working ages
- An ageing population would have a high dependency ratio – as would a population with a very high birth rate
- The **dependency ratio** tends to be:
 - Due to **youthful population** structure with **many young dependents**
 - In **Niger** the figure was **105** in 2021
 - This means for **every 100** people of **working age**, **105 economically inactive** young and elderly **depend on them**
 - Due to a **large elderly dependent** sector of the population
 - In **Japan** the figure was **57** in 2021
 - Due to **few elderly** dependents because **previously** there was **low life expectancy**
 - Also due to **small** number of **young dependents** because **birth rates** are **falling**
 - In **Mexico** the figure was **48** in 2021
 - Very high** in **LICs** in **stage 2** of the demographic transition model
 - High** in **advanced HICs** in **stage 4** and **5** of the demographic transition model
 - Lower** in **MICs** in **stage 3** of the demographic transition model

Examples of the Dependency Ratio

Country	% Young Dependents	% Elderly Dependents	% Economically Active	Dependency Ratio
Argentina	24.74	11.55	63.71	56.96%
Czech Republic	15.00	18.01	66.99	49.27%
Haiti	33.28	4.18	62.54	59.89%

India	28.09	5.95	65.96	51.60%
Madagascar	40.45	3.22	56.33	77.52%
Russia	16.68	13.61	69.71	43.45%
United States	18.99	14.88	66.13	51.21%

The dependency ratio describes how much pressure an economy faces in supporting its non-productive population

Dependency ratio limitations

- It assumes that people under 15 years and over 65 years (65+) are outside of the labour force
 - UK has a retirement age of 67 years (and set to increase) and minimum working age and hours
- It assumes that everyone aged 15–64 are working
 - UK has a school leaving age of 18 years

Examiner Tip

Don't worry about remembering population data, as it will have changed by the time of your exam. What is important is to remember the equation and what it shows.



Your notes



Your notes

1.2.3 Megacity growth

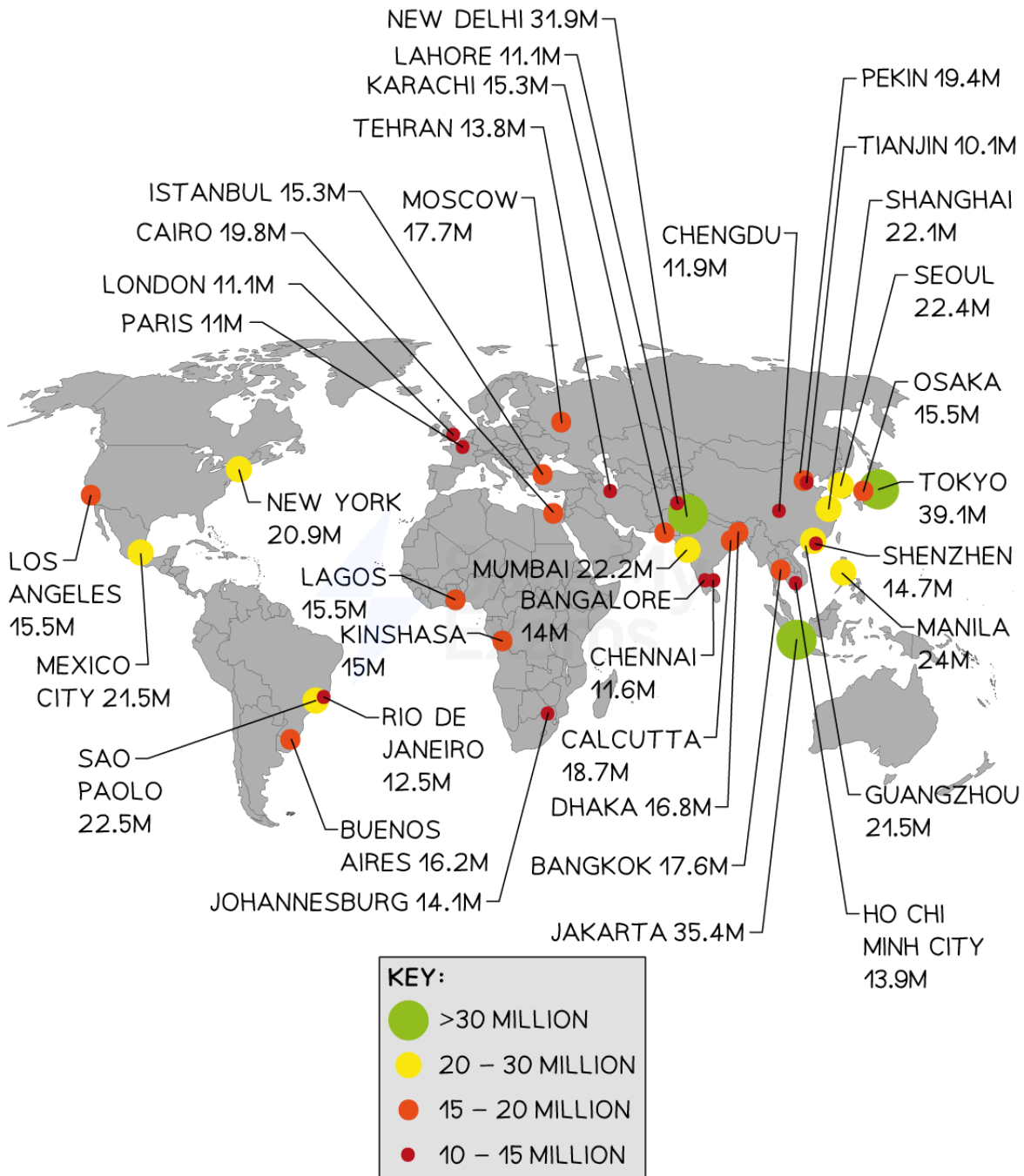
Consequences of Megacity Growth

- Not only is the world more urban, but the urban area is increasing
- Many cities are sprawling into and engulfing rural regions. This creates **conurbations** and adds to the growth of urban areas
- As the growth of cities continues, the term **megacity** is used to describe cities with **more than 10 million people**
 - New York was the first megacity in 1950, with Tokyo 2nd
 - In 1975 there were 4 - New York, Tokyo, Osaka and Mexico City
 - By 2000 there were 15
 - In 2018 that rose to 33 with Tokyo having close to 37.3 million people
 - By 2025–2030, an estimated 630 million people will live in close to 43 megacities around the world
 - Asia alone, has at least 33 megacities, including Mumbai and Delhi, India; Shanghai, China; Seoul, South Korea and Lagos in Nigeria
- This scaling up of the urban environment is the fastest in human history
- Largest growth of megacities is in Asia

Distribution of megacities in 2022



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Consequences of megacity growth

- **Economic development**
 - Megacities dominate the national and regional economies of countries
 - Many companies have their headquarters in megacities



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- Encourages population growth which leads to the desirability of goods and services
- All megacities act as **service centres** within the **formal economic sector**
- However, megacities in MICs are also important manufacturing centres (Mumbai in India or Dhaka in Bangladesh) with thousands working in the **informal economy**
- **Population growth**
 - Young people are drawn to live in megacities with their vibrancy, fast pace and opportunities
 - There is also '**internal growth**' where people who have moved into the cities have children, so sustaining population growth (Mexico City, Mumbai, Pearl River Delta in China)
 - Rapid growth, often means that peri-urban, grow more rapidly than urban centres and this can lead to the development of squatter settlements
- **Economies of scale**
 - Cheaper to provide goods and services in one place than spread across several cities
 - Financial savings for local governments in respect of infrastructure provision
 - Communication and transport are centralised, making savings in time and money
 - Availability of skilled and unskilled workers (higher numbers allows for choice)
- **Multiplier effect**
 - As a city prospers, it acts as a beacon to people and businesses
 - This encourages inward investment
 - This leads to yet more development and growth
 - Generating further need for skills and labour and job growth
 - This cycle multiplies the positive effects and growth continues (San Francisco and the digital development)

Overview of Positive and Negative Impacts of Megacity Growth

	Positive	Negative
Individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved education Higher wages Better employment opportunities Young, vibrant and fast paced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overcrowding, expensive and inadequate housing (squatter settlements) Degraded water and sanitation Public and health services overstretched Employee protection limited or non-existent - informal employment or unemployment Fast-paced environment, noise and pollution can

		impact mental health
Society	Cultural diversity Social cohesion Increased economic growth Increased services and infrastructure	Increased property prices and urban sprawl Social challenges - racial animosity, rise in crime rates Congestion and pollution



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Examiner Tip

Remember that HICs have had a slower development of megacities, and longer to accommodate the growth. This doesn't mean they don't have issues, they do, it just isn't as visible and is better managed. It is MICs and LICs that have the fastest growth and the largest populations, creating visible inequalities and urban planning chaos.

Case Study – Mumbai

Mumbai's hyper-urbanisation

- Mumbai has always been a significant trading point and remains the wealthiest city on the north-west coast of India
- Originally a number of separate islands, Mumbai was joined through large-scale land reclamation and causeway projects
- Mumbai is India's most populous city and its growth has been large but steady
- In 1950, Mumbai had a population of 1.6 million people and increased 10-fold to 16 million by 2000
- Most of the growth is through in-migration from rural areas and due to limited physical expansion, Mumbai has the second highest population density in the world with 26,357 persons per km²
- Mumbai has more million and billionaires than any other Indian city, but also the highest rates of poverty

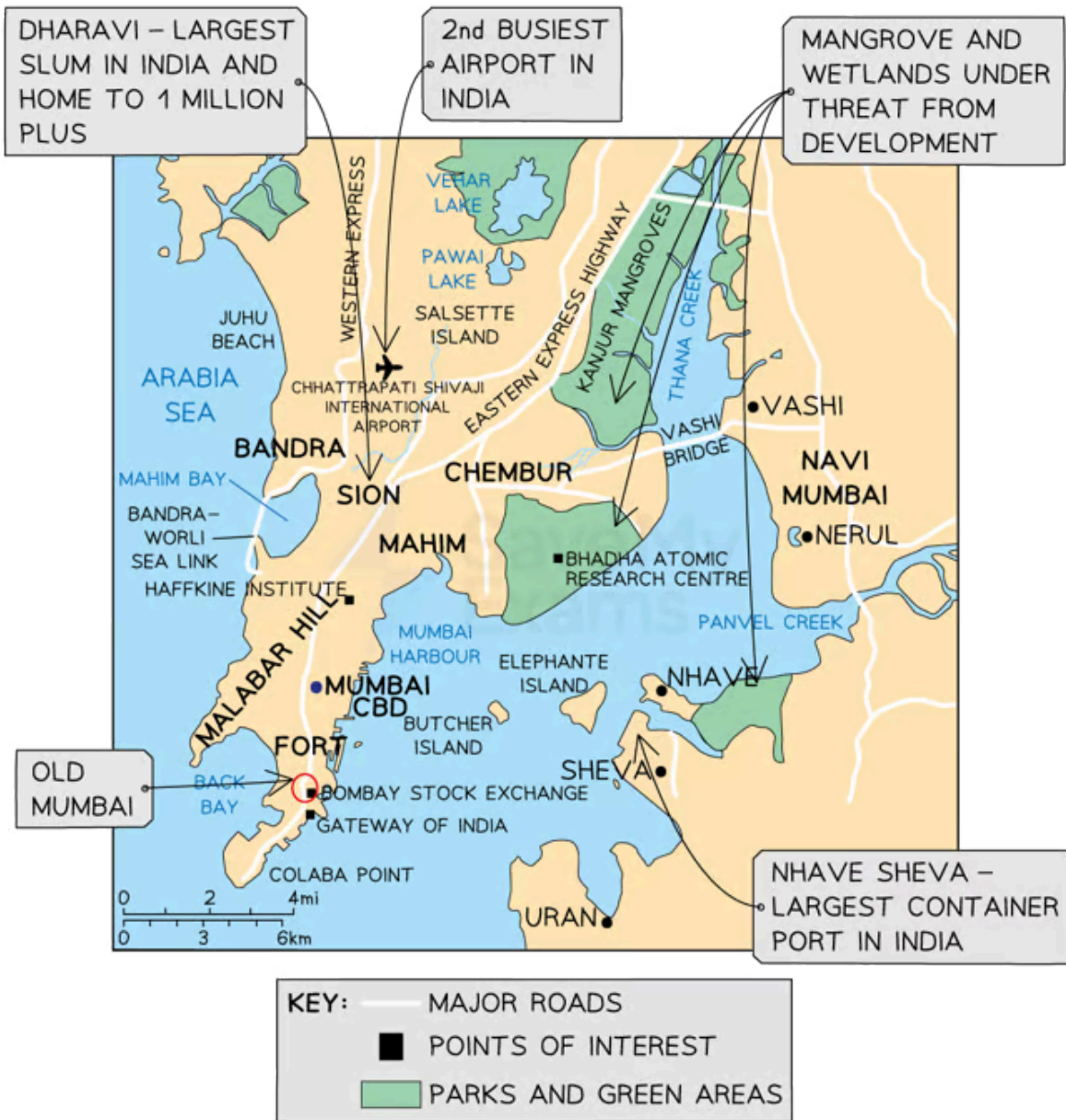
Map of Mumbai



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Mumbai was once 7 separate islands, now merged into one region

Mumbai's importance to India

- Commercial and financial capital of India
 - Growth is in hi-tech, call centres and online banking
 - 60% of India's trade is through Nhave Sheva container port
- Approximately 3 million people commute daily into the city

- Mumbai contributes 40% of India's entire tax revenue

Global importance

- Most globalised city in SE Asia
- Has the largest number of TNCs (inc. GlaxoSmithKline, Volkswagen, Tata Steel)
- 40% of international flights to India arrive in Mumbai
- Global transport hub (connecting point for transport links) connects all industrialised cities in India
- Largest foreign investment centre
- Home to the largest film industry in the world - Bollywood
- Centre for design and fashion

Overview of the Consequences of Mumbai's Megacity Growth

Individual Consequences	Societal Consequences
<p>75% of Mumbai's population live in slums - Dharavi is 2 km² and is the largest in India with over 1 million people</p> <p>80% of dry waste is recycled by inhabitants of Dharavi</p> <p>Literacy rate in Mumbai is 89.73 percent - male literacy is 92.6% and female literacy is 86.4%</p> <p>The sex ratio in Mumbai city is 853 females per 1000 males</p> <p>Per capita income is 3x the national income</p>	<p>Pressure on services and education</p> <p>High population density - crowded and confined conditions</p> <p>11,000 tonnes of rubbish is produced daily, making Mumbai the most wasteful city in India</p> <p>Lack of water resources - sewage, untreated industrial waste and oil are dumped into waterways, contaminating fresh water</p> <p>Energy infrastructure is not sufficient to accommodate growing needs</p> <p>Disparity between rich and poor - Dharavi's slums at risk of development to make way for more business</p>



Your notes



Your notes

1.2.4 Forced Migration & Internal Displacement

Types of Forced Migration

What is migration?

- Migration is the **movement** of people **across a specified boundary, national or international**, to **establish** a new **permanent or semi-permanent place of residence**
- The United Nations (UN) defines 'permanent' as a change of residence lasting more than 1 year
- Migration can be split into many sub groups, but it can be classified simply into **internal** (within a country) or **international** (across international boundaries)
- Movement is geographical and involves leaving home (place of origin) to a place of destination
- There are three types of movement:
 - **Cyclic** - these are journeys that begin and end at a place of origin such as commuting
 - **Periodic** - longer time is spent away from the place of origin, but movement involves return at some point and includes university attendance, military service and migrant labour
 - **Migration** - permanent move away, usually across significant distance either internally (within the same country) or internationally (to another country)

Migration terms

- Migration starts at an **origin** and is completed at an area of **destination**
- A number of migrants sharing a common origin and destination form a **migration stream**
- For every stream there is a **reverse counter-stream**
- Migrants in **between** origin and destination are known as **en-route**
- Migration mostly takes the form of **step migration**. Where several short moves are made and usually to slightly larger and more important settlements
- **Emigrant** is a person who migrates out of country
- **Immigrant** is a person who migrates into country
- If an international migrant moves into a country it is called **immigration**
- If an international migrant leaves a country this is called **emigration**
- If an internal migrant moves into a new area within their country this is called **in-migration**
- If an internal migrant moves out of their area within a country this is called **out-migration**
- Migration is **classified** by:
 - Distance travelled
 - Reason for travel
 - Period of time of travel
 - Volume of migrants

Classification of Migration

	Internal	External
Voluntary	Rural to urban - jobs	West Indians to the UK
	Urban to rural - retirement	UK doctors to the USA



Your notes

Forced	British inner city slum clearance	African people to America - Atlantic slave trade
	Chinese villagers along 3 Gorges Dam	Asians from Uganda
	Natural disasters - Mt Pinatubo, Philippines	Partition of India - Muslims forced from India into Pakistan

Migrant terminology

- **A refugee**
 - Is a person who has been forced to leave home and country because of 'a well-founded fear of persecution' on account of race, religion, social group or political opinion
- **An internally displaced person**
 - Is someone who has been forced to leave his / her home for reasons similar to a refugee, but remain in their country
- **An asylum seeker**
 - Is someone who has left their home country, has applied to another country for recognition as a refugee, and are awaiting a decision on their application

Forced migration

- The Atlantic slave trade was the largest and most devastating **externally forced migration** in the history of humanity
- Forced migration occurs when the individual, household or community have little to no choice but to leave their country or area
- Forced migration can be due to environmental and/or human factors
- Forms of forced migration include:
 - **Disaster**-induced displacement
 - **Development**-induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR)
 - **Conflict**-induced displacement
 - **Political**-induced displacement
- **Impelled** - this form of migration is often called 'forced' migration, however, there is more of a choice
- Impelled migration takes place under a **perceived** threat, either human or physical, rather than actual removal

Disaster induced displacement

- This includes:
 - **Natural** disasters such as hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis etc
 - **Human** induced disasters such as the release of gas, chemicals, radiation etc.

Examples of Disaster Induced Displacement

Natural Disaster	Human Induced Disaster
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Your notes

<p>In 1995 eruption of the Soufriere Hills volcano on the Caribbean Island of Montserrat devastated parts of the island</p> <p>Many Montserratians fled to the United States when Plymouth was destroyed and were given 'temporary protected' immigration status</p> <p>The U.S. government told Montserratian refugees to leave in 2005 - not because the volcanic crisis was over or because the housing crisis caused by the volcano was solved. Rather, the U.S. government expected the volcanic crisis to last a further 10 years or more; so, the Montserratians no longer qualified as 'temporary' refugees</p>	<p>Human induced global warming has increased the number of wildfires around the world and the rates of incidents are increasing</p> <p>In 2022, California saw record-breaking heat and wildfires, leaving many people to become 'climate migrants' within their own country</p> <p>Wildfires in California have destroyed thousands of homes, burnt millions of acres of land and forced more than half a million people to flee their homes</p> <p>The majority of people have been unable to rebuild, as insurance premiums are high because of the risk of wildfires and many homes were uninsured, leaving many in poverty and long-term homelessness</p>
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Development induced displacement and resettlement (DIDR)

- People removed from their homes when large development projects are undertaken such as HS2 in the UK or hydroelectric dams such as the 3 Gorges in China or mining in the Amazon
- Affects individuals as well as whole communities and can be an internal or external movement
- There are two types of displacement:
 - **Primary or direct** - people are moved from their homes to another place to make way for a development project, such as dam building
 - **Secondary or indirect** - where movement is due to a consequence of a project, such as water pollution through a mining project etc.

Examples of DIDR

Primary or Direct	Secondary or Indirect
<p>Three Gorges Dam, China A hydroelectric dam constructed between 1994 and 2006 on the Yangtze River displaced over 1.4 million people through primary and secondary displacement</p> <p>Kuno Wildlife Sanctuary, India (1999-2003)</p>	<p>Mining is a global industry that can boost a country's economy, but can also cause harm both directly and indirectly</p> <p>Mining activities and poor management of waste tailings led to numerous issues such as groundwater contamination, air pollution and</p>

When the Asiatic Lion was reintroduced into the area, 24 villages were displaced from their homelands through resettlement and boundary enforcement, which prevented any future return to the area

increased ill-health forcing many people to move from their homes, usually with no compensation or ability to sell their homes

Developing countries are particularly at risk as health and safety policies are either not enforced, ignored or exist



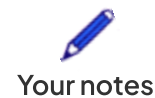
Your notes

Conflict-induced displacement

- This is when people **leave** their community or country to **escape** violence such as civil war or persecution
- There can be **internally displaced people** and **refugees** from the same conflict
 - Sudanese displaced in Darfur and refugees in Chad

Political-induced displacement

- People are **forced** to migrate because of their **country's policies** that **discriminate** against them
- They have **well-founded fears** of being persecuted and are unlikely to remain safe in their country
 - In fear of repercussions, desperate Vietnamese refugees fled by the hundreds of thousands after the communist government took control of the country in 1975 at the end of the Vietnam War
 - Up to 300,000 people, especially those who supported the South Vietnamese government and the USA, were sent to re-education camps, where many were forced into hard labour, tortured, starved, and died from disease



Consequences of Forced Migration

- Migration has an impact on both donor and receiving nations
- Consequences can be subdivided into 4 categories:
 - **Demographic**
 - **Social**
 - **Economic**
 - **Environmental**

Overview of Consequences

Demographic	<p>The numbers and distribution of people within a region are changed</p> <p>Intermarriages are created, leading to a new group of people</p>
Social	<p>Migration brings different people together leading to conflicts</p> <p>Migration however also creates understanding between different groups of people</p>
Economic	<p>This depends on the "quality" of the migrants and the economic needs of the origin and destination</p> <p>Quality refers to skills, age, educational attainment, health etc.</p> <p>In underpopulated areas, emigration may slow down development</p>
Environmental	<p>Increased pressure on food and services on the host country</p> <p>Environmental degradation in the host and origin country</p>

- **Disadvantages include:**
 - Large numbers of forced migrants place enormous strain on infrastructure, public services and government money
 - This is particularly significant if they arrive in LICs, as there are already limited services available for the population
 - Finding accommodation suitable for large numbers of people is difficult and many are contained within camps, with deteriorating conditions, limited fresh water, food or clothing
 - Increased animosity between people of different cultures - social tensions can rise, particularly if migrants are seen as 'taking' local jobs or bringing in different social customs and habits
 - There can be a gender imbalance which can lead to over- or under-population

- Lower wages as migrants are happy to fill unskilled jobs for less pay
- Loss of key workers in the country of origin, leaving the country to struggle to maintain a standard of living
- Rise in informal employment
- Creation of ghettos in urban areas - isolation and exclusion from the country's population and integration can be difficult
- However, there are **positives such as:**
 - Increased understanding between people of different cultures
 - Employment and skills opportunities to meet social and cultural differences
 - Businesses have a source of cheap labour and higher profits
 - Migrants are prepared to do many of the jobs that others do not want such as fruit picking or factory work
 - Migrants will send remittances back to families at home
 - Migrants increase the amount of taxes paid to the government and thereby help contribute to the economy
 - It lowers the unemployment rate in the country of origin
 - Host countries are enriched by cultural diversity
 - Migrants bring innovation and energy



Your notes



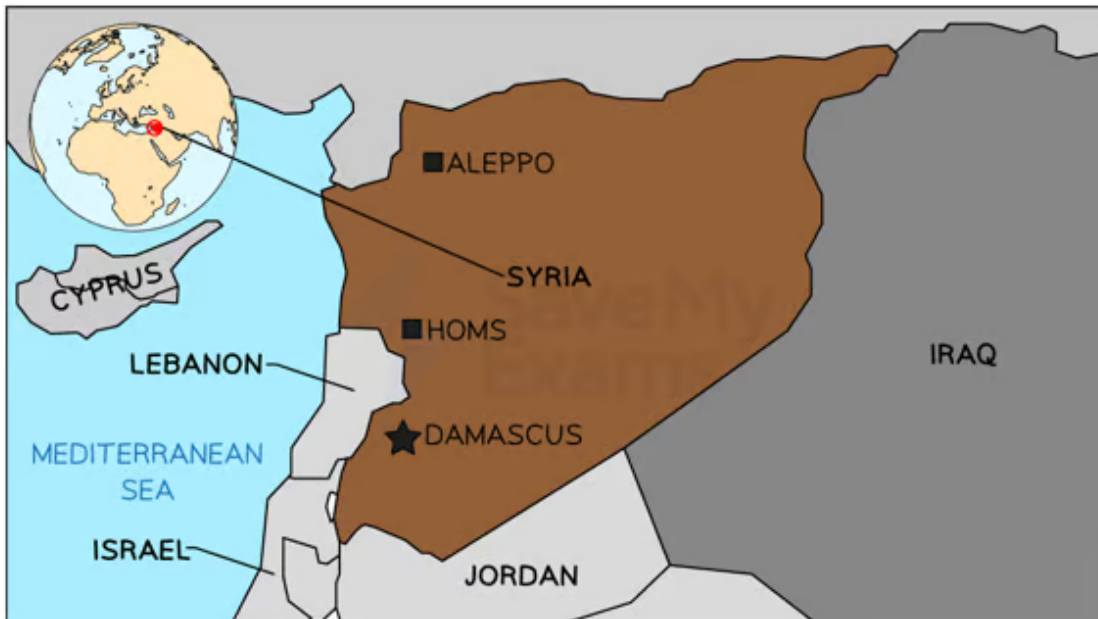
Your notes

1.2.5 Case Studies: Forced Migration

Case Study: Syria

- **The Syrian civil war** has created the biggest displacement and refugee crisis in recent times
- It has affected millions of people and surrounding countries
- More than half of Syria's population has been displaced from their homes by the war
- Syria, officially the Syrian Arab Republic, is a country in Western Asia, bordering:
 - Lebanon to the southwest
 - The Mediterranean Sea to the west
 - Turkey to the north
 - Iraq to the east
 - Jordan to the south
 - Israel to the southwest

Position of Syria



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Cause of the migration

- The Syrian crisis is an ongoing armed conflict (now in its 12th year -2023) between forces of the government and those opposing them
- In March 2011, peaceful protests started. They were in response to widespread corruption, lack of political freedom, and high levels of unemployment
- President Bashar al-Assad's government used deadly force to crush the protests. The unrest quickly escalated nationwide into a civil war

- People were forced to leave their homes and migrate to other parts of Syria (**displaced**) or move to another country as a **refugee**
- The Syrian conflict has led to more than 500,000 deaths and displaced an estimated 13.3 million—over half of Syria's pre-war population
- 6.7 million people are internally displaced with 5.5 million Syrian refugees living in the five countries that neighbour Türkiye, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt
- Neighbouring Türkiye hosts over 3.6 million refugees - this is the largest refugee population hosted by a single country worldwide
- Germany is the largest non-neighbouring host country with more than 522,500 Syrian refugees

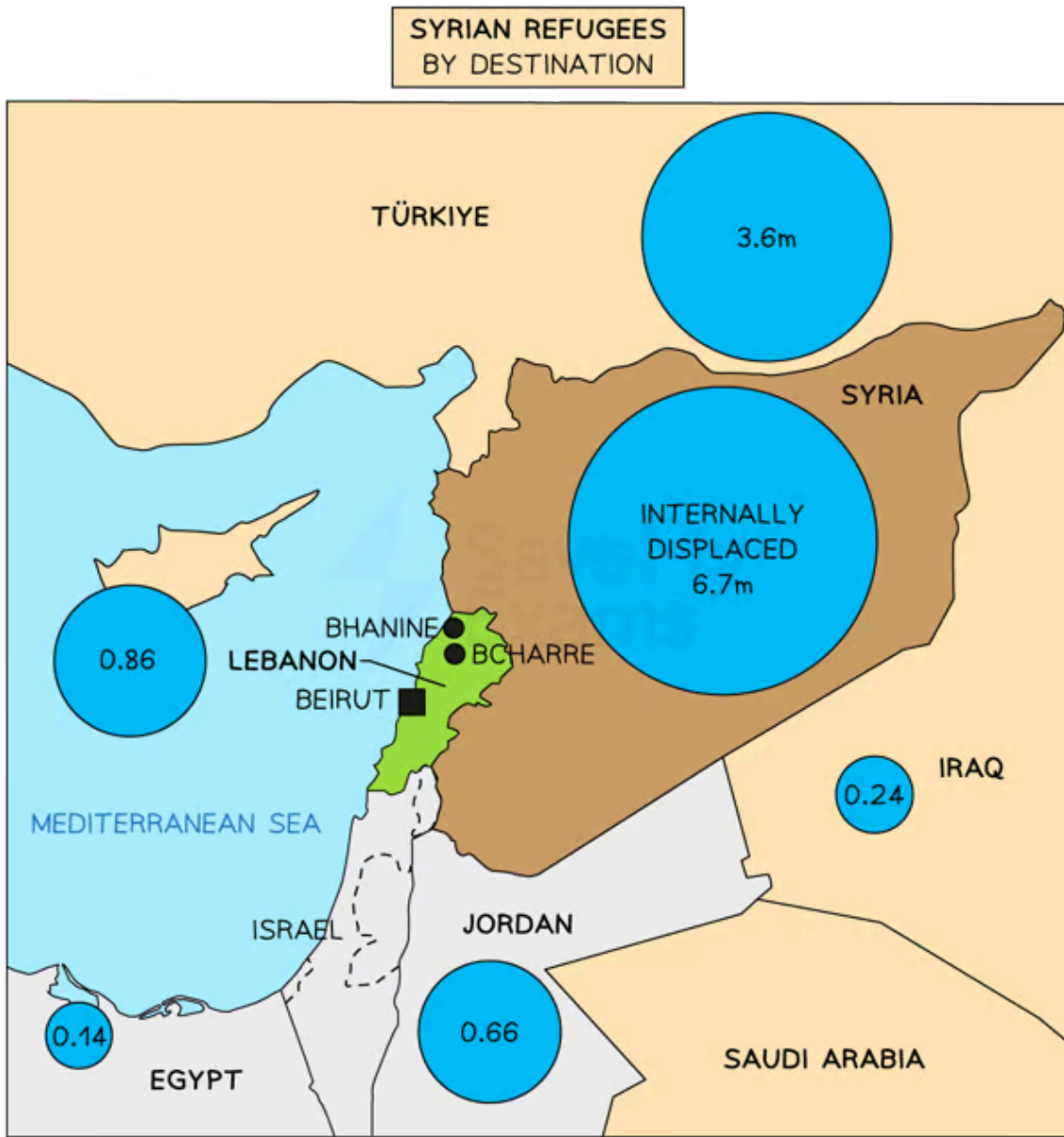
Number of Syrian refugees in closest neighbouring countries



Your notes



Your notes



Impacts on Syria

- **Social impact:**
 - **Loss of life** - the conflict has resulted in the deaths of hundreds of thousands of people
 - Many have **lost their home, possessions, jobs** and are **separated** from family members
 - **Children** have been exposed to violence, loss of families, homes, possessions and everything they once knew
 - In Syria, more than 2 million children are out of school and 1.6 million children are at risk of dropping out



Your notes

- Girls are often made to marry young
- **Displacement** - millions of Syrians have been forced from their communities, leading to a humanitarian crisis, with many people struggling to access life-saving essentials like food, water, and healthcare
- **Economic impact:**
 - Businesses and industries have been damaged or disrupted and this has increased an already high unemployment rate adding to widespread poverty
 - **Destroyed infrastructure** - conflict has destroyed and damaged the country's roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, and homes, preventing people from accessing essential services
- **Environmental impact:**
 - Land is flattened by bombing making it difficult to cultivate crops
 - Wildlife and ecosystems are destroyed
 - Water is limited, unavailable or polluted

Impacts on Jordan

- The Zaatari refugee camp in Jordan is 10 km from the Syrian border and is home to 80,000 people
- It remains the largest refugee camp in the Middle East and one of the largest in the world
- Over 20,000 births have been recorded in Zaatari refugee camp
- Jordan is the second most water-scarce country in the world
 - Water is a precious resource in the camp and does not meet daily needs, particularly in the summer when temperatures soar to over 30°C
- Many people live in tents and sanitation is limited, with overflowing toilets and raw sewage seeping into the surrounding areas
- Many Syrian refugees have fled the camp into urban areas
- They cannot receive aid from the United Nations or other donors, putting a huge strain on public resources in Jordan
- Food is expensive, rents have tripled in some cases and competition for jobs has driven wages down
- This has created tensions within the native communities

Impacts on Lebanon

- There is an overwhelming burden on infrastructure, society and the economy
- Most refugees live in poverty and child labour is common
- Lebanon has the highest number of refugees per capita in the world

Impacts on Türkiye

- Syrian refugees mostly initially settled in refugee camps in South-eastern Türkiye
- In 2016, Syrian refugees were allowed work permits and they became more dispersed geographically
- Since then a total of 1599 new companies have been started by Syrian refugees

Examiner Tip

You may be asked to either explain the causes/reasons for forced migration or analyse/outline the impacts of forced migration. Therefore, it is important that you have facts and figures and recent examples of forced migration to hand.



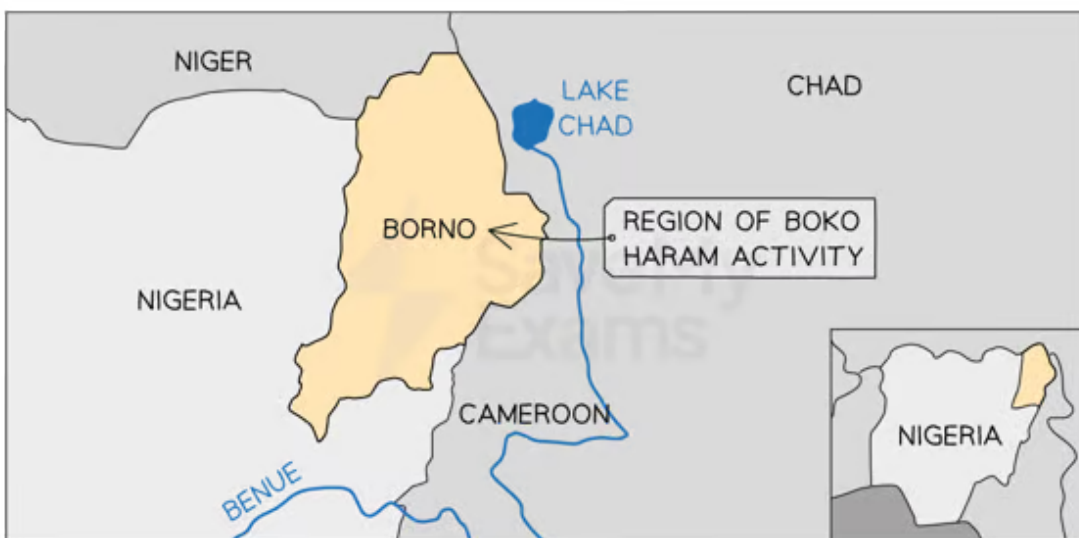
Your notes

Case Study: Nigeria

Political insecurity

- The district of Borno in northern Nigeria was a significant agricultural trading hub with abundant natural resources in demand by industry and commercial purposes such as iron ore, clay, silica sand and uranium
- However, in 2014, the Boko Haram group kidnapped 276 Christian school girls from Chibok, Borno
- The group is known for its extreme violence, indoctrination, forced marriage and views
 - Its main aim is to establish an Islamic State under Shariah law
 - Boko Haram is against westernisation and its influence on Nigeria's culture of corruption, which has created a gap between the 'few rich and the many poor'
- 3 years later (2017), 82 schoolgirls were released in exchange for 5 Boko Haram leaders, leaving over 100 girls still captive
- Some of the girls had been made to carry suicide bombs and explode them in busy areas
- As a result, over 2.2 million have been forced to flee the area
- What was initially seen as a 'Nigerian problem' has moved across borders into northern Cameroon, western Chad, south-eastern Niger
- This has impacted the ability of people in the region to feed themselves as less land is being farmed
- 33% of healthcare facilities have been closed, with health workers being abducted and killed
- People in the region have suffered losses such as homes, family and lack access to fresh water and services
- Infrastructure has been damaged and major power lines have been destroyed resulting in lack of power particularly in the villages
- International recognition of the kidnapping had the unintentional consequence of making the girls more valuable to Boko Haram

Map showing Borno district, Nigeria



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Environmental impacts

- Many people have taken refuge in formal and informal camps and the government and aid agencies struggle to provide basic health and education services
- This has caused chronic poverty, water stress and food insecurity
- In August 2022, Borno State authorities closed eight camps, forcing many displaced people into further poverty and struggling to eat, meet basic needs, obtain shelter or suitable security
- Support that was provided was too little to rebuild lives or homes elsewhere, forcing many to return home and into continued danger
- Fuel is costly and charcoal has become the alternative energy used in Borno, resulting in mass deforestation and increased costs of buying charcoal for remaining residents
- There has been a rise of civilian vigilante self-defence groups to protect land and homes
- Outside of the region, a further 540,000 people have been internally displaced due to severe floods which washed away crops and livestock, forcing more people to leave the area
- Overall, the impact of the Boko Haram has been economic and political by creating a state of insecurity in northern Nigeria



Your notes