

# 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.

## 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)

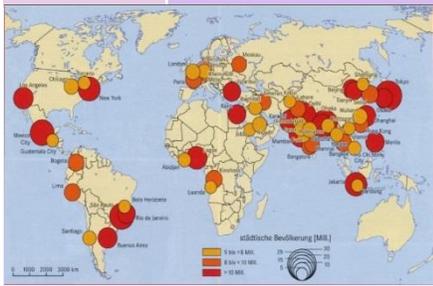
- Higher life expectancy due to better living conditions and diet.
- Improved medical facilities helps lower infant mortality rate.



## Types of Cities

### Megacity

An urban area with over **10 million people** living there.



The amount of megacities are predicted to increase from 28 to 41 by 2030.

# Year 8

# Population & Urban Change

## 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.



### Creating Green Space

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

- Provide natural cooler areas
- Reduces the risk of flooding from surface runoff.

### 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.

### 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.

## Population Key Ideas / Terms

People are unevenly distributed (spread out) around the world.

Population density is the number of people per square kilometre (km<sup>2</sup>).

Population density = total population ÷ total land area in km<sup>2</sup>

Births - usually measured using the birth rate (number of live births per 1,000 of the population per year).

Deaths - usually measured using the death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the population per year).

The difference between the birth rate and the death rate of a country or place is called the natural increase

Natural Increase is calculated by subtracting the death rate from the birth rate.

Population structure means the 'make up' or composition of a population – how it is divided up between males and females of different age groups.

Population structure is usually shown using a population pyramid.

The fertility rate is the average number of babies born to each woman.

Migration - the movement of people in and out of an area.

Immigration is the movement of people into a country, where emigration is the movement out of a country.

Push factors are negative factors which make people want to move away from a place.

Pull factors are positive factors which make people want to move to a place.

Life expectancy is the average age a person can expect to live in a place or country

Developing countries tend to have a high number of young people, whilst many advanced countries have an ageing population.

