

ABSTRACT : (Not more than 1500 Words)

اسم الطالبة / نهى شعبان محمد شعبان

قسم / الجغرافيا ونظم المعلومات الجغرافية

التخصص / جغرافيا بشرية

"The demographic changes of Gomrok District in the second part of the twentieth century"

This thesis is mainly aimed to investigate population of Gomrok District, as a topic in population Geography. The study area is one of the main Districts in Alexandria governorate. In the course of the current study, a set of methods has been used to achieve the goals of this work. This includes the regional, systematic, and descriptive Approaches Furthermore, a range of quantitative approaches and statistical techniques have been utilized in order to give an accurate and more reliable description of the data structure and demographic variables within this work. These calculations have been performed by means of a set of software including Excel, SPSS and Spectrum. Maps and charts visualization has also been carried out to give insights into spatial distribution of data and provide a more representative way of spatial associations being confirmed in this study. All these procedures have been achieved using ArcGIS (version 9.2), and MapInfo (version 10). The content of this thesis is organized in 8 chapters, preceded by an introduction and summed up with a conclusion that followed by a list of references and indices.

In this section, a short description of the content of this thesis is provided:

Chapter 1: This chapter mainly explored the temporal evolution of population size and its annual rates of growth compared with both the governorate and the whole country. Spatial differences in population growth rates have also been investigated at the provisional scale for the base period 1897-2006. Based on population growth in the 1996-2006 periods, a forecasting of the possible number of years to double population in Gomrok District is suggested.

- Achieved Gomrok District increase the population amounted to 52,528 people in 109 years during the period (1897-2006) by increasing college amounted to 137.31%, varied population size of the neighborhood from the census to another witnessed the highest volume of a population Gomrok District 278,908 people reached during the 1966 census, while

less the size of a population of beads reached 141,164 people in the census in 1907, it has been associated with this change contrast natural increase and migration rates.

- District recorded the highest annual population growth rates in the census period (from 1937 to 1947), reaching a growth rate of 2%. In contrast, District the lowest population growth rates in the census period (1986-1996), reaching -2.6%.

- Gomrok District would need 51 years to double its population becomes numbering 398,924 people if the population growth rate continues as it is in the recent period (1996-2006).

Chapter 2: This chapter markedly focused on the components responsible for the natural growth of population (i.e. birth rates, Mortality rates and internal migration). In this regard, trends in the crude birth rate, total fertility rate and child/woman ratio. Moreover, this chapter also investigated the most common demographic indicators of death, such as crude death rate and infant mortality rate. Finally, we explored temporal evolution of population natural growth rates in Gomrok District. Measures of internal migration have been computed such as balancing equation, survival ratio and national growth rate

Crude mortality rate dropped the district during the period (1947-2011) , and the percentage change amounted to about -71.8 % between the beginning and end of the period , it is 21.6 per thousand in the period (1947-1951) to about 1 . 6 per thousand in the period (2008-2011) has been progress in the health field and the high educational level and economic key role in the decline in the crude death rate.

- Gomrok District of repellent areas Population Census periods throughout the period with the exception of the first Census (1937-1947) , and attributed the reasons for emigration push factors that most influence the district attractions

During the period (1986-1996) the largest displacement of local residents during the study period , with net migration during this period amounted to 89,525 displaced people , representing -39.7 % , - 51.5 % of the total population of District 1986 and 1996 , respectively , and as the numbers through immigration the study period (1937-2006) , which was estimated at 308,529 displaced people , an increase of 30.9 % of the displaced people had come out of the District during this period (1986-1996)

Chapter3: This chapter discussed the spatial distribution of the population and their densities in area. Different aspects of population density patterns were studied using a range of indices, such as the general density. Space-population interactions have also been assessed by means of Lorenz curve, concentration ratio and index.

- The proportion of Gomrok District contribution of the total population of Alexandria amounted to about 46.4% in 1897, nearly half the population of the province where they were concentrated in the District then took ratios in the continuous decrease during the next census. In the census in 1947 amounted to 22.83%, meaning that the proportion of neighborhood residents has decreased from about half of the population of Alexandria with the beginning of the twentieth century to reach the quarter just about in the middle of the century.

- As for the population density within the District during the period (1897-2006) can be divided to two phases:

o A phase-growing population density (1897-1966), where increased density in the neighborhood of 31 735 inhabitants / km² in 1897, to 60 239 inhabitants / km² in 1966 at a rate of change during this phase amounted to 89.82% of what it was in 1897 density.

b - stage dwindling population density (1966-2006) with lower density in the neighborhood of 60 239 inhabitants / km² in 1966 , to 43 080 inhabitants / km² in 2006 at a rate of change during this phase was -28.48 % of what it was in 1966 density .

- Population density exceeded the Gomrok District counterparts at the county level throughout the study period without exception ; the lack of unexploited land in the neighborhood, while some areas appear in the Alexandria Governorate

Chapter 4: This chapter described population structure according to age and sex .the population was classified into three broad age groups, including children, adults and elderly people. Certain demographic measures have aided in this respect, such as median age, dependency ratio, and index of aging. To give insight into sex characteristics in the study area, the age and sex population pyramids were employed for the reference period 1960-2006.

- The proportion of young people category witnessed in the Gomrok District constant state of a decrease in the increase , it has decreased percentage from 38% in 1947 to 27.2 % in 2006 by change was -28.5 % . It was always this decrease followed by an increase in the proportion of middle- age and older people , and this year the trend downward this category is mainly due to the low birth rate among the population of District of 49.2 per thousand in 1947 to 26.5 per thousand in 2001 , where a shrinking population base of the pyramid as a result of low fertility rates.

- The proportion of middle- class people have seen in the case of Gomrok District steady increase in the percentage , has risen from the increase of 59.7 % in 1947 to 67.42 % in 2006 increased by change amounted to 12.9+ % .

Shrunk district Gomrok special population base of the pyramid of the population to another, and this is clear track space this rule since the beginning of the study in 1976 and until the end of 2006, widening the base has reached its peak in 1976, in parallel with the high fertility rates of the district , while the base of the pyramid shrank and eroded a large area , including in 1986.

Chapter 5: This chapter showed the Economic Characteristics of Population in Gomrok District. The population was classified according to the economic characteristic and the temporal evolution of population size belonging to each particular category was examined for the (1960-2006). A set of economic indicators was computed (e.g. crude activity rate and dependency rate). Unemployment has received a great concern in this chapter, being one of the most crucial phenomena that have potential social and economic influences on the local communities in Gomrok District

- It turned out through the study did not go the numbers of entrants into the labor force study area on one frequency increased from 6139 thousand people in 1960 to 1,159 thousand in 1976 , and then fell to 5152 , Alpha 1986, then dropped to 107.1 thousand in 1996 , then rose to 4110 thousand in 2006 , and the rate of change in the relative numbers of the workforce reached between the beginning and end of the study about - 19.9 %

- It has been observed that the first of the five sectors of economic activity, commerce, restaurants - services - transportation and warehousing - Construction and construction) of about 90.7 % of the total economically active population in the district census of 2006

Chapter6: Study the educational situation of the population, highlights the problem of illiteracy, and the educational status of the categories (Illiterate, basic education, the average education, university education).

The illiteracy rate among Gomrok District 's population has seen a significant decline in the second half of the twentieth century and early twenty-first century , where decreased the illiteracy rate from 54.4 % in 1960 and has been continuously declining until it reached its minimum rate in 2006 increased by 28.8 % , meaning that the percentage change in the illiteracy rate during this period amounted to - 48.5 % .

- Illiteracy among neighborhood residents came in 2006 , up from its counterpart in Alexandria Governorate by about 2.7% and less about the illiteracy rate in the republic of about 1.7% , and perhaps this decline is the result of many efforts include an increase in investments directed to the education sector in Egypt.

Chapter 7: This chapter examined the marital status of the population. The categories of the marital status (single, married, widowed, divorced) have been described and the evolution of each category has been discussed with further details for the base period 1960-2006.

-Married population category came in the forefront of groups representing the composition of the population by marital status, where this category accounted for about 65% of the total population in the age of marriage in 1960, down from census to another until it reached 53.45% in 2006, by changing the amount of -17.9% , thereby exceeded its counterpart at the county level, which amounted to - 16.4%, and attributed this negative change in the proportion of married couples to marry high costs and the difficulty of providing housing units meet the needs of the population.

- Unlike previous category dwindling down, it came the percentage of never married to take a form different from them; the percentage of this category rose continues, it is only about 25.4% in 1960 census after another until it reached 37.9% in 2006, and by a positive change It amounted to 49.5%.

Chapter 8: This chapter gave particular interest to explore population Projections up to the year 2031. This can be of importance to give a complete and accurate picture of population properties, dynamics and interactions in the study area in the near future. It also could be helpful for future social and economic plans, particularly those related to the education and health sectors.

.It is expected that the number of Gomrok District's population according to the rate of population growth of about 281,668 people at the end of the projection period in 2031, a relative increase of 41.2% compared with the number in the base year of 2006

- It is expected, according to projections in the field of educational services, the number of students in pre-university education nearly 45,808 students in 2031 at the end of the projection period, and is expected to be needed to add 354 classrooms at the end of the projection period in 2031, bringing the total number of classes in 1212 with about 45,808 students .

- In terms of health services it is expected to reach the number of beds in 2031 about 330 beds, an increase of 96 beds at a rate of 41% for 2006., And we must bear in mind that the District needs to reduce the number of residents per bed until the amount provided by the health service to them in the future and that there will be a need for about 592 physicians by the year 2031.