

01 Population in transition

01 Population change

Measuring global interactions

Kearney index

- The Kearney index tracks and assesses changes in four key components of global integration.
- There are 72 countries ranked which account to 97% of the world's GDP.
- It is a bar graph with each country (in this case city) having many sections in it.
- It is divided up into Economic integration, Personal contact, Technological connectivity and Political engagement.

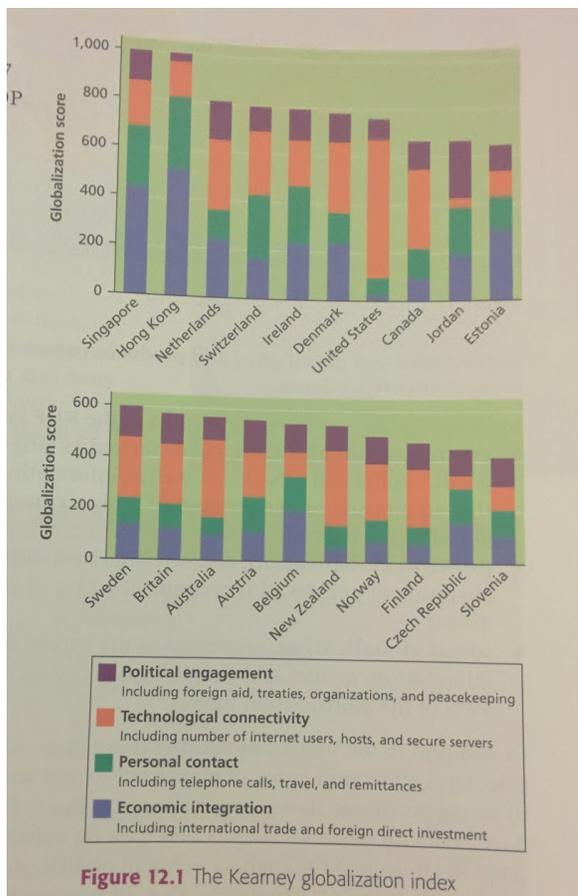


Figure 12.1 The Kearney globalization index

- Economic integration combines data on trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows and outflows.

- Personal contact combines international travel and tourism, international telephone calls and cross-border remittances.

- Technological connectivity counts the number of Internet users and Internet hosts.

- Political engagement includes each country's membership in a variety of representative international organizations.

- The resulting data is then "normalized" through a process that assigns the value of 1 to the highest data.

- Shortcomings are that the index was started in 1998 and since then small countries have moved to the top, as they have a higher proportion to the size of the country or have grown more resulting in higher values.

KOF index

- It was introduced in 2002 and covers the economic, social and political dimension of globalization.
- It is a choropleth map. It shows the dimensions of economic globalization, characterized as long-distance flows of goods, capital and services, as well as

information and perceptions that accompany market exchanges. (This accounts for 38% of the globalization index)

- Political globalization, characterized by a diffusion of government policies (this accounts for 23% of the globalization index).
- Social globalization, expressed as the spread of ideas, information, images and people (this accounts for the remaining 39% of the globalization index).

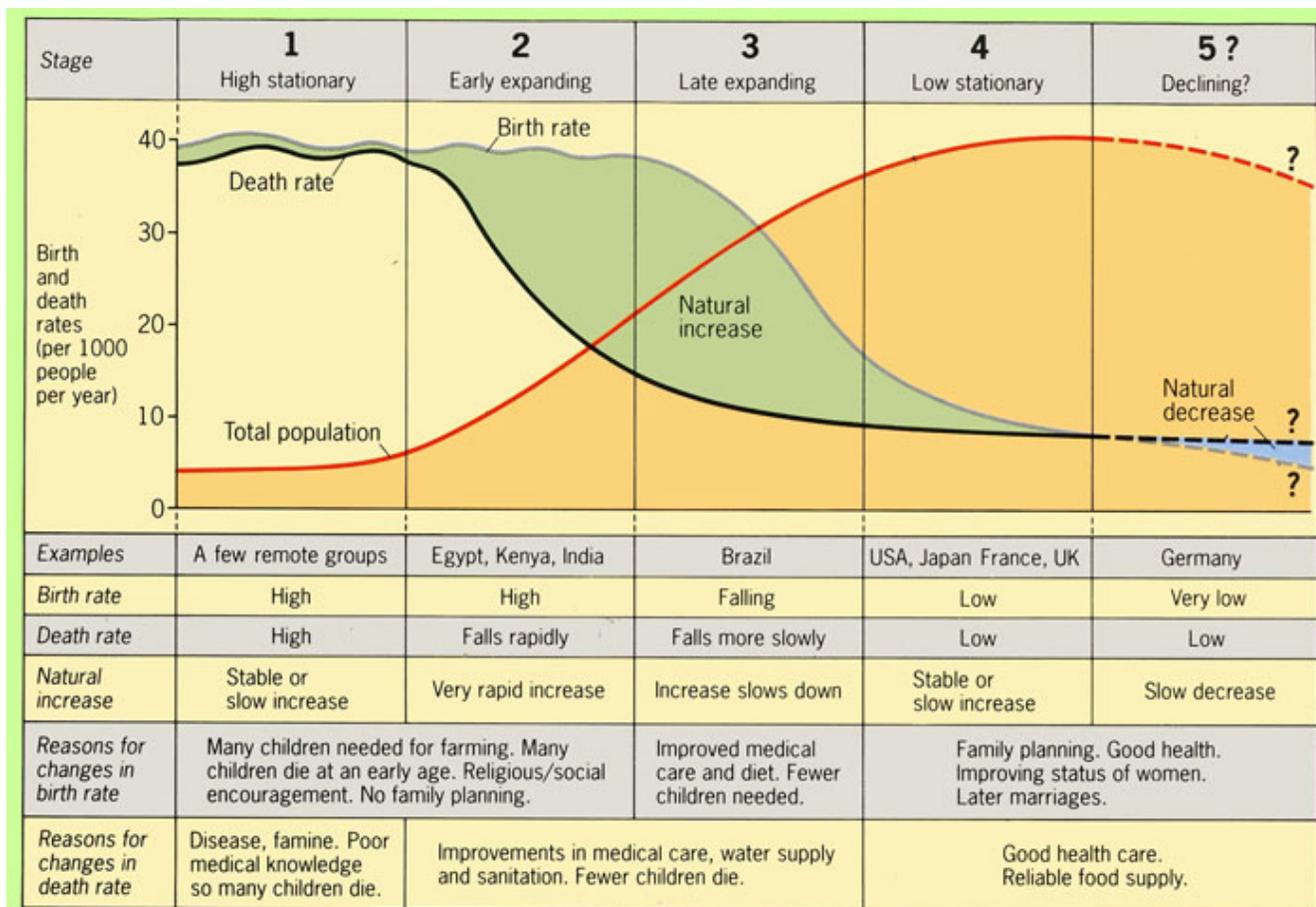
Recent demographic change

- In recent times the population growth has been very big.
- This trend can especially be seen in the developing world.

Global core and periphery

- There are three types of countries: core, semi-periphery and periphery.
- Core countries are mostly MEDCs. While periphery are LEDCs. Countries which are semi-periphery are countries such as China, India and Brazil, which are between both.
- Wallerstein, who invented this, said that all countries follow the same route to development.

Demographic Transition Model (DTM)



- The DTM consists of 4 stages. It shows the Death rate, Birth rate and the total population of the country. With these factors we can determine in which stage it is located and also can determine if it is MEDC or LEDC
- The **High stationary** (e.g. tribes in New Guinea), where there is a high birth and death rate resulting in no growth of the population.
- Then there is the **Early expanding** (e.g. Bangladesh, Niger Bolivia), where most of the african countries are right now. There is a high birth rate, but a suddenly falling death rate, which results in a rapid increase of the population.
- The third stage is called **Late expanding** (e.g. BRIC Nations) stage, this is where all of the Newly industrialized countries are located in. The birth rate has started to fall, due to a better education and people wanting to have a successful career. Adding to that there is a slight fall in death rate when compared to the Early expanding stage. As a result the population growth starts to slow down.
- The fourth is the **Low stationary** (e.g. UK, Germany) stage, where the Death rate is very low but also the birth rate is very low. This results in stationary or minimal population growth.
- The newly added 5th Stage is called **Natural decrease** or **Declining** (e.g. Japan). In these countries the birth rate has fallen below the death rate. If there is no net migration the population will decreased.
- There can be many reasons for a population decrease. Not only does the development of the country have to do with it but as certain diseases such as AIDS can reduce the population of the country.

The components of population change

- Birth rate and deaths (*Natural Change*) are not the only factors of population change. The *net migration* (balance between immigration and emigration).
- Fertility varies around the whole world. The crude birth rate (birth rate applied to the population) also varies around the world. It is heavily influenced by the age structure. When there are more young women in the reproductive age, the population is more likely to grow more.
- For more accurate measures **fertility rate** and **total fertility rate**.
- Another factor influencing fertility rate are contraception or government policies.

Fertility rate - the number of live births per 1000 women aged 15-49 years in a given year

Total fertility rate - the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman (or a group of women) during her lifetime, if she were to pass through her child-bearing years conforming to the age-specific fertility rate of a given year

Factors affecting fertility

Demographic

- Other factors are, infant mortality rate and mortality rate in general.
- Where mortality rate is high, it is likely that that children die before reaching adult life. In such societies the birth rate is also very high to compensate these losses.

Social/Cultural

- In some societies, for example in Africa, traditions demand a high rate of reproduction.
- Education, especially female literacy, is the key to lower fertility. With the education comes the knowledge of birth control, greater social awareness, more opportunity for employment and a wider choice of action generally.
- In some countries religion is a factor. Muslim and Roman Catholic religions oppose artificial birth control.
- Most countries have been trying to bring the birth rates down.
- Poorer countries tend to have a higher birth rate, while having a higher mortality rate and having low educational opportunities for women.

Fertility and natural change

Region	Birth rate	Rate of natural change	Total fertility rate	Women aged 15-49 using contraception (%)
World	20	1.2	2.6	62
More developed world	12	0.2	1.7	68
Less developed world	22	1.4	2.7	61
Africa	36	2.4	4.8	28
Asia	19	1.2	2.3	67
Latin America/Caribbean	20	1.4	2.3	71
North America	14	0.6	2.0	73
Oceania	18	1.1	2.5	59
Europe	11	0.0	1.5	68

Table 4 Variations in birth rate, natural change, total fertility rate and percentage of women using contraception, by world region in 2009.

Economic

- In many lowly developed countries children are seen as an economic asset because of the work they do. Additionally at an old age the children take care of their parents.
- In developed nations the cost of the child dependency year is a major factor deciding to begin or extend a family.
- Economic growth allows greater spending on health, housing, nutrition and education which is important for lowering mortality and so reducing fertility.
- Also the nature of employment can have a big impact on fertility.

- In developed nations, companies tend to pay child care and offer flexible work timings but on the other hand female workers prefer to focus on their careers rather than having a family.

Political

- There are many examples of countries trying to change the birth rates.
- In France, a pro-natalist nation, they are trying to increase the birth rates.
- In China, a anti-natalist nation, they are trying to decrease the birth rates due to overpopulation.
- These needs can be addressed by introducing certain policies.

Why do you get high birth rates?

Parents want children:

- For labour
- To look after them in old age
- To replace other children who have died due to a high infant mortality rate
- Children are net contributors to family income.

Why do birth rates slow down?

- Children are costly in richer countries
- The government looks after people through pensions and health services
- More women want their own career and have higher status
- There is widespread use of family planning
- As infant mortality rate comes down there is less need for replacement of children
- Urbanization and industrialization are associated with social changes and a decline in traditional beliefs and custom.

Fertility decline

- A study from the UN suggests that the world's population will peak in 2050 at 9.2 billion which contradicts a report published in 1996 which predicted the world's population will peak at 10.6 billion in 2080.
- The population peak has been always revised downwards during the past years.
- The fertility rate of many regions have fallen faster than predicted. In the second half of the 1960s the world's population growth started to slow down. The developing countries had the highest fall in population growth ever. The demographic transition which took a century to complete in the developed world happened in a generation in the developing world.
- A fertility rate of **2.1 children per woman** is **replacement level fertility**, below which the population will start to fall.
- According to the 2009 World Population Data Sheet there are 83 countries below the replacement level fertility. It is very likely that this number is going to increase, as more women will work and children will be educated.

- The crude death rate has nothing to do with the life expectancy, as countries such as the USA have a higher crude death rate (8/1000) while countries such as Brazil have a lower crude death rate (6/1000), they have a lower life expectancy at 73 years compared to 78 years.
- The causes of deaths vary significantly from developed and developing nations. In the developing world, infectious diseases and parasitic diseases account for over 40% of all deaths.
- In the developed world these diseases have low impact on the population. Here heart diseases and cancer are a big killer.

Mortality and life expectancy

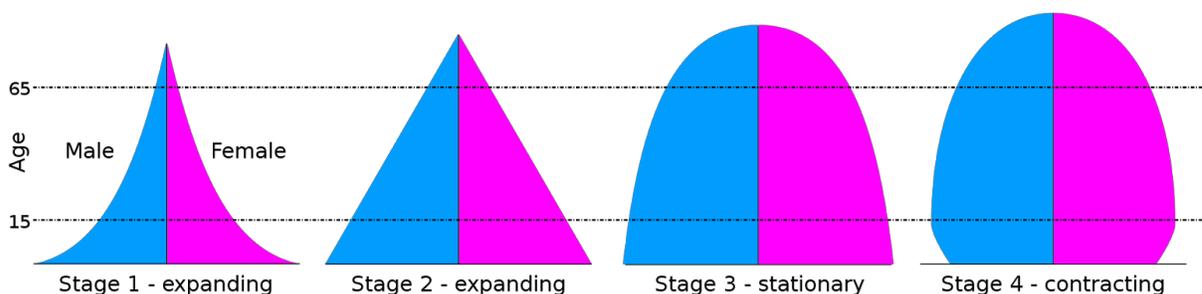
- Not only do LEDCs have to deal with challenges of the physical environment but also a range of social and economic factor which contribute to the high rates of infectious diseases. These include:
 1. Poverty
 2. Poor access to health care
 3. Antibiotic resistance
 4. Evolving human migration
 5. New infectious agents
- When people live in overcrowded and insanitary condition diseases such as tuberculosis and cholera can spread rapidly. Adding to that limited access to healthcare and medicines makes the otherwise treatable diseases very hard to treat.
- Another cause of diseases spreading quicker can be a bad immune system which is caused by malnutrition, as some infections are more prone to people having not enough food.
- Factors affecting mortality within countries are:
 1. social class
 2. ethnicity
 3. place of residence
 4. occupation
 5. age structure of the population.
- The infant mortality rate is often used as an indicator of socio-economic progress. Infant mortality can be reduced by improving simple things such as infrastructure and water supply.

Child mortality

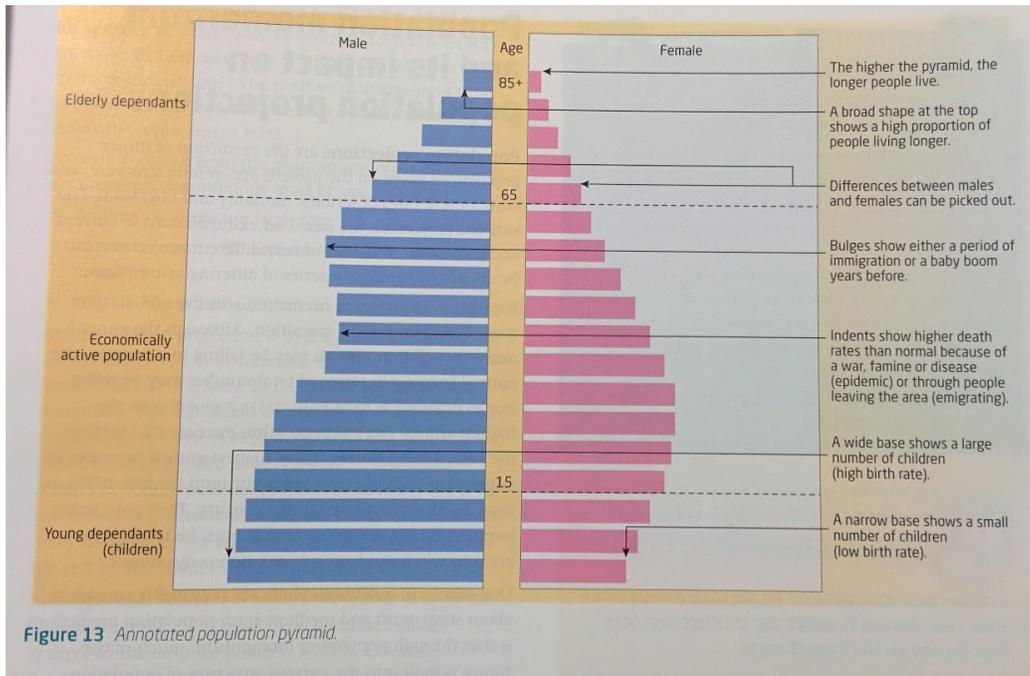
- The child mortality rate declined tremendously. It is down from 13 million in 1990 to 9.7 in 2006. The numbers are for children under the age of 5.
- The main reason for the decline include measles vaccinations, mosquito nets and increased rates of breast-feeding.
- The majority of child deaths happen in Sub-Saharan Africa (4.8 million) and south Asia (3.1 million).
- Another reason for the population growth in the 20th and early 21st century has been the declining mortality rates.
- The declining levels of mortality and the increase in life expectancy has been the most important reward of economic and social development.
- With the developing nations getting richer, it is expected that the mortality rate will decline in the future.

Population pyramids

- A population pyramid tells us about the age and sex structure of a population of a country. They help planners to find out how many services and facilities, such as schools and hospitals will be needed in the future.
- What means what on the graph:
 1. A wide base suggests a high birth rate.
 2. A narrowing base indicates a falling birth rate.
 3. Straight or near vertical sides show a low death rate.
 4. A sharp slope resulting in a sharp tip suggests a high death rate.
 5. Bulges in the slope indicate high rates of in-migration. For instance, excess males of 20-35 years could be economic migrants looking for work. An excess of both male and female cohorts (age groups) could be due to a baby boom. Excess elderly, usually female, might indicate a community of retired people.
 6. Deficits in the slope show out-migration or age-specific or sex specific death (such as epidemics or war)
- At every age group except birth, mortality for males is higher than for females.



- Use keywords **Birth rate**, **Average life expectancy**, **Fertility rate**, **Infant Mortality**, **Crude Birth rate**, **Crude death rate** and **natural increase**. Crude means per 1,000 people.



Population momentum and its impact on population projections

- These are simple projections on how the population will change based on present age-gender structure, with present fertility rates, mortality and migration.
- Positive population momentum happens in at the end of the third stage of the DTM, where the death rate decreases but the birth rate hasn't yet decreased that much. This means that there will be natural increase.

02 Responses to high and low fertility

Pro-natalist and anti-natalist

- There are some countries which need a higher fertility and which want a lower one. Countries such as China or India are anti-natalist which means that they want a lower population. They have policies to reach this goal. Countries such as Germany or France are pro-natalist, which means they use certain policies such as money for having children to encourage having children.

Dependency ratios

- The dependency ratio measures ratio between the dependent population and the working population.

- The formula is
$$\frac{\% \text{ Population aged } <16 + \% \text{ Population aged } >65 \text{ (dependents)}}{\% \text{ Population aged } 16-65 \text{ (economically active)}} * 100$$

- This is not accurate, as there are many people staying in school until 18 and then going on to study. Also there are many people over 65 who still work. But this should give an idea of the dependency ratio.

- **Young dependants:** Number or percentage of population under 16.

→ *Youth dependency ratio* =
$$\frac{\% \text{ population aged } 0-15}{\% \text{ population } 16-64} * 100$$

- **Old dependants:** Number or percentage of population over 65.

→ *Elderly dependency ratio* =
$$\frac{\% \text{ population aged } 65 \text{ and over}}{\% \text{ population } 16-64} * 100$$

- **Economically active:** Number or percentage of population between 16 and 65.
- The dependency ratio is very important, as a more economically active population will in general contribute more to the economy in terms of taxes income, goods and business activity.
- On the other hand countries with less economically active members, have to give the population more funding for education, health care and public pensions.
- Countries such as Japan, Italy and Spain will have a high dependency ratio in the future and this will cause the huge problems.
- These problems are:
 1. Needing aid from Government
 2. Creativity decrease due to age (if a high number of old people)
 3. Drain on natural resources
 4. Less money spent/available
 5. More care of healthcare.
- Solutions are:
 1. Don't give extra medication to live longer (natural death)
 2. Give money for having children
 3. Increase retirement age
 4. Encourage migrants.
 5. Increase tax for economically active.
- Optimum population is the population where everybody has enough resources such as food and water, while the area still can cope with the amount of people.

The impacts of youthful populations

- Rapid population growth has resulted in an large young dependant population.
- As a result NICs and LEDCs have a larger young dependant population than MEDCs. In Africa, the total population under 15 years (%) is 41 and in Asia it is 27 while in Europe it is 15 and in North America it is 20.
- As a result countries with a higher amount of young population have to spend a larger proportion of their national resources on them.
- In poorer countries children are essential for income and working. Also they will help the parents in an old age.
- If a large group of youth population moves up the age ladder, at one point there will be a big economically active group. This means that the countries economy can thrive, if enough jobs are available.
- If there are only a few employment opportunities, the young adults will either be unemployed or seek to emigration.
- Eventually the people in this age group will get old, meaning that the government has to pay for them.

The impacts of ageing populations

- The world's population is ageing at a rate which never has been seen before. As a result the median age is expected to rise, as life expectancy is increasing while overall fertility is decreasing.
- There are more aged people living in MEDCs, as they have a higher life expectancy and the fertility rate was very high before.
- Demographic aging will put health care systems, public pension, government budgets in general under increasing pressure.
- The ageing of the population is a greater fear than over population, which was feared by the people in the 1950s.

Population policies with regard to fertility

- **Population policy** includes all of the measures taken by the government, implicitly and explicitly aimed to influence population size, growth, distribution or composition.
- These policies can be both in **pro-natalist** and **anti-natalist**.
- An example is India. In 1952 they became the first developing country to introduce a policy designed to reduce fertility. These measures were taken to aid development.
- Some measure included:
 1. Birth control clinic rapidly increased.
 2. Sterilisation paid by the government.
 3. Abortion was legalised.

4. Minimum marriage age was raised to 18 for women and 21 for men.
- Even though there wasn't a huge success in 1951 the birth rate was 45/1000 while it fell to 24/1000 by 2008.
- Other countries such as Russia have had a population decline due to alcoholism, aids pollution and poverty. These countries will have policies towards increasing the fertility.

03 Movement responses - migration

Migration

- There is forced or voluntary migration. People migrate voluntarily to have a better life. These may include a better neighborhood, safety, better health care, education, etc.
- Forced migration is usually caused by civil conflicts, environmental damage or some form of persecution.
- Migration is usually divided into a number of types:
 1. forced or voluntary
 2. long distance or short distance
 3. international or internal

Voluntary migration

- Is migration which is voluntarily done by individuals or groups such as families.

Forced migration

- Forced migration can be migration caused by bad infrastructure or no access to water to people migrating due to war. These can be legal or illegal.

Theories about migration

- *Ernest Ravenstein's* (1880s) theories about migration:
 1. Most people migrate over short distance. Due to the limited technology, transport and poor communications, people know more about local opportunities.
 2. Migration occurs in a series of steps or stages, typically from rural to small town, to large town to city, i.e. once in an urban area, migrants become "locked in" to the urban hierarchy. **(Step migration)**
 3. As well as movement to large cities, there is movement away from them (dispersal). The rich move away from the big cities and commute to them from small nearby cities.
 4. Long-distance migrants are more likely to go to large cities, as people tend to know larger cities better.

5. People living in urban areas migrate less than people living in rural areas, since there are fewer opportunities in rural areas.
6. Women migrate more than men over short distances, especially for marriage and in societies where the status of women is low.
7. Migration increases with advances in technology such as transport, communications and the spread of information.
 - Another model of migration is *Zipf's inverse distance law*. It states that the volume of migration is inversely proportional to the distance travelled.
 - One of the most widely used model is the model from *Everett Lee (1966)*. It describes migration in terms of push and pull factors.
 1. Push factors are the negative features that cause a person to move away from a place. These may include unemployment, low wages, theft and natural hazards.
 2. Pull factors are the attraction (real or imagined) that exist in a certain place. These include better wages, more job opportunities, good education and better healthcare.

Impact of internal migration

Socio-economic impact

- Remittances from internal migration are even harder to estimate than international remittances.
- Development over acts as an important stimulus, widening the horizons of a significant number among the rural population.
- In most developing countries the population moves from the rural areas to the urban areas, to earn more money, have better infrastructure, better education and many another things.
- Even inside a country, the area to where the migrants are going is benefiting.
- In India for example the richer people within a village were pulled by the job opportunity and the poorer people were pushed by rural poverty and labour-replacing methods.
- As a result the remittances from richer people are more and so inequality and made bigger/ wealth gap is increased.
- In the developed world there is a phenomena called counter urbanisation.
- People moving toward urban areas in developed nations can cause schools to be shut down and even public transports to be cancelled.

Political impact

- Lower political representation in regions where migration has resulted in depopulation. This can result in the government spending less money on a certain region, which then can make that region go back to periphery.

- On the other hand regions where the population has grown due to many reasons including in-migration. In developing countries these regions are mostly capital cities. These areas might have great benefits to the people living there but the regions outside this specific area might actually think that this is disadvantage.
- Internal migration can mean a mix of ethnicity, which in hand can cause tension among the people in the region. In parts of Niger for example the local ethnic group, which are the minority, feel left out by the government and as a result in some regions there are armed groups threatening the oil industry.

Environmental impact

- Large-scale rural-to-urban migration has led to the massive expansion of many urban areas in developing, swallowing up farmland, forests, floodplains and another areas of ecological importance.
- Other ways in which the urban migration is affecting the environment are:
 1. Deforestation due to demand for firewood.
 2. Greater and greater demands on regional water supplies and other important supplies.
 3. expansion of landfill sites (rubbish dump).
 4. air and water pollution from factories, households, power stations, transportation and other sources.
- Additionally the newcomers might use other method of extraction which are more efficient meaning more resources are being used.

Impact of international migration

Positive impacts	Negative impacts
● More skilled workers	● Brain drain -> innovative & educated people moving away. This means that people are over qualified.
● Specifically qualified workers	● Growth of poor people
● Culture is spread	● Lower standard of living
● Cheaper people (do the dirty work)	● Increase in wealth gap
● Very important for a countries economy	● Over population
	● Less work for native people

	● Loss of agriculture
	● Countries from which the people migrate away, loose workers.

- In many bigger countries such as Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the USA the ethnic diversity is larger in urban areas, as these offer greater employment opportunities and people tend to know these cities better.
- One in every 35 people around the world is living outside the country of their birth.
- Recent migration data has revealed the following patterns:
 1. In recent times the importance of labour-related migration and international student mobility has grown extremely. In 2006/07 there were 583 000 foreign students in the USA. Also international mobility of highly skilled workers has also grown significantly.
 2. New migration streams have developed even though the traditional ones are still present.
 3. The proportion of female migrants has risen steadily.
 4. Normally the majority of international migrants going from developed countries are going to developed countries while the ones going from developing countries go to both developing and developed countries.
 5. Also most developed countries want to control the migrants, which means that they want to stop illegal migrants.
- At this moment globalisation is higher than it ever was before due to technological improvements and so we have more opportunities around the world.
- It has become easier to migrate, as links have been established between the country you are currently in to the desired destination.

Socio-economic impact

- People are mostly migrating to the richest countries of the world.
- Due to many TNCs and many employment offering people also migrate for their work.
- Some factors affecting the rate of migration are:
 1. the extent of economic opportunities
 2. the presence of family member or other of the same ethnic origin
 3. the point of entry into the country.
- Most immigrants are associated with rather being jobless, doing the “dirty” work and mainly working in construction, hospitality, catering and in household services.
- Some workers just commute to the bordering country e.g. Germany, France and Belgium commuting daily to Luxembourg.

- The World Bank estimates that international remittances totaled \$397 billion in 2008, of which went to developing countries, involving some 190 million migrants.
- Since the 1990s remittances have increased dramatically.
- Some economists argue that remittances are crucial for the developing world.
- The major sources of remittances are the USA, western Europe and the Gulf.
- On the other hand racial differences create the greatest barriers.

The political impact

- When a certain ethnic group lives in a certain region for a longer period of time, they tend to create new political parties. The UK and USA are countries where this is evident.
- High levels of migration from one country to the other can lead to high levels of tension.
- Other problems could be faced by the migration of new religions.

04 Gender and change

- Gender, just like socio-economic status, shapes the life opportunities and experiences of individuals. The causes for this are **social norms** and values in certain societies.
- Women in developed nations have generally more opportunities than in developing nations. They are more likely to be highly educated, have greater employment opportunities and face less discrimination.

The Global Gender Gap Report

- It illustrates the scale of gender disparities around the world, while tracking their progress. The index has four key aspects of the quality of life:

1. economic participation and opportunity
2. Educational attainment.
3. Political empowerment.
4. Health and survival.

- In the list the Scandinavian countries are at the top. Also Sri Lanka and the Philippines are in the top 30, even though they are from the developing world.

- For the 130 countries on the Global Gender Gap Index, the gender gap has been closed by:

1. 97% on health outcomes
2. 95% on educational attainment
3. 62% on economic participation
4. 16% on political empowerment.

Sub-index	Variables	Sources
Economic participation and opportunity	Ratio: Female labour force participation over male value	International Labour Organisation, <i>Key Indicators of the Labour Market</i> , 2006
	Wage equality between women and men for similar work (converted to female-over-male ratio)	World Economic Forum, <i>Executive Opinion Survey 2008</i>
	Ratio: Estimated female earned income over male value	United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008</i> , 2005 or latest data available
Political empowerment	Ratio: Female legislators, senior officials and managers over male value	International Labour Organisation, <i>LABORSTA Internet</i> , online database, 2007 or latest data available; United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008</i>
	Ratio: Female literacy rate over male value	United Nations Development Programme, <i>Human Development Report 2007/2008</i> , 2005 or latest data available; UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> , 2007 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World Development Indicators</i> , online database, 2005 or latest data available
	Ratio: Female net primary level enrolment over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> , 2007 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World Development Indicators</i> , online database, 2007 or latest data available
Political empowerment	Ratio: Female net secondary level enrolment over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> , 2007 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World Development Indicators</i> , online database, 2007 or latest data available
	Ratio: Female gross tertiary level enrolment over male value	UNESCO Institute for Statistics, <i>Education Indicators</i> , 2007 or latest data available; World Bank's <i>World Development Indicators</i> , online database, 2007 or latest data available
	Ratio: Women with seats in parliament over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union - <i>National Women in Parliaments</i> , 2008
Political empowerment	Ratio: Women at ministerial level over male value	Inter-Parliamentary Union - <i>E-Parliament Report</i> , 2008
	Ratio: Number of years of a female head of state or government (last 50 years) over male value	Own calculations, as of June 2008
	Ratio: Female healthy life expectancy over male value	World Health Organization, Online Database (WHOSIS), data from 2003
Health and survival	Sex ratio at birth (converted to female-over-male ratio)	Central Intelligence Agency, <i>The CIA World Factbook</i> , 2008 edition

Table 1 Structure of the Global Gender Gap Index.

Culture and status

- Culture shapes the way the things are done in society.

- To some degree, every society assigns different traits, tasks and expectations to males and females.
- These patterns vary from country to country and may change over time.
- Changes not only happen during a change of culture, but also laws from the government itself.

Education

- The adult literacy rate for males is 84.9% while for females it is at 72.1%.
- Education can be very important to reduce fertility rate, lower infant and child mortality, cuts maternal mortality, increases women's labour force participation rates and fosters educational investment in children.
- Even though female enrollment has risen dramatically since the 1990s, the number of dropouts is higher with girls.
- Even within a country, the education rates can vary from state to state.
- Education is crucial for job opportunities.

Birth ratios

- The 'Natural' global rate is 105 male births for every 100 female births. This excess compensates for the higher mortality rate for males. In some countries this difference in rate is a lot higher, as boys are preferred.
- In China men will outnumber women by 30 million in 2020 if current trends continue. Due to the one child policies, the chinese population prefers boys.

Family size

- In some countries, where boys are preferred, the families have children until they get a boy.
- Also women are more likely to use contraception when they have a boy in the family rather than not having a boy in their family.
- It has been shown that if a family has less children they can concentrate on one or two children and focus on their survival.

Health and life expectancy

- Mortality for males is higher if compared to females in all the ages.
- Up to the age of 14 higher male mortality occurs because boys are more likely to die from poisoning and injuries.
- By the age of 15 boys have 65% higher mortality than girls.
- The least well-off women still have lower mortality than the most well-off men.
- Men have a higher mortality as they naturally are the breadwinners and have to risk more.

- Nation with the highest life expectancy is Japan, where the average life expectancy is 84.6 (Male: 85, Female: 87.3).
- Sierra Leone has the lowest average life expectancy with 38 (Male: 37, Female: 39)
- In both cases women have a longer life expectancy.

HIV/AIDS

- Gender inequality reflects on the factors driving the HIV/AIDS epidemic.
- As they have lower social and economic power, women and girls are at the greater risk of infection and have difficulties protecting themselves.

Employment

- The restriction of employment opportunities for women costs a lot in many regions. In the middle east, a lot of money has been spent to reduce the gender gap in health and education, but less progress has been made to reduce the economic opportunities.
- Closing the gender gap would boost the GDP in the USA by as much as 9% and in the EU up to 13%.
- Due to the less opportunities to women, it makes them more vulnerable to poverty than men, during their whole life.
- Some reasons are the “double shit syndrome” which is that women have to look after the children as well as work.
- Than “glass ceiling syndrome” is that in most countries women can’t get past a certain level in their jobs.
- There is no clear pattern in the **unemployment gender ratio** as there many reasons in many countries affecting it. These reasons may be that men are preferred to benefits for mothers.
- Women make up to 40% of the agricultural workforce.
- It can be seen that in many developing countries the equality is not as good/clear as in developed nations.

Empowerment

- All regions except oecania showed that the political empowerment was rising steadily and now is higher than before.
- Providing even small loans can improve women’s economic, social and political empowerment.

Migration

- A study has shown that males receive larger monetary returns than females as a result of migration to and consequently have a greater incentive to move to urban areas.
- Also rural men are significantly better educated than rural women in Kenya. As a result they are more likely to move to a urban area to work, as they demand higher education levels.

- Also the urban/rural wage gap between men and women is greater, which means that migration is more worth for men.
- Additionally in Kenya the high fertility rate means that the likelihood of women migrating to urban areas is a lot more unlikely.
- Contrasting this pattern, in Latin American women equal or even out-number the males in urban areas. This mean that the majority of women are economically active.
- However these jobs have a lower salary. There number of women working there is just this high because these jobs are rather suitable for women.

Legal rights and land tenure

- Women face a widespread discrimination regarding land and property. This means that if their partner dies, in many developing countries women lose their homes, inheritance and possessions and even their children.
- This may force the women to employ practices which increase their chance of getting HIV.
- It is known that countries with the best property rights are also the ones that thrive best economically and socially.

The impact of globalisation

- Some people argue that globalisation has increased gender inequality in some part of the world.
- This is caused as in some countries, women don't even leave their houses and so are basically by passed by the economic change.
- Additionally they may not have the correct qualification. An example would be that women in china which speak english now get preferred for certain jobs.