



Urbanisation

Introduction

Urbanisation is the process of a relative increase in the population living in cities.

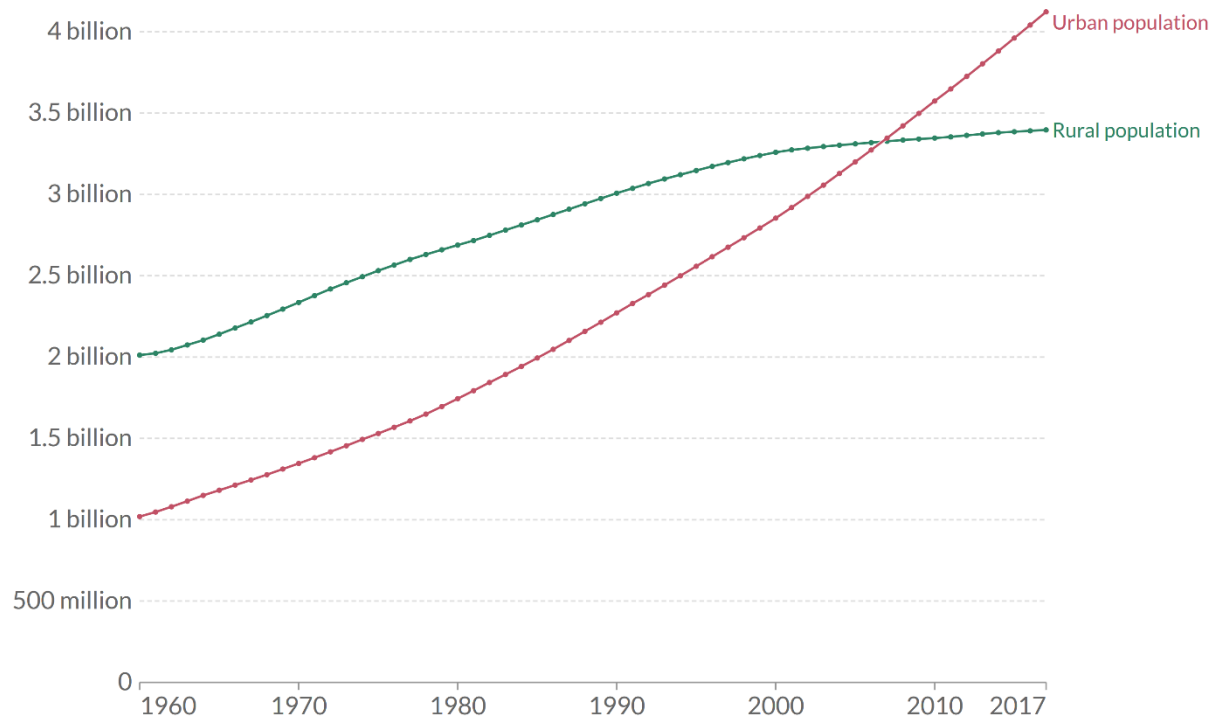
The definition of urban population varies between countries, but usually, a minimum quantitative criterion of the number of inhabitants is adopted (1000 - 5000 people).



Introduction

Number of people living in urban and rural areas, World

Our World
in Data



Source: World Bank based on data from the UN Population Division

Note: Urban populations are defined based on the definition of urban areas by national statistical offices.

OurWorldInData.org/urbanization • CC BY



Urbanisation

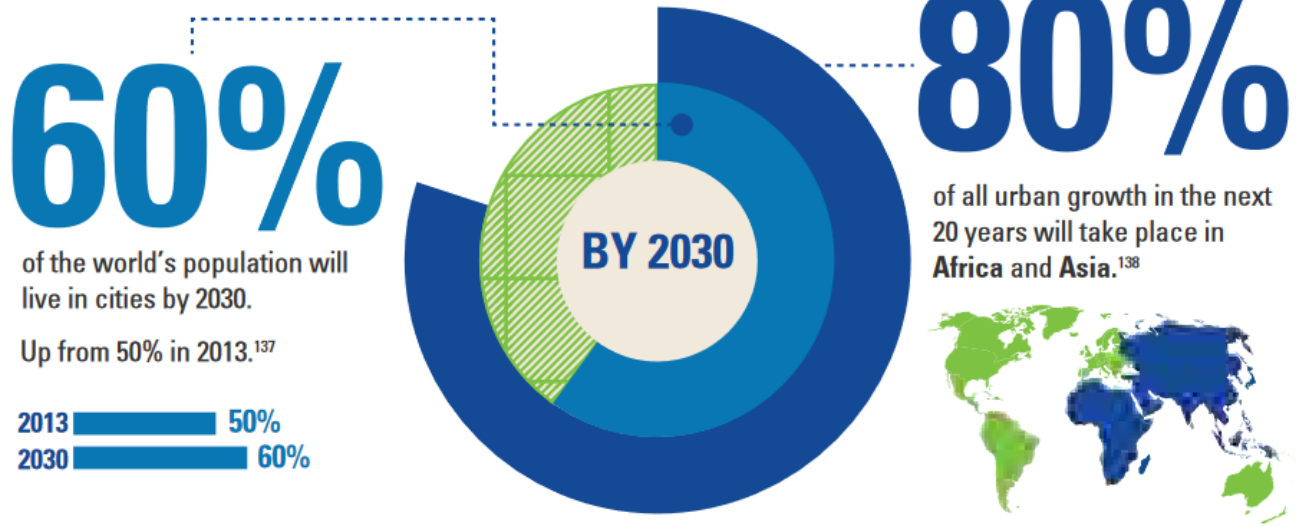
Almost **two-thirds** of the world's population will reside in cities by 2030.

Urbanisation is creating significant opportunities for social and economic development and more sustainable living but is also exerting pressure on infrastructure and resources, particularly energy.



Urbanisation

The evidence of change



Drivers of urbanisation

- natural population increase,
- rural-urban migration,
- rural to urban land conversion,
- international migration.



Urbanisation and DT

One of the main sources of urbanisation is the demographic transition, and its direct mechanism largely results from the spatial mobility of the population.

In many countries with a demographic transition, a profound change in the economic structure is occurring in parallel, leading to a huge demand for labour, usually located in cities.



Urbanisation and DT

On the other hand, urbanisation affects several demographic processes related to the demographic transition, especially in marriage and reproduction.

Demographic phenomena in the rural subpopulation often differ significantly from those in the urban subpopulation (modern vs traditional reproduction of the population).



Urbanisation and economic transformation

As populations and regions urbanise, employment tends to shift from agriculture to manufacturing and services.

In high-income countries, the process has evolved with simultaneous industrial development.

In many developing countries, urbanisation has not been accompanied by industrialisation.



Urbanisation level

The UN Scale for Assessing the Degree of Urbanization (1965):

Urban population (%)	Urbanisation level
Below 20	Low
20 – 29.9	Medium-low
30 – 39.9	Medium-high
40 and more	High



Excessive urbanisation

This occurs when the number of people who emigrate from the countryside to cities exceeds the employment opportunities of these people in cities.



Insufficient urbanisation

It occurs when the number of people in cities is insufficient for the demand for labour.



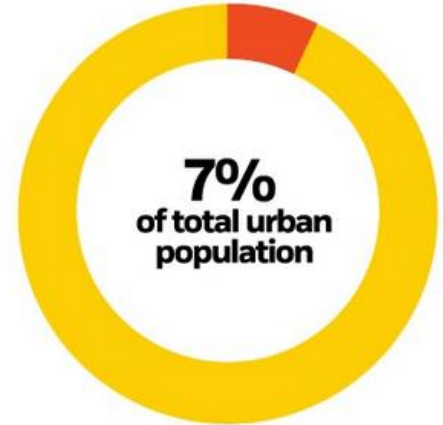
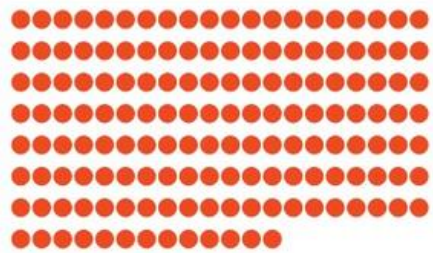
Urbanisation over years

1990

10 megacities



153M people



Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects, The 2014 Revision (Jul 2014)



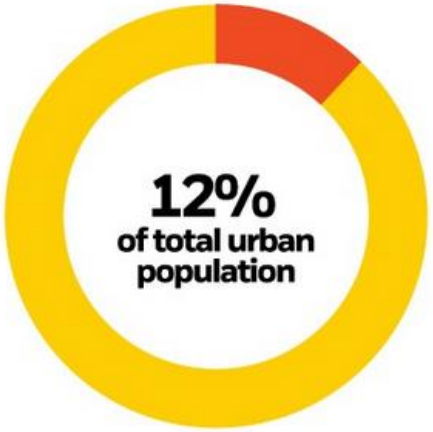
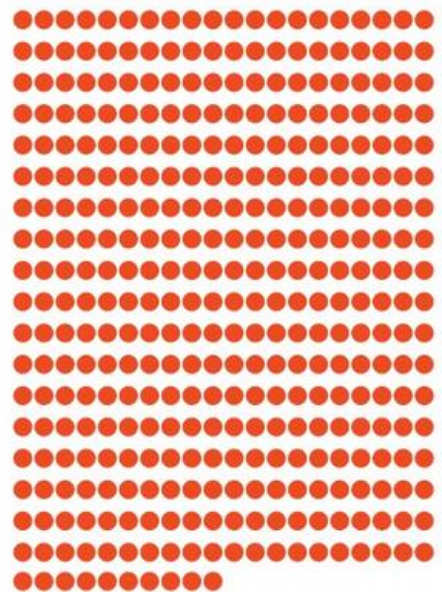
Urbanisation over years

2010

23 megacities



370M people



Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects, The 2014 Revision (Jul 2014)



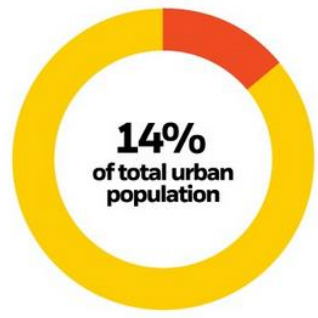
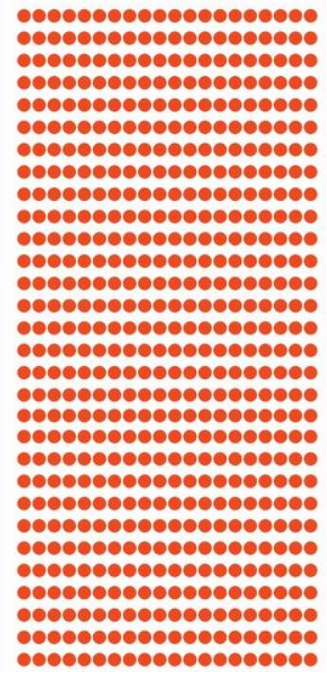
Urbanisation over years

2030

41 megacities



730M people





What challenges do
you think
governments face
in managing urban
infrastructure?

Suburbanisation

Suburbanisation is a centrifugal tendency in the development of large cities, consisting of the emergence of numerous suburbs on the outskirts of a large town, towards which the wealthier groups of residents usually strive.



Suburbanisation

The process of suburbanisation contributes to the formation of urban clusters:

- **metropolis** - a group of one big city and the surrounding neighbourhoods
- **conurbation** - a group of many towns (large or smaller) with housing estates
- **megalopolis** - a relatively small area containing several conurbations



How do you think
suburbanization
impacts urban
centers?



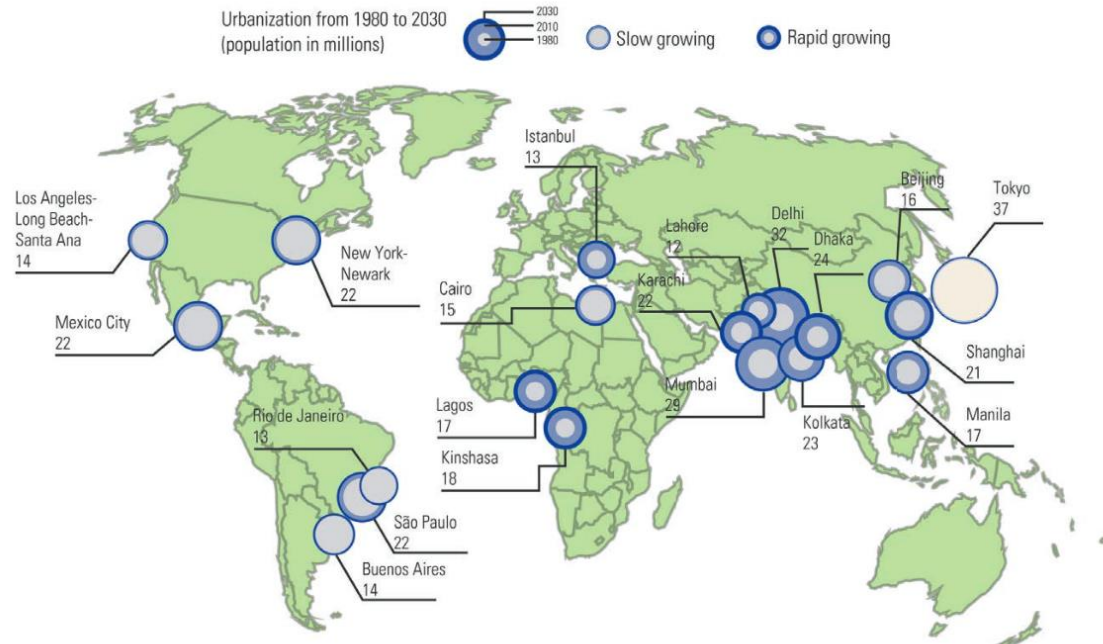
Megacities

A megacity is, according to the definition of the United Nations, a city with more than 10 million inhabitants.



Megacities

The 20 largest cities in 2030¹⁴³



An aerial photograph of a vast, densely packed urban landscape, likely a megacity, during the golden hour of sunset. The sky is a warm, hazy orange, and the city's numerous high-rise buildings are silhouetted against the light. The buildings vary in height and architectural style, with many featuring balconies and repetitive window patterns. In the foreground, the density of the buildings is particularly high, while in the distance, the city continues to stretch towards the horizon, with a body of water visible on the left side. The overall atmosphere is one of intense urban development and scale.

Megacities – megaproblems?

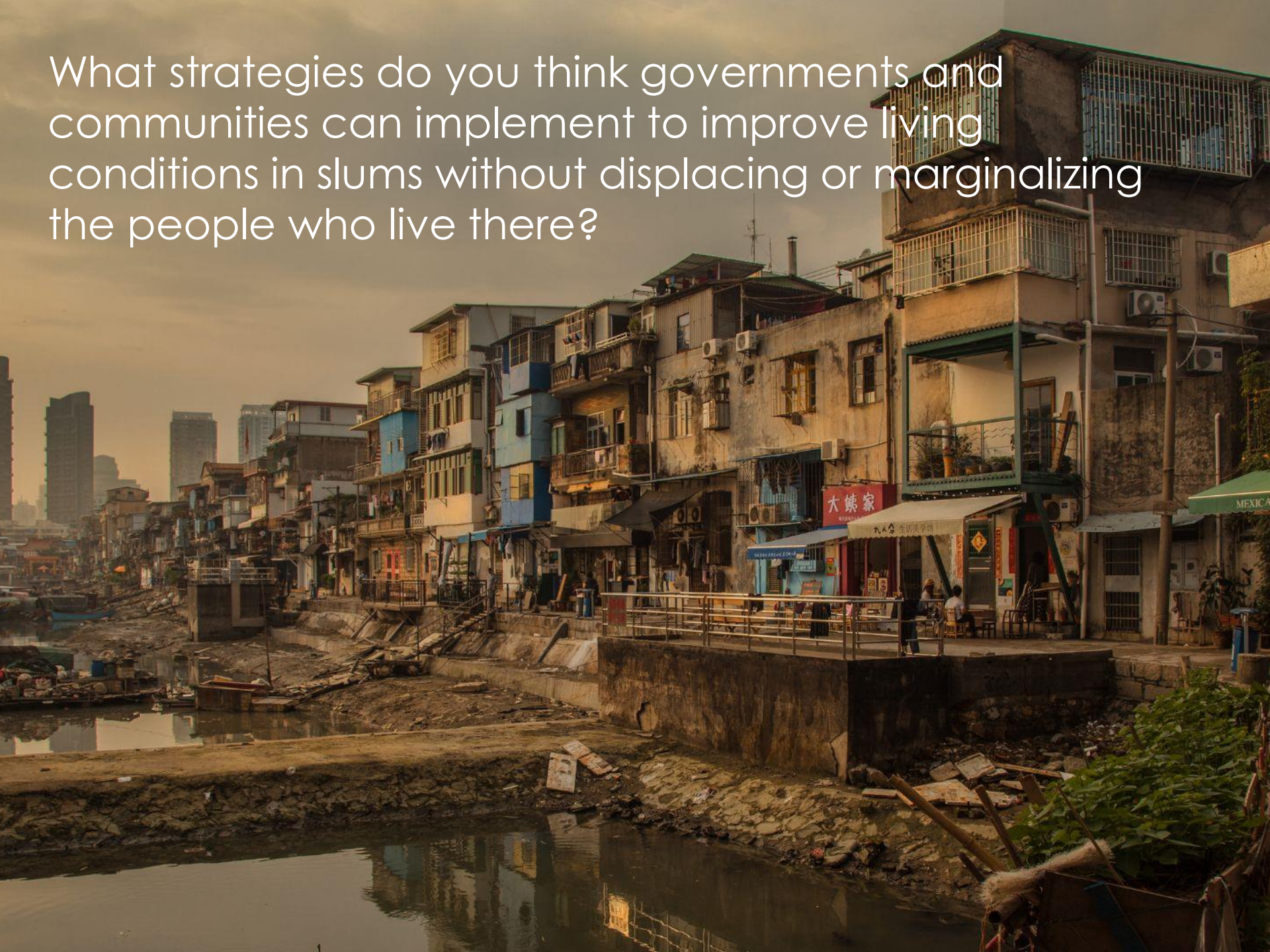
Slums

Lack of access to adequate housing is one of the greatest contributors to economic inequality, largely through the proliferation of slums.

In 1990, there were nearly 715 million slum dwellers. This number rose to nearly 1.2 billion by 2018, with 80 per cent in East Asia and South-East Asia (370 million), sub-Saharan Africa (238 million), and Central and Southern Asia (227 million).



What strategies do you think governments and communities can implement to improve living conditions in slums without displacing or marginalizing the people who live there?



Smart cities

A smart city is a framework, predominantly composed of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), to develop, deploy, and promote sustainable development practices to address growing urbanization challenges.



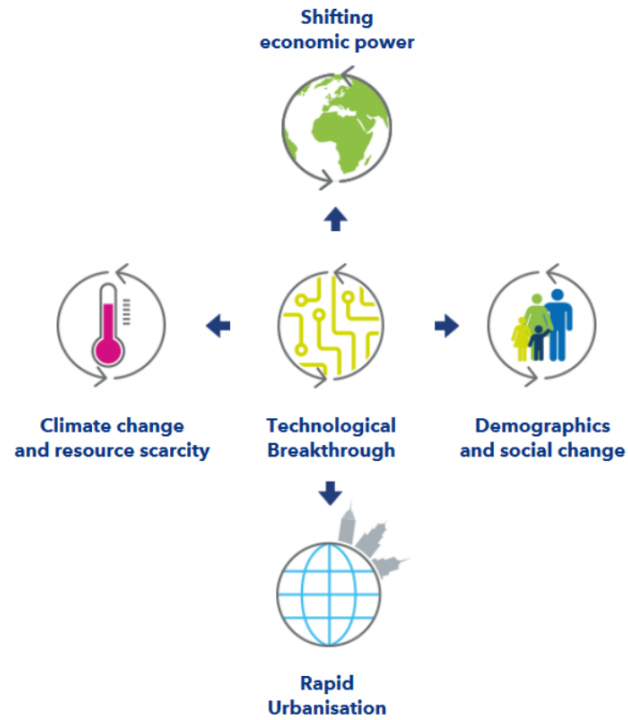


Megatrends

powerful, transformative forces that could change the global economy, business and society – have been changing the way we live for centuries.



Megatrends



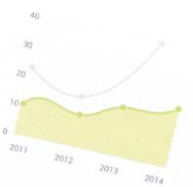
Thank
you!

Morris Charts

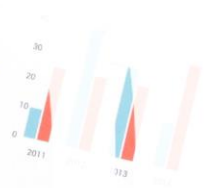
Line Chart



Area Chart



Bar Chart

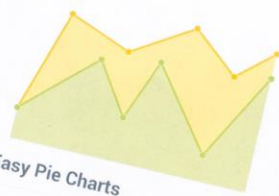


Donut Chart



Sparkline Charts

Line Chart



Bar Chart



Easy Pie Charts

