

## Urbanisation:

The growth in the proportion of a country's population living in urban areas

50% of the world's population live in urban areas

Developed countries underwent rural-urban migration during the industrial revolution & have little urbanisation now as the majority of people (80%) already live in urban areas

Only 35% of the population of developing countries live in urban areas so they are rapidly undergoing urbanisation now

Industrialisation means investment occurs in cities, leaving those in rural areas impoverished & deprived of services

By 2050, large rural populations are projected to decline, with most people living in urban areas = urban explosion

## Megacities:

Urban areas with a population of >10 million e.g. Mumbai, India

1950: NYC & Tokyo = the only 2 megacities

2014: 28 megacities, projected to rise to 41 by 2030

2/3 of megacities are in developing countries e.g. Dhaka in Bangladesh, Asia

## Primate cities:

Urban primacy = 1 city dominates the country it's in with no rivals, they have huge populations e.g. London in England

### Their economic influence:

Investment: businesses have their headquarters situated there, inducing investment into infrastructure & services

Migration: lots of highly paid jobs so skilled workers move there

Transport: ports & airports encourage investment & migration

Political influence: Government bodies & business headquarters situated here so have effect on policies

World cities: have global political & economic importance; the cities where government bodies part of G7, the World bank, NATO ect have their headquarters in

E.g. Canary Wharf, London: HSBC (Chinese bank) has headquarters there, 1/2 of world's money flows through London's stock exchange

## World cities= economic hubs:

Host majority of airline traffic: for commuters & tourists

TNCs: have headquarters in cities & are influenced by the government's objectives for cooperations e.g. cutting costs by outsourcing cheap labour in China for a good return

Politics: have capitols to host G7 conferences & UN meetings to resolve conflict

Investment: TNCs invest in infrastructure & jobs in domestic markets & their capital flows through financial centres under investment bankers

Cities: growth & decline:

National migration: people move to cities in the same country e.g. rural-urban migration

International migration: people move from one country to a city in another

Push factors away from rural areas:

Shortage of high paying jobs

Poor standards of living: healthcare, education, crime & pollution

War & natural disasters

Pull factors towards cities:

Higher wages (remittances can be sent to poorer family abroad)

Better standards of living due to good health & education services

Less crime

Less pollution e.g. with London congestion zone

Economic change leads to migration:

Developing: Rural areas are increasingly impoverished as less demand for primary sector (agricultural) jobs so people move to cities to work in the secondary sector (manufacturing) as there's more opportunity for low skilled workers in the informal sector

Good transport links so trade is focused in cities

Cities attract foreign companies & manufacturing industry is growing

Emerging: Cities are industrial centres: lots of manufacturing jobs as TNCs outsource (through FDI) & India has a rapidly expanding service sector in IT

Host flagship projects e.g. sports stadiums, attracting FDI = more jobs = more workers

Developed: De-industrialisation = people move to find work elsewhere e.g. Sunderland is declining but cities like Bristol are being regenerated

Low-skilled workers are attracted to more successful cities in the region = decline in city populations

China: a NEE

Has high fertility rate: as adults moved to cities for jobs, children stayed in rural areas, preventing brain drain = 'left behind children'

Investment from TNCs via FDI meant huge conglomerates outsourced manufacturing to China to cut costs

High population willing to work for lower wages = horrendous working conditions as minimal government regulation in informal economy but mass rural-urban migration (creating huge disparities in service availability in rural vs urban areas)

Urban economies:

2 employment types:

Formal (state recognised): premises (working conditions), wages & taxes are regulated

Informal (unofficial): no government regulation over taxation & working conditions

4 economic sectors:

Primary: raw materials e.g. fishing, mining & farming

Secondary: manufacturing e.g. making clothes, chemicals & cars

Tertiary: services e.g. finance, hospitality, retail & healthcare

Quaternary: research & development e.g. IT & consultancy

Urban economies & levels of development:

Developing:

Type: informal dominates the economy

Sector: low-skilled tertiary sector e.g. market stalls, little secondary sector employment as no tech to invest into factories, very little in government & IT

Working conditions: low pay, long hours, no PPE so dangerous

Emerging:

Type: workers in informal economy decreases as country develops

Sector: good infrastructure & industrial zones (due to TNC investment) = secondary sector dominates employment, some tertiary in tourism & retail, as economy grows people have more disposable income to spend on services so tertiary sector e.g. law healthcare jobs increase

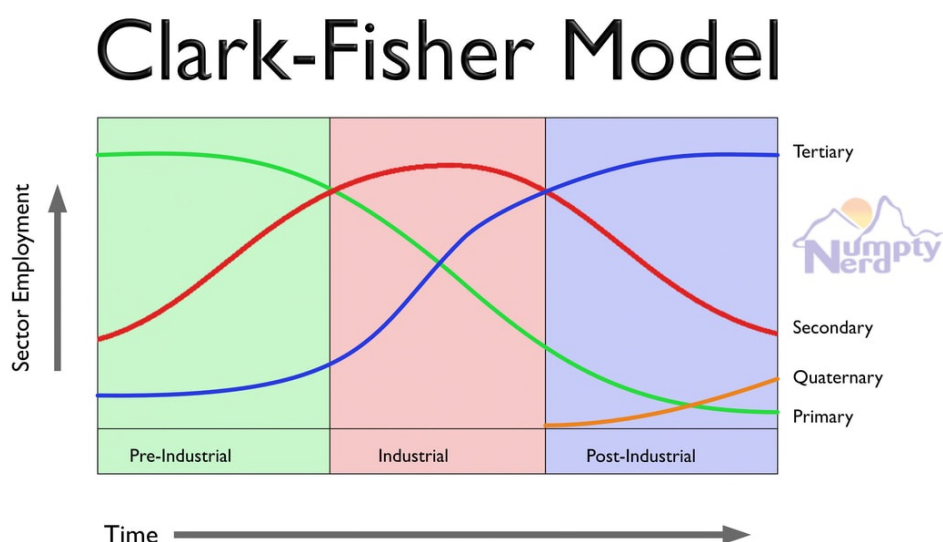
Working conditions: some improvement with Trade unions

Developed:

Type: few in informal employment

Sector: tertiary sector dominates with high-skilled workforce's & disposable income to spend on services so high demand, some quaternary sector jobs as high tech availability to invest into IT services

Working conditions: good as protected by gov legislation



## Urban change:

Urbanisation: higher population living in cities

Developed nations e.g. England underwent urbanisation during the industrial revolution, workers lived near factories in cities

Emerging nations: factories relocated in the 90s, informal housing (slums) housed workers

Suburbanisation: movement of people from the inner to the outer city = urban sprawl

Suburban areas offer: less pollution, crime & lower property prices, transport link improvements = many commute to the CBD

De-industrialisation: decline in manufacturing in an area

Rural areas have cheaper rent for more land than urban areas, leading to depopulation of cities so less employment = less services & poverty

TNCs move production abroad to lower costs (global shift)

Counter urbanisation: urban to rural migration

Rural areas offer: lower pollution, cheaper properties & less crime

Improved transport links = people can commute to the CBD

Improved communication services (e.g. broadband speed) = remote working = offices in cities shut to cut costs (from rent)

But suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation & de-industrialisation prove detrimental to inhabitants who cannot afford to leave cities

E.g. NYC saw 2nd gen white migrants move to the suburbs e.g. the Bronx (30mins from Manhattan to commute), resulting in a white flight (+brain drain) so there was less income tax in NYC but welfare payments demand shot up & a resulting lack of services (they followed the economically active into the suburbs) = poverty for city residents = downward spiral (multiplier effect)

Regeneration: the reversal of counter-urbanisation

Government invests in infrastructure & services to attract people BACK to cities

Economically active in cities = good investment opportunity for businesses

Urban land use:

Purposes of land in cities:

Commercial: offices & retail

Industrial: factories

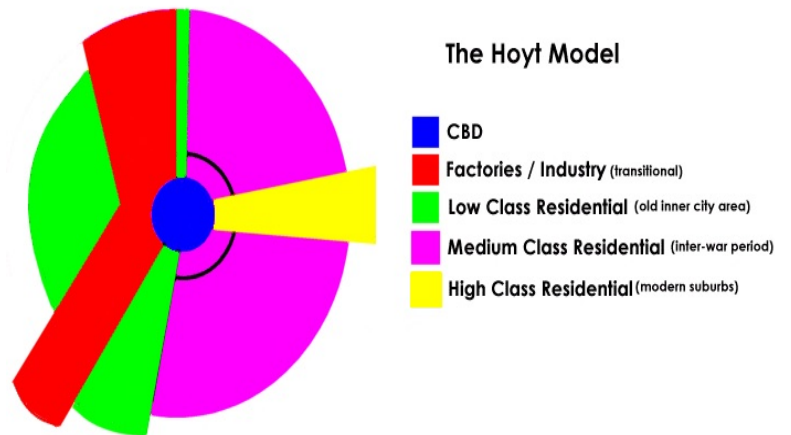
Residential: homes

CBD: commercial & public buildings;  
high density buildings & good  
transport links e.g. Central London

Inner city: residential (low income  
housing) & industry buildings

Suburbs: residential (middle income  
housing)

Rural-urban fringe: commercial  
business parks & high income  
properties (with green spaces)



Influences on land use:

Accessibility: CBD has transport links for commuters & tourists but some businesses locate on the periphery near motorway junctions & airports (cheaper)

Availability: CBD land is in high demand so people build upwards, periphery has more land for industrial estates & larger properties (as building on green space, not brown sites so no preexisting foundations & pipes to remove = cheaper)

Planning regulations: city planners have to consider pollution legislation, rural-urban fringes have green belts that can't be built on, preventing conurbations expanding outwards into the rural periphery

Cost: CBD has highest land prices so very little homes (mostly offices), house size increases into the suburbs as land price decreases