By 2050, it is projected that 70% of the world's population will live in cities.

5.2 billion urban residents are expected in Asia and Africa – many to medium-sized cities.

The majority of people do not migrate across borders, much larger numbers move within their own country of birth.

Internal migration is movement that does not cross international borders.

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another
The reasons for migration are often multi-casual - this means they are a combined result of economic, social, political, and environmental factors

Migration impacts on both the place left behind, and on the place where migrants settle.

Migration is a key feature of a more interconnected world.

Migrants often move to and remain in cities where they can contribute to population and economic growth.

Why do people move?

Push factors
Education
Love
Healthcare
Employment
Marriage

Pull factors
Food insecurity
Flood hazards
Drought
Conflict
Lack of services

South-South migration
The movement of people between low-income developing countries and regions

Urbanisation
This may refer to two things:
1. a measurement of the proportion of people living in urban areas;
2. a process involving an increase in the share of a population living in urban areas.

Medium-sized city
Cities which have a population of 1-5 million residents

Mega-cities
Cities which have a population of over 10 million residents

Cities
Settlement types characterized by large populations, density, administrative function and social diversity which makes them distinct from less populated or rural areas.

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