

Analysis of the Relation between Education and the Elements of Population Growth in the Governorate of Lattakia

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Abstract

Education is a basic pillar of economic and social development in societies, as education plays a major role in the lowering the number of pregnancies or the rate of fertility in females through change of reproductive behavior, and through renouncing of customs and traditions that encourage the reproduction of more children. The number of pregnancies is, therefore, closely linked to the education of females.

The Educational level for women contributes in reducing infant and child mortality rates in children under 5 years of age that occur due to pregnancy, child birth delivery, and post-natal complications. Educated pregnant women seek pre-natal and post-natal health care, so child mortality is inversely related to education as this study on the governorate of Lattakia has revealed.

Education also plays an important incentive in encouraging migration from rural to urban areas; internal migration is closely related to education, as people migrate to cities for better education opportunities; Lattakia is a city that provides education for all stages and in various educational institutions. External Migration is also related to education opportunities as people seek better jobs and higher salaries that are appropriate to their respective high qualifications.

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