

CIE Geography A-level

5: Migration Detailed Notes

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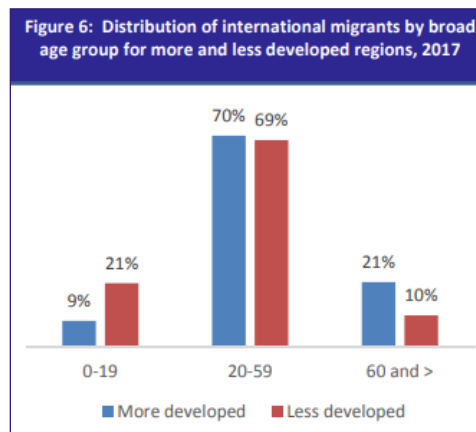
Migration as a Component of Population Change

Migration is the **movement of people to an area or country**. According to the UN, a person is defined as a migrant if they have lived in their new place of residence **for 12 months or more**, or they **plan to** live in their new place of residence for over 12 months.

Migration can be split into **international migration** and **internal migration**. International migration is the movement **from one country/ political state to another**. Internal migration is the movement **within a country**, e.g. from one district or county to another.

International migration patterns:

- As of 2014, **230 million people** lived in a **country** that wasn't their place of birth (approx. 3-4% of the global population). The number of people **migrating internationally** has risen rapidly **since the mid-20th century**.
- In the 1990s, international migration occurred mainly to world destinations like New York and Paris. Now, many cities in **developing countries** (e.g. Mumbai and Lagos) have become major hubs for migration.
- The increase in migration is majorly due to the **globalisation** of our world. The advancement of **transport networks** allow people to travel easily to other countries to live, work and visit. Also, a rise in **global trading** has encouraged a recent rise in international migrants (the highest since the collapse of empires). Most international migration is **regionalised**, for example Mexico to the USA or Poland to Germany.
- The majority (70%) of **international migrants** are within the working age.



(Source: <https://www.un.org/en/development>)

Internal migration patterns:

- The United Nations Development Programme estimated in 2000 that there were **740 million internal migrants** globally, although this most likely does not consider **smaller distances** of internal migration, which are hard to trace.
- Urbanisation** is the shift in the population from **rural to urban** areas. Urbanisation in many countries is the **largest form of internal migration**.
- Internal migration** very much depends on the country and its socioeconomic character.



Internal Migrants Worldwide, by Education and Age

	Total Internal Migrants	Primary or less	Secondary	College	Ages 15 to 29	Ages 30 to 49	Ages 50+
World	8%	5%	10%	13%	10%	8%	5%
Northern America	24%	*	23%	24%	33%	29%	14%
Australia/ New Zealand	18%	*	18%	21%	28%	20%	9%
Sub-Saharan Africa	12%	10%	15%	20%	14%	12%	7%
Middle East	12%	11%	13%	14%	13%	13%	9%
Latin America	10%	9%	11%	13%	12%	11%	6%
Developed Asia	10%	7%	10%	14%	12%	16%	6%
European Union	9%	5%	9%	13%	16%	11%	4%
North Africa	8%	7%	9%	12%	8%	9%	5%
Europe Other	6%	4%	6%	13%	8%	6%	3%
CIS	6%	5%	7%	7%	8%	6%	5%
Developing Asia	5%	4%	6%	9%	6%	5%	3%

Based on surveys in 139 countries between 2011 and 2012

*Sample sizes too small to report.

(source: <https://news.gallup.com/poll/162488/381-million-adults-worldwide-migrate-within-countries.aspx>)

Causes of Migration

Push Factors reasons migrants wish to leave their current country/place of residence (pushing away)	Pull Factors reasons migrants wish to move to another country/place of residence (pulling towards).
<p>High unemployment, low job opportunity and low wages causing economic difficulty.</p> <p>Environmental quality is low: lots of pollution, hazardous environment e.g. toxic waste, poor access to clean drinking water and sanitation.</p> <p>War or persecution in home country.</p> <p>Political unrest in home country.</p> <p>Poor public services (education, healthcare emergency services etc.).</p> <p>Overall low quality of life.</p>	<p>More job opportunities with higher wages and safer working standards.</p> <p>Environment is better, including living environment (access to clean water, sanitation, central heating in homes etc.).</p> <p>No wars/ persecution for beliefs, meaning people can live freely.</p> <p>Public services are better (better education, better healthcare, emergency services)</p> <p>More leisure activities and ways to enjoy yourself, especially due to a higher disposable income.</p>



Processes of Migration

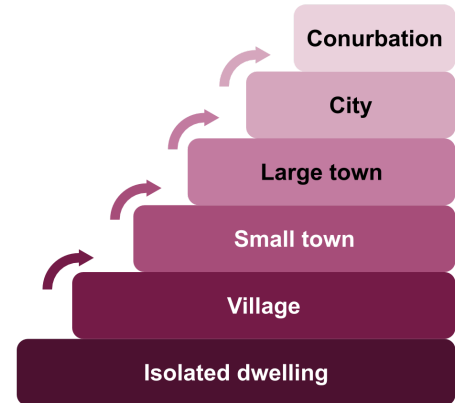
Migration can take many forms:

- **Chain migration:** the movement of people to an area, that consequently causes **more** people to follow to that area. Chain migration is often described as **perpetual** or a **cycle** because the migration of people cause **more people to move**, who cause **more** people to move, etc. This is due to a number of reasons, such as **the dispersing of families**, or **word of mouth** that encourages more people to relocate.

Chain migration is often **made possible** by immigration law, when **family members** of a citizen are given priority to migrate into a country.

They can then bring **their** family members, who bring **their** family, and so on.

- **Stepped migration:** the gradual movement from **origin** to **destination** through **multiple moves that climb up the settlement hierarchy**. For example, the migration from a village to a small town, then to a regional city, then to a capital city is stepped migration.
- **Illegal immigration:** migration that **violates the law of the country being migrated to**. This may refer to the **movement into the country**, or **staying in the country** when no longer **legally allowed to** e.g. a visa expiring.



There are important things to consider when thinking about migration:

- **Governments control migration**, meaning the process of migration is greatly influenced by a country's **migration policies**. For example, in the EU there is **freedom of movement**, allowing EU citizens to move, live, and work within other EU countries. In other countries, there are stricter immigration rules. In Australia, for example, there is an immigration **points system**, only allowing skilled citizens that will contribute to the economy to live there.
- **Barriers**, both physical and socioeconomic, limit migration. Many migrants have limited **access to transport**, or little money to migrate. Many must resort to illegal migration, where they face **a dangerous migration process**, such as the crossing of the Channel from Calais to South England (using small boats, hiding in lorries etc.). **Borders** also act as a constraint, especially where **border enforcement** is used.
- There may be **long application processes** in order to apply for citizenship, refuge, or a right to work in countries, predominantly in **international migration**. These application processes can be costly and take a very **long time**, leaving people **uncertain** about their future.



Internal Migration

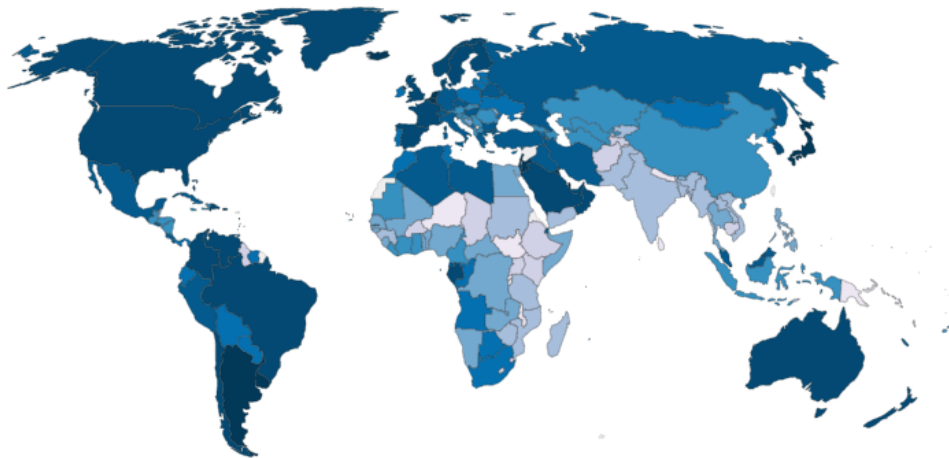
RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

The movement of people **from rural areas to urban areas** is a form of **urbanisation**, as it is the **movement of people** into **urbanised areas**. **Internally**, rural-urban migration overtakes other forms of migration in the majority of countries, although the **rates** of this migration differ widely.

The **proportion of people living in urban areas compared to rural areas** as well as the **rate of urban population growth** can be indicators for how urbanisation differs in different regions.

Share of the total population living in urban areas, 2017
Proportion of the total population who live in urban areas.

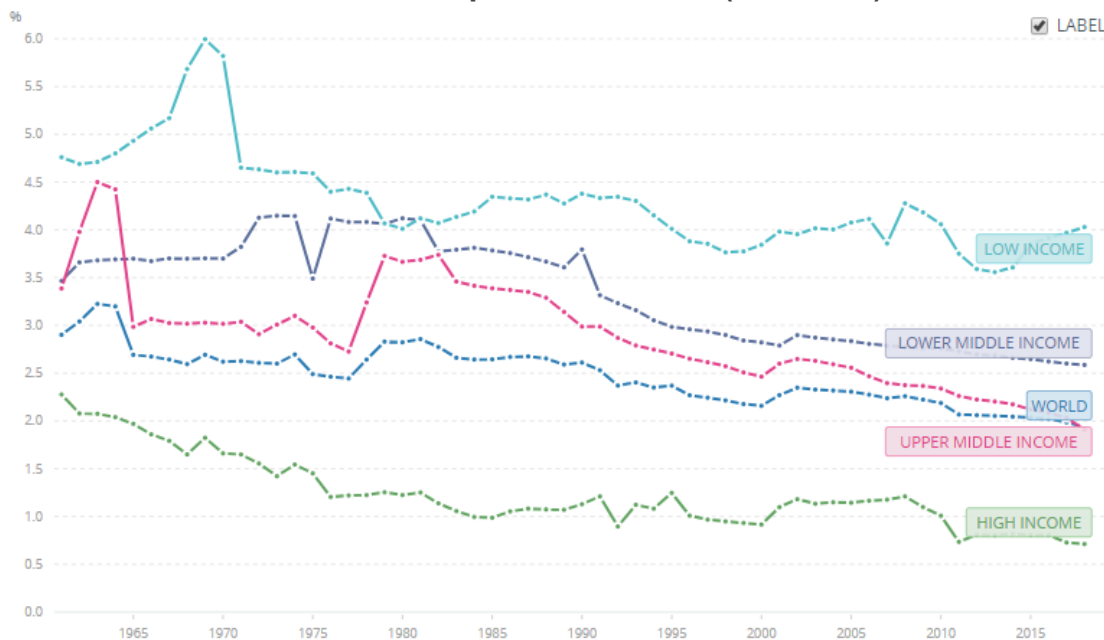
Our World
in Data



Source: World Bank

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Urban Population Growth (% annual)



(Source: <https://data.worldbank.org>)



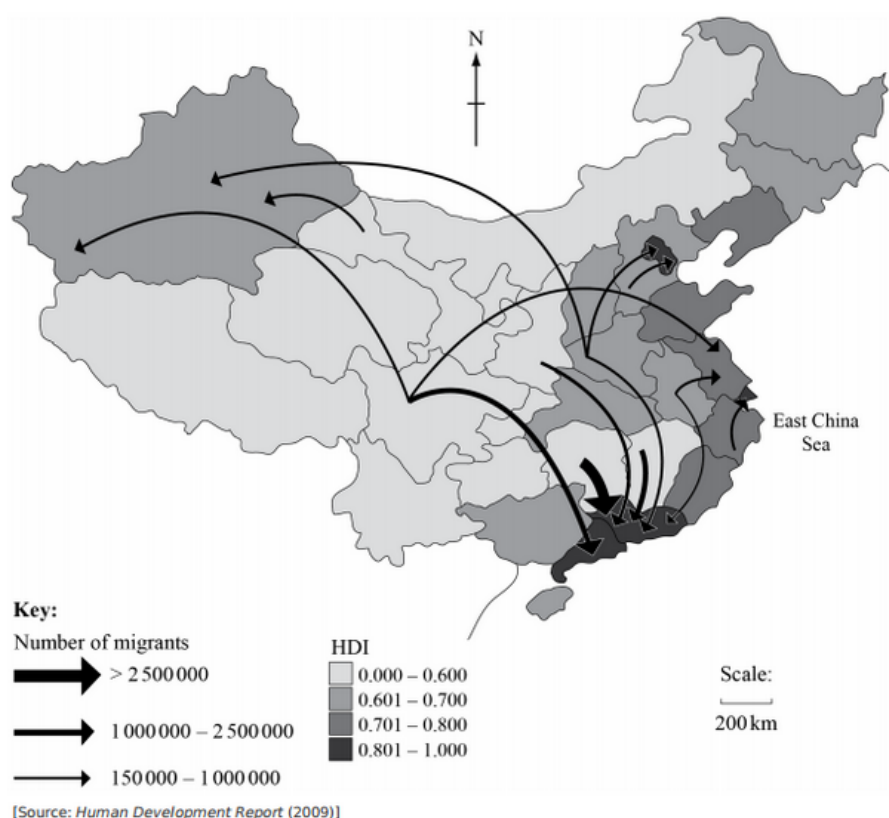
It must be considered that **urbanisation data** may also include **international migration**, as it is difficult to pinpoint exactly where the migrants have come from. However, the data provides a good indication of the overall trends in urbanisation for each country.

Causes of Rural-Urban Movements

Rural-urban migration occurs for a number of reasons. The most **common reasons** behind rural-urban migration are as follows:

- **Economic Reasons:**
 - **Rural employment opportunities** are heavily **agriculture dominant**, especially in **lower income countries**. Not only is this industry **relatively low earning** in many parts of the world, but there are also several **risks involved**. Natural hazards such as droughts and floods can **severely affect agricultural yields**. Furthermore, **commercial agriculture** is hard to compete with in many regions and farmers may often struggle to make profits.
 - In contrast, urban areas generally have more **employment opportunities**, both in **number and variety**. The **promise** of more economic stability is a **pull factor for many**, causing them to migrate to urban areas.

For example, since the late 1970s, China has experienced the **largest internal migration flows** in history, with over 150,000,000 people moving from rural areas to urban areas. Many rural migrants moved to the **coastal cities** of China in search for **higher incomes** from factory work.

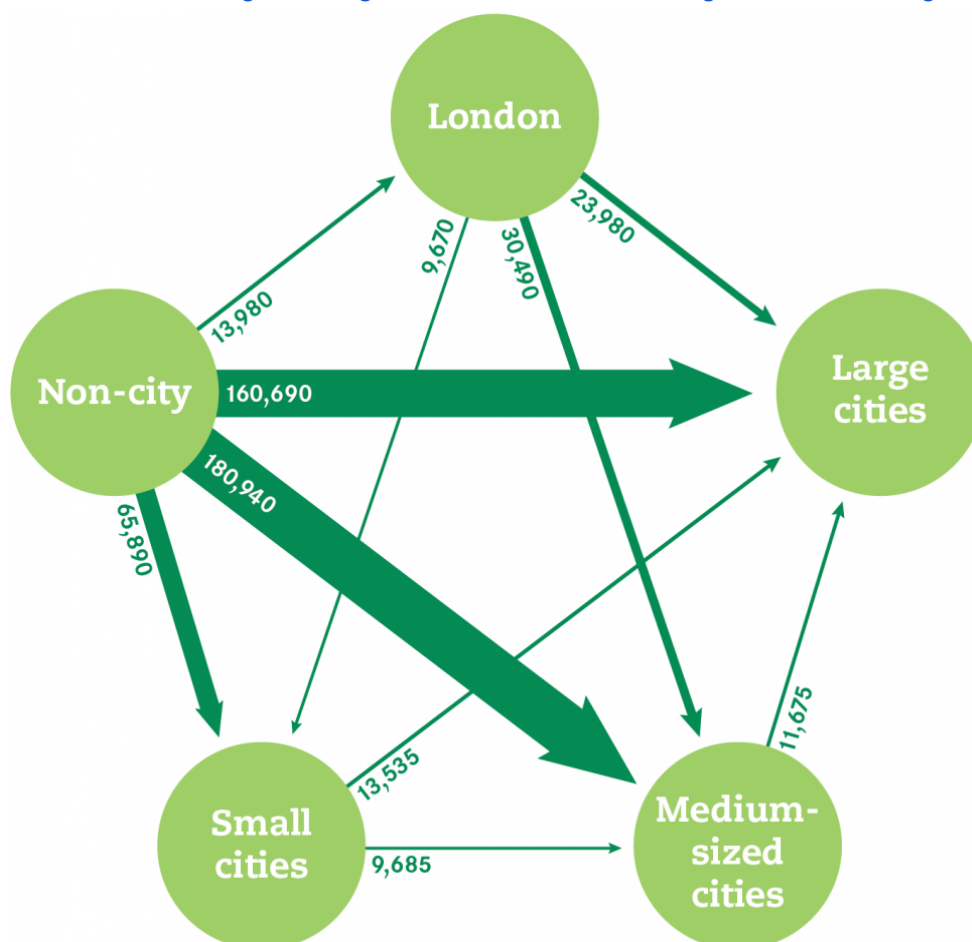


This [video](https://youtu.be/KNXg-kYk-LU) from The Economist (<https://youtu.be/KNXg-kYk-LU>) talks about internal rural-urban migration in China.



- Many **graduates** from university, for example, migrate to cities due to the job opportunities in **their specific industry**, whereas the industry is not as represented in rural areas.
- **Social Reasons:**
 - Many people, especially **young people**, can often feel **isolated in rural areas**. Those seeking a more **diverse, culturally rich** lifestyle with more opportunities may choose to move to urban areas, especially cities.
 - Public services in urban areas are generally better than in rural areas as there are **increased investments** within urban areas. Healthcare, education, water and sanitation, transport, housing etc. may be **better in urban areas**, especially in **low to middle income countries** where there are few investments in places other than urban areas.
- **Education:**
 - People moving for **education** is a high urban-rural flow all over the world. **Colleges and universities** are **highly concentrated within cities**, causing many young people to **move to cities to study**.
 - According to a **Centreforcities** publication, in England and Wales in 2014, *“those moving from one region to another to go to university accounted for approximately one fifth of all movements in 2014 in England and Wales”*.

www.centreforcities.org/reader/great-british-brain-drain/migration-students-graduates/



Rural to urban migration has **multiple impacts** on both the area being migrated to (**the destination area**), and the area being emigrated from (**the source area**).

Impacts of Rural-Urban Migration

Impacts on destination area

- Larger **workforce**, especially in the **economically active** age bracket, which contributes to the **economy** as well as **improving productivity**.
- More people moving into cities for **education** (such as university) bringing a **well-educated** population to work **high skilled jobs**, referred to as a '**brain gain**'.
- The **rapid urbanisation** in areas leads to **overpopulation of cities**. This can put **pressures** on services such as healthcare and housing.
- A larger population leads to more waste and higher consumption levels. This can cause **environmental degradation**, e.g. **air pollution** due to more vehicles being on the road which causes congestion.
- **The influx of migrants** may cause **local people** to be unhappy with their area changing to cater for the migrants, which may lead to **political** problems.
- Quality of life may **deteriorate** as the area does not have the resources to cope. **Squatter settlements** can arise due to too many people moving to cities and **not being able to afford to live within the city**.
- Population structure is altered to be **younger**, as many young people between the ages of 20-35 move to urban areas.

Impacts on source area

- **Relaxed pressure** on services, potentially leading to better healthcare, lowered house prices, less crime etc.
- **Underpopulation** can arise when too many people leave rural areas. This can lead to **many jobs being unfilled** and **less money being contributed to the economy**. Businesses can close, services can be put under pressure etc. due to a lack of workers.
- **Unemployment** can be high in source areas of rural-urban migration, as **underpopulation** and **lack of investment** leads to less jobs.
- Skilled and educated workers leave to find **better economic opportunity in urban areas**, causing a 'brain drain' and leaving the area with the less skilled and educated to support the economy.
- Underpopulation can cause **dereliction**, e.g. abandoned businesses, empty houses.
- Population structure is altered to be **older**, as **economically active people**, especially around the age of 30, are **more likely to migrate**. This leads to more pressure on services, such as care for the elderly.
- In many countries, **men are more likely to migrate**, altering the population structure to have a higher proportion of women. An example of this is in **Poland**.



URBAN-RURAL MIGRATION

Although rural-urban migration is the **largest internal flow** in the majority of countries, urban-rural migration is still a **very large and important movement**. This type of movement is **most common in higher income countries**, where people have the choice to **move away from urban areas**.

The movement of people **from urban areas** to **rural areas** is known as **counter-urbanisation**.

Causes of Urban-Rural Migration

- **Search for a better quality of life:** **Crime**, **overpopulation**, **pollution**, and **high cost of living** are all major push factors away from urban areas. For people seeking a **quieter**, **potentially less costly** lifestyle, rural areas can be an ideal place to move to. For **older people** who are retiring and are no longer tied to urban areas for **economic opportunity**, rural areas can also be seen as a better option.



View of the Yorkshire Dales (Source: www.bbc.co.uk/news/health-38520092)

- **Increased investments into rural areas:** In **high income countries especially**, rural areas are not as **isolated** as they may have been. There are now more **job opportunities** as well as **better services**, meaning people may not be **put off** moving to a rural area.
- **More links to other places:** Better transport links, the ability to work from home etc. means that people find it **increasingly easier** to live in rural areas and still find **economic opportunities**. For example, there is the opportunity to **commute** into cities due to better transport links being developed.



Impacts of Urban-Rural Migration

Impacts on destination area

- Potentially brings a larger **workforce** who contribute to the **economy** as well as **improving productivity**.
- In rural areas where **services and housing** have not developed for **larger populations**, there could potentially be an **increased pressure on services**. For example, not enough homes to support the migrating population.
- Increased pressure on housing can lead to rises in **house prices**. **Middle-class** urban migrants can afford to buy houses due to **higher wages and more money after selling an expensive urban home**. This can **stop rural locals** from getting onto the property ladder, especially younger people.
- A larger population leads to more waste and higher consumption levels. This leads to **environmental degradation**.
- **The influx of migrants** may cause **local people** to be unhappy with their area changing to cater for the migrants, which may lead to **political** problems. E.g. locals may be unhappy with new housing builds.
- A large proportion of urban-rural migrants are **older people**, as many choose to retire in rural areas. This can cause the **population structure** to be older.
- An older population structure can then lead to issues with an **ageing population**, e.g. needing to provide for the elderly population.

Impacts on source area

- **Potentially relaxed pressure** on services as people have left the urban area, which can lead to better healthcare, lowered house prices, less crime etc.
- In extreme cases, **struggling industrial areas** may go through **deindustrialisation** as there is not a large enough working population to support industry. This has a series of knock-on effects, such as **dereliction** and **economic decline** in the area.
- A decrease in the **wealthier, older population** could potentially affect businesses in urban areas, as less money is being spent in the area. This can cause a **decline** in business and **economic activity**.
- Especially in **inner city areas** where areas are **mainly residential**, urban-rural migration can lead to these urban areas struggling to cope. **A lower population** and **less money** in the area can cause **businesses to struggle or close, dereliction**, an increase in **crime, unemployment**, and many other **socioeconomic** issues.
- The average age of the area may be **younger** (as the older, richer people move away whereas the **younger people** generally cannot afford to move).
- The younger population could lead to more issues, such as a rise in **anti-social behaviour**.



STEPPED MIGRATION & URBAN-URBAN MIGRATION

As previously mentioned, stepped migration is the gradual movement from **origin** to **destination** through **multiple moves that climb up the settlement hierarchy**. For example, the migration from a village to a small town, then to a regional city, then to a capital city is stepped migration.



One reason behind why **stepped migration** occurs is due to **migrants gaining knowledge and experience in urban areas**, allowing them to **move up the settlement hierarchy**. Migrants may gain **confidence** and feel ready to move to a more urbanised area, and this process repeats again and again as the migrants move up the hierarchy.

Furthermore, the **economic benefits** of living in an urbanised area may provide migrants with the **wealth necessary to move to an even more urbanised area** (e.g. a city, where living costs are more expensive). Many **occupations** also require employees to move to **increasingly more urban areas** as the employee **works their way up**. For example, in a public sector job, where **managerial roles** are often **concentrated within larger cities**.

As the stepped migration process continues, **urban-urban** movements are common **higher up the settlement hierarchy**. Urban-urban migration is where migrants move from **one urban area to another urban area**. These movements are between **separate urban areas, not within the same urban area** (movements **within the same urban area** are known as **intra-urban movements**).

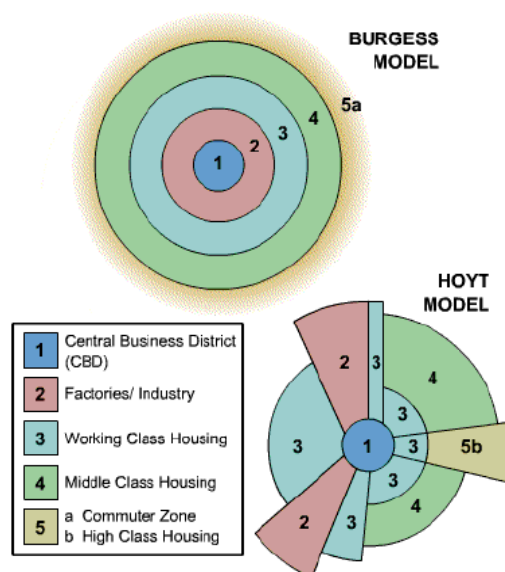
Urban-urban movements are generally from the poorer, less developed **economic periphery** regions to the richer, more developed **economic core** regions. For example, **in Brazil**, many people choose to move from the poorer urban areas in the north-east (such as Salvador) to the richer urban areas in the south-east (such as Rio).

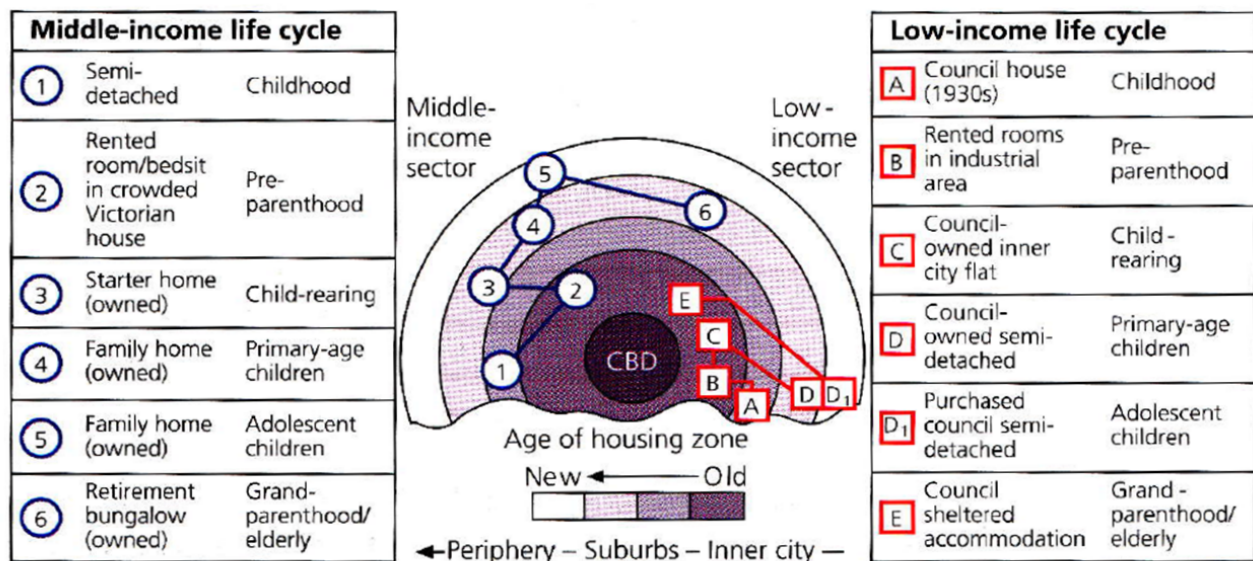
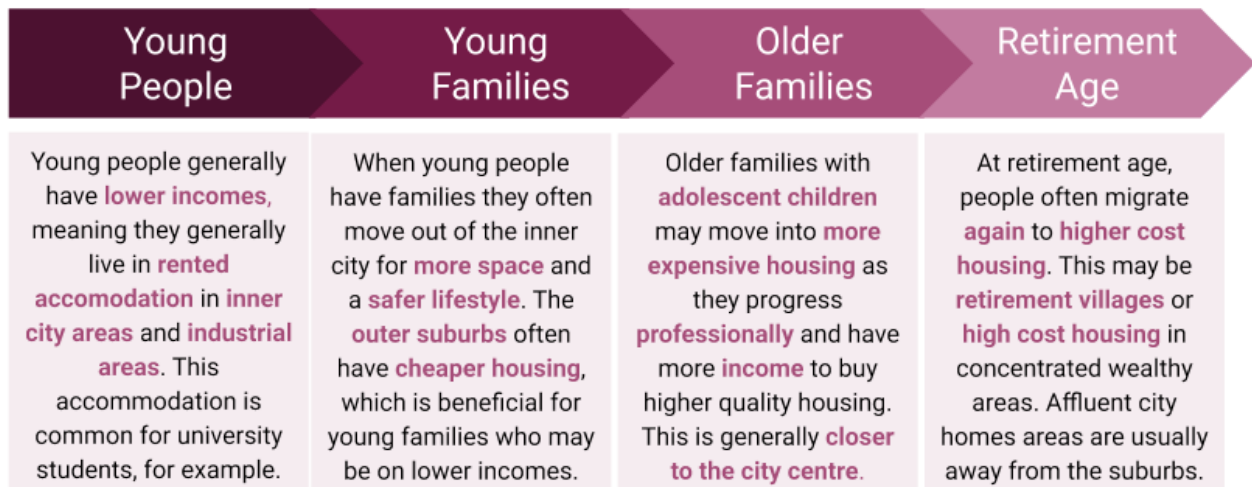
INTRA-URBAN MIGRATION

Intra-urban migration is **the movement of people within urban settlements**.

As seen on the **two different models of urban land use**, an urban area is generally split up into different **areas**. Migrants **move** between these different areas, and this intra-urban migration is generally dependent on **income** and **demographic**.

As people get older, earn more **money**, and have **families**, they may choose to migrate to different parts of the city. General trends for intra-urban migration are shown below: (<https://14yonena.wordpress.com>)





Housing choice is based on life cycle and income. Residential patterns are influenced by building societies, landowners, local authorities/housing associations, and free choice.

Source: *Advanced Geography: Concepts & Cases*, P. Guinness & G. Nagle (Hodder Education, 1999), p.104

Intra-urban movements can have **impacts** on urban areas.

- As certain **demographics** are concentrated within certain areas of urban settlements, this can potentially **segregate** people of **different ages** and of different **incomes**.
- In times where housing is limited, richer people can still afford to buy houses whereas less well-off people cannot. This means house prices may be **driven up** in already more expensive urban areas, further segregating people as well as making it difficult for **young families** to get on the property ladder and **buy their own home**.
- In areas that generally **older people migrate to**, there may be issues arising from an older population, e.g. more healthcare needed.
- Social issues** such as **crime** and **burglary** can be concentrated within inner city areas, where generally a similar demographic of low-income people live.



International Migration

There are **different types** of international migrants: those who migrate **voluntarily** and those who are **forced** to migrate.

Economic migrants - People who have moved **voluntarily** for reasons of work and improved quality of life.

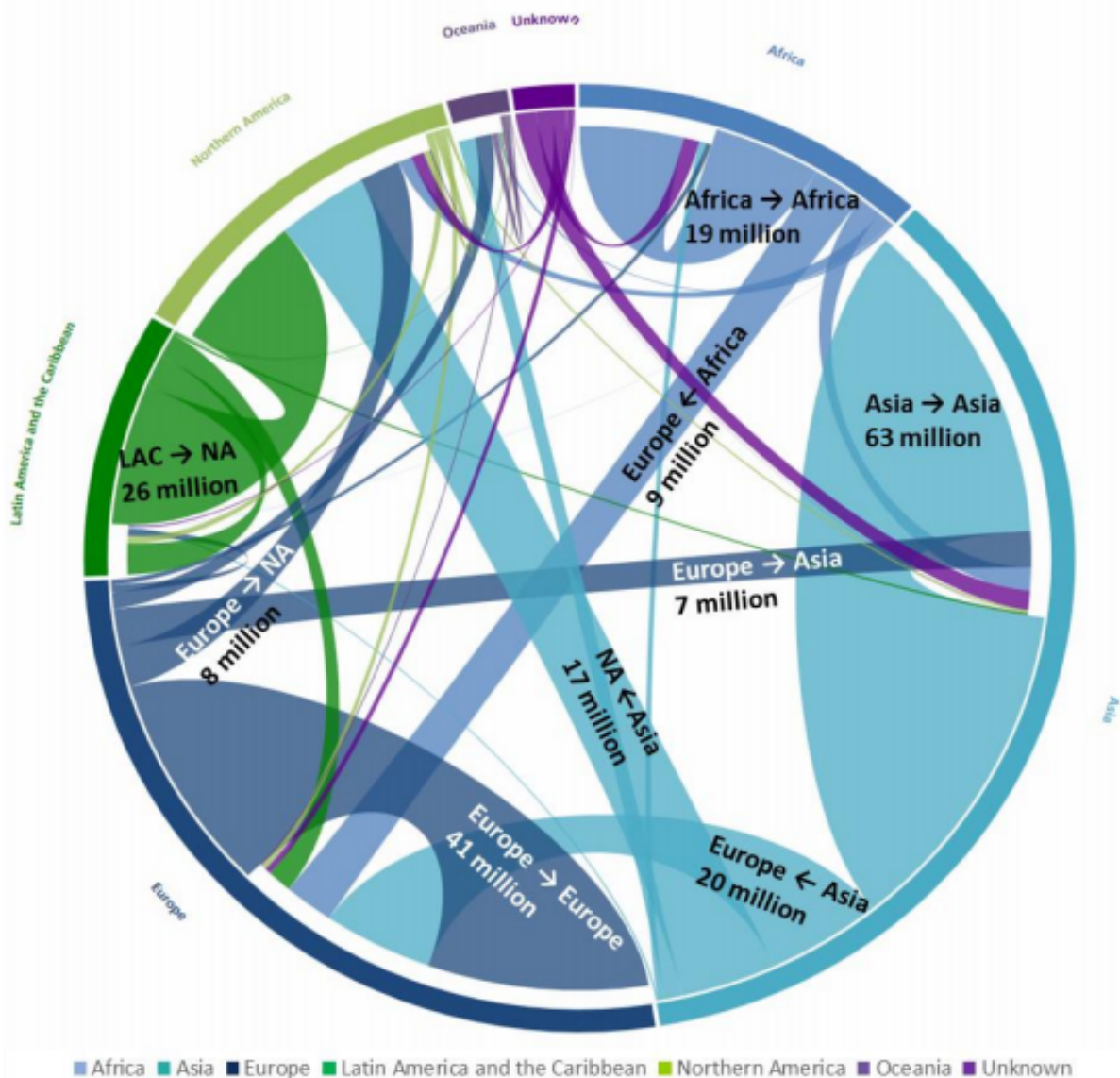
Refugees - People who have been forced to leave their homes and travel to another country due to fleeing **conflict, political or religious persecution**. They have been granted permanent or temporary residency by the host country or the UN refugee agency (UNHCR).

Asylum seekers - People who have **left their country** and are seeking **asylum** in another. They are waiting to be granted residency and to become a refugee.

The majority of international migration is migration **to** a high income country.

14.1% of high income country populations are made up of international migrants, whereas only **1.6% of low income country populations** are made up of international migrants.

Number of international migrants classified by region of origin and destination, 2017



Source: United Nations (2017a)

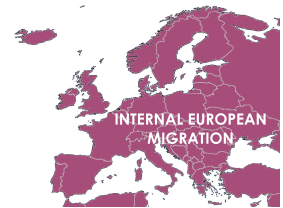


Within continents, the three major labour flows are between:



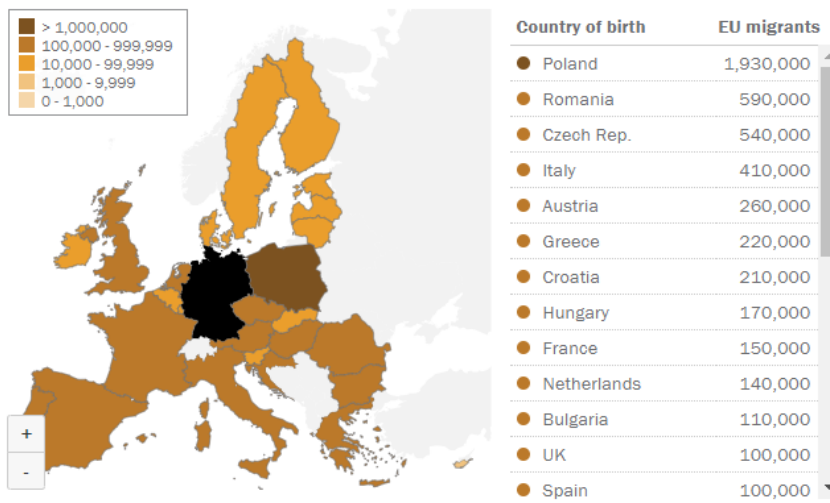
Asia - 63 million people moved to a different area of Asia while living in Asia in 2017, making it the largest labour flow in the world. The largest flows are between South Asia to West Asia; 5 million migrated from **India, Pakistan and Bangladesh** to **Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Bahrain**. This movement is usually for **better job prospects** as Western Asia is generally wealthier.

Europe - 41 million moved to other areas within Europe in 2017. **Germany** holds the largest amount of European migrants. The majority of German immigrants have moved from **Eastern European** countries such as **Poland (1.9 million living in Germany), Romania (590,000 migrants), and the Czech Republic (540,000 migrants)**. The UK has the second highest amount of European migrants within the EU, with **700,000 from Poland and 500,000 from Ireland**.



[This interactive map](http://www.pewglobal.org/interactives/origins-destinations-of-european-union-migrants-within-the-eu/) is an excellent resource for looking at flows of labour within Europe. (<http://www.pewglobal.org/interactives/origins-destinations-of-european-union-migrants-within-the-eu/>)

As of 2015, **5,330,000** people who were **living** in **Germany**, or about **7%** of its current population, were born in other EU countries.



Africa - 19 million people move within African countries. Movement in Africa, especially Sub-saharan Africa is between **neighbouring countries**, as moving is costly and the majority of these countries are low income countries. The countries with the largest migrant populations are South Africa (around 4000), Côte d'Ivoire (around 2200), and Nigeria (1200). South Africa and Nigeria are also the **wealthiest African countries** (GDP), which may be why they have the highest labour flows.



Between continents, the largest labour flows are:



Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) to North America - 26 million people emigrated from Latin America and the Caribbean to North America in 2017, making it the **3rd largest global labour flow**, and the largest flow from one continent to another. Nearly **22 million** migrants are from **Latin America**, whereas around **4 million** are from the **Caribbean**.

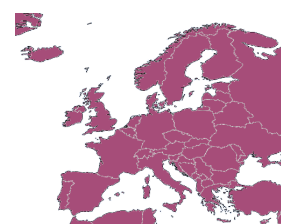


Latin America migrant populations are highest in **California (5.4 million)**, **Texas (3 million)** and **Florida (nearly 3 million)**. The majority of Latin America emigration is from **Mexico (11.5 million people)**.

Caribbean migrant populations are the highest in **Florida (1.6 million)** and **New York (1 million)**. The majority of Caribbean migrants of North America are from **Cuba (nearly 1.2 million)**



Asia to Europe - 20 million migrants move to areas of Europe from Asia. Around 12% of all migrating Asians (including those migrating to different areas of Asia) live in Europe. **Germany, England, France and Spain** are the European countries with the highest number of Asian migrants. Germany is the highest, with over **1 million people from Kazakhstan** living in Germany, and over 250,000 from both Iran and Iraq.



England's largest Asian population is from India (840,000 people), and also has high populations of Pakistanis and Bangladeshis. France and Spain have large amounts of Eastern and South Eastern Asians, such as those from Vietnam, China, and the Philippines.



Asia to North America - 17 million Asian migrants moved to North America in 2017. The majority of Asian migrants are from **Eastern Asia (4 million)**, **South Eastern Asia (4 million)** and **South Central Asia (3.5 million)**. These migrants live mainly in **California (nearly 4 million)** and **New York (1.2 million)**. Migrants from **China** make up the majority of Asian migrants in the USA specifically (**2.5 million**), followed by India (**2.2 million**) and the Philippines (**1.9 million**).



Refugee Flows

In total, refugees and asylum seekers make up around **10% of all international migrants**. The **large majority of refugee flows** are concentrated within the developing regions. **4 out of 5 refugees** are hosted within **developing regions**. The largest refugee populations are in **Turkey (3.1 million)**, **Jordan (2.9 million)** and **the State of Palestine (2.2 million)**.

(source: www.un.org/)

Figure 4: Refugees and asylum seekers as a percentage of the total population, 2017



Note: NA = Northern America; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean



Major Refugee Flows

There are an estimated **70.8 million** refugees globally. The list below covers the top 4 source countries of refugees, as well as the **main refugee flows** associated with these countries.



Syria has the **largest number of refugees** out of every country in the world (6.7 million). The majority of these refugees have remained **in the Middle East**, and it is estimated that around **half of all Syrian refugees are internally displaced** within Syria.

Estimated number of displaced Syrians, 2017



(Source: www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2018/01/29/where-displaced-syrians-have-resettled/)

Conflict, drought, and natural disasters have led to **2.7 million Afghan refugees** being displaced worldwide currently, and millions more in the past. The Soviet-Afghan war, The Civil War, The Taliban Rule, and the current war in Afghanistan have all lead to **millions of people taking refuge in other countries** for decades.



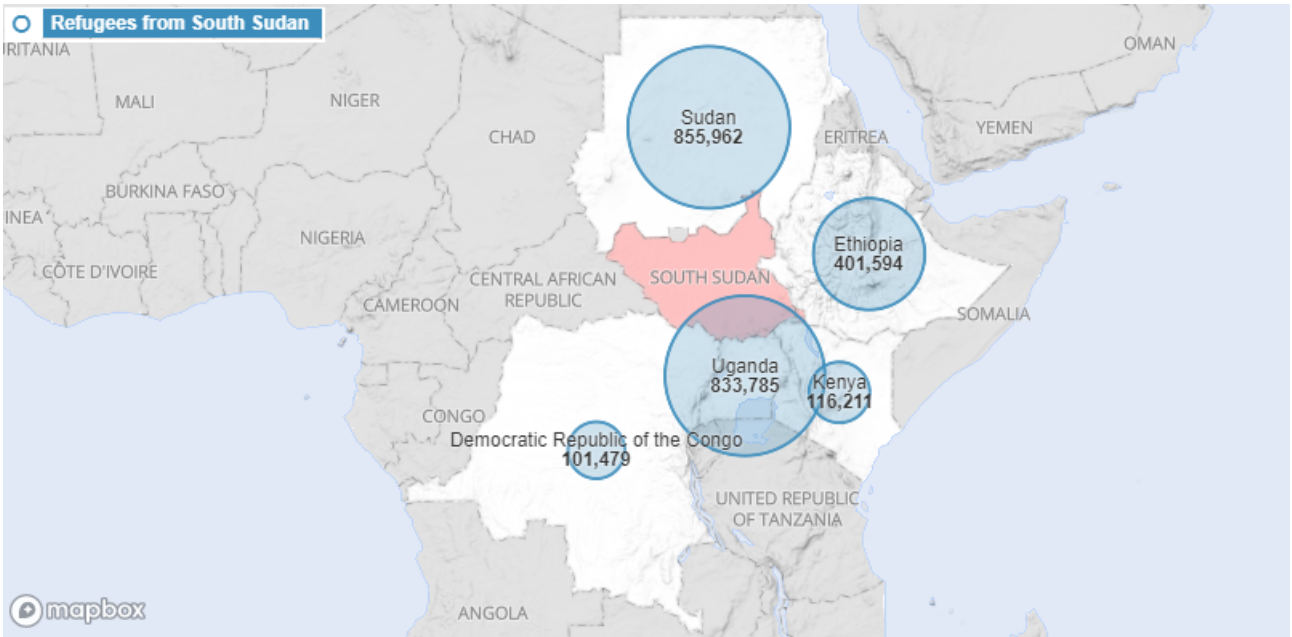
95% of all Afghan refugees are hosted **Pakistan and Iran**. **Pakistan** hosts the most refugees (around 1.4 million).





Prolonged **conflicts** and **severe famines** have led to 2.3 million refugees from South Sudan, making it the third largest refugee population currently.

(Source: data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/southsudan?id=3093)



Around 1.1 million refugees from the **Rohingya ethnic group** have fled Myanmar since 2015 to escape **persecution**. Since 2017, it is estimated that around **700,000** refugees have relocated to Bangladesh, making it the largest hosting country of Rohingya refugees.



Satellite images show destroyed Rohingya village



Source: Human Rights Watch, Satellite image 21 September 2017



Impacts of International Migration

Impacts	Country that people are migrating to .	Country that people are emigrating from .
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Societal multiculturalism. o Those fleeing from conflicts or poor quality of life may have a better life in countries they move to. o Migrants can contribute to society, e.g. services such as healthcare. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Relaxed pressure on services, meaning people may have a better quality of life as there could be better access to healthcare, lower house prices etc.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Overpopulation can cause pressure on services such as healthcare o Conflicts between nationals and migrants due to negative effects of migration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Underpopulation could cause more pressure on services (less people working so many jobs are left unfilled). o As many migrants are more desperate for work than nationals, they may be vulnerable to exploitation, such as poor working conditions and low wages.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Larger workforce for environmental protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Possibly reduces waste, fuel usage, emissions etc. as there are less people.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Higher demand for environmentally unsustainable resources (e.g. need for housing, waste, fuel) when population increases in an area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Smaller workforce for environmental protection and conservation, e.g. more derelict businesses and houses, less people employed for waste removal etc.
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Migrants become intertwined in work forces and do often unwanted jobs, as well as pay taxes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Workers send remittances back to their home country, helping their economy to grow.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o May become dependent on the migrant workers, causing issues e.g. if migrants stop coming. o Lack of jobs for nationals o Remittances do not benefit host country's economy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Skilled workers leave to work in HICs, meaning unskilled people are left to keep the economy running. o Home country may be dependent on remittances, so a change in circumstance may be detrimental to the economy.



Political

o Countries that accept large quantities of migrants often have strong ties with the home country, decreasing **likelihood of conflict**.

o **Relaxed pressure on services** and resources can decrease political conflicts and tensions, e.g. less criticism of the government for doing a poor job.

o Possible political disagreements due to **overpopulation**, causing international disputes. E.g. the UK leaving the EU partly because of free movement of EU migrants.

o **Population policies**/ laws may be put to get the **workforce** to grow, e.g. encouraging more migration or more births. Population control may be seen as a restriction of freedom.

o **Laws/policies** may be introduced to limit population.

