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# Urbanization

## Measurement And Trends

Module 9 A

# Learning Objectives

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- ◆ Define urbanization
- ◆ Describe different indicators of urbanization
- ◆ Describe the historical and emerging trends in urbanization in different world regions with particular reference to SSA
- ◆ Compare and contrast urbanization trends in developing and developed countries
- ◆ Describe different demographic causes of urban growth

# Urbanization and Urban Growth

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- ◆ **Urbanization**: Increase in the proportion of the population living in urban areas
- ◆ **Urban growth** refers to an increase in the *physical* size of an urban area

# Urban: Definition

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- ◆ Countries differ in their definitions
- ◆ Refers to density of settlement, not to the physical size of place
- ◆ Generally refers to population living in any incorporated place (e.g. towns) 2,000 or more, especially if the population is non-agricultural
- ◆ Some countries also have a middle category designated as 'Semi-Urban'

## 2. Percent Urban: Definition

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- ◆ Population living in urban areas, expressed as a percentage of the area's total population
- ◆ The percent urban in Uganda in 1999:

$$\frac{\text{Number living in urban areas}}{\text{Total Population}} \times k = \frac{3,402,663}{22,684,419} \times 100 = 15\%$$

- ◆ Singapore is 100% urban while Rwanda is only 5% urban

# 3. Metropolitan Area

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- ◆ A large concentration of population, usually an area of 100,000 or more people with an important city at its core plus suburban and exurban areas that surround the city and are socially and economically integrated with it, as measured by commuting patterns
- ◆ Refers to size and economic integration, not density of settlement

# World's Urbanization Trends

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- ◆ World's urban population is growing 60 million a year
- ◆ Urbanization- the dominant demographic trend of the past half-century
- ◆ In 1950- 760 million of the world's people lived in cities, which almost tripled to 2.7 billion by 1998

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# World's Urbanization Trends

Year	World Population (in billions)	World Urban Population (in billions)	Percent urban
1950	2.6	0.8	30
1960	3.0	1.0	34
1970	3.7	1.4	37
1980	4.5	1.8	39
1990	5.3	2.3	43
2000	6.1	2.9	47
<i>2010</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>52</i>
<i>2020</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>2030</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>2040</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>65</i>

*Source: UN Population prospects: the 1998 revision*

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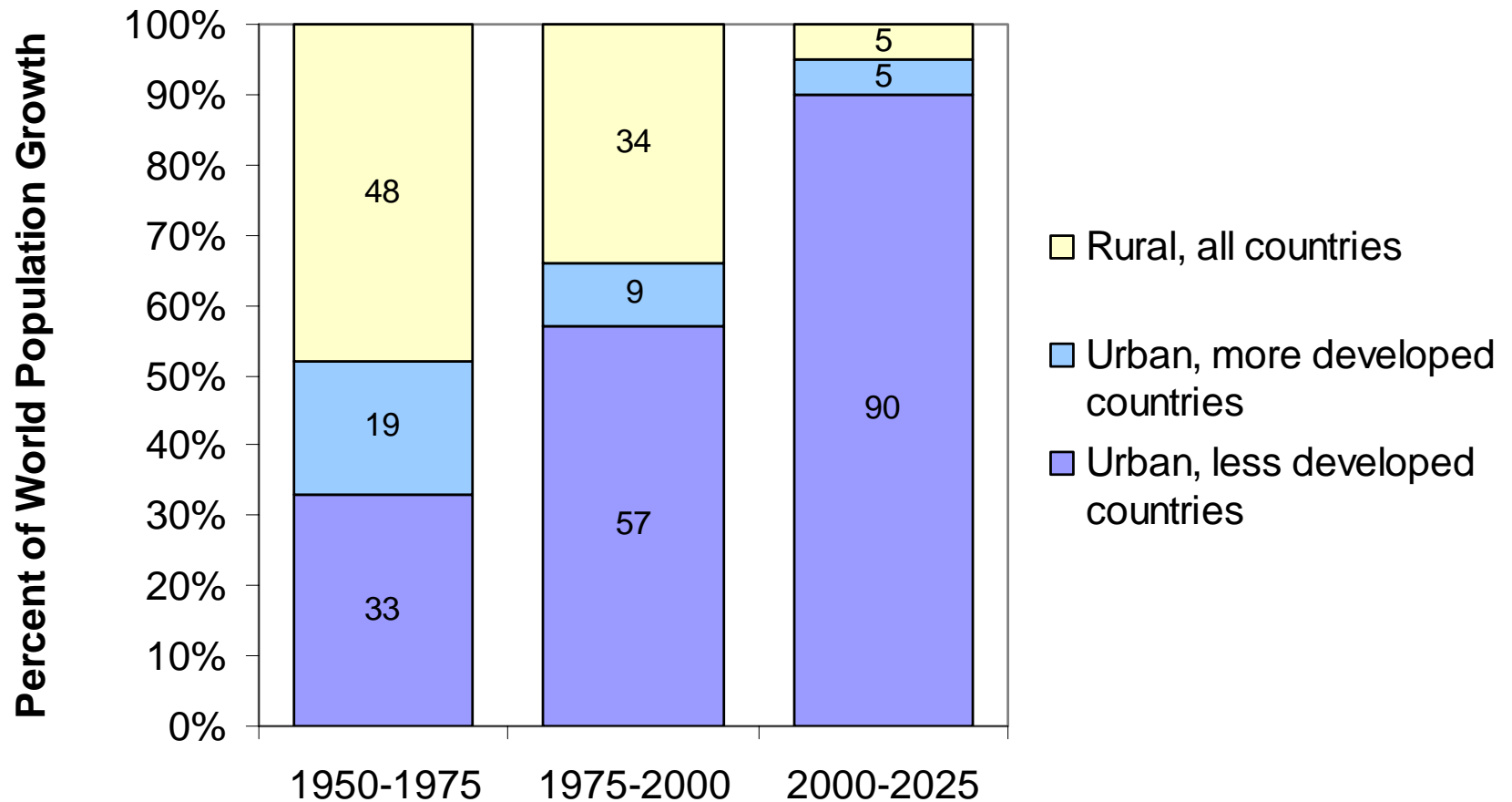
# World Urbanization Trends

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- ◆ Proportion urban of the global population has increased from 1/3 in 1960s to 47% in 2000, and is expected to reach 65% by 2040
- ◆ The percent urban population in less developed countries more than doubled from 18% in 1950s to 40% in 2000

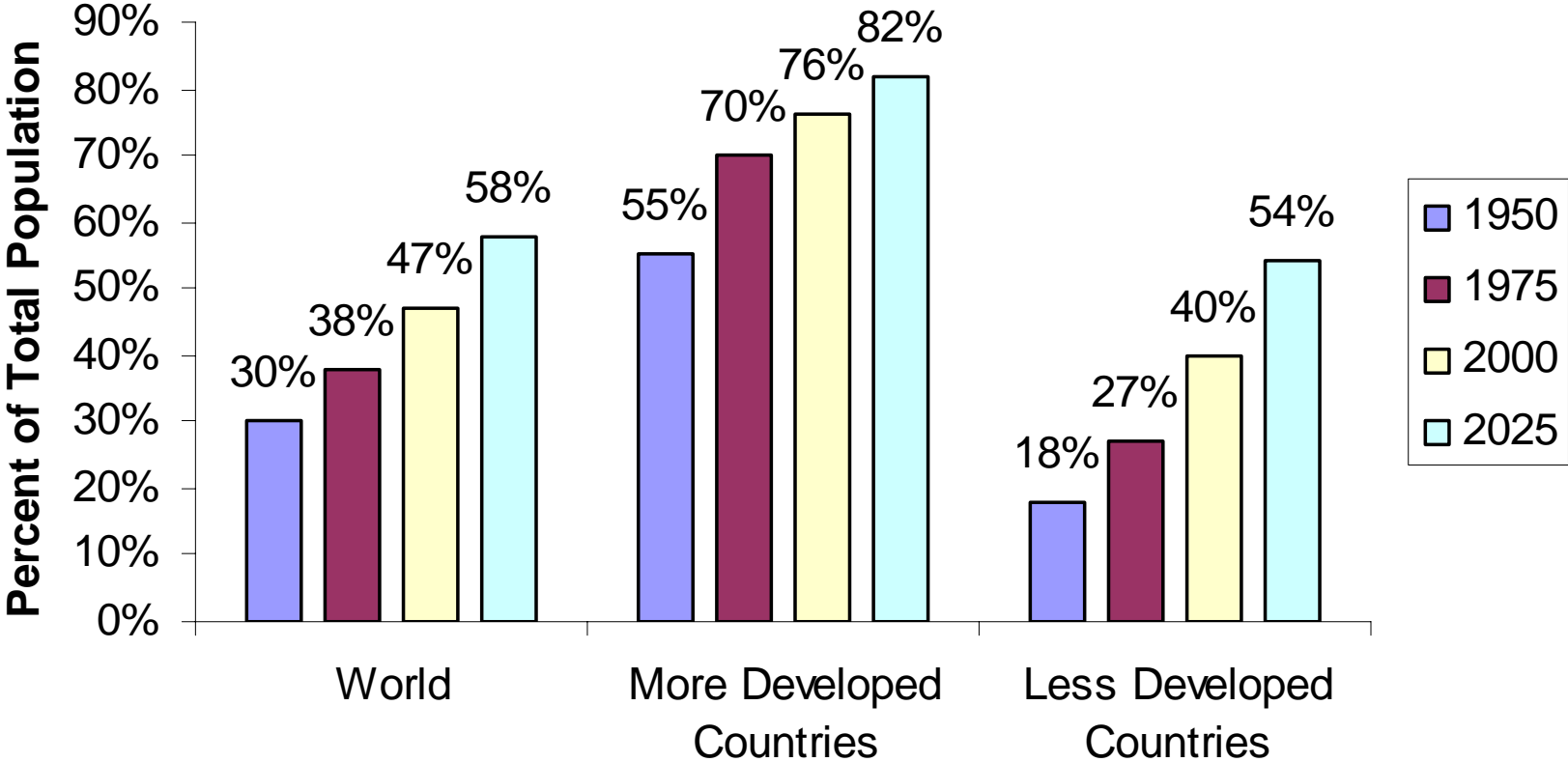
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# Share of World Population Growth in Urban and Rural Areas, 1950-2025

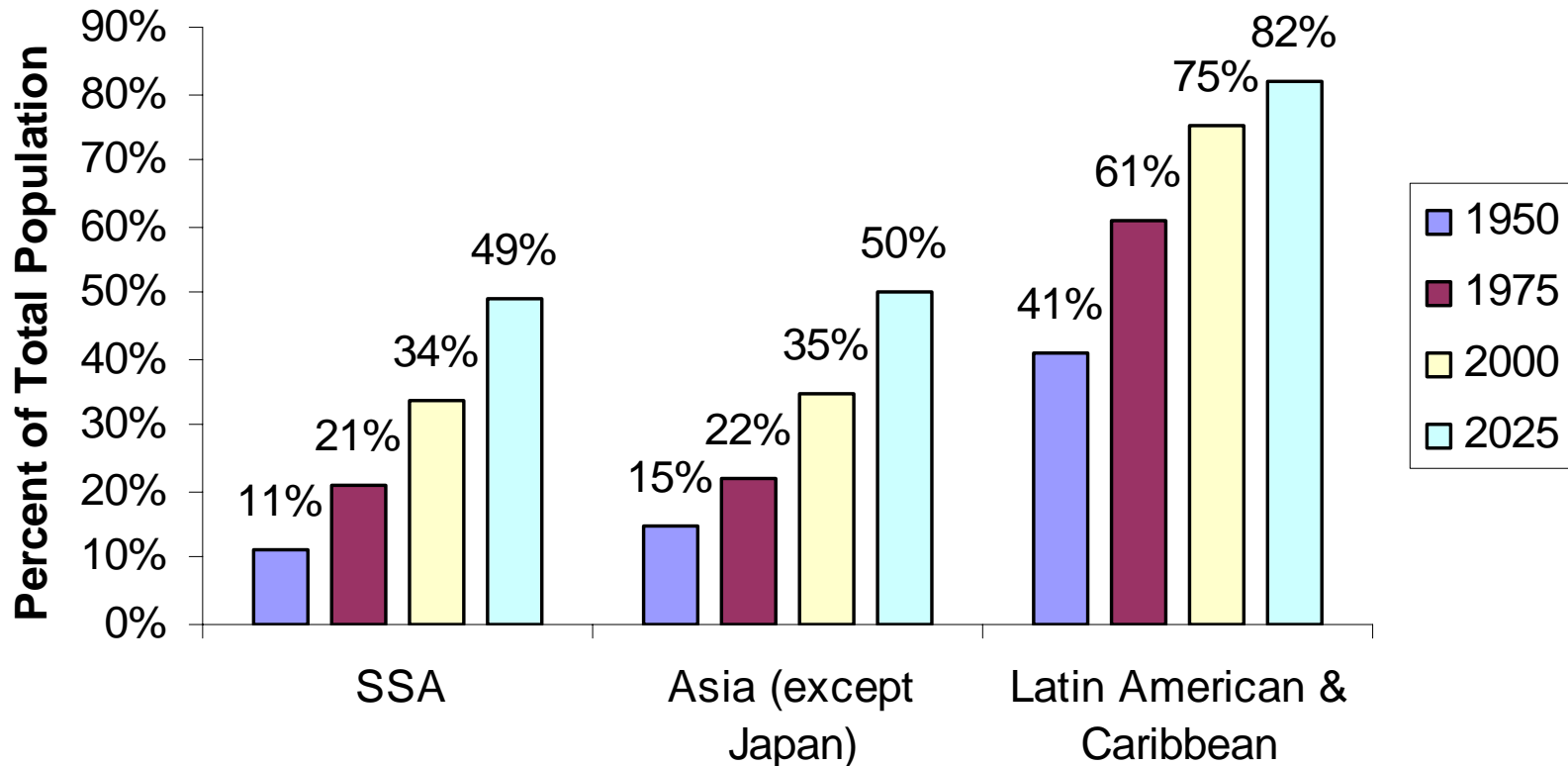


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# Trends in World Urbanization: 1950-2025



# Regional Trends in Urbanization 1950-2025



# Regional Trends in Urbanization

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- ◆ SSA is currently least urban, but most rapidly urbanizing
- ◆ In next quarter century, increases in world urbanization will be attributed to Asia and SSA, as MDR and Latin America are already highly urbanized
- ◆ Increasing urbanization levels accompanied by concentration of urban population in larger cities- the share of urban population living in million plus cities will increase from 10% in 1975 to 20% in 2015.

# Comparing Urbanization in MDC and LDC

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- ◆ The levels of urbanization in LDC lag 75 years behind MDC
- ◆ Taking place at lower level of economic development
- ◆ Based on lower mortality and high fertility
- ◆ Involves many more people
- ◆ Governments are trying to intervene to modify it

# Urbanization in SSA

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- ◆ Least urbanized of all world regions, but no less urbanized than other developing regions with same per capita incomes and overall densities.
- ◆ Substantial variations between countries. Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda- less than 10-15% urban; Congo, Mauritius, Zaire, South Africa and Zambia- between 38-54%
- ◆ In 12 countries, more than 50% of the urban population lives in the country's largest city



# Population Spatial Distribution and Concerns in SSA

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- ◆ High urban growth rates
- ◆ Mismatch between population and resource distribution
- ◆ Rural overpopulation
- ◆ Existence of small and scattered villages
- ◆ International migration

*Source : Abumere S.I., Population distribution policies and measures in Africa south of the Sahara, in Population and Development Review, volume 7, issue3, Sept. 1981*

# Population Distribution Within Sub-Saharan African Countries

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- ◆ **Rural- urban distribution**: most important feature of population distribution within these countries
- ◆ Percent urban for SSA increased from 11% in 1950 to 25% in 1998. 15% of Uganda's population was classified as urban in 1999.

# Urbanization in Sub-Saharan Africa: Distinctive Features

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- ◆ Is taking place in the absence of significant industrial expansion
- ◆ Urban change is largely a product of exclusion from global economy
- ◆ Dominated by single cities rather than a network of cities as seen in south-East Asia.  
**Primate cities:** 30-40% of urban population
- ◆ Narrow rural-urban differences in the levels of fertility, even where fertility is falling
- ◆ Development of 'urban villages' lacking most basic infrastructure requirements

# Demographic Sources of Urban Growth

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- ◆ Natural increase within city dwellers
- ◆ Net in-migration mainly due to rural to urban migration
  - the relative contributions of natural increase and net migration to urban growth depends upon urban economies and urban fertility levels
- ◆ Reclassification of urban boundaries to encompass formerly rural population
- ◆ Circular migration: leading to seasonal fluctuation in the cities population

# Demographic Source of Change in Urbanization in SSA

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- ◆ Out of total growth of 12.5 million in urban population in SSA, between 1970 and 1975, about 6.4 million is accounted for by natural increase and 6.1 million (49%) by rural-urban migration (UN)
- ◆ Between 1960 and 1990, natural increase contributed 75% of urban growth in SSA compared with 51% in Asia

## Estimated Contribution of Migration to Urban Growth in Selected Sub-Saharan African Cities

City	Estimated % growth due to migration		% decline
	1960-70	1970-85	
Abidijan	80	59	21
Accra	54	44	10
Addis Ababa	63	56	7
Dakar	52	47	5
Harare	65	22	43
Kampala	49	29	20
Lagos	70	40	30
Lusaka	58	48	10
Nairobi	65	41	24

Note: The growth of selected cities due to migration has declined

In recent decades, while that due to 'natural increase' has increased

Source: Hill, K. et al. 1994. *The population dynamics of SSA: a summary of the in-depth studies conducted by the National Research Council from 1990-1993*

# Summary Slide

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- ◆ This concludes Part A of module 9. The key concepts introduced in this part are:
  - Definition and measurement of urbanization
  - Historical and emerging trends in urbanization in the world and in different world regions
  - Comparison of urbanization trends in developing and developed countries
  - Different demographic causes of urban growth

# Urbanization

## Demographics and its Implications

Module 9 B



# Learning Objectives

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- ◆ Describe demographic, health, environmental and social consequences of urbanization
- ◆ Describe different policy options to deal with urban challenge in developing countries

# Demographics of Urban Population

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- ◆ Sex ratio
- ◆ Age structure
- ◆ Household size

# Demographics of Urban Population: Sex Ratio

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- ◆ Sex selectivity of rural-urban migration
- ◆ Depends upon
  - Relative urban job opportunities for men and women
  - Family norms regarding migration of men and women

# Urban Sex Ratios in SSA

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- ◆ Skewed towards men for two main reasons
  - More job opportunities for men in urban areas in SSA while women perform much of agricultural labor in rural areas
  - Cultural traditions: Young men should leave the village when they reach a certain age
  - But, since, substantial growth is due to natural increase, a substantial female population

# Sex Ratio of Urban and Rural Population, Selected Countries, SSA

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Country	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	
	Urban	Rural
Burkina Faso (1992-93)	104.9	92.3
Kenya (1998)	107.9	93.2
Malawi (1996)	106.3	89.2
South Africa (1991)	103.2	95.6

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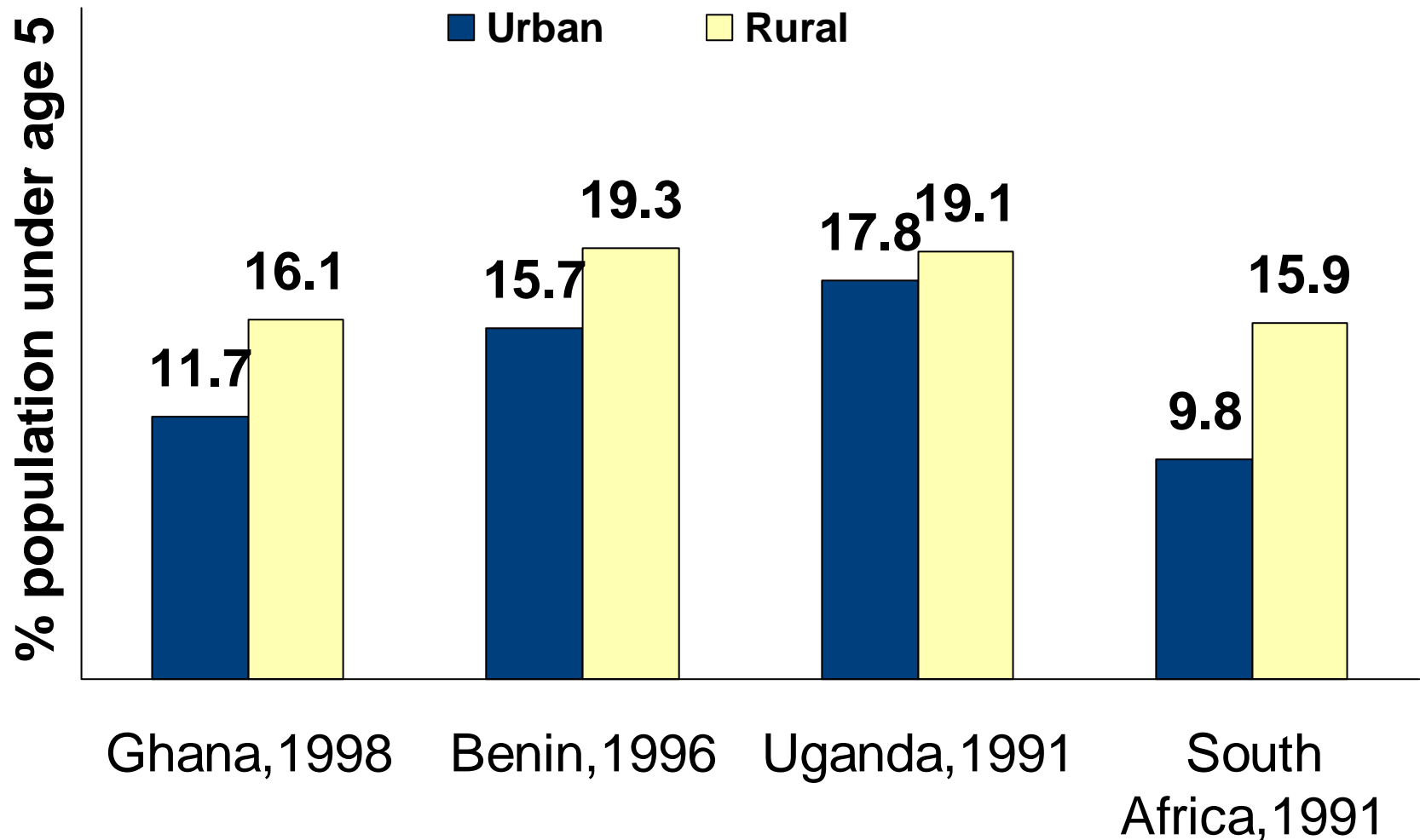
Source: Macro International Inc. Demographic and Health Surveys

# Demographics of Urban Population in LDC: Age Structure

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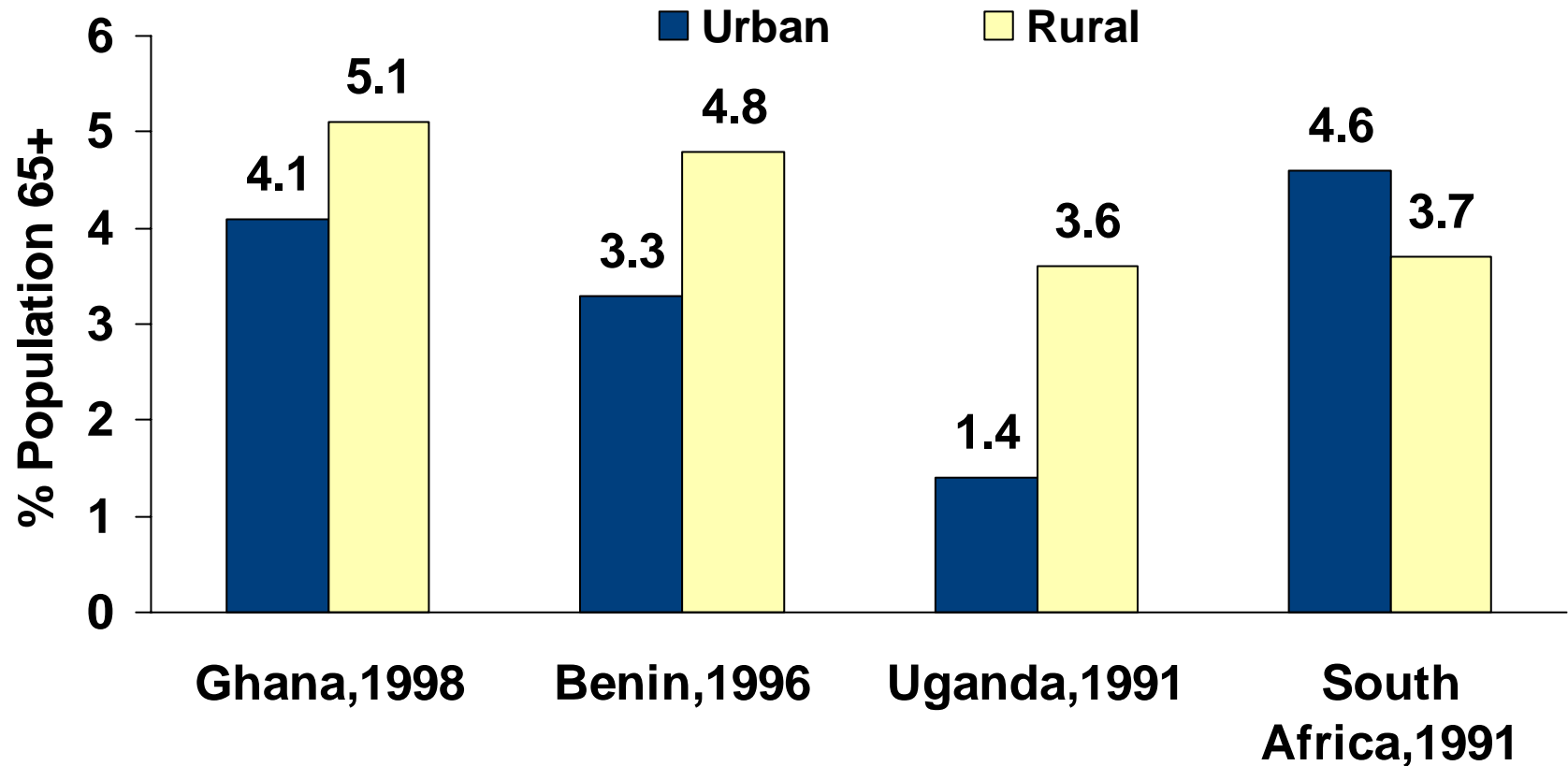
- ◆ Smaller proportion of very young (<5 years) and very old (>65years) than rural populations due to
  - Lower urban fertility than rural fertility
  - Higher proportion of young adults among rural-urban migrants
  - Retirement to rural areas in old age
- ◆ Result: Relatively higher proportion of population in economically active ages

# Demographics of Urban Population In SSA: Age structure



Source: Macro International Inc. Demographic and Health Surveys

# Demographics of Urban Population in SSA: Age Structure



Source: Macro International Inc. Demographic and Health Surveys

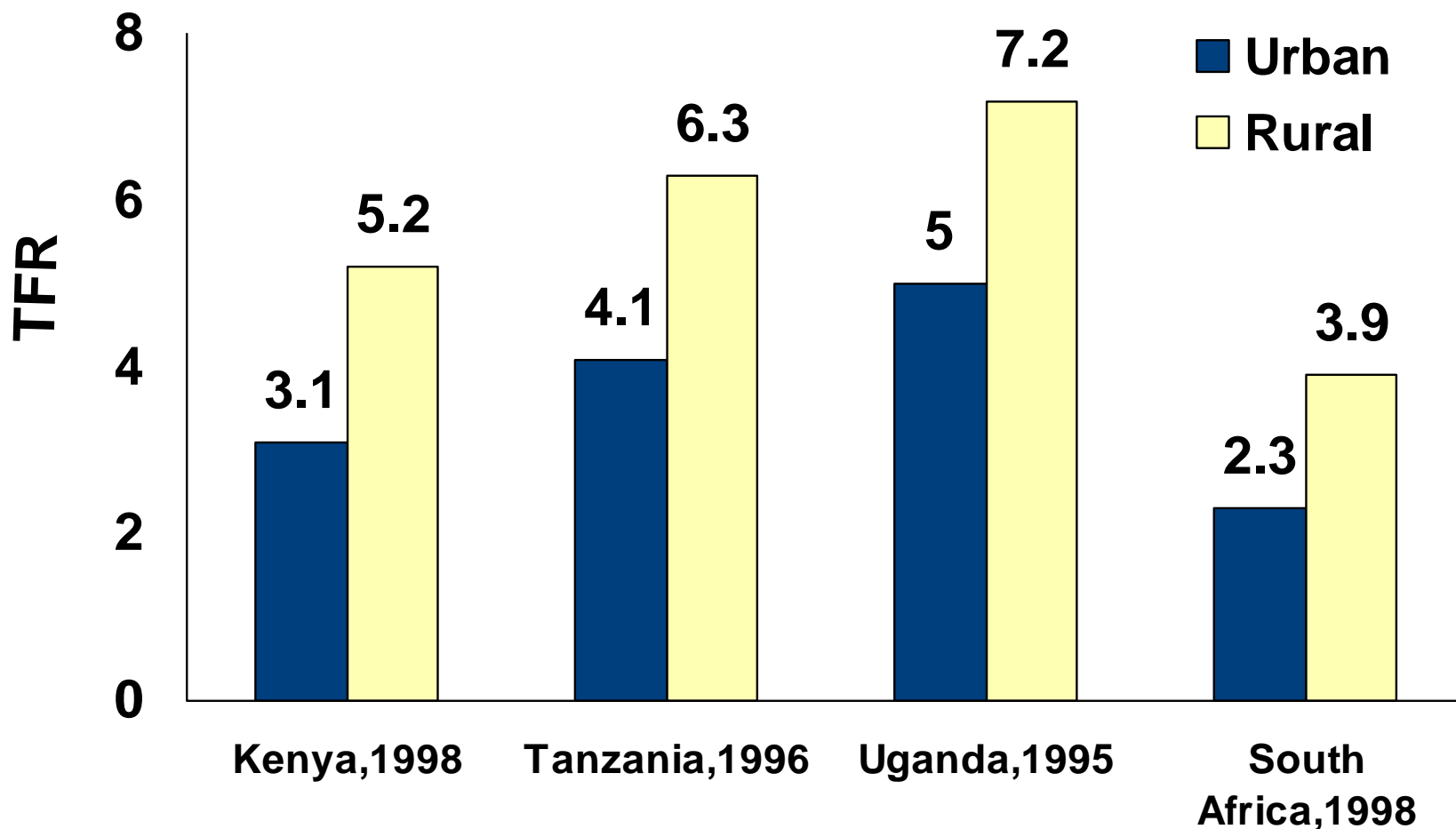


# Consequences of Urbanization: Demographic

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- ◆ Invariably lower fertility in urban areas due to :
  - Higher cost of child rearing
  - Social norms more conducive to small families
  - Better availability of FP services
- ◆ Differences in urban-rural fertility are much narrower in SSA than in other world regions

# Consequences of Urbanization: Fertility Differences



Source: Macro International Inc. Demographic and Health Surveys

# Consequence of Urbanization: Fertility Differences

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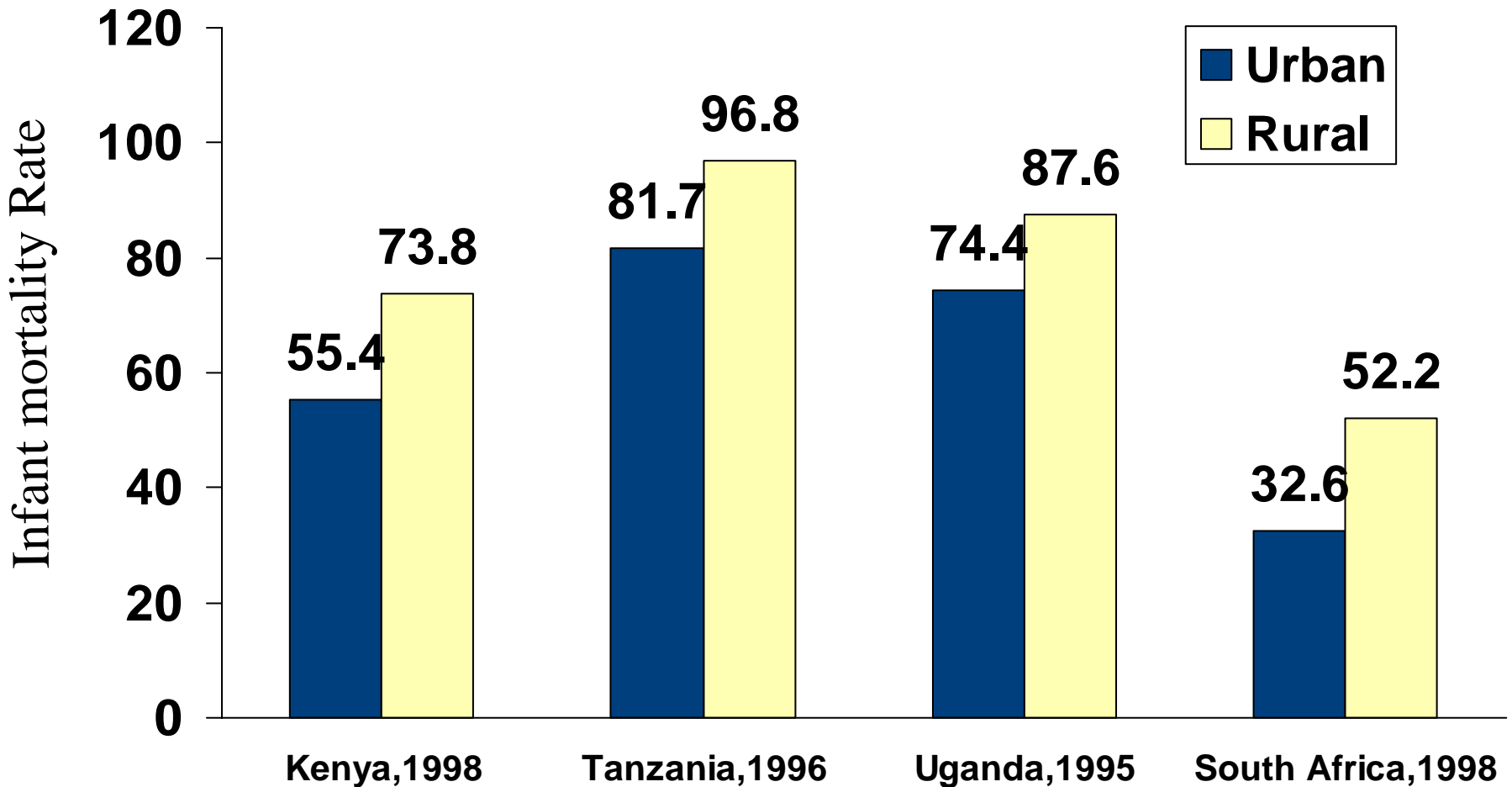
- ◆ Is rate of fertility decline faster in urban areas?
- ◆ Will the unprecedented pace of urbanization witnessed in recent decades and projected in future hasten the global fertility decline?

# Consequences of Urbanization: Health

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- ◆ Levels of disease and mortality lower in urban than in rural
- ◆ However, controlling for socio-economic status, infant and child mortality often higher in urban than rural areas (Brockerhoff, 1998)

# Rural-Urban Differences in IMR



Source: Macro International Inc. Demographic and Health Surveys

# Consequences of Urbanization: Health

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- ◆ Urban health advantage masks enormous disparities between urban poor and rich
  - Infant mortality (or other indicators of health) may be worse in urban slums and squatter settlements compared to rural areas

# Consequences of Urbanization: Health

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- ◆ Is urban health advantage narrowing over time?
- ◆ Double burden of disease
  - Traditional diseases of developing countries e.g. malnutrition, Malaria, TB etc.
  - Diseases associated with modernization e.g. obesity, road accidents, cancer
  - Diseases associated with overcrowding and pollution e.g. asthma, mental diseases
- ◆ Prime locations of newly emerging killers, notably HIV/AIDS

# Consequences of Urbanization: Environmental

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- ◆ Heavier death tolls due to natural disaster like earthquakes, hurricanes etc.
- ◆ More vulnerable to flooding and storm damage
- ◆ Higher levels of environmental pollution
- ◆ Contribution to global warming

*However, many of these can be minimized by appropriate urban planning and management*



# Consequences of Urbanization: Economic

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- ◆ Engines of economic development
- ◆ Density of population offers significant cost advantage for delivery of essential goods and services
- ◆ Increase in use of basic resources, such as energy and water

# Consequences of Urbanization: Social

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- ◆ Imbalance between urban population size and employment opportunities, urban infrastructure, housing - growing inequalities- civil unrest, crime

# Urbanization in South Africa

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- ◆ One of the most urbanized countries in SSA (60%) ,DHS 1998
- ◆ The percent urban increased from 45% in 1960 to 60% in 1998
- ◆ The population of cities is expected to double between 1990 and 2010
- ◆ Class and racial inequalities overshadow other inequalities
- ◆ Urban-rural fertility differentials are large

# Urbanization in Uganda

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- ◆ One of the least urbanized countries in SSA
- ◆ The percent urban increased from 4.8% in 1959 to 15% in 1999
- ◆ Dominated by single city- Kampala, which has almost 90% of the total urban population of Uganda

# Meeting the urbanization Challenge: Policy Options

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- ◆ Measures directed at slowing urban growth?  
OR
- ◆ Measures directed at improving administration, governance and management

# Policy Options: Slowing Urban Growth

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- ◆ Is there an optimal city size?
- ◆ Over-urbanization?

# Urbanization in Developing Countries: Policy options

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- ◆ Rapid urbanization: inevitable
- ◆ Ironically current policies focus on reducing in-migrant flows, though natural increase is equally responsible for contributing to rapid urban growth
- ◆ Options: good management and governance

# Summary Slide

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- ◆ This concludes this module. The key concepts introduced in this part are:
  - Demographic, health, environmental consequences of urbanization
  - policy options to deal with urban challenge in developing countries