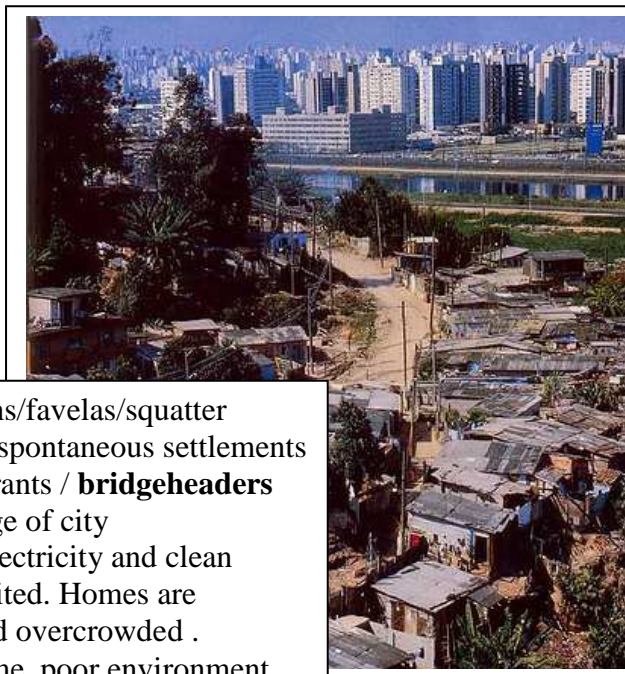
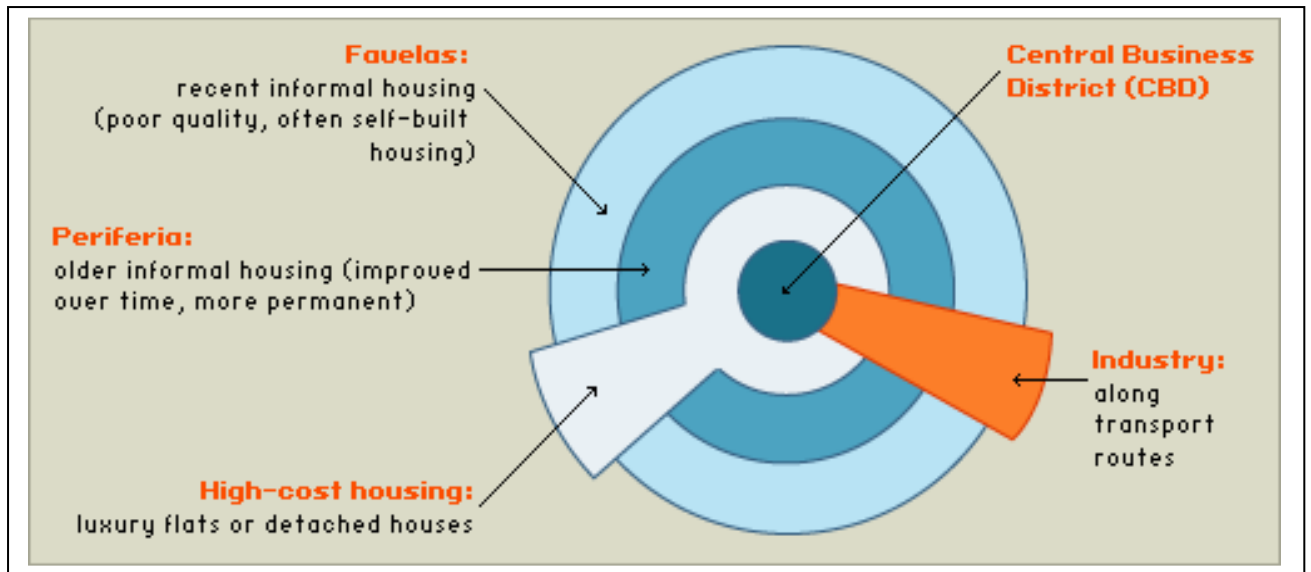
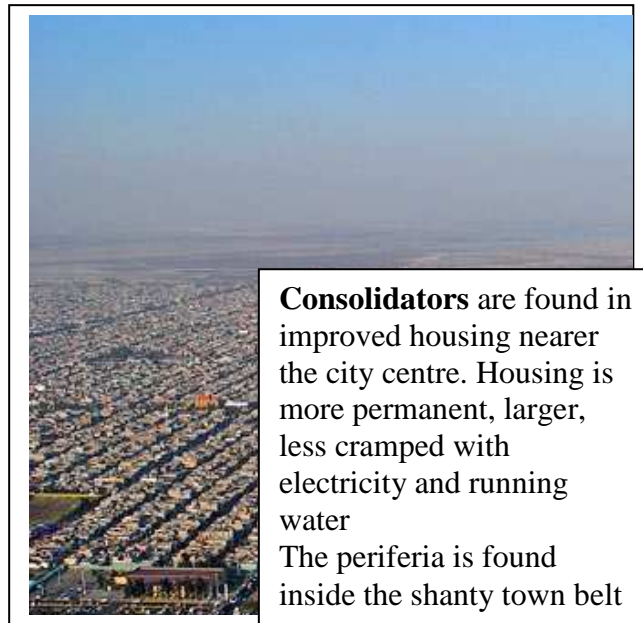


Urban structure of LEDC cities case study Mexico City



Shanty towns/favelas/squatter settlements/spontaneous settlements
Recent migrants / **bridgeheaders** build on edge of city
Access to electricity and clean water is limited. Homes are cramped and overcrowded .
disease, crime, poor environment




Consolidators are found in improved housing nearer the city centre. Housing is more permanent, larger, less cramped with electricity and running water
The periferia is found inside the shanty town belt



(Corbis)

The city has a dual economy. The rich are found near the city centre in guarded and gated communities. The flats and apartments have excellent facilities and are close to the shops, boutiques and restaurants.



Air Pollution is a major problem. 3 million vehicles add 12,000 tonnes of pollutants into the atmosphere every day causing a photo-chemical smog
Breathing the air is said to be the same as smoking 60 cigarettes a day

Rubbish and waste disposal are a problem
11,000 tonnes of waste are produced each day, and only 75% is collected
Rivers are full of household, industrial waste and sewage

40% of homes are in a poor state of repair. only 60% have access to running water. Only 75% have access to electricity

Congestion caused by vehicles crossing the city from the favelas to the industrial belt caused major problems
Car use is restricted to certain days, the public systems of rail and buses has been improved and emission regulations are stricter

Unemployment is a problem, and many are employed in the informal sector on low pay, paying no taxes
Many are underemployed