

1) What is Housing Shortage :

- Housing Shortage is present when there is insufficient housing to accommodate the population in an area

2) What Causes Housing Shortage:

- Housing Shortage occurs when the supply of housing is lower than the demand of housing

3) The Characteristics Of Housing Shortage :

1) Homelessness

- Homelessness occurs when there is a lack of regular shelter or when people seek temporary housing.

- Homelessness is present when people sleep in public areas like on streets, under bridges or at public parks.

2) Slums and Squatter Settlements

- Slum & Squatter Settlements are developed without permission from the relevant authorities or they are not built on land that is approved for housing

- They do not receive sufficient provision of basic services and they have poor access of basic services as well.

4) What are Slums and Squatter settlements? :

- A slum and squatter settlements are densely populated urban areas where residents live in poor quality housing and lack access to basics services.

- They are know as shanty towns, or by their local names such as 'favela' in Brazil and 'barong-barong' in the Philippines.

5) The reasons for Housing Shortage :

- Rapid Population Growth

1) Migration

2) High Birth Rates

3) Competing Land Use

4) Limited land supply

6) Why does housing shortage occur? :

- Housing Shortage occurs when there is a rapid population growth which causes a rapid increase in demand for housing. Housing Shortage results when the demand exceeds the supply of housing.

: 1) What is Migration? :

Migration refers to the movement of people from one area to another to take up residence for at least a year.

2) What is Rural-urban migration? :

- Rural-urban migration refers to the movement of people from rural areas into cities to live and work.

3) What are 'push' and 'pull' factors? :

- 'push' factors ('push' people away from rural areas)

Disadvantages :

- Lack of job opportunities
- Poor education facilities
- Lack of medical attention
- Famine
- War

Advantages :

- Promise of work
- Better schooling & further education
- More hospitals and doctors
- Perceptions of exciting city life
- Political stability

- 'pull' factors ('pull' people towards urban areas)

Disadvantages :

- Not enough jobs
- Few opportunities
- Lack of food
- Shortage of land
- Political Fears
- Difficult Conditions

Advantages :

- Better Housing
- Chance of a job
- Education
- Medical Care
- Improved Condition
- Better way of life
- Family links

- Push factors : The undesirable qualities of the place they wish to leave

- Pull factors : They attractive qualities of the place they would like to move to

- The decision to migrate is often due to a combination of both factors

Effects of Migration :

- People in rural areas often migrate to cities for job opportunities in search of a better life
- Migrants do not always get jobs in cities
- There are limited number of jobs for migrants
- Migrants may lack the skill required for jobs available in the cities
- Migrants who cannot obtain a source of income cannot afford housing
- Cities cannot build enough houses for huge numbers of migrants quickly enough, causing them to settle in slums.

[10:24 AM, 1/4/2020] Elysha: High Birth Rates :

- Birth rate refers to the number of live births for every 1000 people in a year.
- High birth rates leads to the increase in the population. Housing shortage occurs when the supply of houses cannot meet this increased housing demand. (the more babies are born the population increases and that's why there is a need for more houses)
- High birth rates and declining death rates resulting in high rates of natural increase
- Natural increase : The difference between birth rate and death rate in a year
- Birth Rate in cities may be high
- Cities tend to have a large proportion of people in their 20s and 30s who are likely to start families.
- The increase in population may thus lead to housing shortage.

Competing land use :

- Land is used for many purposes
- Land has many uses ; Residential, Commercial, Industrial, Recreational
- Land dedicated for one use will not be available for another

Example: If a piece of land is occupied by a huge industrial park, that plot of land will not be available for housing development.

- Stiff competition for land can result in insufficient land for housing

Limited land supply :

- Restricted by physical features, examples ; seas , rivers & mountains
- The amount of flat land is limited
- Steep slopes are not ideal for housing development
- Cost of construction tends to be high
- Landslides can cause damage to buildings
- Cities with very small land areas may have insufficient land for housing
- There is a limit to how much land can be reclaimed from the seas
- Cities with high population densities need to house more people in small area
- Large population size vs Limited land areas