

**Section A: An Increasingly Urban World**

**Global Urban Populations**

- Since 1950 urban populations across the world have steadily rose from 0.5 billion to 4 billion.
- During this same period rural populations across the world have also grown, but just from 2 billion to 3.5 billion.
- The expected trends are set to intensify with the 2050 global urban population reaching 6.5 billion

**Urban Shares**

- In 1950 the largest % of urbanisation, by continent, was in North America (64%) followed by Europe (51%).
- By 2007 Latin America had caught up to 76%, just 3% behind North America (79%).
- By 2030, all continents, are predicted to have passed 50% with Africa remaining the least urbanised at 51%

**Correlations**

- As the GDP of an area increases so does the rate of urbanisation. This can be seen throughout most countries with a few outlying examples.
- The reason for this is likely to be as higher value added economic activity is generated in the city, when the population is there, the value of activity goes up.

**Growth of Cities**

- There are approximately 25 megacities (ones with over 10 million population)
- The growth of these is attributable to being in stage 2 or 3 of the DTM where we see B.R outstripping D.R.
- Rural – Urban migration also explains the rapid growth of settlements in NEEs

**Water**

Water – There are two main water pipes into Kibera where residents can collect water for a small fee. Water is not always clean and has caused outbreaks of typhoid and cholera.

**Concept**

**Description & Explanation**

Inequality

This is the idea of NEEs especially becoming more unequal as a large urban population expands gaining great wealth in quaternary or tertiary professions whilst an urban poor in the informal economy is increasingly unable to access the same economy.

Services

Some statistics have demonstrated that access to certain government provided services such as healthcare and education are a little better in cities. This helps to explain why much rural urban migration happens; aspirations for better live for future generations often drives the pursuit of an education in urban areas.

Slum Settlements

Informal and often-illegal settlements which house people at high density often on marginal lands. These are a characteristic feature in NEEs and LICs and often subject to regeneration projects which may displace them.

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Try to consider what 9 mark questions will be on your assessments.

Section C:  
Slums in Nairobi

Land Ownership

The government owns all of the land. Most of the residents are tenants who have no rights.

Housing

The average size of a dwelling is 4 m x4 m where a whole family live, usually sleeping on a dirt or concrete floor.

Electricity

Electricity – About 20% of Kibera has electricity. UN Habitat is extending this to include street lighting and direct connection to individual dwellings.