

Population Distribution, Urbanization, Internal Migration and Development

Population Division

UNITED NATIONS
EXPERT GROUP MEETING

Urban Growth Patterns

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Urban Growth Patterns

Research Objectives:

- Which cities are growing and why?
- Is there a pattern in the growth of the world cities?
- What are the drivers of growth?
- What is the role of the small cities in the world's urban growth
- Understand the determinants of spatial disparities
- In a new diffuse and competition-based growth of cities what is the role of regional planning?
- What is the role of Geography as location factor?
- What kind of policy orientations is possible to derive from all this?
- **How governments can integrate spatial considerations in their regional and national development policies?**

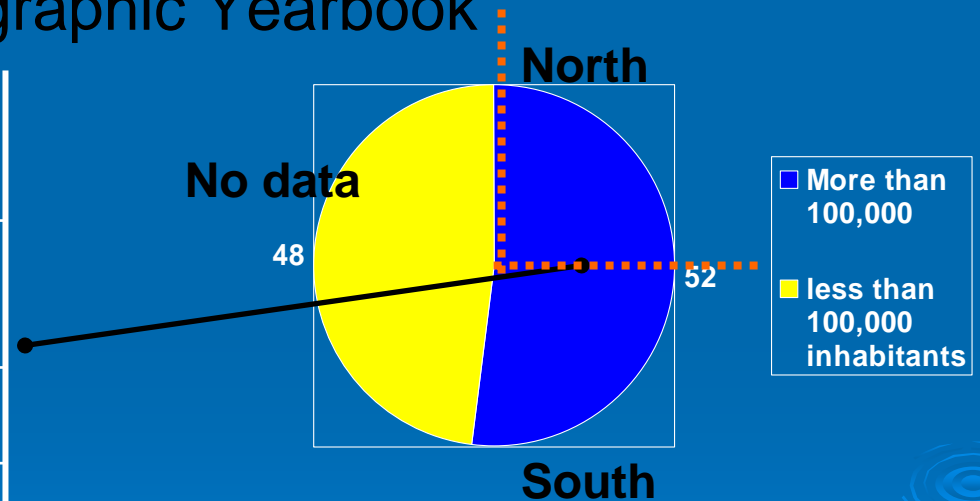
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About Method (1)

Provide preliminary observations in the spatial identity of the World's Cities – **How?**

- Analysis of population changes in 2,685 cities (3 points in time) – Demographic Yearbook

Small	100,000 to 500,000
Intermediate	500,000 to 1 m
Big	1 m to 5 m
Large	More than 5



Accelerated	Rapid	Moderate	Low	Decline
+ 4%	2 to 4%	1 to 2%	0 to 1%	Less 0%

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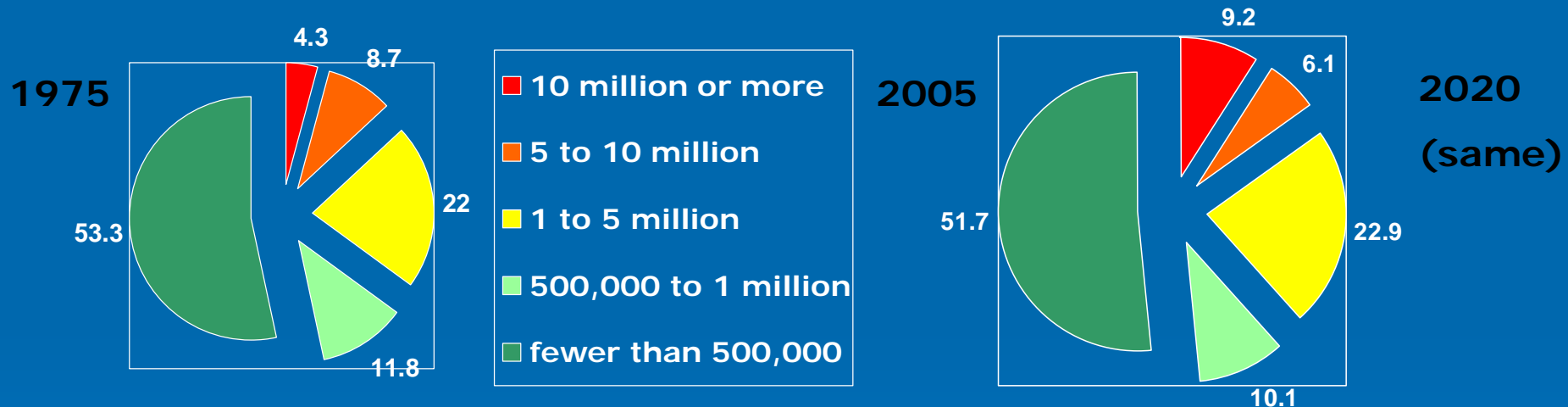
About Method (2)

- Review of urban growth pattern of 119 cities 1950-2005 (GUO global sample of cities)
- Classification of 52 cities among the initial sample by a combination of urban growth and development levels (Nefise)
- Desk review of best practices among a further selected sub-sample of country/city experiences
- Preparation of types as per different levels of urban growth and development outcomes (Nefise)
- Main drivers of growth – analysis of 250 cities **developing world** with a preliminary framework of 6 possible reasons

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Finding 1: Not all small cities are becoming big

The distribution of the world's population is characterized by a pattern of continuity than a pattern of change



Megacities are not distorting the landscape of cities in terms of size in the world

Cities of different sizes play an important and differentiated role in the world's structure of cities – **natural balance..**

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Finding 2: Patterns of growth and decline need to be separated by regions = POLICIES

§ Every day, 193,107 new city-dwellers are added to the urban population in the world; 2 in every second.

o Developed world= neighborhood Kenwood in Chicago or the Bourse in Paris or a city like Malaga

o Developing world= new city Santiago in Chile, Kinshasa in DRC and Bangalore in India

North: Half of cities grew at -1%
40% loss population

South: Half of cities grew accelerated or rapid (17 & 36%)

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Urban Change in Developed Countries

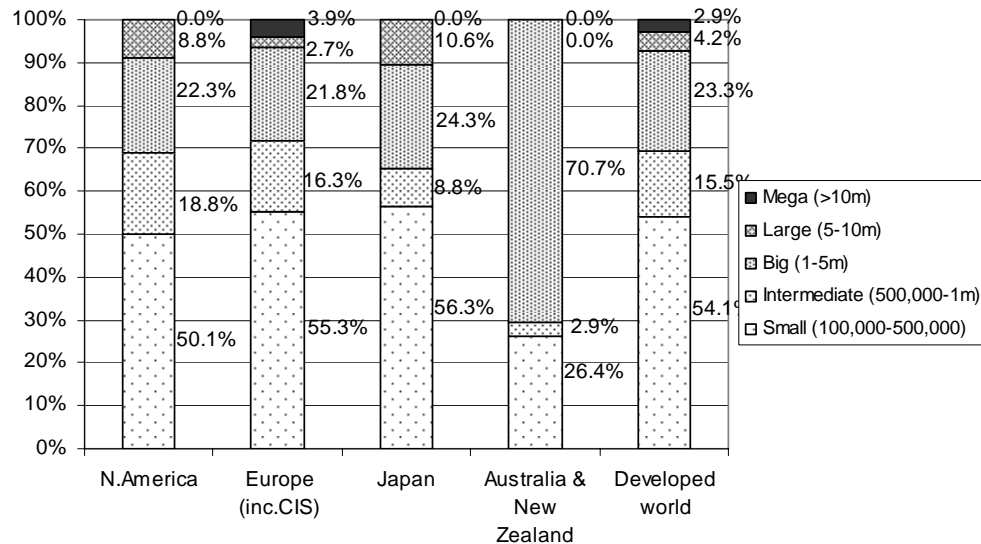
- 900 million in 2005 to 1.2 billion in 2050
- Around 1/3 of the urban growth will be migrations.
- Decline in pop growth (2050):
 - Bulgaria's population will fall by 35%
 - Ukraine 33% / Germany 10% / Italy 7%
 - Russia's by one quarter / Poland's by one fifth.
 - 46 countries (Japan, South Korea, former Soviet states) pop will be lower than now.

At city level:

- In the last 30 years more cities reduced pop than increase / 4 cities out of 10 loss pop last 10 years

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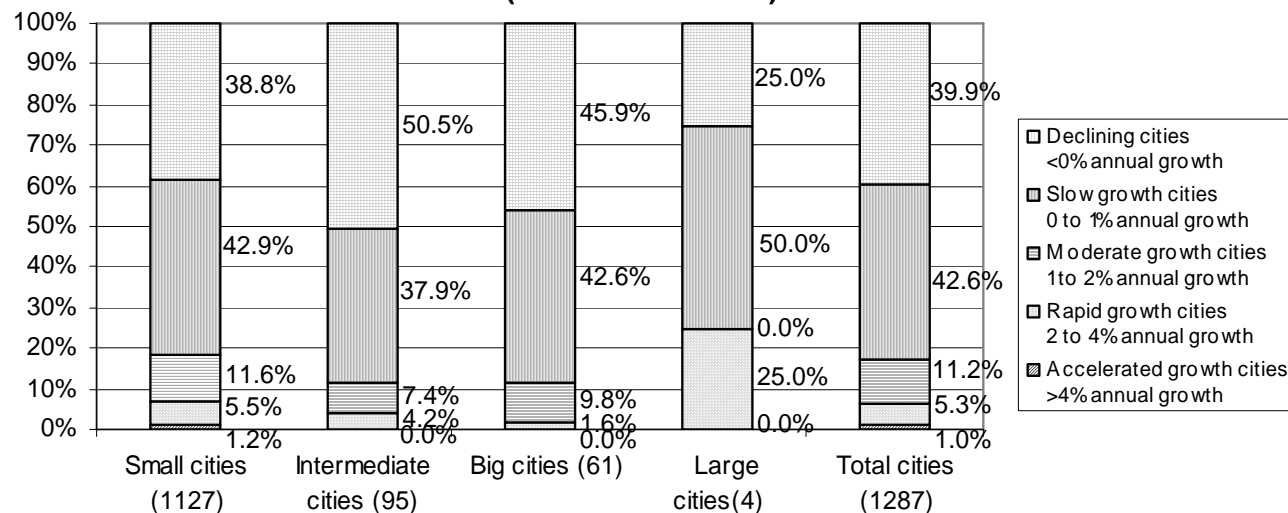
Distribution of city population in 2000 (the developed world)



Developed Countries

Source: Demographic Yearbook, UN-Statistics Division, World Urbanization Prospects 2005, UN Population Division

City growth in the developed world by size distribution (1990-2000 around)



*cties w with more than 100,000 inhabitants

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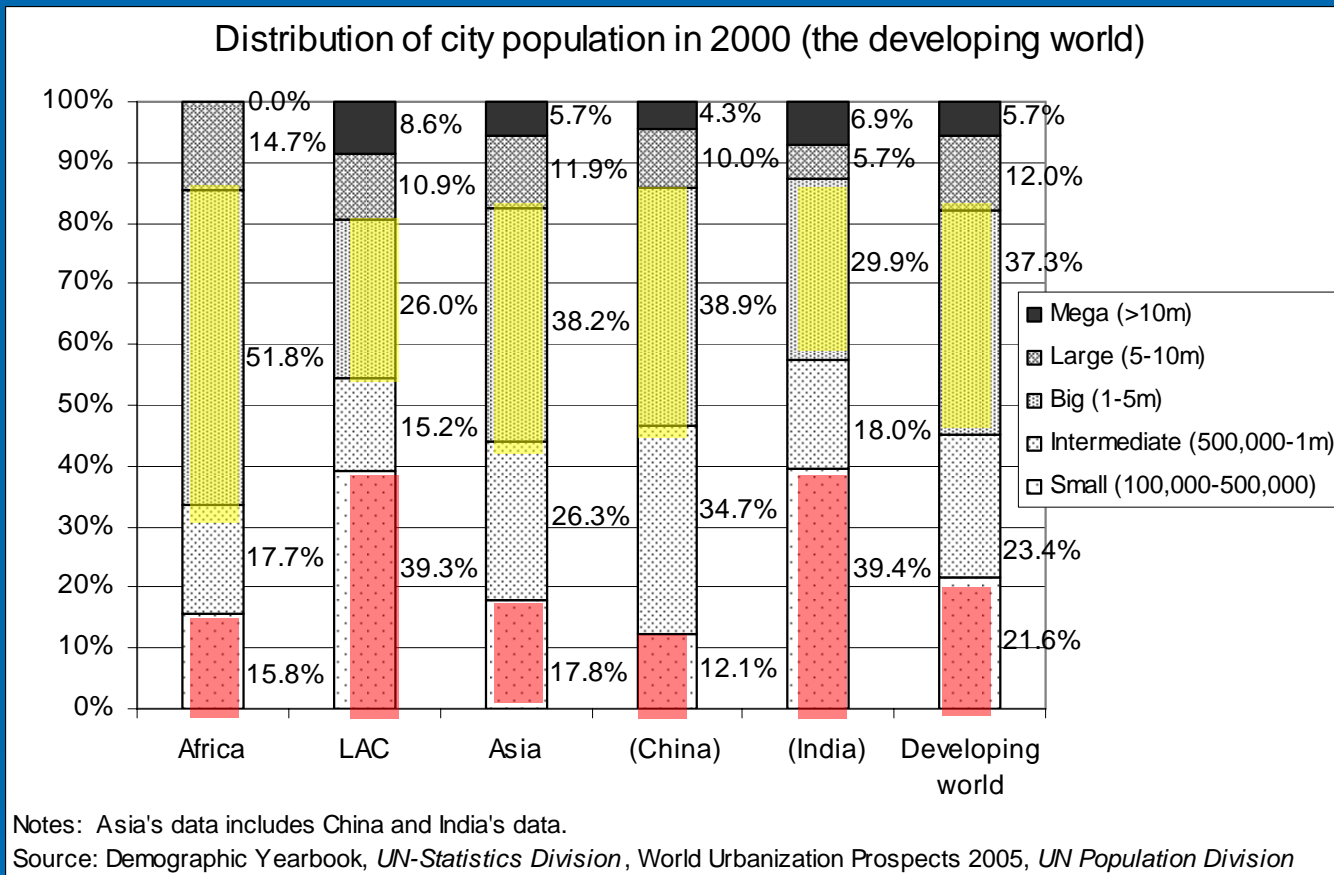
Urban Change in Developing Countries

- The pace of urbanization is reducing (2% in 2015; 3.8% in 1980s; 4% in 1950s)
- However, 218 cities are growing at 4% or more
 - = Dhaka 12 years to expand by 8 million
 - = New York took 150 years to expand the same nb.

Africa

- Early stages of the urban transition / Urban growth the highest = 3.3%
- Urban pop the youngest in the world (median –20 y.)
- Highest rate of urban primacy
- 50% of the pop lives in BIG cities (28% LAC/ 39% Asia)

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Africa

- Urbanization boosted by conflicts and disaster
- HIV/AIDS Southern Africa; growth 2.5% (1990-2005) reduced to 0.6% (2005-2010)
- Urban growth rates and slum growth rates are almost identical

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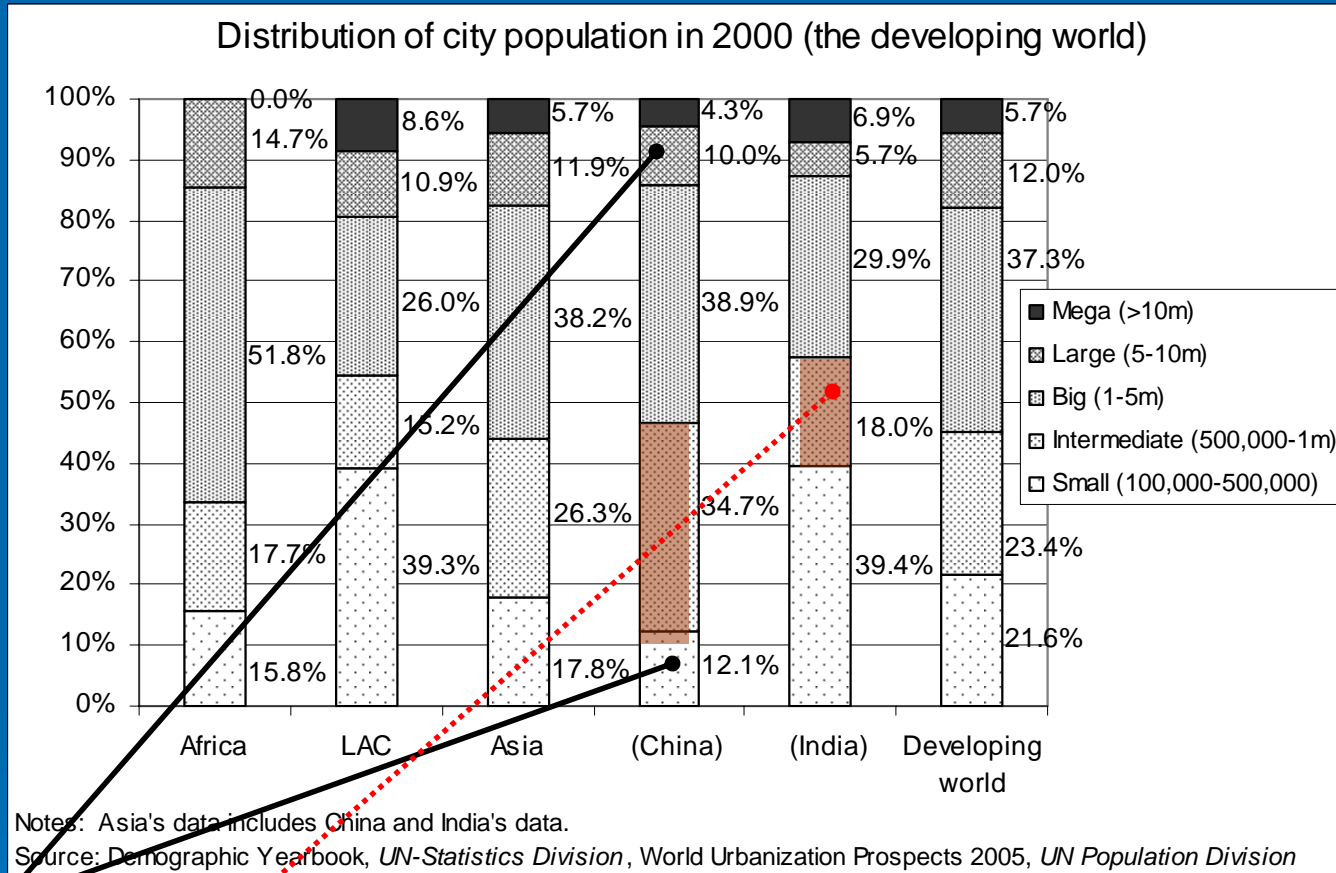
Asia

- 40% lives in urban areas / decline in urban growth (1960= 3.8% / 2005=2.6%)
- reductions in family size and contraceptive (60%)
- Metropolitan growth a prominent feature
227 cities over 1 million / 21 cities more than 5 m.
From every 10 big or large cities 7 are from Asia
Among the fastest 100 cities 66 from Asia & 33 China
- Chinese BIG cities are growing 2 times faster than the world (3.9%) / Indian BIG cities (2.4%)
- Countering metro growth promoting intermediate cities
- 140 NEW cities in the world 111 cities are from Asia



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Asia



China: Urban growth is taking place here

India: Urban growth is taking place here

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LAC

- Advanced transition (77%) / Urban growth rates reduce as population growth
- The Region at all stages of the demographic transition
- Life expectancy = USA / Infant mortality the lowest in the developing world
- Among the 14 largest cities in the world 4 are from LAC
They are not growing any more (2015 = 0.8%)
- Small cities contain the highest proportion of people (37%) double than Asia and Africa.
- Small cities are diversifying the urban system in LAC
- Poverty levels are increasing and income inequalities are the highest in the world

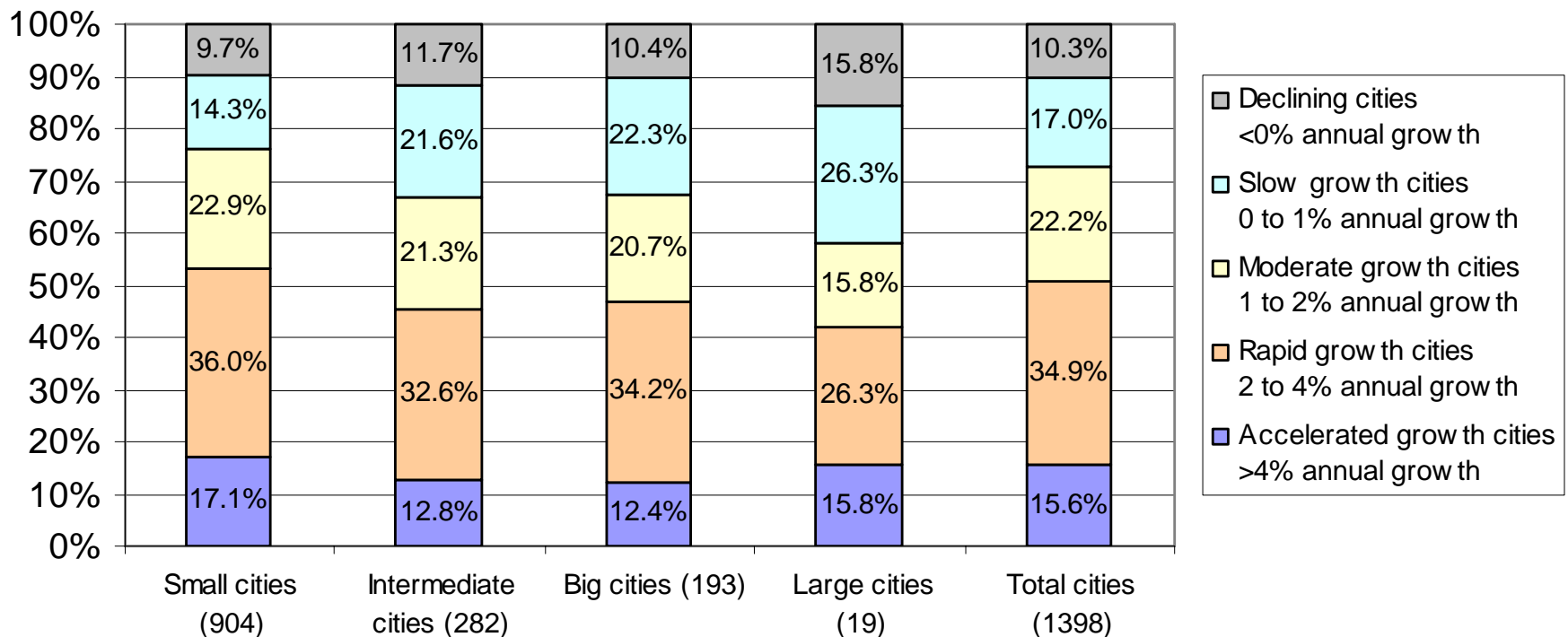
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Finding 3: 10% of cities in the developing world have declining populations (-0% growth)

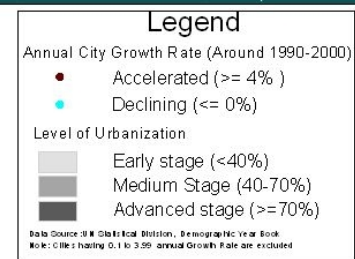
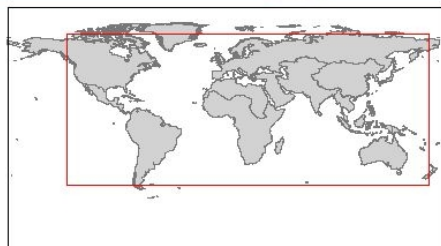
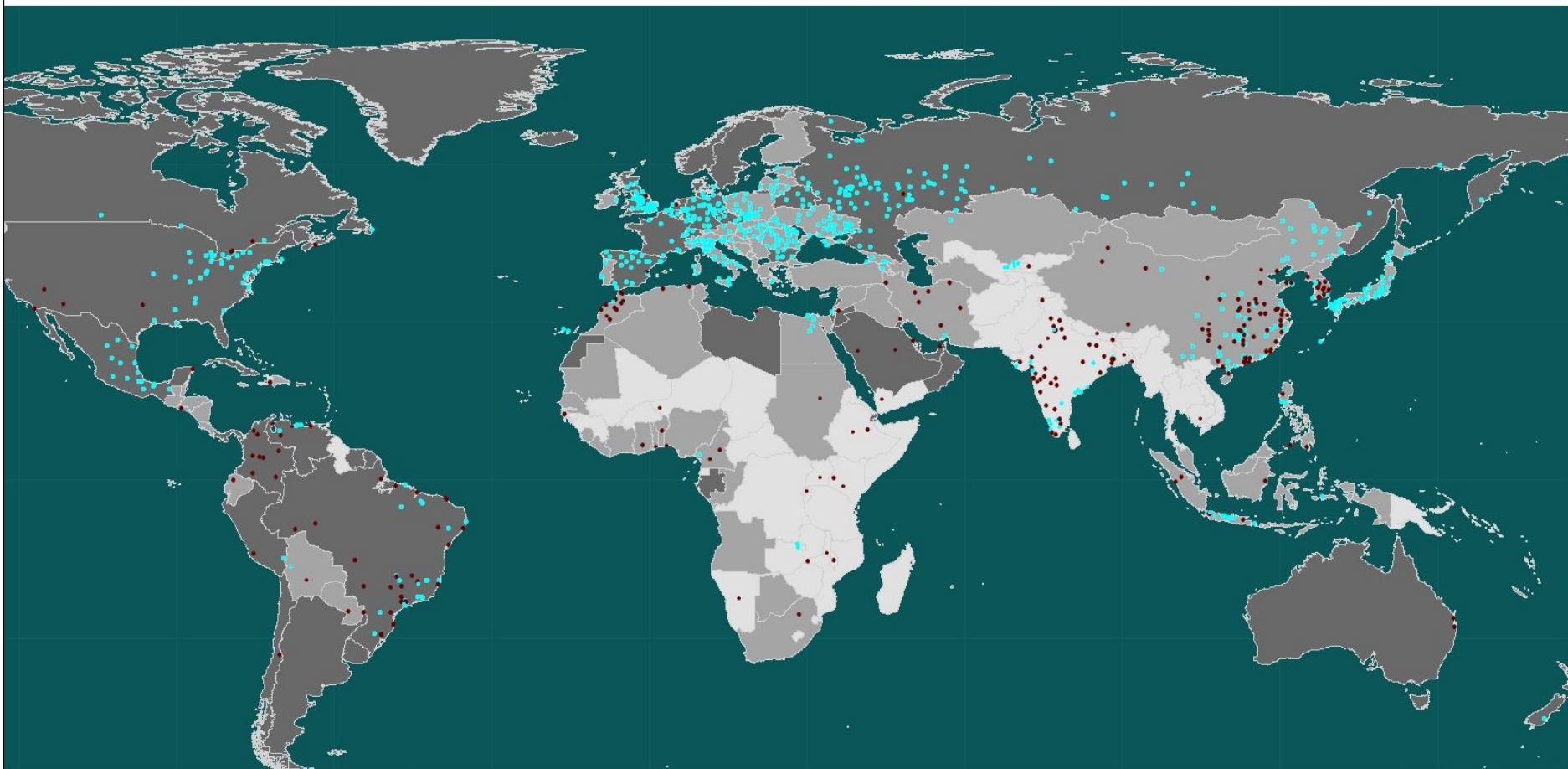
Cities go through ups and downs inherent to urban cycles

8.7% of the total urban pop in the developing world

Is a new cycle starting to unfold in the global South?



Population Growth and Decline of The World's Cities



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Need to abandon the assumption that all cities and towns can achieve growth.

Urban growth and decay are two faces of the same coin of urban change

Region	Declining cities	Pop living in declining cities
Africa	11	3.6 million
LAC	46	25.3 million
Asia	87	66.5 million
China	50	31.5 m
India	17	5 m

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Planning for Growth City/regional planning requires new methods and techniques that respond to development, expansion and management of growth

Planning for Decline City/regional planning requires new methods and techniques that respond to decline and different forms of abandonment

Smart planning for growth is to be
combined with Smart planning for decline

Reasons of Shrinking Cities

In 2000 nearly 100 m people were living in shrinking cities, representing 8.4% of the urban population in developing nations

1. *A sub-urbanization process.* the movement of populations to neighboring cities with different politico-administrative structures. **Jakarta, Seoul, La Paz**

2. *Economic decline.* cities experiencing dramatic decline in their economic and social basis related to a far reaching structural crisis. Cities affected by long-term economic depressions or lack of economic impulse (mono-industry; poor reconverting capacity..) .

Pekalongan and Tegal in Indonesia; Linhares in Brazil and Valera in Venezuela; Orizaba in Mexico; Fuxin and Kaiyuan in China; Mufulira in Zambia, etc..

Reasons of Shrinking Cities

3. Selective declines.

Loss of political importance: **The city of Nkongasamba in Cameroon**

Local conflicts and tensions: **Ambon in Indonesia; the Venezuelan cities of Guarenas and Catia la Mar**

Poor environmental conditions overlapping with other economic and social factors. **the Indian city of Singrauli; Minatitlan In Mexico**

4. Reclassification of cities . new administrative changes and settlement definitions, cities are divided into smaller administrative urban areas, reducing their physical space and the number of inhabitants. **Chaozhou, Yancheng, Jingmen, Pingxiang, Xiaogan and Yulin and other 8 Chinese cities; Nova Iguaçu in Brazil**

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FUTURE OF URBAN SHRINKAGE

Today, 50% of movement in LAC are from 1 city to another.

- Inhabitants will move from one city to another in search of better living conditions.
- A number of cities will growth with better advantages and it is very likely that others will decline.
- Transport and IT will play a key role in this

Finding 4: DRIVERS of urban growth (250 cities)

1, Spatial effects of macro economic policies and related investments = economic reasons

- Designation of Special Economic Zones
- Investments in transport Infrastructure
- Investments in communication services and trade

2. Improvements in quality of life of cities

3. Administrative and political changes in city status

Drivers of Growth	Africa	LAC	Asia	Total
1. Economic reasons	75	86	73	77
Designation of economic zones	11	20	23	20
Invest. in transport infrastructure	32	14	45	36
Invest. In communication	32	53	7	21
2. Quality of life	24	9	9	11
3. Change of city status	0	5	20	12

Designation of economic zones (DEZ)

(custom warehouses; export processing zones; free trade areas)

China: Shenzhen, Wenzhou and Xiamen (to cite just some) grew more than 10% per year since the ZEN.

Other ZEN cities:

Iran: Sirjan (5%) / **India:** Nashik (6%) / **South Korea** Ulsan (6%)

Democratic Republic of Korea N'ampo (5%)

State and Provincial level synergies

Hyderabad, India industry-friendly policies IT sector

Mexico – border cities maquiladora industry and infrastructural development

South Korea “Corporate Cities Concept” merging business, research, tourism and residential areas.

Investments in Transport Infrastructure

(roads, highways, ports, airports, railways, ..) / finance and regulations / promote growth and reduce disparities

Hinterland cities enhanced growth relative to coastal cities
Mountain cities (23%) dryland cities (21%) coastal (17%)

China: growth of Eastern and central cities

Development of a second-tier of cities

Philippines: Local productivity and Performance System

Transnational cities transportation and distribution functions

Growth along transportation axis provincial systems linked to national systems (North African cities) **airports and tourism**

Proximity to large urban centers – commuting services-

bedroom communities; residential suburbs; satellite cities;
alternatives to the big city housing and land access mainly

Asia and LAC.

Investments in Communication Service and Trade

(invest. In information and communication technology and related services banking, financial, insurance...) & trade

Global cities from the South - financial trade Singapore, Beijing, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur

IT cities Hyderabad, Bangalore, Gumi “Korean Silicon Valley”

High Tech Industrial zones Xian and Changsha (5%)

Trade, services communication Pakistan

Real State, IT, industry, services Dubai (7%)

Geographic advantages for trade

Quality of life

(transport, environment, services = improve well-being)

Clear vision and strategies in various areas Curitiba, Gaziantep, Goiana, Fortaleza?

High quality services, transport, employment Rishon Le Ziony, Bacolod, Yantai, “quality of life awards” derabad, Bangalore, Gumi “Korean Silicon Valley”

Risk-taking and profit-oriented .. enhancing q of life Dubai, Davao

Tourism and leisure Chile, Israel, Morocco

Real State, business, q of life Korea

Universities 4 cities in Algeria, Bobo in Burkina, Concepcion

Change in city status

(change in size of cities, boundaries, legal status, definitions)

Transfer of capital cities Ankara, Dodoma, Brasilia

Designated capitals Samarinda, Indonesia

Change of city rank from county city to prefecture city

China 8 cities; South Korea 9; Indonesia 3, etc.)

Expansion of the administrative area Sukumbia and Bogor,
Indonesia