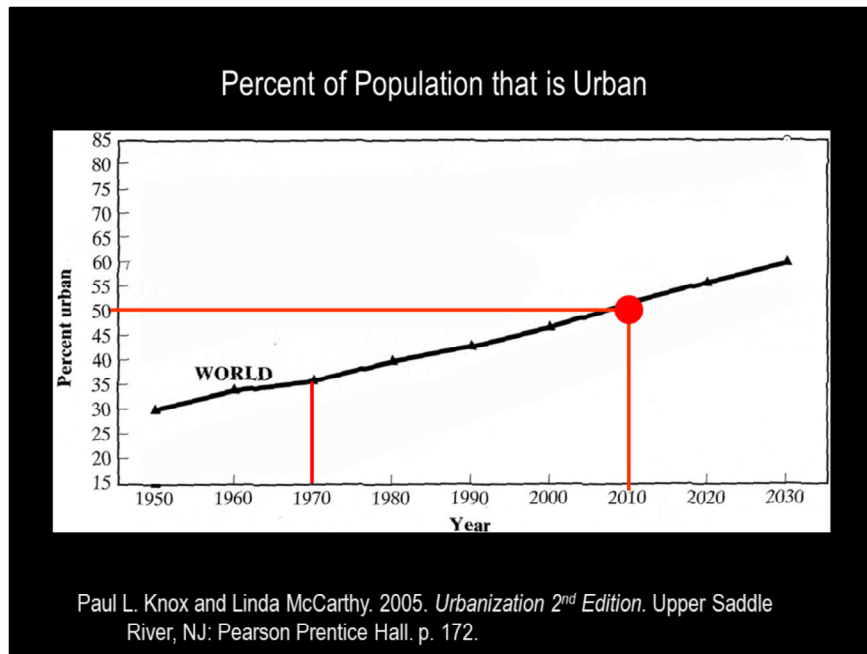


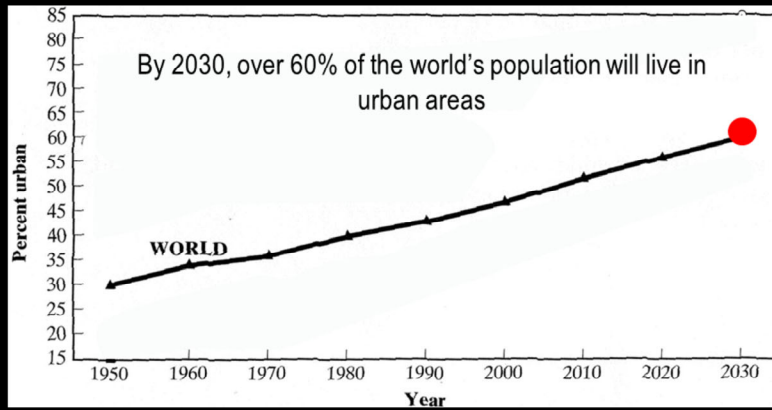


- Urbanization is a major process of change in today's world.
- This especially true in the Less Developed Countries (LDCs)



- This graph shows the world trend in urbanization from 1950 and projected to 2030.
- Without doubt, the percentage of the world's population that lives in cities is increasing.
- Only 30% of the world's people lived in cities in 1950, and as shown by the red line, it was 35% in 1970.
- But half of the world's people lived in cities in 2010, and the percentage keeps rising.

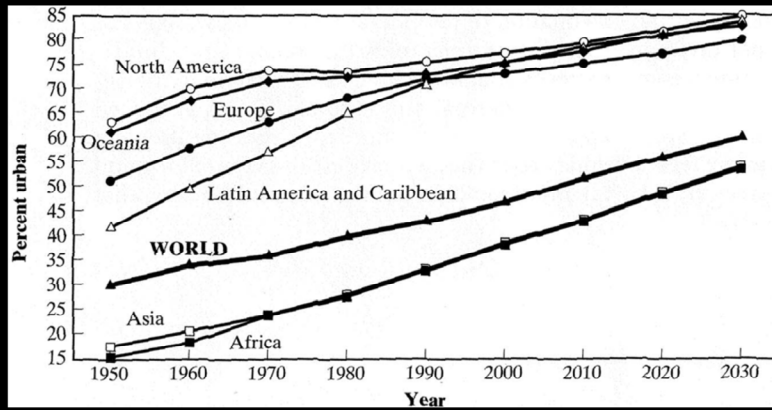
Percent of Population that is Urban



Paul L. Knox and Linda McCarthy. 2005. *Urbanization 2nd Edition*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall. p. 172.

- By 2030, over 60% of the world's people will live in urban areas.

Percent of Population that is Urban



Paul L. Knox and Linda McCarthy. 2005. *Urbanization 2nd Edition*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall. p. 172.

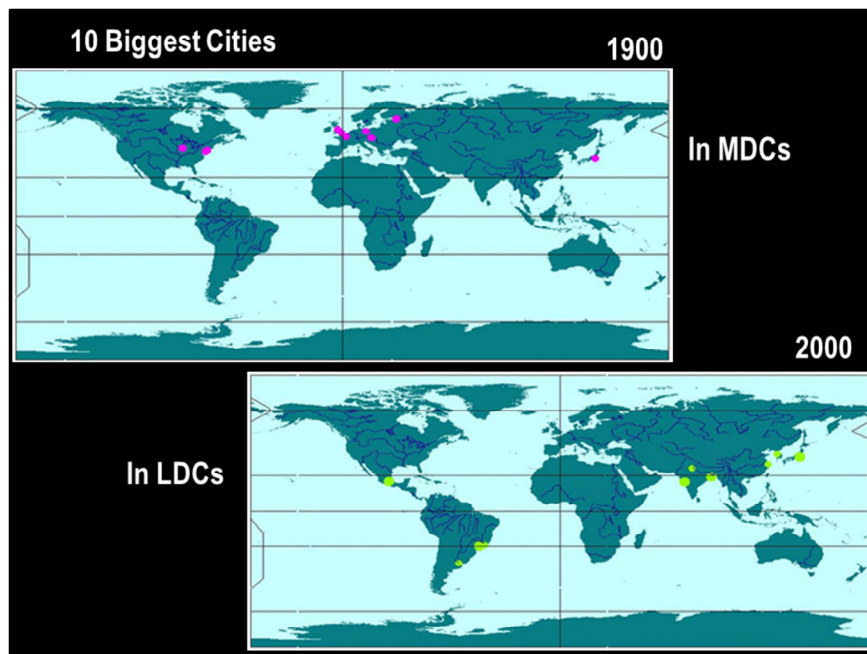
- The percentage varies by world region.
- North America, Oceania, Europe, and Latin America are highly urbanized.
- But Asia and Africa are catching up.

What are the figures for change in the world's urban population?

Year	World Population Percent Urban	Cities with > 1 Million Pop
1950	30%	83
1980	39%	372
2015	> 55%	475

Paul L. Knox and Linda McCarthy. 2005. *Urbanization 2nd Edition*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall. p. 172.

- Not only is there an increase in the percentage of the world's people living in cities, but the number of large cities is increasing.
- This table shows that cities of over 1 million in population was 475 in 2015.



- The important point is that the large cities and the urbanization has shifted from the MDCs to the LDCs.
- These maps show the ten largest cities in 1900 and in 2000.

1950

1	New York, USA	12.3
2	London, UK	8.7
3	Tokyo, Japan	6.9
4	Paris, France	5.4
5	Moscow, Russia	5.4
6	Shanghai, China	5.3
7	Rhien-Ruhr North, Germany	5.3
8	Buenos Aires, Argentina	5.0
9	Chicago, USA	4.9
10	Kolkata (Calcutta), India	4.4
11	Osaka, Japan	4.1
12	Los Angeles, USA	4.0
13	Beijing, China	3.9
14	Milan, Italy	3.6
15	Berlin, Germany	3.3
16	Mexico City, Mexico	3.1
17	Philadelphia, USA	2.9
18	Saint Petersburg, Russia	2.9
19	Mumbai (Bombay), India	2.9
20	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	2.9
21	Detroit, USA	2.8
22	Naples, Italy	2.8
23	Manchester, UK	2.5
24	São Paulo, Brazil	2.4
25	Cairo, Egypt	2.4
26	Tianjin, China	2.4
27	Birmingham, UK	2.3
28	Frankfurt, Germany	2.3
29	Boston, USA	2.2
30	Hamburg, Germany	2.2

Paul L. Knox and Linda McCarthy. 2005.
Urbanization 2nd Edition. Upper Saddle
River, NJ: Pearson Prentice Hall. p. 175.

- This list shows the thirty largest cities in 1950 with cities in white being in the MDCs while cities in yellow in the LDCs.
- There were 20 in the MDCs and only 10 in the LDCs,

1950	2015
1. New York, USA 12.3	1. Tokyo, Japan 27.2
2. London, UK 8.7	2. Dhaka, Bangladesh 22.8
3. Tokyo, Japan 6.9	3. Mumbai (Bombay), India 22.6
4. Paris, France 5.4	4. São Paulo, Brazil 21.2
5. Moscow, Russia 5.4	5. Delhi, India 20.9
6. Shanghai, China 5.3	6. Mexico City, Mexico 20.4
7. Rhien-Ruhr North, Germany 5.3	7. New York, USA 17.9
8. Buenos Aires, Argentina 5.0	8. Jakarta, Indonesia 17.3
9. Chicago, USA 4.9	9. Kolkata (Calcutta), India 16.7
10. Kolkata (Calcutta), India 4.4	10. Karachi, Pakistan 16.2
11. Osaka, Japan 4.1	11. Lagos, Nigeria 16.0
12. Los Angeles, USA 4.0	12. Los Angeles, USA 14.5
13. Beijing, China 3.9	13. Shanghai, China 13.6
14. Milan, Italy 3.6	14. Buenos Aires, Argentina 13.2
15. Berlin, Germany 3.3	15. Manila, Philippines 12.6
16. Mexico City, Mexico 3.1	16. Beijing, China 11.7
17. Philadelphia, USA 2.9	17. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 11.5
18. Saint Petersburg, Russia 2.9	18. Cairo, Egypt 11.5
19. Mumbai (Bombay), India 2.9	19. Istanbul, Turkey 11.4
20. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 2.9	20. Osaka, Japan 11.0
21. Detroit, USA 2.8	21. Tianjin, China 10.3
22. Naples, Italy 2.8	22. Seoul, South Korea 9.9
23. Manchester, UK 2.5	23. Kinshasa, DRC 9.9
24. São Paulo, Brazil 2.4	24. Paris, France 9.9
25. Cairo, Egypt 2.4	25. Bangkok, Thailand 9.8
26. Tianjin, China 2.4	26. Lima, Peru 9.4
27. Birmingham, UK 2.3	27. Bogotá, Colombia 9.0
28. Frankfurt, Germany 2.3	28. Lahore, Pakistan 8.7
29. Boston, USA 2.2	29. Bangalore, India 8.2
30. Hamburg, Germany 2.2	30. Teheran, Iran 8.2

- This list adds the thirty largest cities in 2015, again with cities in white being in the MDCs and cities in yellow in the LDCs.
- There are only five in the MDCs and twenty-five in the LDCs.
- Many of the ones in the LDCs in 2015 were not even on the list in 1950.
- This shows that urbanization in the LDCs is a major process of change in today's world.

"[Contemporary urbanization in the LDCs] is unlike the earlier growth of town and cities [in the MDCs] . . . Rather than a pull from industry, migration to urban areas is driven by a push from the countryside, where the available land is no longer able to support the rapidly growing population. . . Such a move [rural to urban] may not bring with it any improvement in opportunities. . . Housing is generally inadequate, the provision of services such as water supply and sanitation is difficult and organized waste disposal often non-existent. . . [T]he urban poor in the developing world [LDCs] face a life of poverty, pollution, malnourishment and ill health that can only get worse as the world's urban population continues to rise."

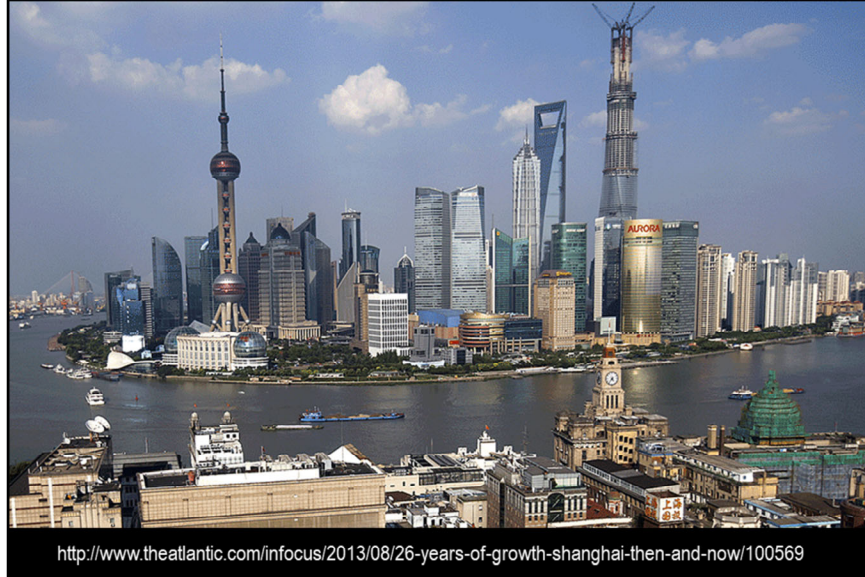
David D. Kemp. 2004. *Exploring Environmental Issues; An Integrated Approach*. London: Routledge Taylor and Francis. Pp. 123-124.

- Much of the growth of cities in the LDCs occurs as rural people migrate to the cities.
- But as this quote describes, that migration is very different from what occurred in the MDCs in the past.
- In the MDCs of 100 years ago, industrialization was occurring in the cities and PULLING people from the rural areas. But in the contemporary rural to urban migration – urbanization – rural people are being PUSHED out and migrating to the cities where opportunities do not exist.
- Although the cities are growing and may appear prosperous, many people are not benefiting.



- This photo shows the city of Shanghai in 1987.
- Shanghai is one of the fastest growing cities in the world, and the next slide shows the rapid growth

Shanghai 2013



- This photo shows the same location in Shanghai in 2013.
- Clearly, the city is growing, and some people are benefiting.
- But many people are not.
- At any rate, cities in the LDCs are growing, and this is a major process of change in the contemporary world.

Sao Paulo



www.middleeast4change.org/the-brazilian-slums-hiring-their-own-doctors-to-fight-covid-19

- This photo shows Sao Paulo in Brazil.
- The wealthy built-up area is in the top of the photo, while the majority of the photo shows the slums where most of the poor migrants live.
- We don't see this process in the MDCs but it is happening in the world today.

