

# Faculty of Engineering Dept. of Urban Planning Eng.



(Urban Planning Principles)  
مساق مبادئ التخطيط العمراني (62104+1016132)  
Lecture No. 4

Instructor: Dr. Ali Abdelhamid  
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# **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.

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

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

(\*) 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. <b>Urbanization</b>	1. Absolute Centralization	++	-	+
	2. Relative Centralization	++	+	+++
II. <b>Suburbanization</b>	3. Relative Decentralization	+	++	+++
	4. Absolute Decentralization	-	++	+
III. <b>Desurbanization</b>	5. Absolute Decentralization	--	+	-
	6. Relative Decentralization	--	-	---
IV. <b>Reurbanization</b>	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**

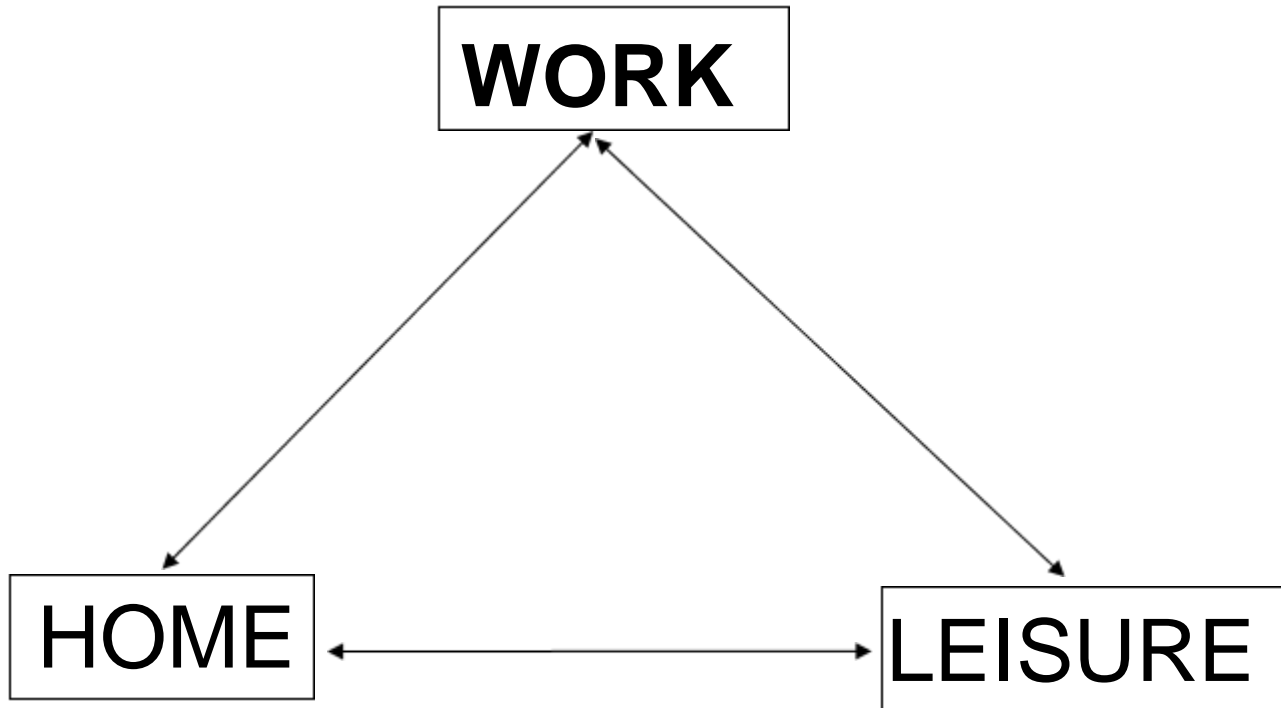
# Reasons for counter-urbanization

- **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