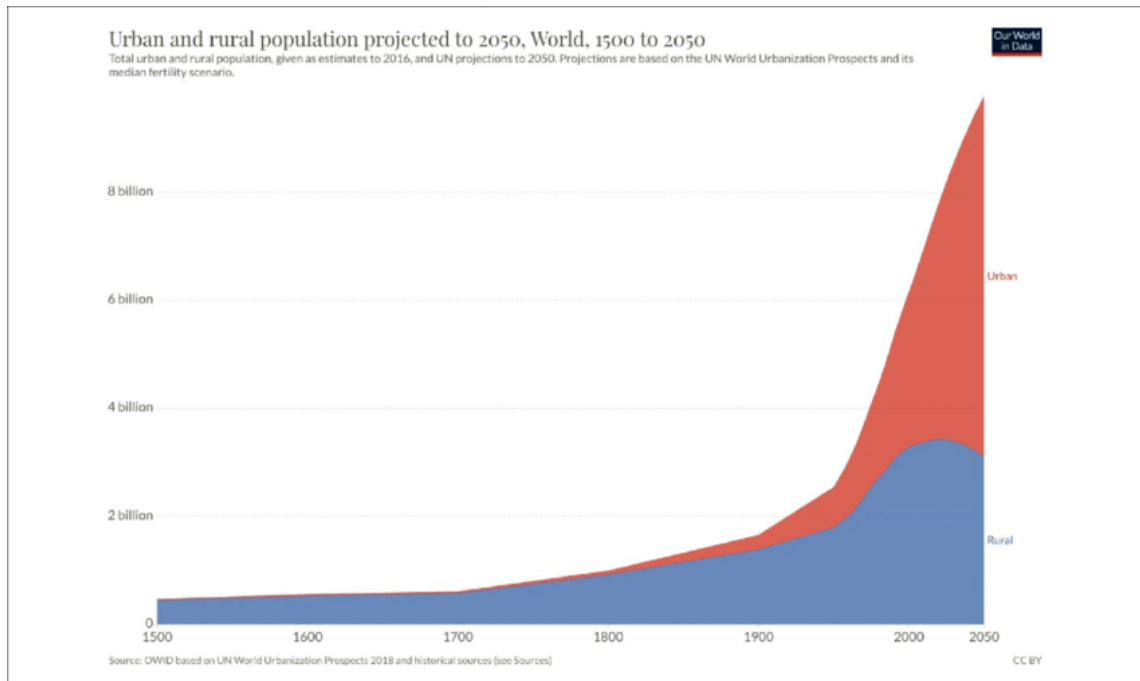


URBANISATION

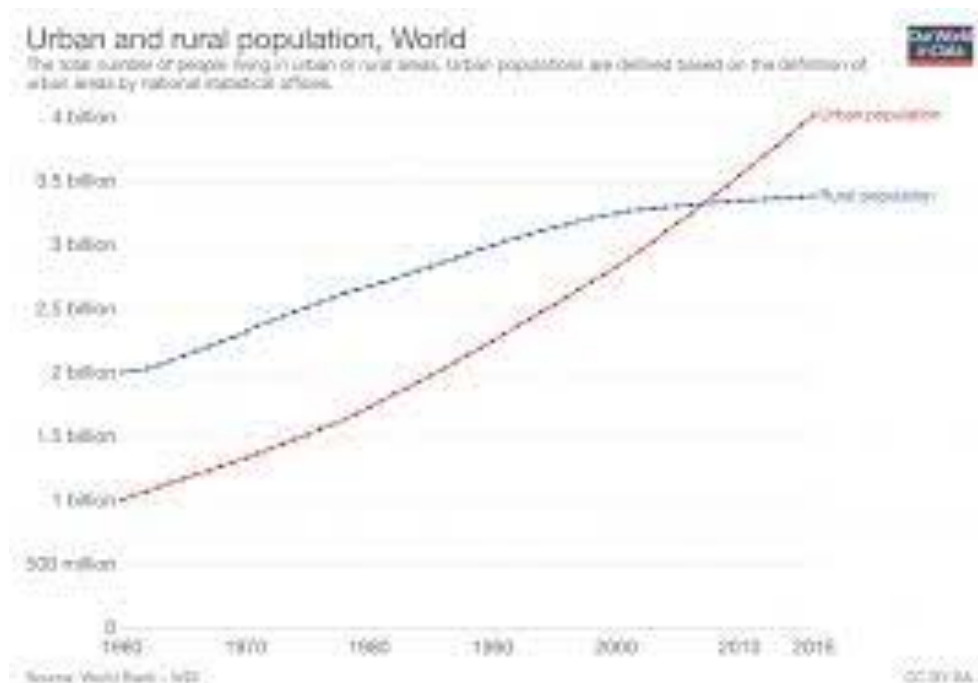
World Urbanisation trends



- Urbanisation, the numbers of people living in Urban areas, towns and cities, is a fairly recent occurrence
- It only really started in the 1800's and accelerated in the 1900's
- Since the mid 1900's the rate of increase of urbanisation has risen steeply as shown by the graph above.
- It is only recently (2007) that the proportion of the worlds population living in Urban areas has risen over 50%

Recent trends in World Urbanisation

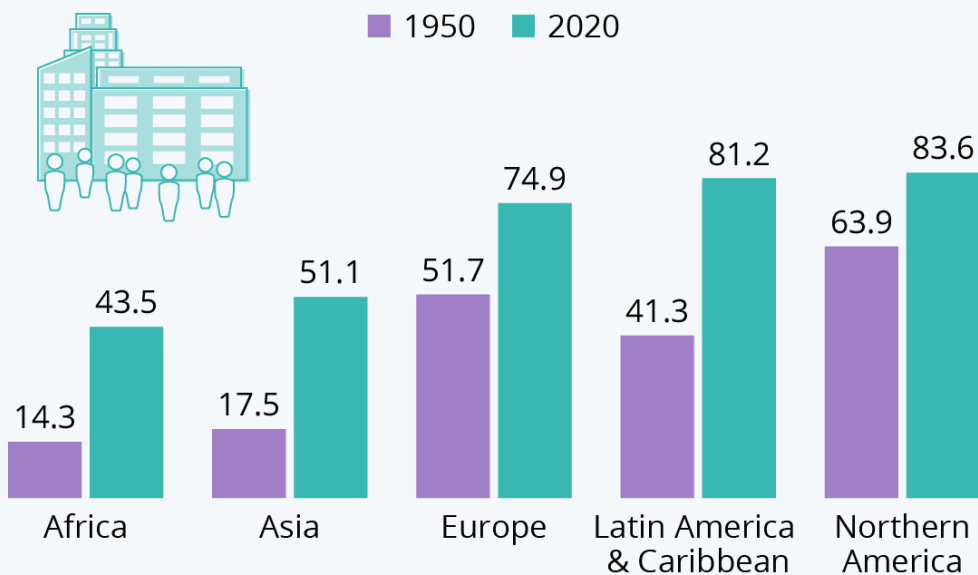
Year	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Urban %	33%	37%	39%	43%	47%	52%	56%



URBANISATION : TRENDS ACROSS THE WORLD

Then & Now Urban Population Worldwide

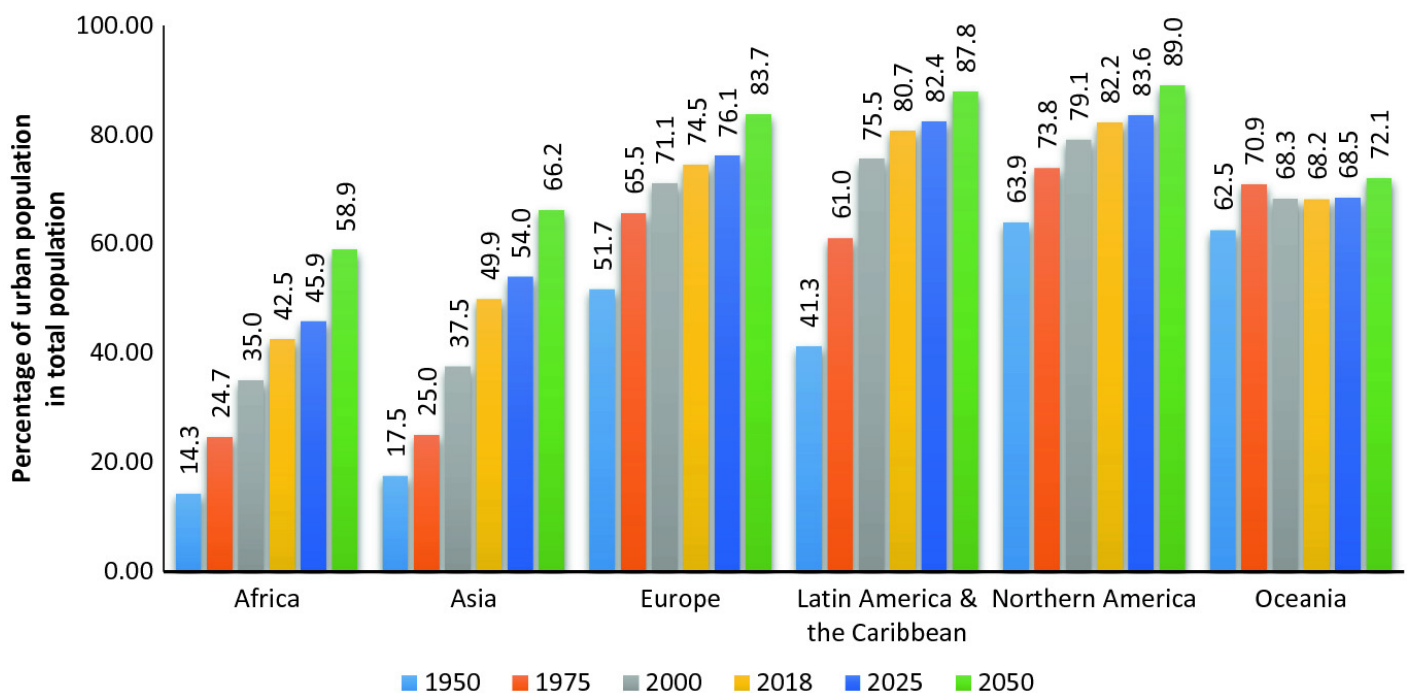
Share of the urban population by continent in 1950 and 2020 (in percent)

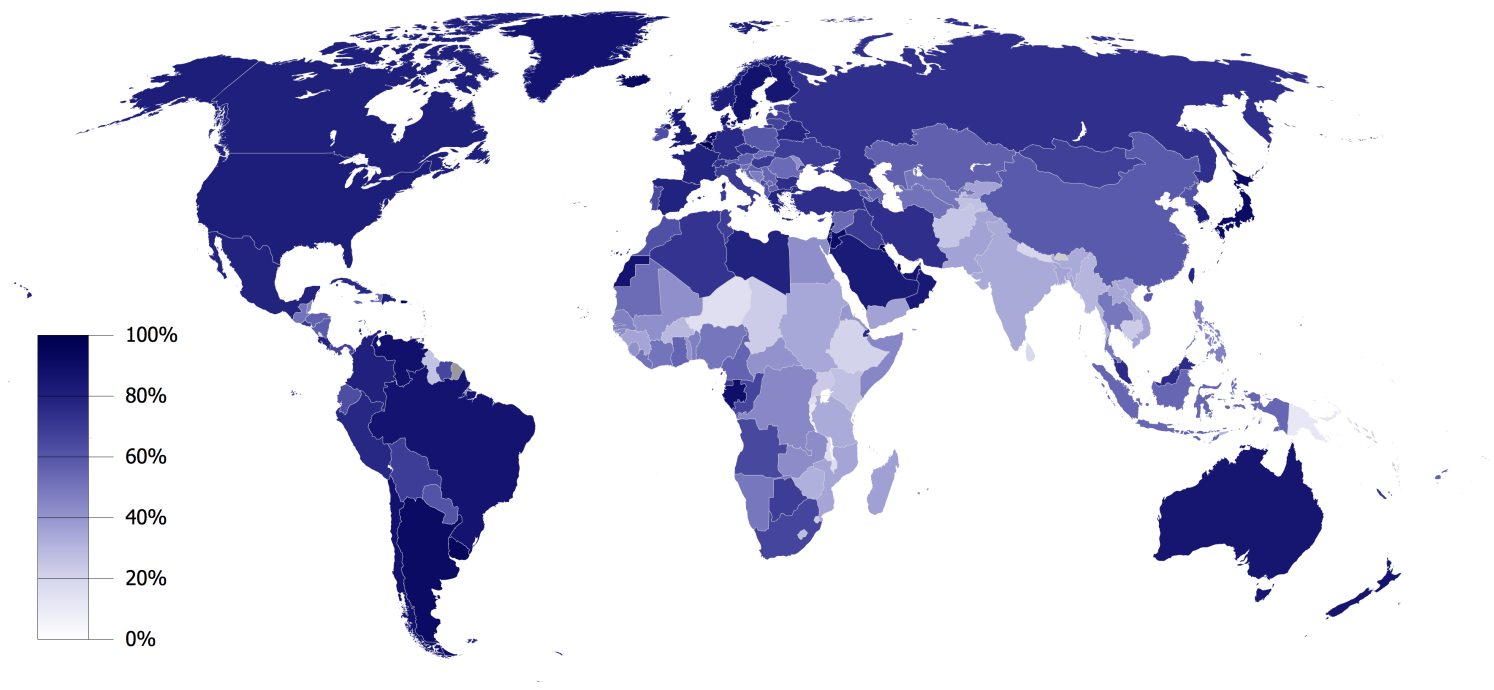


Source: U.N. Population Division



statista

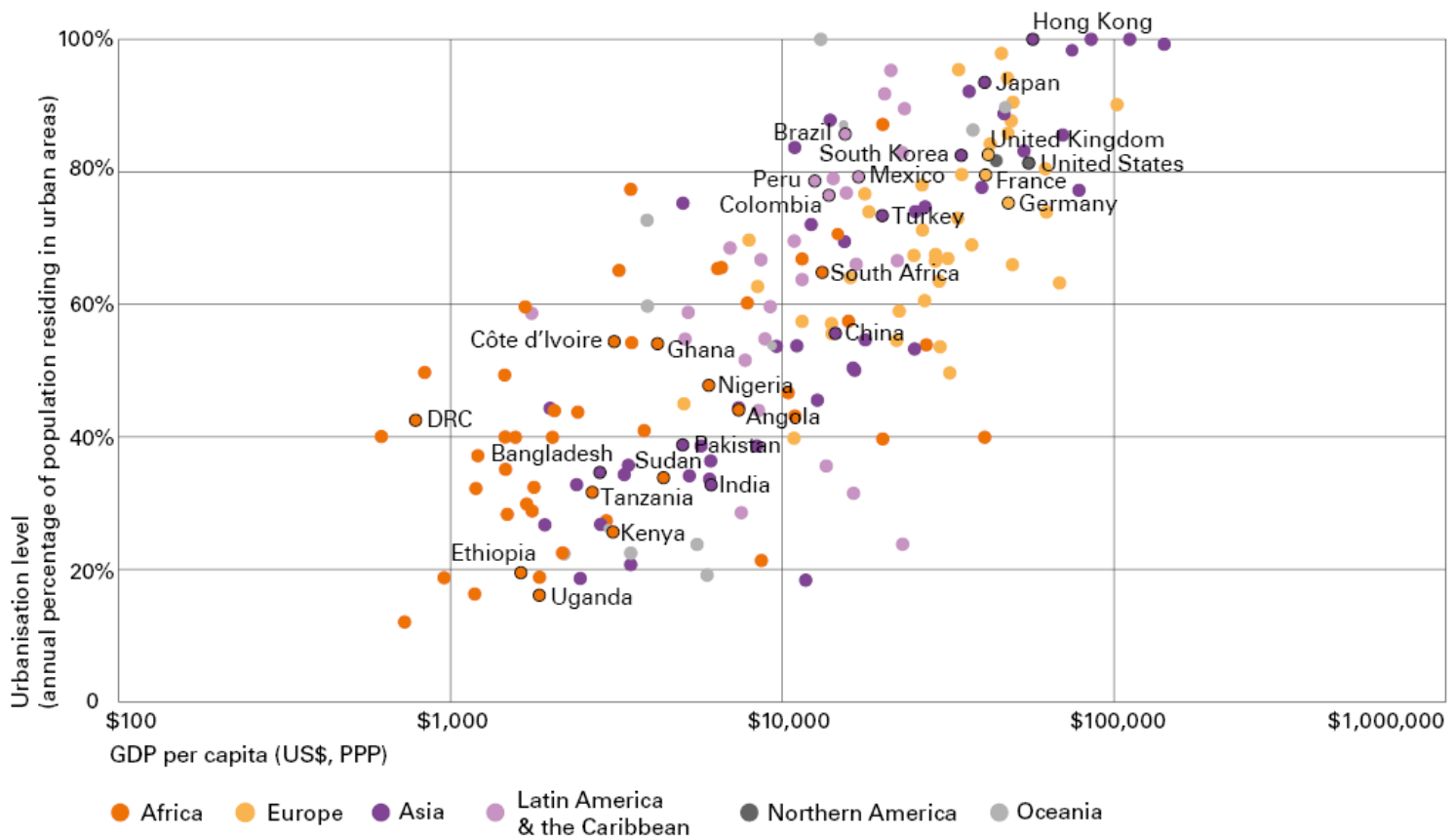




A STUDY OF THE 3 FIGURES ABOVE SHOWS :

- The level of Urbanisation varies across the world, being high in North South and Latin America, Europe and Oceania, and lower in Africa and Asia.
- The level of Urbanisation seems to be closely related to the level of Development of an area. The more Developed and therefore Industrialised an area is the more Urbanised it is.
- The general trend in Urbanisation is upwards, but the time when this upward trend started and the rate of increase at the present time vary across the world and in relation to levels and rates of Development.
- Europe, North America and Oceania Urbanised first in the 19th century, but the rate of Urbanisation in these areas has slowed down recently. In Areas such as Europe the trend may be moving towards Counterurbanisation as people move away from cities.
- South America Urbanised more recently but the rate has now begun to slow.
- Asia and Africa only really began to Urbanise significantly in the second half of the 20th century due to their later Development, and it is in these areas that the rise in Urbanisation continues to be high.

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT



- The scattergraph above shows the relationship between the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country and the level of Urbanisation shown as the percentage of the population living in Urban areas.
- The GDP per capita is a measure of the wealth of a country as it shows the wealth generated by goods and services in that country divided by the number of people living in that country.
- The GDP is shown as the PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) which takes into account the cost of goods in a country and the cost of living, so it is one of the best measures of the wealth of a country.
- As you can see, there is a positive correlation/relationship; the wealthier a country is, the greater the level of Urbanisation.
- The wealth of a country also shows the level of economic development of that country and usually indicates a concentration on the manufacturing and service sectors rather than the primary sector of agriculture and mining.
- Developed countries are more Urbanised as you can see the UK, the USA, Japan, France and Germany at the upper right of the graph.
- Less Developed and lower income countries have lower levels of Urbanisation and are found to the bottom left of the graph, eg. Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya and other African and South Asian countries.
- Middle income countries, Developing and Newly Emerging Economies (NNE's) are found in the middle of the graph.
- The graph, however, does not show clearly whether Urbanisation is the result of Development, or if Urbanisation is a cause of Development.

