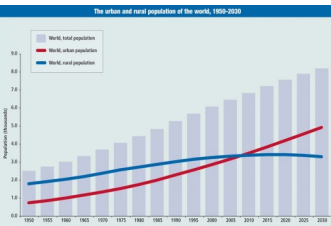


Unit 1: Topic 3 Challenges of an Urbanising World

Why is the World becoming increasingly urbanised?

What is Urbanisation?



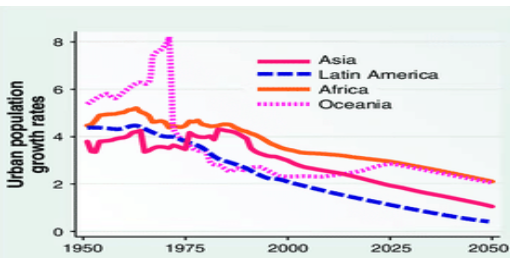
Urbanisation is the process by which an increasing number of people live in towns and cities. In 2007 3.8 billion lived in cities which is expected to rise to 5.3 billion by 2030. Countries in the developed world are expected to grow less, 1 billion to 1.05 billion.

When did urbanisation take place in developed countries?

This was as a result of the agricultural and industrial revolutions in the 18th and 19th centuries. Gradual migration of workers from rural areas to work in factories in urban areas took place gradually over a long period of time.

When did urbanisation take place in developing or emerging countries?

The growth of urban areas in the developing world has largely taken place over the 50 years. Africa is estimated to become the region with the fastest urban growth 2020-2050. One reason for this is that most people already live in urban areas 81% in 2014. A second reason is higher rates of natural increase in developing countries as well as rural to urban migration being considerably higher.

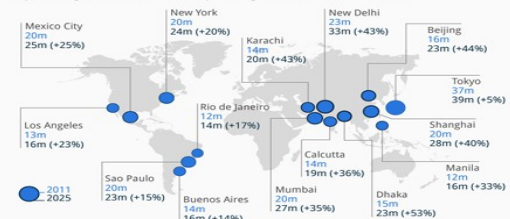


What are megacities where are they found?

Major cities have populations more than 200,000 while megacities have over 10 million e.g. Tokyo and Delhi. The first megacities were in the developed world, today the fastest growing megacities are in emerging and developing countries often with poor and young populations attracted from the surrounding rural area. By 2015 most megacities were found in Africa and Asia with only 8 now found in the developed world.

The World's Megacities Are Set for Major Growth

Population growth of the world's top 15 megacities (millions, 2011-2025)



What are Primate cities?

Urban primacy or primate cities are the most important cities in a country dominating the economic, political and financial systems and attract large numbers of people because of the opportunities they offer. This is fuelled by quality infrastructure and industrial development although this can come at a price with high levels of traffic congestion, pollution, housing shortages, unemployment and crime. E.g. Bangkok produces 60% of Thailand's GDP, has 45% of all doctors and 72% of registered cars.

How do social and economic changes lead to urbanisation?

What is the impact of national migration on urbanisation?

E.g. Chongqing, China— In 1990 its population was 2 million increasing in 2014 to a population of 12.9 million. This was as a result of the rapid growth of manufacturing industries attracting rural workers with low incomes and the loss of farmland due to industrial expansion. Better services such as healthcare, education and entertainment also 'pulled' in migrants.

What is the impact of international migration on urbanisation?

E.g. London, UK. In 2001 its population was just over 7 million increasing in 2011 to 8.1 million largely as a result of the arrival of thousands of international migrants. People born in India made up the largest non UK born group in London.



What factors attracted or drove people from other countries?

PULL factors	PUSH factors
Employment opportunities, high level of pay, entertainment and culture such as theatres, services e.g. transport, healthcare and education	Lack of employment opportunities, low pay, corrupt political systems, civil unrest, lack of entertainment, poor services e.g. healthcare, water supply and sanitation

What is the impact of economic change on urbanisation and the growth of cities?



E.g. Sao Paulo, Brazil. In 1960 its population was 6 million, by 1991 this doubled to 12 million and in 2014 it was over 20 million largely due to the modernisation of agriculture and closure of craft industries leading to redundancies forcing workers to migrate to look for employment. A positive natural increase also contributed to the population growth as well as better education and health care services.

What is the impact of economic change on urbanisation and the decline of cities?

E.g. Detroit, USA. In 1950 its population was 1.8 million due to being the home of a successful car manufacturing industry. By 2013 this had fallen to 700,000 due to competition from car manufacturers in Japan, Germany and South Korea. The US industry failed to compete, factories closed, people lost their jobs and moved away. An estimated 25% of Detroit built-up area has been abandoned.



What are the differences between formal and informal employment?

Formal employment	Informal employment
Often large scale 100+ employees high level skill capital intensive safe working environment set working hours/contracts taxes, bonuses, incentives, holidays	Small scale with few employees usually low level skills very little initial funding needed usually self employed no unions, often unsafe, no taxes or contracted hours or holidays

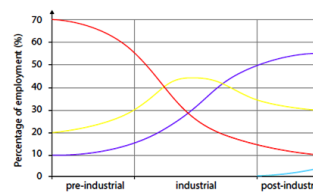
Why are urban economies different in developing, emerging and developed countries?

What are the main features of their urban economies?

Developing e.g. Lagos	Emerging e.g. Mumbai	Developed e.g. London
- Few primary industries - Secondary industry processing primary products e.g. sugar - large tertiary sector including tourism and entertainment - small quaternary sector	- Few primary industries - Secondary industry processing primary products e.g. sugar and some heavy manufacturing and engineering - Very large tertiary industries including government, admin, tourism, entertainment and transport - smaller quaternary sector rapidly growing	- Few if any primary industries - Secondary industry manufacturing and engineering - Many tertiary industries including government, education, tourism, finance and health - well established quaternary industries such as IT, media, consultation and culture

The Clark-Fisher model helps us to establish the stage of economic development of a country:

- pre-industrial stage includes farming, mining and fishing.
- industrial stage includes manufacturing with some tertiary employment in services such as transport, water and electricity.
- post-industrial includes a strong tertiary sector as the demand for services increases such as health and finance
- later stage when the quaternary sector develops especially in research and development.



Why and how do cities change over time from urbanisation to regeneration?

Urbanisation

Linked to industrialisation in most countries such as the UK/USA. The industrial revolution and improved services such as safe water, roads and railways attracted workers (rural migrants) leading to more factories being built and a growing number of people.

Suburbanisation

In the early 20th century in developed countries cities became noisy, crowded and polluted places. People who could afford to moved out of the city to the cleaner less crowded 'suburbs'.



Deindustrialisation

Industry in cities began to decline as a result of technological change, competition and lack of investment e.g. Detroit.

Counter-urbanisation

In the 1970's and 1980's people in cities across the globe chose to move to live in more rural areas which led to a decline of population in the inner city and a growth in smaller outlying villages. This movement, 'counter-urbanisation', was made possible by increased car ownership and improved transport routes including motorways allowing people to live in the countryside and work in the city. Further development in telecommunications have enabled people to work from home in more remote villages.



Regeneration

Some older industrial cities have undergone redevelopment of the old inner city areas in order to attract people back to live in these areas close to amenities of the city centre. New shopping and leisure facilities have given the city centre and inner city areas a facelift.



What are the similarities and differences in the characteristics of cities in countries at different stages of development?

Similarities	Differences
CBD Specific industrial and residential zones Spread over a wide area Have extensive suburbs Face issues with traffic congestion and pollution	Zones of industry and housing are more distinct in developed countries In developing countries affluent areas are close to industrial areas or squatter settlements Most cities in developed countries don't have squatter settlements

What factors influence urban land use?

Land use varies from city to city with some land used for housing, some for industry and some for leisure. Although each city may be different there are some basic similarities for example a city centre will be dominated by shops and offices. As a city grows different functions tend to group together at different parts of the town forming 'functional zones'.

Accessibility:

The city centre is the most accessible with good transport links and so most shops (retail) and offices must locate here because they need access by lots of people. Competition for land in this area is fierce so land values and rents are usually the highest in the city centre limited the kinds of business that can afford to be there.



Markets, warehousing and industry are therefore found at sites further away from the city centre. In some cities the edge of the city is more accessible, often by motorway, leading to the growth of out of town shopping centres with mix of functions.

Availability:

City centres tend to be built up so the availability of land may be limited. When old factories close this provides opportunities for the use of these Brownfield sites for housing, shops and offices.

Cost:

Land in the city centre is often the most expensive due to its limited availability. Only some shops can afford the high rents in order to have the prime location.

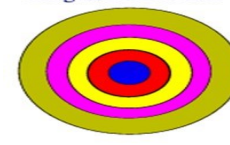
Planning regulations:

Planning also affects land use patterns because planners try to balance different uses for the land. The local authority will have a vision for how they want the city to look and will only permit certain developments in certain parts of the city according to their 'master' plan.

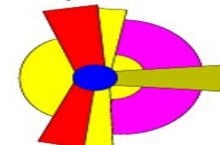
What are land use zones?

Urban Land Use Models

Burgess Zone Model



Hoyt Sector Model



- Central Business District (CBD)
- Inner City - Wholesale Light Manufacturing
- Inner City - Low-class residential
- Inner Suburbs - Medium-Class Housing
- Outer Suburbs - High-class residential

A Summary Model of Land-Use in a City

