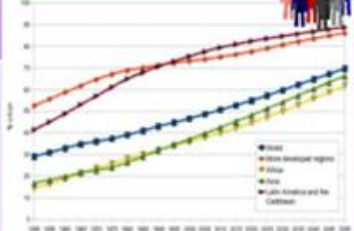


What is Urbanisation?

This is an increase in the amount of people living in urban areas such as towns or cities. In 2007, the UN announced that for the first time, more than 50% of the world's population live in urban areas.

Where is Urbanisation happening?

Urbanisation is happening all over the world but in LICs and NEEs rates are much faster than HICs. This is mostly because of the rapid economic growth they are experiencing.



Causes of Urbanisation

Rural - urban migration (1)

The movement of people from rural to urban areas.

Push

- Natural disasters
- War and Conflict
- Mechanisation
 - Drought
- Lack of employment

Pull

- More Jobs
- Better education & healthcare
- Increased quality of life.
- Following family members.

Natural Increase (2)

When the birth rate exceeds the death rate.

Increase in birth rate (BR)

- High percentage of population are child-bearing age which leads to high fertility rate.
- Lack of contraception or education about family planning.

Lower death rate (DR)

- Higher life expectancy due to better living conditions and diet.
- Improved medical facilities helps lower infant mortality rate.

Types of Cities

Megacity

An urban area with over 10 million people living there.



More than two thirds of current megacities are located in either NEEs (Brazil) and LICs (Nigeria). The amount of megacities are predicted to increase from 28 to 41 by 2030.

Sustainable Urban Living

Sustainable urban living means being able to live in cities in ways that do not pollute the environment and using resources in ways that ensure future generations also can use them.

Water Conservation

This is about reducing the amount of water used.

- Collecting rainwater for gardens and flushing toilets.
- Installing water meters and toilets that flush less water.
- Educating people on using less water.

Energy Conservation

Using less fossil fuels can reduce the rate of climate change.

- Promoting renewable energy sources.
- Making homes more energy efficient.
- Encouraging people to use energy.

Creating Green Space

Creating green spaces in urban areas can improve places for people who want to live there.

- Provide natural cooler areas for people to relax in.
- Encourages people to exercise.
- Reduces the risk of flooding from surface runoff.

Waste Recycling

More recycling means fewer resources are used. Less waste reduces the amount that eventually goes to landfill.

- Collection of household waste.
- More local recycling facilities.
- Greater awareness of the benefits in recycling.

Unit 2a Urban Issues & Challenges

Sustainable Urban Living Example: Freiburg

Background & Location	Sustainable Strategies
Freiburg is in west Germany. The city has a population of about 220,000. In 1970 it set the goal of focusing on social, economic and environmental sustainability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The city's waste water allows for rainwater to be retained. The use of sustainable energy such as solar and wind is becoming more important. 40% of the city is forested with many open spaces for recreation, clean air and reducing flood risk.

Integrated Transport System

This is the linking of different forms of public and private transport within a city and the surrounding area.

Brownfield Site

Brownfield sites is an area of land or premises that has been previously used, but has subsequently become vacant, derelict or contaminated.

Traffic Management

Urban areas are busy places with many people travelling by different modes of transport. This has caused urban areas to experience different traffic congestion that can lead to various problems.

Environmental problems

- Traffic increases air pollution which releases greenhouse gases that is leading to climate change.



Economic problems

- Congestion can make people late for work and business deliveries take longer. This can cause companies to loose money.

Social Problems

- There is a greater risk of accidents and congestion is a cause of frustration. Traffic can also lead to health issues for pedestrians.

Congestion Solutions

- Widen roads to allow more traffic to flow easily.
- Build ring roads and bypasses to keep through traffic out of city centres.
- Introduce park and ride schemes to reduce car use.
- Encourage car-sharing schemes in work places.
- Have public transport, cycle lanes & cycle hire schemes.
- Having congestion charges discourages drivers from entering the busy city centres.



Traffic Management Example: Bristol

In 2012 Bristol was the most congested city in the UK. Now the city aims to develop it's integrated transport system to encourage more people to use the public transport. The city has also invested in cycle routes and hiring schemes.





Greenbelt Area

This is a zone of land surrounding a city where new building is strictly controlled to try to prevent cities growing too much and too fast.

Urban Regeneration



The investment in the revival of old, urban areas by either improving what is there or clearing it away and rebuilding.

Urban Change in a Major UK City: Bristol Case Study

Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>Bristol is a city in the South-West of England. The population of the city is 440,500 making it the tenth largest district in the UK. The city grew during the triangular trade</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It holds a strategic position on the M4 corridor with good road, rail, air and ferry services. There has been a shift in the main industries in the city, particularly financial services, defence, technology and the media. High level of inward investment Bristol University attracts students from all over the world.
Migration to Bristol	City's Opportunities
<p>During the triangular trade (linking West Africa and the West Indies) Bristol became an important shipping dock. Today it still has two major docks – Avonmouth and Royal Portbury.</p> <p>Its accessibility, particularly with the future electrification of the rail line will reduce the journey time to London to seventy minutes. Its connectivity has attracted many companies and therefore people to relocate.</p> <p>More recently, refugees have arrived from Syria and Iraq. Also Bristol has attracted thousands of students from the UK & abroad.</p> 	<p>Social: Bristol has various cultural attractions such as the Colston Hall. Also Cabot Circus and Cribbs Causeway are very popular with shoppers.</p> <p>Economic: The retail sectors contribute to thousands of jobs. The Universities and development of global industries adds contribute to the city's economy.</p> <p>Environmental: In 2015 Bristol became the first city in the UK to be awarded the status of European Green Capital, due to a focus on sustainable transport and renewable energy.</p>
City Challenges	Temple Quarter Regeneration
<p>Social: House prices have increased along with greater house shortages. Derelict housing has led to issues of anti social behaviour .</p> <p>Economic: A lack of housing has caused an urban sprawl. Derelict industrial buildings in the city have contributed to this.</p> <p>Environmental: Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites around the city.</p>	<p>Aims: to regenerate brownfield sites and to create 17,000 jobs by 2037.</p> <p>Main features: Brownfield sites and derelict buildings regenerated, Investment in its train station to improve connections, Key projects such as the Paintworks (mixed use development) and the Engine Shed (for creative businesses)</p>



Urban Change in a Major NEE City: RIO DE JANEIRO Case Study

Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>Rio is a coastal city situated in the South East region of Brazil within the continent of South America. It is the second most populated city in the country (6.5 million) after Sao Paulo.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the second largest GDP in Brazil It is headquarters to many of Brazil's main companies, particularly with Oil and Gas. Sugar Loaf mountain is one of the seven wonders of the world. One of the most visited places in the Southern Hemisphere. Hosted the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Summer Olympics.
Migration to Rio De Janeiro	City's Opportunities
<p>The city began when Portuguese settlers with slaves arrived in 1502. Since then, Rio has become home to various ethnic groups.</p> <p>However, more recently, millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment to Rio. People do this to search for a better quality of life.</p> <p>This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Rio de Janeiro.</p> 	<p>Social: Standards of living are gradually improving. The Rio Carnival is an important cultural event for traditional dancing and music.</p> <p>Economic: Rio has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing.</p> <p>Environmental: The hosting of the major sporting events encouraged more investment in sewage works and public transport systems.</p>
City Challenges	Self-help schemes - Rocinha, Bairro Project
<p>Social: There is a severe shortage of housing, schools and healthcare centres available. Large scale social inequality, is creating tensions between the rich and poor.</p> <p>Economic: The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions. There is high employment in shanty towns called Favelas</p> <p>Environmental: Shanty towns called Favelas are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as hills.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The authorities have provided basic materials to improve peoples homes with safe electricity and sewage pipes. Government has demolished houses and created new estates. Community policing has been established, along with a tougher stance on gangs with military backed police. Greater investment in new road and rail network to reduce pollution and increase connections between rich and poor areas.



What is development?	
Development is an improvement in living standards through better use of resources.	
Economic	This is progress in economic growth through levels of industrialisation and use of technology.
Social	This is an improvement in people's standard of living. For example, clean water and electricity.
Environmental	This involves advances in the management and protection of the environment.

Measuring development

These are used to compare and understand a country's level of development.

Economic indicators examples

Employment type	The proportion of the population working in primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries.
Gross Domestic Product per capita	This is the total value of goods and services produced in a country per person, per year.
Gross National Income per capita	An average of gross national income per person, per year in US dollars.

Social indicators examples

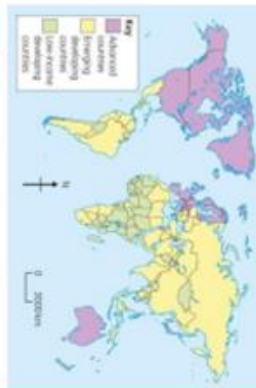
Infant mortality	The number of children who die before reaching 1 per 1000 babies born.
Literacy rate	The percentage of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.
Life expectancy	The average lifespan of someone born in that country.

Mixed indicators

Human Development Index (HDI)	A number that uses life expectancy, education level and income per person.
-------------------------------	--

Variations in the level of development

LICs	Poorest countries in the world. GNI per capita is low and most citizens have a low standard of living.
NEEs	These countries are getting richer as their economy is progressing from the primary industry to the secondary industry. Greater exports leads to better wages.
HICs	These countries are wealthy with a high GNI per capita and standards of living. These countries can spend money on services.



Causes of uneven development

Development is globally uneven with most HICs located in Europe, North America and Oceania. Most NEEs are in Asia and South America, whilst most LICs are in Africa. Remember, development can also vary within countries too.

Unit 2b The Changing Economic World

Physical factors affecting uneven development

Natural Resources	Natural Hazards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel sources such as oil. Minerals and metals for fuel. Availability for timber. Access to safe water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of tectonic hazards. Benefits from volcanic material and floodwater. Frequent hazards undermines redevelopment.
Climate	Location/Terrain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability of rainfall to benefit farming. Extreme climates limit industry and affects health. Climate can attract tourists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlocked countries may find trade difficulties. Mountainous terrain makes farming difficult. Scenery attracts tourists.

Human factors affecting uneven development

Aid	Trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid can help some countries develop key projects for infrastructure faster. Aid can improve services such as schools, hospitals and roads. Too much reliance on aid might stop other trade links becoming established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries that export more than they import have a trade surplus. This can improve the national economy. Having good trade relationships. Trading goods and services is more profitable than raw materials.
Education	Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education creates a skilled workforce meaning more goods and services are produced. Educated people earn more money, meaning they also pay more taxes. This money can help develop the country in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of clean water and poor healthcare means a large number of people suffer from diseases. People who are ill cannot work so there is little contribution to the economy. More money on healthcare means less spent on development.
Politics	History
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption in local and national governments. The stability of the government can effect the country's ability to trade. Ability of the country to invest into services and infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonialism has helped Europe develop, but slowed down development in many other countries. Countries that went through industrialisation a while ago, have now develop further.

Consequences of Uneven Development

Levels of development are different in different countries. This uneven development has consequences for countries, especially in wealth, health and migration.

Wealth	People in more developed countries have higher incomes than less developed countries.
Health	Better healthcare means that people in more developed countries live longer than those in less developed countries.
Migration	If nearby countries have higher levels of development or are secure, people will move to seek better opportunities and standard of living.

The Demographic Transition Model

<p>The demographic transition model (DTM) shows population change over time. It studies how birth rate and death rate affect the total population of a country.</p>	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4	STAGE 5
	High DR High BR Steady	BR Low Declining DR Very High	Rapidly falling DR Low BR High	Low DR Low BR Zero	Slowly Falling DR Low BR Negative
	e.g. Tribes	e.g. Kenya	e.g. India	e.g. UK	e.g. Japan

Reducing the Global Development Gap

Microfinance Loans
This involves people in LICs receiving smalls loans from traditional banks.
+ Loans enable people to begin their own businesses
- Its not clear they can reduce poverty at a large scale.

Foreign-direct investment
This is when one country buys property or infrastructure in another country.
+ Leads to better access to finance, technology & expertise.
- Investment can come with strings attached that country's will need to comply with.

Aid
This is given by one country to another as money or resources.
+ Improve literacy rates, building dams, improving agriculture.
- Can be wasted by corrupt governments or they can become too reliant on aid.

Debt Relief
This is when a country's debt is cancelled or interest rates are lowered.
+ Means more money can be spent on development.
- Locals might not always get a say. Some aid can be tied under condition from donor country.

Fair trade
This is a movement where farmers get a fair price for the goods produced.
+ Paid fairly so they can develop schools & health centres.
- Only a tiny proportion of the extra money reaches producers.

Technology
Includes tools, machines and affordable equipment that improve quality of life.
+ Renewable energy is less expensive and polluting.
- Requires initial investment and skills in operating technology

CS: Reducing the Development Gap In Jamaica

Location and Background
Jamaica is a LIC island nation part of the Caribbean. Location makes Jamaica an attractive place for visitors to explore the tropical blue seas, skies and palm filled sandy beaches

Tourist economy
-In 2015, 2.12 million visited.
-Tourism contributes 27% of GDP and will increase to 38% by 2025.
-130,000 jobs rely on tourism.
-Global recession 2008 caused a decline in tourism. Now tourism is beginning to recover.

Multiplier effect
-Jobs from tourism have meant more money has been spent in shops and other businesses.
-Government has invested in infrastructure to support tourism.
-New sewage treatment plants have reduced pollution.

Development Problems

- Tourists do not always spend much money outside their resorts.
- Infrastructure improvements have not spread to the whole island.
- Many people in Jamaica still live in poor quality housing and lack basic services such as healthcare.

Case Study: Economic Development in Nigeria

Location & Importance

Nigeria is a NEE in West Africa. Nigeria is just north of the Equator and experiences a range of environments.
Nigeria is the most populous and economically powerful country in Africa. Economic growth has been based on oil exports.



Influences upon Nigeria's development

Political
Suffered instability with a civil war between 1967-1970. From 1999, the country became stable with free and fair elections. Stability has encouraged global investment from China and USA.

Social
Nigeria is a multi-cultural, multi-faith society. Although mostly a strength, diversity has caused regional conflicts from groups such as the Boko Haram terrorists.

Cultural
Nigeria's diversity has created rich and varied artistic culture. The country has a rich music, literacy and film industry (i.e. Nollywood). A successful national football side.

Industrial Structures
Once mainly based on agriculture, 50% of its economy is now manufacturing and services. A thriving manufacturing industry is increasing foreign investment and employment opportunities.

The role of TNCs
TNCs such as Shell have played an important role in its economy.
+ Investment has increased employment and income.
- Profits move to HICs.
- Many oil spills have damaged fragile environments.

Changing Relationships
Nigeria plays a leading role with the African Union and UN. Growing links with China with huge investment in infrastructure. Main import includes petrol from the EU, cars from Brazil and phones from China.

Environmental Impacts
The 2008/09 oil spills devastated swamps and its ecosystems. Industry has caused toxic chemicals to be discharged in open sewers - risking human health. 80% of forest have been cut down. This also increases CO² emissions.

Aid & Debt relief
+ Receives \$5billion per year in aid.
+ Aid groups (ActionAid) have improved health centres, provided anti-mosquito nets and helped to protect people against AIDS/HIV.
- Some aid fails to reach the people who need it due to corruption.

Effects of Economic Development

Life expectancy has increased from 46 to 53 years. 64% have access to safe water. Typical schooling years has increased from 7 to 9.

Case Study: Economic Change in the UK

UK in the Wider World

The UK has one of the largest economies in the world. The UK has huge political, economic and cultural influences. The UK is highly regarded for its fairness and tolerance. The UK has global transport links i.e. Heathrow and the Eurostar.



Causes of Economic Change

De-industrialisation and the decline of the UK's industrial base. Globalisation has meant many industries have moved overseas, where labour costs are lower. Government investing in supporting vital businesses.

Developments of Science Parks

Science Parks are groups of scientific and technical knowledge based businesses on a single site.

- Access to transport routes.
- Highly educated workers.
- Staff benefit from attractive working conditions.
- Attracts clusters of related high-tech businesses.

CS: UK Car Industry

Every year the UK makes 1.5 million cars. These factories are owned by large TNCs. i.e. Nissan.

- 7% of energy used there factories is from wind energy.
- New cars are more energy efficient and lighter.
- Nissan produces electric and hybrid cars.

Change to a Rural Landscape

Social
Rising house prices have caused tensions in villages. Villages are unpopulated during the day causing loss of identity. Resentment towards poor migrant communities.

Economic
Lack of affordable housing for local first time buyers. Sales of farmland has increased rural unemployment. Influx of poor migrants puts pressures on local services.

Improvements to Transport

A £15 billion 'Road Improvement Strategy'. This will involve 10 new roads and 1,600 extra lanes. £50 billion HS2 railway to improve connections between key UK cities. £18 billion on Heathrow's controversial third runway. UK has many large ports for importing and exporting goods.

UK North/South Divide

- Wages are lower in the North.
- Health is better in the South.
- Education is worse in the North.
- + The government is aiming to support a Northern Powerhouse project to resolve regional differences.
- + More devolving of powers to disadvantaged regions.