

Faculty of Engineering

Dept. of Urban Planning Eng.



(Urban Planning Principles)

مساق مبادئ التخطيط العمراني (62104+1016132)

URBANIZATION & URBAN GROWTH

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Fall Term 2014/2015

URBANIZATION & URBAN GROWTH

Definition:

- ❑ Urbanization is the increase over time in the population of cities in relation to the region's rural population.
- ❑ It has been the trend of many countries since the Industrial Revolution & continuing through the twentieth century, a trend that has shown few signs of slowing down.

- ❑ Urbanization is the growing **number** of people in a **society** living in **urban areas**, or **cities**.
- ❑ Urbanization means **increased spatial scale & density** of settlement as well as **business** & **other activities** in the area. Urban areas tend to **attract businesses** because of their large & dense population. This in turn **draws more people** to the area, working in a kind of circular process.

❑ Urbanization could occur as a result of **natural expansion** of the **existing** population, however most commonly it results from **a large influx** of people from **outside**.

❑ Urbanization and civilization are very definite social, economic and technological processes, and this suggests that "**development**", i.e., **social, economic, & technological** development, implies urbanization or changing from a rural to an urban way of life.

Urbanization Patterns:

- ❑ Urbanization patterns differ clearly between the **more developed** and the **less developed** countries.
- ❑ The less developed countries are undergoing **rapid urbanization**, a process that is projected to **continue** for the coming decades.
- ❑ The urbanization process has **slowed down** in the more developed countries.

Regions	Urban Population (millions)			Urban Share (%)		
	1970	1990	2025	1970	1990	2025
World (Total)	1,352	2,282	5,187	37	43	61
Less Developed Regions	654	1,401	4,011	25	34	57
More Developed Regions	698	881	1,177	67	73	84

Regions	Urban Population (millions)			Urban Share (%)		
	1970	1990	2025	1970	1990	2025
Less Developed Regions	654	1,401	4,011	25	34	57
Africa	83	206	857	23	32	54
Asia (excluding Japan)	407	879	2,556	20	29	54
Latin America	162	315	592	57	72	84
Oceania (excluding Australia-New Zealand)	0.7	1.5	5.3	18	24	45
Western Asia(*)	40.6	82.7	231.9	43	63	81

(*) Includes Bahrain, Cyprus, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, West Bank and Gaza Strip, and (Israel).

Stages of Urban Growth:

- The structure of the **urban system** highly depends on the **development** of the **region** and the **country** as a whole.
- The definition of the stages which the urban system pursues are based on the structure of the economy and the income level.
- Depending on the economic structure **three stages**, according to the European Coordination Center (1982), can be defined as follows:

- 1) The transition from a largely **agrarian** to an **industrial** society;
- 2) The transition from an **industrial** economy to **tertiary** economy, and
- 3) The growth of the **tertiary** sector to maturity.

- 1) الانتقال من مجتمع زراعي إلى حد كبير إلى مجتمع صناعي؛
- 2) الانتقال من الاقتصاد الصناعي إلى الاقتصاد الخدماتي؛
- 3) نمو قطاع الخدمات إلى مرحلة النضج.

- The structure of the city systems in Developed countries is shaped by these stages.
- Depending on the socio-economic development factors, a conceptual model charting the stages of urban growth has been described by van den Berg and L.H. Klaassen (1987).
- This model is composed of eight stages of a four-phase model:
 - urbanization,
 - suburbanization,
 - desurbanization, and
 - reurbanization.

Development Phases	Type	Population Change		
		Core	Ring	Agglomeration
I. Urbanization	1. Absolute Centralization	++	-	+
	2. Relative Centralization	++	+	+++
II. Suburbanization	3. Relative Decentralization	+	++	+++
	4. Absolute Decentralization	-	++	+
III. Desurbanization	5. Absolute Decentralization	--	+	-
	6. Relative Decentralization	--	-	---
IV. Reurbanization	7. Relative Centralization	-	--	---
	8. Absolute Centralization	+	--	-

(+, ++, +++): population growth; slow (+) to fast (+++).

(-, --, ---) : population decline; slow (-) to fast (---).

Stages of Urbanization

Urban Processes can be seen as inward and outward movements



Inward Movement (Centripetal)

Rural to urban migration,
gentrification, re-urbanization,
urban renewal



Outward Movement (Centrifugal)

Suburbanization, urban sprawl,
counter-urbanization

(1) URBANIZATION

- **Urbanization is the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.**
- **Urbanization occurs because people move from rural areas to urban areas. This usually occurs when a country is still developing.**

❑ **Push factors:** factors which force the rural population to migrate towards the urban:

- lack of employment opportunities.
 - disguised unemployment.
 - decline in agricultural income.
 - problem of joint family system.
 - insecurity in rural areas.
 - ceiling of land holdings.
 - lack of basic facilities (education & health facilities).
 - increasing population pressure on land
- انعدام فرص العمل.
 - البطالة المقنعة.
 - الانخفاض في الدخل الزراعي.
 - مشكلة نظام الأسرة المشتركة.
 - انعدام الأمن في المناطق الريفية.
 - سقف ملكية الأراضي.
 - عدم وجود المرافق الأساسية (مثل مرافق التعليم والصحة).
 - تزايد الضغط السكاني على الأرض

Causes of Urbanization

- Rural to urban migration is happening on a massive scale due to population pressure and lack of resources in rural areas.
- People living in rural areas are “PULLED” to the city. Often they believe that the standard of living in urban areas will be much better in urban areas.
- Natural increase caused by a decrease in death rates while birth rates remain high.

Effects of Urbanization

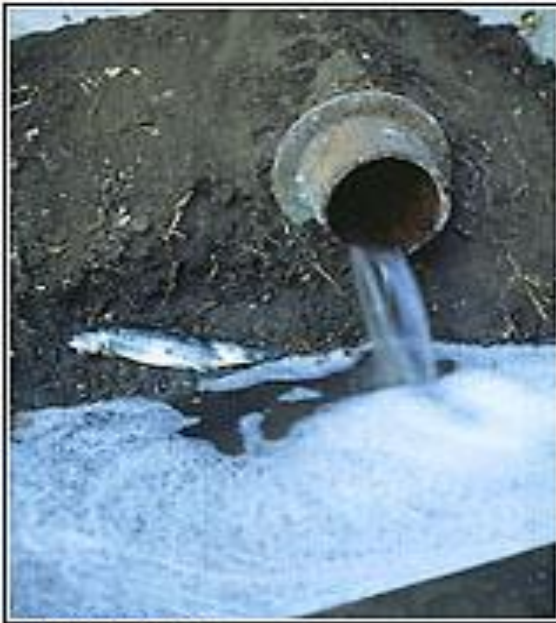
- **A range of economic, political, social, cultural and environmental factors affect urbanization.**
- **Urbanization is encouraged socially and culturally through the media.**

Environmental impacts

- **Waste are a major problem in large cities.**
- **Air pollution results from over-dependence on motorized transport and from burning of coal to supply energy.**
- **Water pollution results from poor sewage facilities and disposal of industrial heavy metals into waterways.**
- **Vast quantities of solid waste are produced in industries.**
- **Traffic congestion and noise pollution are major environmental impacts of large cities.**



CENV0590



CENV0324



CENV0216



CENV0046



Benefits of Urbanization

- **Improvement in economy**
- **Growth of commercial activities**
- **Social & cultural integration**
- **Efficient services**
- **Resources of utilization**

Adverse effects of Urbanization

- **Slums and its consequences of overcrowding.**
- **Lack of sanitation,**
- **Poverty,**
- **Illiteracy,**
- **Unemployment and**
- **Crime as the worst impact of urbanization.**
- **Air & water pollution.**

(2) Suburbanization

Suburbanization is the increase in the numbers of people living in the residential areas near the edge of the city (suburbs) leading to the outward growth of urban areas.

Reasons for suburbanization

- Rapid urban growth leads new residential areas being built in suburbs
- Social problems and overcrowding in inner city areas cause richer people to move to suburbs
- Improving public transport
- Linked to de-industrialization such as shipbuilding, warehouses or factories closing

Causes of Suburbanization

- **Urban sprawl**
- **Separate smaller settlements merge into larger multi-centric conurbations**
- **Pressure on rural/urban fringe**
- **Increased segregation**
- **A vicious circle of decline in inner city areas.**

(3) Counter-urbanization (Des-urbanization

Counter-urbanization is the movement away from the urban centers to smaller towns and cities or rural areas

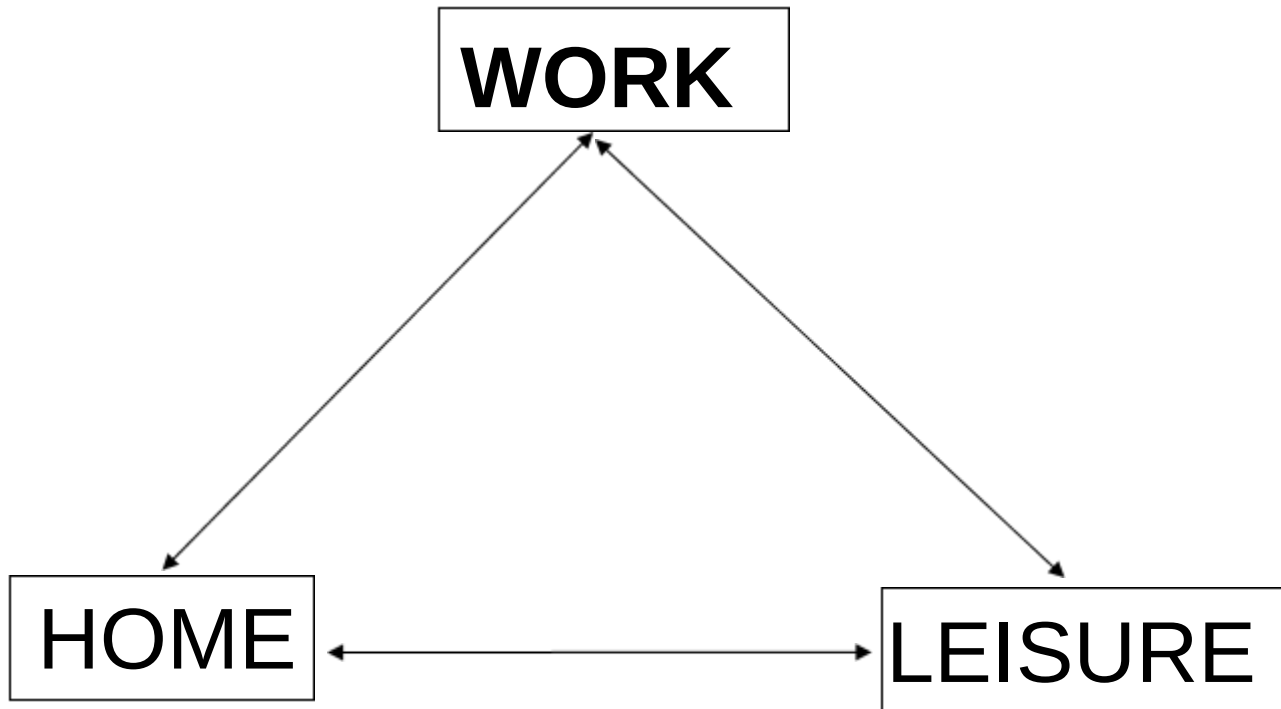
Reasons for counter-urbanization

- Increased car ownership
- Increased wealth
- De-industrialization
- Relocation of industry/employment to rural urban fringe
- Desire for safe, pleasant environment, the rural ideal/utopia
- Perception of urban areas as dangerous, high levels of crime, racial/ethnic problems – ‘white flight’
- Change in tenure from public/renting to private ownership. Sell property and move out.

Causes of Counter-urbanization

- **People move to satellite settlements within the city's sphere of influence**
- **Increased numbers of people commuting to work in the city**
- **Increased car use**
- **Transport triangle becomes bigger**
- **Rural areas become suburbanized**
- **Rural areas can become commuter /dormitory settlements**
- **Rural areas within a city's sphere of influence can develop**

Transport triangle



4) Reurbanization

- **Parts of urban areas which have declined but still have an intrinsic value because of centrality or quality of housing stock attract people.**
- **Government sees urban decline as a problem and invests money to regenerate an area.**
- **Prestige project – Olympics.**
- **Tertiary sector increases, restaurants, nightclubs and retailing attracting people.**

Causes of Re-urbanization

- Cities become “centers of consumption”
- Gentrification – Richer people moving into poorer areas
- Run-down derelict parts of cities can be redeveloped
- Increased economic activity within cities
- Cities reinvent themselves as exciting vibrant places to live