City

Worldwide, cities gain a million people a week. This kind of **growth** brings problems, and today many of the world's largest cities face similar **challenges**: high housing costs, pollution, and crime

(to name a few). What are some urban planners doing to fix these problems and improve people's lives?

Challenges

▲ São Paulo, Brazil.

Worldwide, cities grow
by a million people
a week.

Hyderabad, India (population: more than five million)

To improve residents' lives, Hyderabad is planting trees and parks. The city is even creating "greener" buildings that use less water and less **electricity** for power. Adding green to a city has a number of advantages. For example, trees **remove** pollution from the air and make it cleaner. In Hyderabad, streets were gray and **ugly** a few years ago. Today, they are filled with trees and flowers making the city cleaner and more **colorful**. Green areas also give people places to relax or **exercise** and walk. A study in the U.S. showed something else interesting: the

greener a neighborhood¹ is, the less crime there is against people and **property**—especially buildings and cars.



▲ In the city of Hyderabad, an old factory is now an urban park.

São Paulo, Brazil (population: more than eighteen million)

Many people work in the center of São Paulo, but they don't live there. They've spread out to neighborhoods outside the city, where housing is cheaper. Every day, these people travel into the city and **traffic** is very heavy. Urban planners are using different strategies to address this issue. First, they are building better subways.² Another goal is to make it cheaper for people to live in the downtown area. Doing this will shorten the distance people travel for work and reduce traffic and pollution in the city.

¹ A **neighborhood** is one of the parts of a city where people live.

² A **subway** is an underground railroad. It is a type of public transportation in a city.