

# Urbanisation



## Urbanisation

Urbanisation means **more people living in towns and cities** instead of rural areas. It's a major trend worldwide, especially in **poorer countries** where cities are growing rapidly. In richer countries, most people already live in urban areas, so growth is slower.



## Where is it Happening?

Urbanisation is **happening fastest in LICs and NEEs**, particularly in Africa and Asia. In these places, millions move to cities every year, often leading to very rapid changes in size, population, and infrastructure. In HICs, cities grow more slowly and are often already developed.



## Opportunities Cities Create

Despite the problems, cities offer lots of positives:

- More **schools and hospitals** give people better lives
- **New industries** bring jobs and new skills
- Public **transport** and services improve movement and communication
- Some cities work hard to become **sustainable and eco-friendly**

## Why Do People Move to Cities?

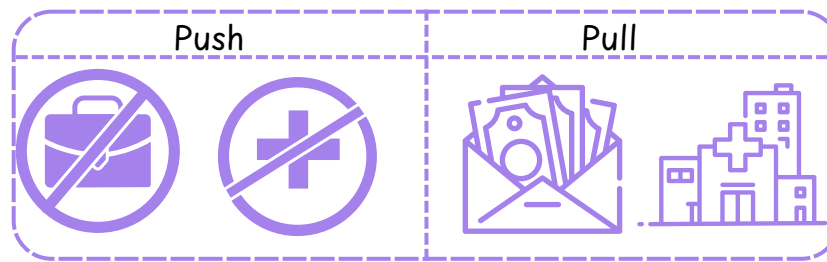
People move to urban areas for better opportunities.

**Push factors** (reasons to leave rural areas):

- Few jobs and poor pay
- Lack of clean water and healthcare

**Pull factors** (reasons to go to cities):

- More jobs and higher wages
- Better schools, hospitals, and services



## Case Study: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Rio is a good example of a city in a **NEE** with fast urban growth.

- Many people move to Rio for jobs and better living conditions
- Rapid growth has led to the spread of **favelas** (slum areas)
- The government has introduced **urban planning projects** to improve housing, transport, and reduce inequality



## Problems Cities Face as They Grow

Fast-growing cities face big challenges:

- Not enough **housing**, leading to slums or favelas
- **Traffic** congestion and air **pollution**
- Overloaded services like water, electricity, and healthcare
- Rising **unemployment** and **crime** in poorer areas

