Population Geography Class 3.4

Last Time

- International Migration in the Developing World: Origin and Destination Impacts
- Mexico-US Migration
Population Geography Class 3.4

Today’s Objectives

• Urbanization
Urban Density

Are people in big cities stupid, Sir?

No of course not! Why on earth do you ask?

Because my book says that's where the population is most dense!
Urbanization

World Population: Average Annual Increase For Each Decade, 1750-2100 (projected)  
Figure I.1. Urban and rural populations of the world: 1950-2030

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development group</th>
<th>Population (billions)</th>
<th>Average annual rate of change (per cent)</th>
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Figure I.4. Percentage of population residing in urban areas by major areas of the world: 1950, 1975, 2003 and 2030

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision
Figure I.6. Number of urban agglomerations with 5 million inhabitants or more: 1975, 2003 and 2015

- **World**:
  - 1975: 21
  - 2003: 46
  - 2015: 61

- **More developed regions**:
  - 1975: 10
  - 2003: 13
  - 2015: 16

- **Less developed regions**:
  - 1975: 11
  - 2003: 33
  - 2015: 45

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division

*World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision*
Figure II.1. Estimated and projected urban populations of the world, more developed regions and less developed regions: 1950-2030
Figure II.4. Average annual rate of change of the urban populations of the world, more developed regions and less developed regions: 1950-2030

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division
World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision
BURGEONING BIG CITIES
- Country with at least one city of five million or more residents
- Country without a city of five million or more residents

NEW WORLD ORDER In 1950 there was just one city with a population of more than ten million—New York. In 2015 there will be 21, and the number of urban areas with populations between five and ten million will shoot from 7 to 37. This growth will occur mainly in developing countries, those least equipped to provide transportation, housing, and other urban amenities.
Urban Explosion
Urbanization - Definitions

• **Urbanization** - % of a nation’s populations in urban areas or change in % urban
  – static point in time measure or as sense of rate of ↑%

• **Urban Growth** - increase in city size (regardless of percent change in the city)
Primacy and Rank Size Rule

• One city per country that dominates in size and influence = Primate City

• Rank Size Rule – in large countries with diverse economies, city size is related to its rank among country’s cities
  • cities ranked 4\textsuperscript{th} would have a population \(1/4\times\) as large as #1 rank
Urban Transition:
Urbanization % by Region

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Urbanization Transition

• Logistic curve from < 20% to > 70%
  – A transition in location
  – Newly industrializing countries are mimicking the 19th century experiences of W. Europe
    • 1950-75 LDCs % urban increase 17% to 28%
    • vs. 1875-1900 Europe/USA % urban increase 17% to 26%
Urban Transition: Europe

• Before 1850, no country was predominately urban
• 1900, United Kingdom is the only urban country
  – Today, all industrialized countries & much of Latin America are urbanized

• Europe
  – 1.6% in cities > 100,000 in 1600
  – 2.2% “ “ “ in 1800

• Industrial Revolution → very rapid change: more rapid industrialization → more rapid urbanization
  – England 10% in cities > 100k in 1800
  – 40% 1900
USA Urbanization History

• Before 1790 < 5% urban; 1860 20% urban
  – Increase in Irish and other immigration

• 1900 40% urban (>2,500); 1920 51% urban
  – large scale immigration from Europe
  – new industrialization in NE and Mid West
  – Rural to Urban movement generally with mechanization of agriculture

• Transportation technologies
  – Rail transportation, Trolleys, Automobiles
High – Low Rural Growth Areas

Red = 8% increase of more
Yellow = 1 – 7 percent
White = no change or decline

1990 - 2000
Figure 2. Numeric Change in Resident Population for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico: 1990 to 2000

Change in Number of People
- Greater than 1 million
- 900,001 to 1 million
- 100,001 to 500,000
- 0 to 100,000
- Less than 0

Change for U.S.: 32,712,013

Prepared by Geography Division
Where does this growth come from?

• 19th C urban places had mortality > rural
• 19th C urban fertility ~ 1/3 lower than rural
• Growth of cities in 19th C due to rural to urban migration
Global Megalopoli Trends

• 1900 London is largest 6.5 million
  – All others in Europe or USA + Tokyo

• 1970 New York largest 16.3 million
  – Shanghai, Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo (4/10 in LDCs)

• 2000 Mexico City largest ~26 million
  – only 2 from more developed world (NYC + Tokyo)

• Trend in more large cities and larger cities
  – 43 cities > 100,000 people in 1900
  – 40 cities > 1 million in Latin America alone in 1990
  – ~400 cities > 1 million (vast majority in LDCs) 2005
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- Urban growth rates are 2x larger than rural
- MDCs + Latin America – Rural growth rates very small (or negative)
- Africa: very high urban growth 4.5%/year
  – 15 year doubling (highest in the world)
- Africa: rural growth rate also world’s highest due to very rapid RNI

- Africa: 23% → 37.7% (307m) ~60% increase
- Asia: 20% → 38% (1.4b) ~ 2x increase
- Latin America 57% → 76% (400m) ~ 1.3x increase
- MDCs: 68-75% → ~7% increase
- LDCs: 25-40% → 1.6x increase
<table>
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<th>Country or area</th>
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<th>Rank</th>
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† Countries or areas that in 2000 had at least 100,000 inhabitants but less than a million.
Developing World Urbanization: % urban in cities >1 million

• Latin America
  – 1975 = 35.7%  1990 = 38.6%  2010 = 46.2%

• Asia
  – 1975 = 38.1%  1990 = 40%  2010 = 40.5%
  – cities > 10m increased from 31 to 187m (1975-2010)

• Africa
  – 1975 → 17.7% of urban population in cities > 1m
  – 1990 → 26.8% of urban population in cities > 1m
  – 2010 → 33.6% of urban population in cities > 1m
New Urban Forms

• Increasing size of large cities as % of urban population increases
  – coalescing (connurbation) of multiple cities into huge urban agglomerations (Megalopoli)
    • Boston-NYC-Philly- Washington D.C. – first megalopolis
    • Cleveland-Detroit-Chicago-Milwaukee- Canada
    • SE England & metro London
    • NW Europe Amsterdam → Rhine
    • S. China coast & Shanghai
    • Brazil: Rio-Sao Paulo Triangle
Urban Futures 2002 - 2015

• Africa has highest rates of urban growth ~ same as last 20 years, 4%/year
• Latin America and MDCs rural growth is negative (i.e. loses population)
• Rural growth rates are smaller than last 20 years
• Urban growth rates are smaller 1993-2015 than 1973-93
Percent of Total Population Living Rural

- Rural 2050
- Rural 2030
- Rural 2020
- Rural 2090
- Rural Now
The Year is 2050

The Global Village of 1,000

- Asians: 584
- Africans: 124
- Latin Americans: 84
- Eastern Europeans: 28
- Aus./N.Z.: 6
- North Americans: 52
- Russian Federation: 55
- West Europe: 67

Rural 2050
Causes of Urbanization

- **Rural Push**
  - insufficient land, few alternative economic opportunities, few avenues for social advance, labor-saving agriculture

- **Urban Pull**
  - greater variety in employment, greater possibility of advancement

- **Social Pulls & Pushes**
  - (Pulls) Individual factors, Increased education and health care
  - (Pushes) Rural violence, Physical disasters
Future of Urbanization

• All the world’s net expected population growth in the next thirty years will be from urban areas.
• Smaller urban settlements (< 500,000) of the less developed regions will be absorbing most of this growth.
• Mega-cities, like Tokyo, Mexico City, and New York will continue to dominate the urban landscape in some countries, but the majority of the urban dwellers will be residing in the smaller cities.
Urbanization 2003 to 2030

• The world’s urban population is expected to rise from 3 billion (2003) to five billion by 2030.
  – The rural population is anticipated to decline from 3.3 billion in 2003 to 3.2 billion in 2030.

• By 2007, for the first time in history, the world will have more urban dwellers than rural ones.

• The world’s urban population is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.8%.
  – 38 year doubling time.
Urbanization Impacts

Economic: Will wages increase or decrease?

Socio-economic: Education

Political-economic: Public infrastructure, sewage, waste, roads, housing, schools, water

Demographic: Fertility, Disease transmission

Environmental: Pollution, food demand, rural deforestation or afforestation?