

Ankara University
Faculty of Languages, History and Geography
Department of Geography

GGR203 URBAN GEOGRAPHY

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Introduction to Urban Geography



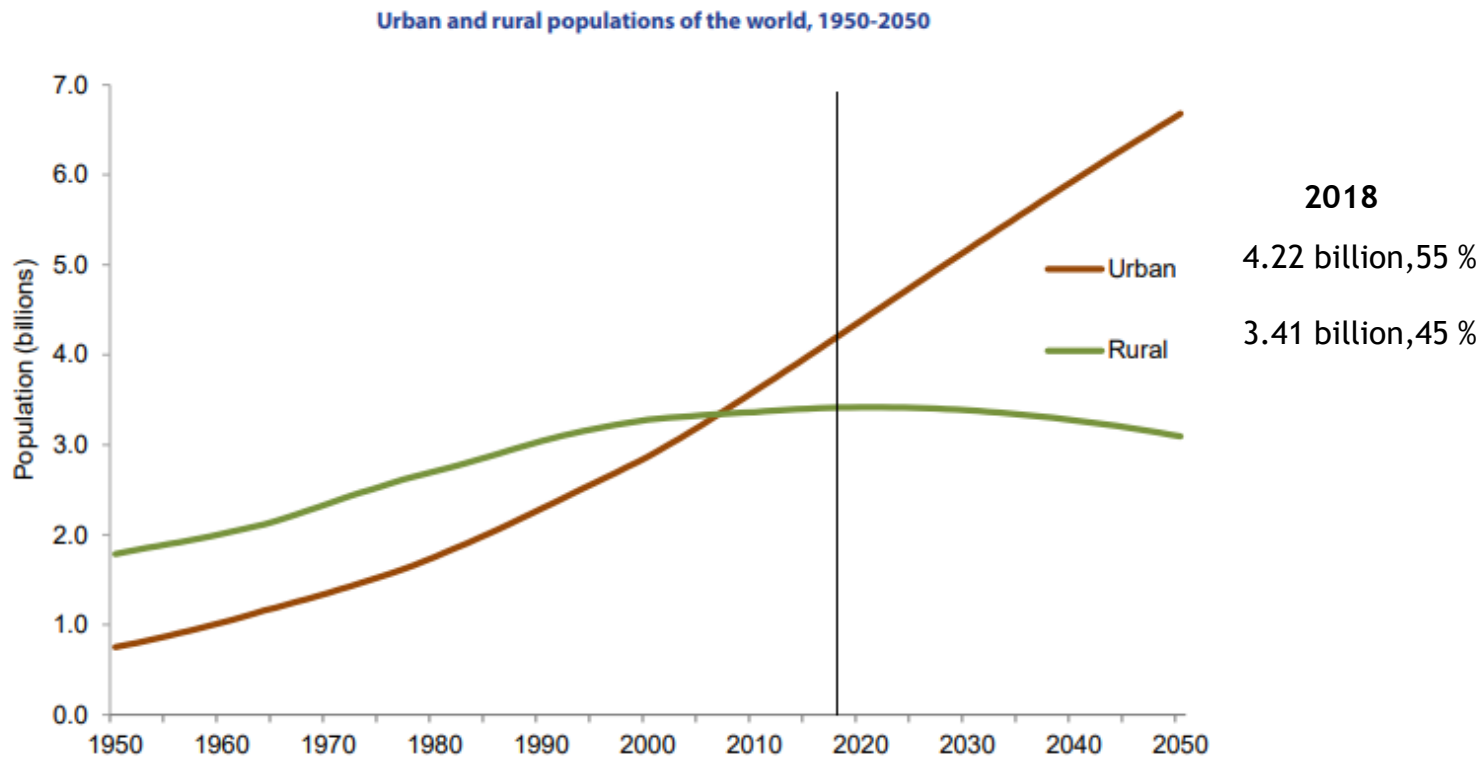
The content of this course is exactly compatible with the program in which the same course is taught in Turkish, and the open course materials prepared by Prof. Dr. E. Murat Özgür are used.



- During the semester, students have to do homework on the subjects determined for the course. Homework affects 50% of midterm and final exam scores.
- The midterm exam will be in the format of an open-ended written exam.
- In the final exam, multiple choice questions will be asked and students will be responsible for all the topics covered until the exam.
- There is a 70% attendance requirement to the courses.

1. Introduction to Urban Geography
2. Fields of Urban Geography
3. Urban Geography and Paradigms
4. The Origins and Development of Cities
5. Evolution of Settlement in Turkey
6. Evolution of the Urban System in Turkey
7. Globalization and Urban System
8. Midterm Exam
9. Telecommunication and the City
10. Urban Area Use
11. Views of Urban Production
12. Urban Social Geography
13. Urban Housing Markets and Residential Mobility
14. Urbanization and Urban Problems in Less Developed Countries
15. Final Exam

- Globally, more people live in urban areas than rural areas.
- In 2018, 4.22 billion (55%) of the world's population lived in urban areas and 3.41 billion (45%) lived in rural areas.



Data source: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2018a). *World Urbanization Prospects 2018*.

Source: United Nations-UN (2019). *World Urbanization Prospects 2018 : Highlights* . New York: UN

- The world population has been in a rapid urbanization process since 1950.
- In 1950, more than two-thirds (70%) of people worldwide lived in rural settlements; only 30% (750 million people) lived in cities.
- In 2007, for the first time in history, the global urban population exceeded the rural population, and since then the number of the world's urban residents has continued to grow faster than the rural population.
- It is estimated that by 2050, 68% (6.7 billion people) will be the urban population and the number of people living in rural areas will decline to 3 billion (United Nations , 2019).

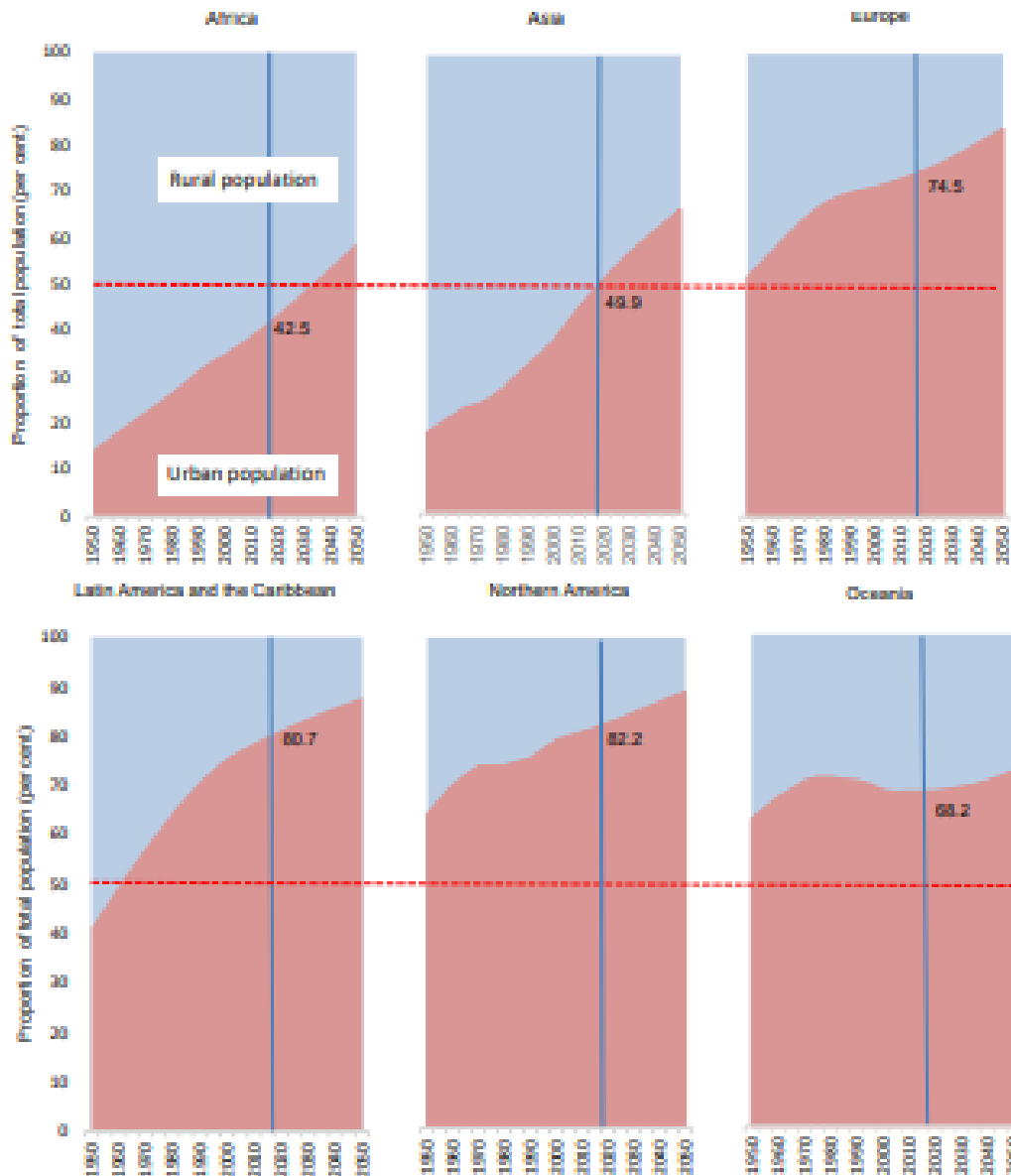
TOTAL, URBAN AND RURAL POPULATIONS AND THEIR AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES OF CHANGE,
FOR THE WORLD AND DEVELOPMENT GROUPS, SELECTED YEARS AND PERIODS, 1950-2050

| <i>Development group</i> | <i>Population (billions)</i> | | | | | | <i>Average annual rate of change (per cent)</i> | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | <i>1950</i> | <i>1970</i> | <i>1990</i> | <i>2018</i> | <i>2030</i> | <i>2050</i> | <i>1950-1970</i> | <i>1970-1990</i> | <i>1990-2018</i> | <i>2018-2030</i> | <i>2030-2050</i> |
| Total population | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 2.54 | 3.70 | 5.33 | 7.63 | 8.55 | 9.77 | 1.89 | 1.83 | 1.28 | 0.95 | 0.67 |
| More developed regions | 0.81 | 1.01 | 1.15 | 1.26 | 1.29 | 1.30 | 1.07 | 0.64 | 0.34 | 0.17 | 0.03 |
| Less developed regions | 1.72 | 2.69 | 4.18 | 6.37 | 7.26 | 8.47 | 2.23 | 2.21 | 1.50 | 1.09 | 0.77 |
| Urban population | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 0.75 | 1.35 | 2.29 | 4.22 | 5.17 | 6.68 | 2.95 | 2.63 | 2.18 | 1.69 | 1.28 |
| More developed regions | 0.45 | 0.67 | 0.83 | 0.99 | 1.05 | 1.12 | 2.06 | 1.04 | 0.64 | 0.46 | 0.34 |
| Less developed regions | 0.30 | 0.68 | 1.46 | 3.23 | 4.12 | 5.56 | 4.02 | 3.82 | 2.83 | 2.03 | 1.50 |
| Rural population | | | | | | | | | | | |
| World | 1.79 | 2.35 | 3.04 | 3.41 | 3.38 | 3.09 | 1.37 | 1.30 | 0.41 | -0.07 | -0.45 |
| More developed regions | 0.37 | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.27 | 0.24 | 0.17 | -0.48 | -0.27 | -0.58 | -0.95 | -1.61 |
| Less developed regions | 1.42 | 2.01 | 2.72 | 3.14 | 3.14 | 2.92 | 1.75 | 1.52 | 0.51 | 0.00 | -0.37 |

Source: United Nations-UN (2019). *World Urbanization Prospects, The 2018 Revision*. New York: UN

- Urbanization levels vary considerably across large parts of the world.

Urban and rural populations as a proportion of total population



- In the coming years, the level of urbanization is expected to increase in all regions.

Example Countries

- Burundi 13%
- Papua New Guinea 13%
- Singapore 100%
- Kuwait 100%

Source: United Nations-UN (2019). *World Urbanization Prospects 2018: Highlights*. New York: UN

- Latin America and the Caribbean and North America are highly urbanized, with more than 80% of the populations of these regions urban in 2018 and it is estimated that by 2050 the urban population will be around 90%.
- *Europe's urban population share is expected to reach 80% in 2040 and 85% in 2050, with around $\frac{3}{4}$ of its population living in urban areas in 2018.*
- Oceania is expected to have an almost constant percentage of the urban population, with the urban population share expected to rise from just under 70% today to just over 70% by 2050.
- *Africa has a predominantly rural population and is largely rural in appearance. In 2018, just over 40% of its population lived in urban areas.*
- In Asia, the share of the urban population has approached 50% today.

- Urban percentages in Africa and Asia are projected to reach 59% and 66%, respectively, by the mid-21st century.
- *Africa and Asia are urbanizing faster than other parts of the world.*
- The average annual rate of urban population change is higher in Asia and Africa than in other regions.
- *These two regions are rapidly urbanizing, increasing at an annual rate of 1.3% and 1.1% between 2015 and 2020; other regions, which still have a relatively high level of urbanization, urbanized at less than 0.3% per annum during the same period.*

- Today, most high-income countries, such as Australia, Canada, Japan, the United States, and most countries in Europe, have relatively high levels of urbanization.
- Many upper-middle-income countries, such as Brazil, China, Iran, and Mexico, are experiencing both rapid urbanization and rapid growth in GDP, with levels of urbanization close to high-income countries.
- These countries have gained hundreds of millions of people living in urban areas around the world over the past decades, along with many lower-middle-income countries with lower levels of urbanization, such as India, Indonesia, and Ethiopia.
- A significant number of low-income countries in Africa still have low levels of urbanization.

- Both levels and rates of urbanization differ significantly between income groups.

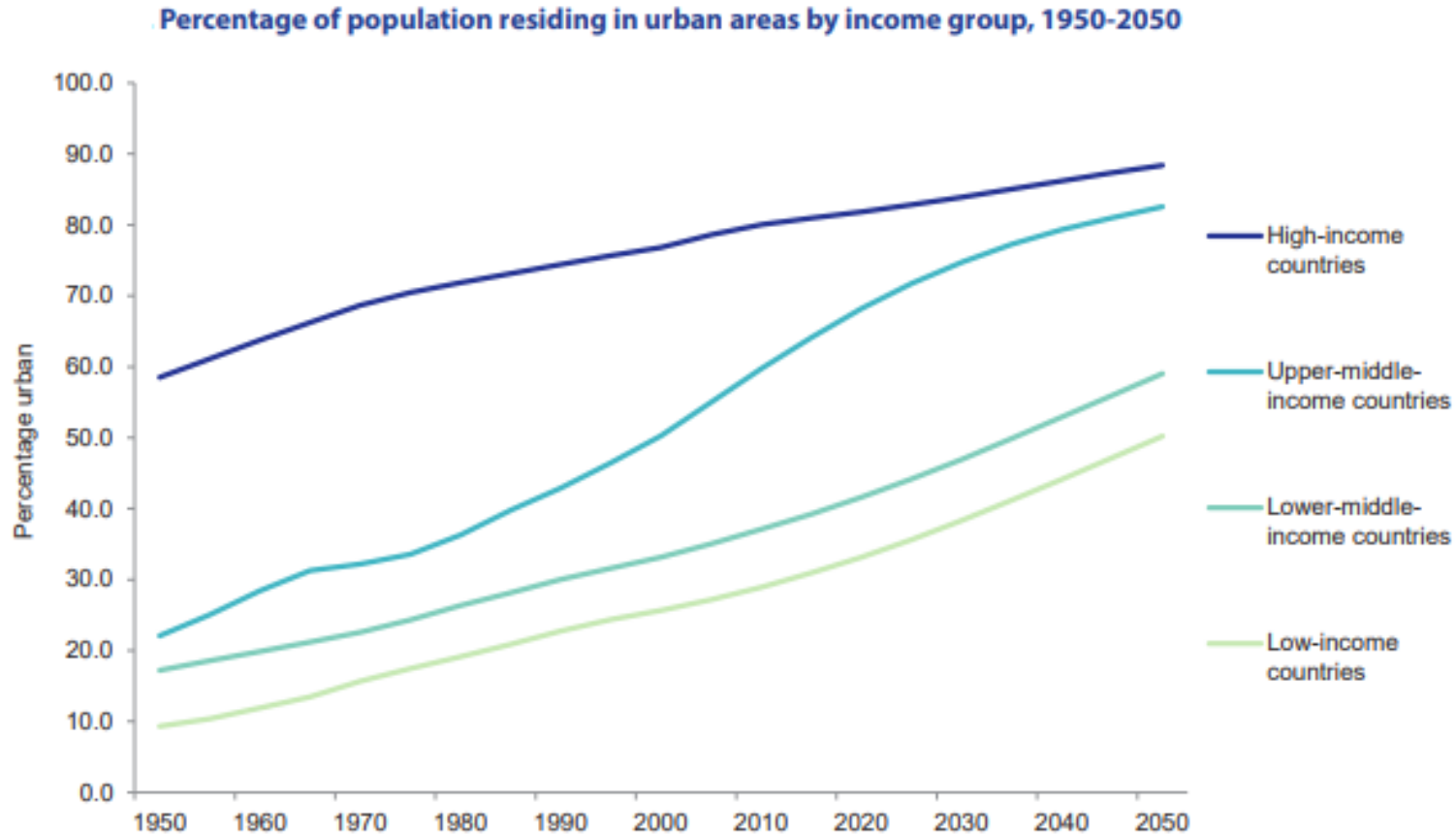
Percentage of population residing in urban areas by income group and country, 2018



- In 1950, about 60 percent of the population in high-income countries already lived in urban areas, and this share is expected to rise from 80 percent today to 90 percent in 2050.
- In contrast, in today's upper-middle-income countries, the proportion of the population living in urban areas was just over 20% in 1950, and the share of the urban population is projected to increase from 67% today to over 80% by 2050.
- Thus, the urban percentage gap between high-income and upper-middle-income countries has narrowed significantly, and the gap between both groups of countries is projected to continue to narrow through 2050.

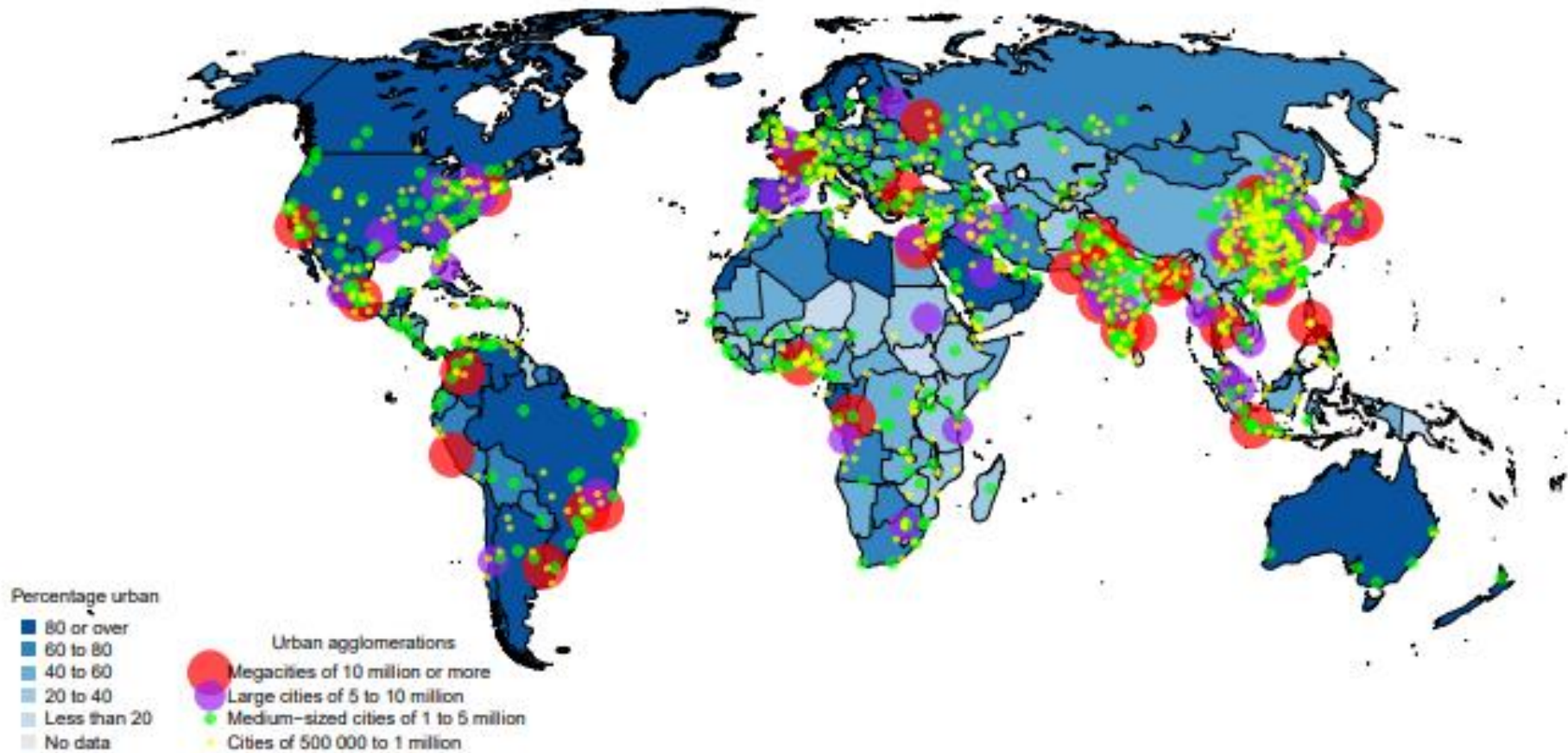
- In low-middle-income and low-income countries, the increase in the urban percentage has historically been lower than in high-income countries.
- The shares of their population living in urban areas were 41% and 32% respectively in 2018. However, both groups of countries are expected to experience a higher rate of urbanization than others in the coming years.
- By 2050, it is estimated that the population of low-middle and low-income countries will, on average, reside in urban areas of just under 60% and over 50%, respectively. This means that a significant portion of their population will be concentrated in urban areas before they can become rich.

- Both levels and rates of urbanization differ significantly between income groups.



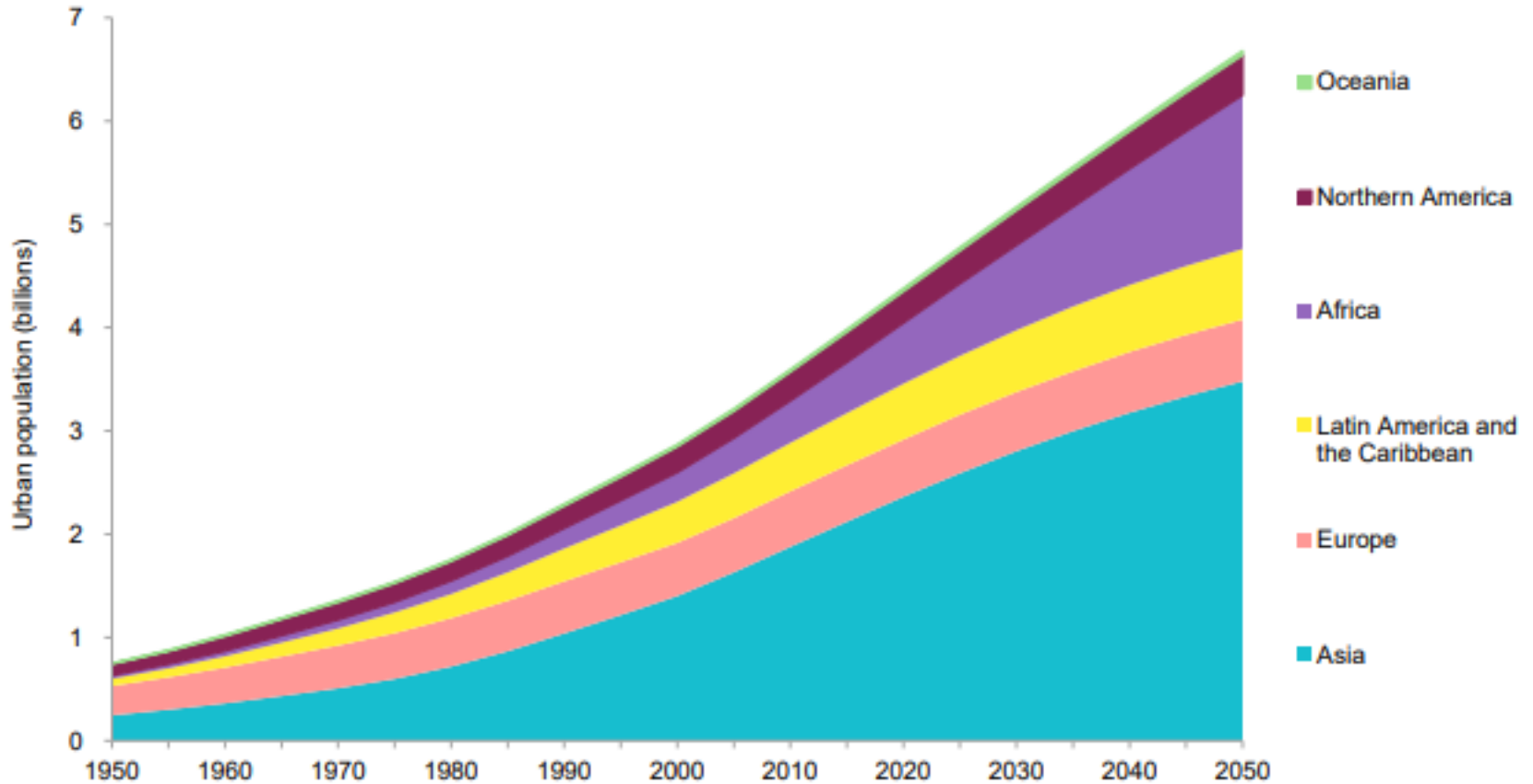
- **Urbanization also differs greatly between countries.**
- In 2018, fourteen countries or regions still have low levels of urbanization, with less than 20% of their populations living in cities.
 - The largest of these, with a total population of 10 million or more, are in Africa Burundi, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda and South Sudan; In Asia it is Nepal and Sri Lanka and in Oceania it is Papua New Guinea.
- By 2050, these countries are expected to urbanize significantly, doubling their urban population share in 2018.
 - In contrast, in 65 countries the urban population is already over 80%. The most urbanized countries with populations of at least 10 million are Belgium (98%), Japan, Argentina and the Netherlands (92%). By 2050, it is predicted that more than 80% of the population of 101 countries will live in urban areas.

Percentage urban and urban agglomerations with 500,000 inhabitants or more, 2018



- **In Asia, China has experienced rapid urbanization since the late 1970s.**
 - *In 1980, the proportion of the urban population was about 20%, lower than the average levels for Asia (just over 25%).*
- However, this proportion increased to around 60% in 2018, and the urban population is projected to grow to over 70% of the country's population by 2030 and to 80% (around 1.1 billion people) by the mid-21st century.
 - *In Africa, the level of urbanization in Ethiopia was just over 20% in 2018, and as such it was very low. However, the share of the population living in urban settlements is expected to double in the coming years, approaching 40% by 2050.*

Urban population of the world by geographic region, 1950-2050



- **Only a few countries are home to half the world's urban population.**
- China (837 million), followed by India (461 million) are the countries with the largest urban populations.
- *These two countries account for 30% of the world's urban population, along with five countries comprising the United States (269 million), Brazil (183 million), Indonesia (148 million), Japan (117 million), and the Russian Federation (107 million). make up 50% of the world's urban population.*
- Future increases in the world's urban population are expected to be more concentrated in just a few countries: India, China, Nigeria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Pakistan, Indonesia, USA, Bangladesh, Tanzania and Ethiopia respectively.

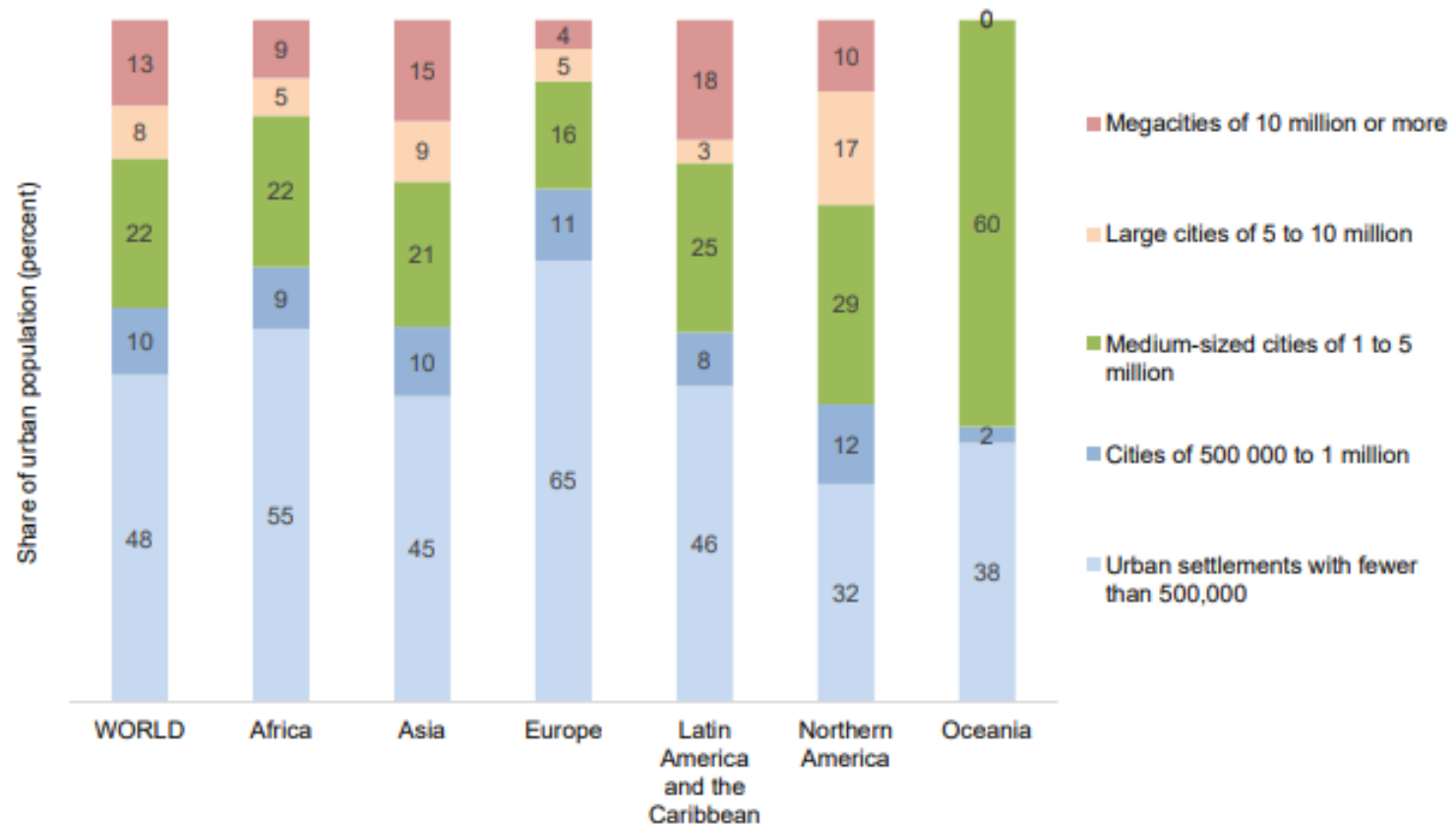
- **The world's rural population has been growing slowly since 1950 and is expected to peak in a few years.**
- Currently, around 3.4 billion people worldwide live in rural areas. This number is expected to remain stable for some time in the coming years. However, after 2020, the world's rural population will begin to decline and will decline to around 3.1 billion in 2050.
- This global trend is driven mostly by the dynamics of rural population change in Africa and Asia, which is home to about 90 percent of the world's rural population today.

- **The majority of the world's rural population lives in relatively few countries.**
- India has the largest rural population (893 million), followed by China (578 million). These two countries together make up about 45 percent of the world's rural population.
- Other countries in Asia, each with a rural population of more than 100 million, are Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Pakistan.
- The largest rural populations in Africa are in Nigeria (97 million) and Ethiopia (85 million).

- **Most of the world's urban population lives in settlements with less than 1 million inhabitants.**
- In 2018, two billion people, or nearly half of the world's urban population, lived in settlements of less than 500,000, and 400 million (10%) lived in settlements between 500,000 and 1 million.
- Both were home to 58% of the world's urban population.
- Although more than one billion people will be added to today's urban population by 2030, more than half of the world's urban residents, ranging from 2.4 to 2.8 billion people, will continue to live in urban settlements with less than 1 million inhabitants.

- The number of people living in cities with populations of 500,000 to 1 million is expected to increase at the same pace. The size of the cities in this group, which was 415 million in 2018, will increase to 494 million in 2030. Compared to large cities, urban settlements with less than 1 million inhabitants are very common in all geographic regions of the world except Oceania.

Share of urban population of the world and geographic regions, by size class of urban settlement, 2018



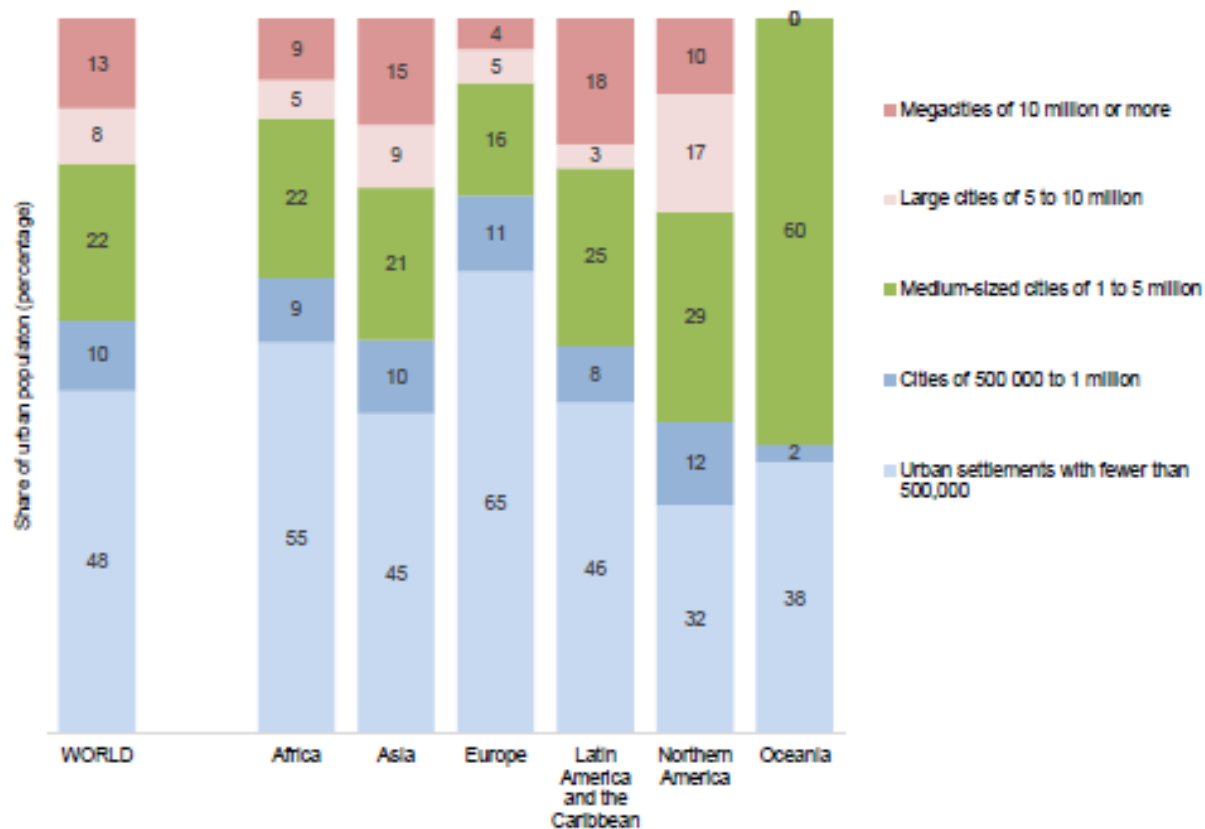
- Global urban population growth is driven by the growth of cities of all sizes.

Population and number of urban agglomerations of the world by size class of urban settlement, 1990, 2018 and 2030

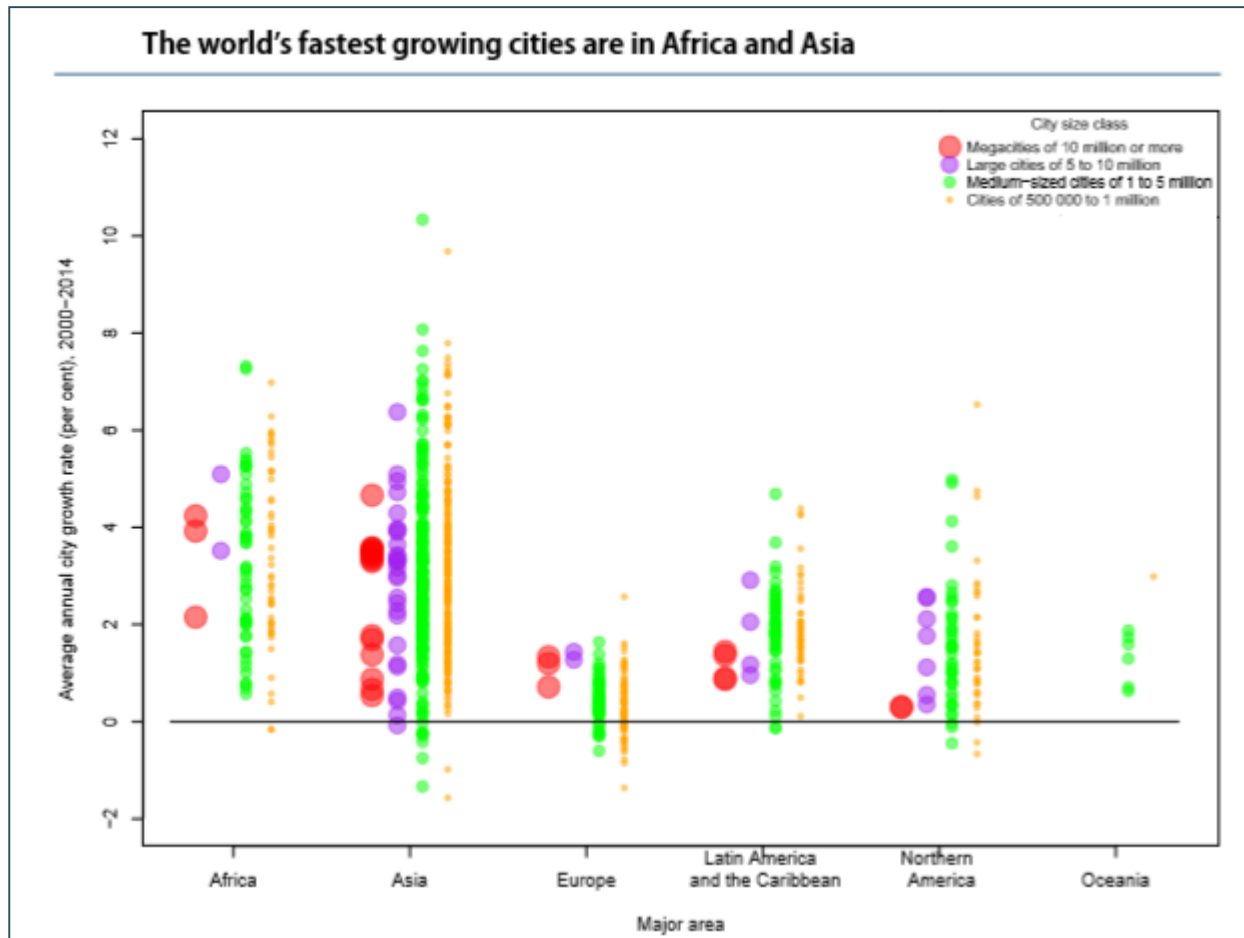


- Most of the world's mega and major cities are located in the Global South (Least Developed Regions).

Share of urban population of the world and geographic regions, by size class of urban settlement, 2018



- The fastest growing cities in the world are located in Africa and Asia.
- The fastest growing urban agglomerations are medium-sized cities of less than 1 million inhabitants in Asia and Africa.

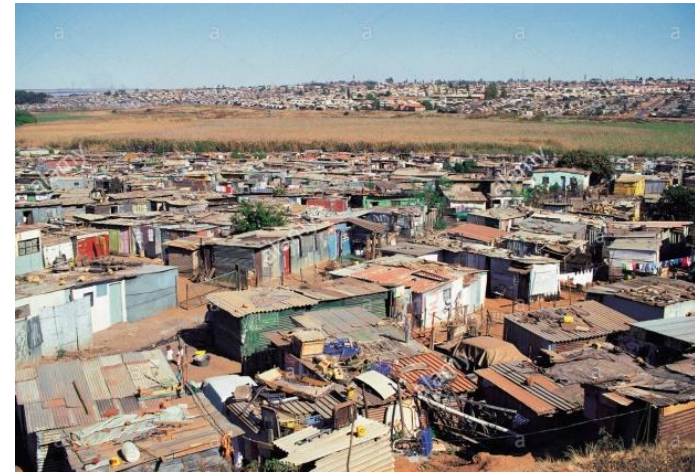


Source: United Nations (2014). *World Urbanization Prospects The 2014 Revision, Highlights*

- The world's fastest growing cities in Africa and Asia face serious urbanization problems due to overcrowding.



Lagos, Nigeria



Soweto-Johannesburg South Africa

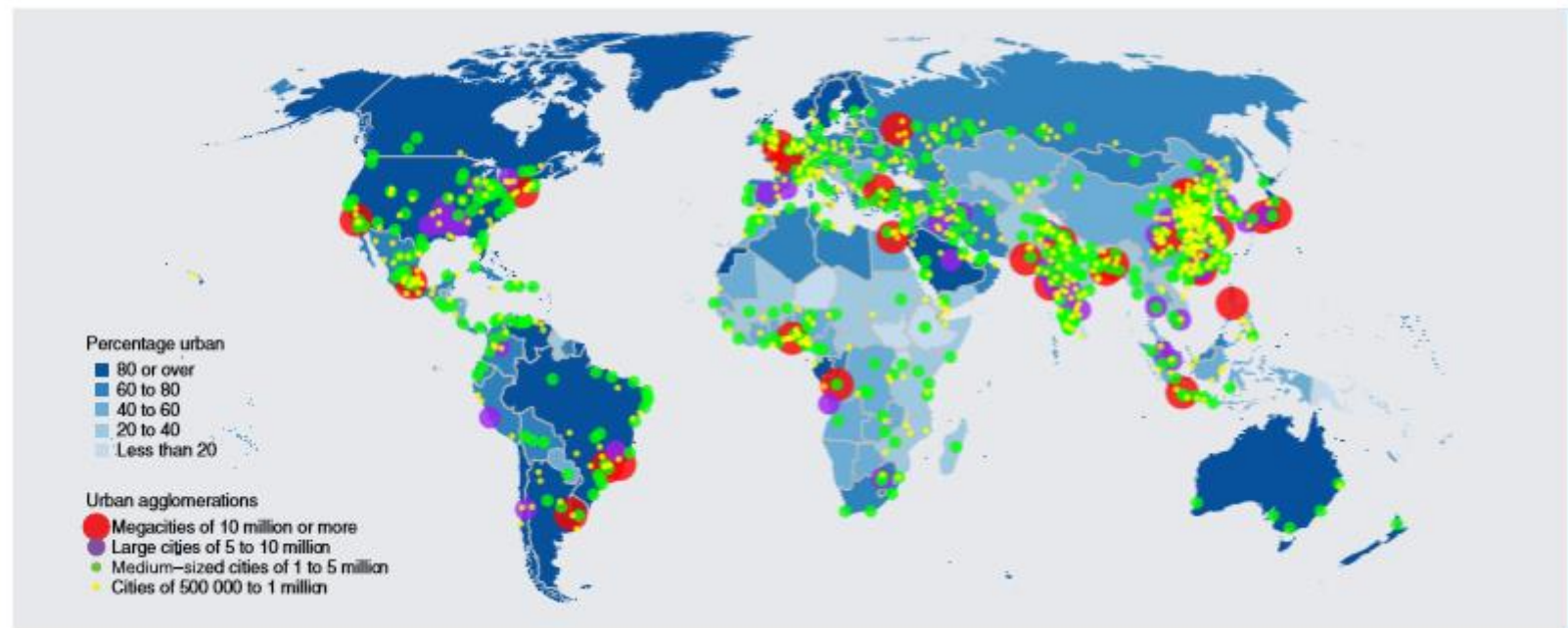
Population size and ranking of urban agglomerations with more than 5 million inhabitants as of 1 July 2018

| Urban Agglomeration | Country or area | Population (thousands) | | | Rank | | | Average annual rate of change (per cent) |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|------|------|------|--|
| | | 1990 | 2018 | 2030 | 1990 | 2018 | 2030 | 2015-2020 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Tokyo | Japan | 32 530 | 37 468 | 36 574 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.07 |
| Delhi | India | 9 384 | 28 514 | 38 939 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 3.16 |
| Shanghai | China | 8 606 | 25 582 | 32 869 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 2.84 |
| São Paulo | Brazil | 14 776 | 21 650 | 23 824 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 1.08 |
| Ciudad de México (Mexico City) | Mexico | 15 642 | 21 581 | 24 111 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 0.41 |
| Al-Qahirah (Cairo) | Egypt | 9 892 | 20 076 | 25 517 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 2.10 |
| Mumbai (Bombay) | India | 12 355 | 19 980 | 24 572 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 1.10 |
| Beijing | China | 6 788 | 19 618 | 24 282 | 23 | 8 | 7 | 2.10 |
| Dhaka | Bangladesh | 6 621 | 19 578 | 28 076 | 24 | 9 | 4 | 3.54 |
| Kinki M.M.A. (Osaka) | Japan | 18 389 | 19 281 | 18 658 | 2 | 10 | 15 | - 0.14 |
| New York-Newark | United States of America | 16 086 | 18 819 | 19 958 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 0.17 |
| Karachi | Pakistan | 7 147 | 15 400 | 20 432 | 21 | 12 | 12 | 2.38 |
| Buenos Aires | Argentina | 11 148 | 14 967 | 16 438 | 7 | 13 | 20 | 0.60 |
| Chongqing | China | 4 011 | 14 838 | 19 649 | 43 | 14 | 14 | 3.43 |
| Istanbul | Turkey | 6 552 | 14 751 | 17 124 | 25 | 15 | 17 | 1.45 |
| Kolkata (Calcutta) | India | 10 974 | 14 681 | 17 584 | 8 | 16 | 16 | 0.58 |
| Manila | Philippines | 7 973 | 13 482 | 16 841 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 1.59 |
| Lagos | Nigeria | 4 764 | 13 463 | 20 600 | 33 | 18 | 11 | 3.21 |
| Rio de Janeiro | Brazil | 9 697 | 13 293 | 14 408 | 12 | 19 | 25 | 0.78 |
| Tianjin | China | 4 558 | 13 215 | 15 745 | 37 | 20 | 23 | 1.65 |
| Kinshasa | Democratic Republic of the Congo | 3 683 | 13 171 | 21 914 | 51 | 21 | 10 | 4.25 |
| Guangzhou, Guangdong | China | 3 246 | 12 638 | 16 024 | 59 | 22 | 22 | 2.57 |
| Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana | United States of America | 10 883 | 12 458 | 13 209 | 9 | 23 | 27 | 0.16 |
| Moskva (Moscow) | Russian Federation | 8 987 | 12 410 | 12 796 | 15 | 24 | 28 | 0.80 |
| Shenzhen | China | 875 | 11 908 | 14 537 | 315 | 25 | 24 | 1.83 |
| Lahore | Pakistan | 3 970 | 11 738 | 16 883 | 44 | 26 | 18 | 3.96 |
| Bangalore | India | 4 043 | 11 440 | 16 227 | 42 | 27 | 21 | 3.90 |

Source: United Nations (2019). *World Urbanization Prospects The 2018 Revision, Highlights, s.29*

- 20% of the world's urban population lives in medium-sized cities with a population of 1-5 million.

Percentage urban and location of urban agglomerations with at least 500,000 inhabitants, 2014



- **The future of the world's population is urban.**
- Urbanization determines the spatial distribution of the world's population, as more than half of the world's people live in urban areas.
- *Urbanization is one of the 4 mega-demographic trends, along with global population growth, population aging, and international migration.*
- Urbanization projections and projections indicate that future human population growth will be driven almost entirely by increasing numbers of urban residents.
- *By the middle of the 21st century, it is estimated that nearly two-thirds of the world's population will live in cities.*

- In many regions, the share of the population living in the cities is likely to continue to grow due to the combination of the number and size of the cities, the birth rate in urban areas (natural increase), migration from rural areas and abroad to urban areas, and the urbanization of former rural areas.
- Urbanization is also transforming the lives of those living in rural areas in a way that is dependent on cities.
- Cities are major gateways and destination locations for internal and international migrants, and migration is a phenomenon that needs to be integrated into the strategic planning and management of cities and urban systems.

- **Urbanization is closely related to the three dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental).**
- **Well-managed urbanization by understanding population trends over the long term can help maximize the benefits of clustering while minimizing environmental degradation and other potential negative impacts from increased numbers of urban residents in low-income and low-middle-income countries where rapid urbanization is expected by 2050.**

- Unplanned or poorly managed urban expansion, urban sprawl, pollution and environmental degradation, along with unsustainable patterns of production and consumption and the lack of capacity of public institutions to manage urbanization, can negatively impact sustainability.
- In recognition of their economic, social and environmental dependencies; The connections between cities and small towns with the surrounding countryside need to be strengthened.
- This will facilitate sustainable development in both urban and rural areas, provide services and infrastructure improvements, and increase opportunities for rural residents for non-farm employment.

- Urbanization has become a positive force for economic growth, poverty reduction and human development.
- Cities have become places where entrepreneurship and technological innovation can flourish, thanks to their diverse, well-educated workforce and high work density.
- Urban areas serve as centers for development as the proximity of trade, administration and transportation provides the necessary infrastructure for knowledge and information sharing.
- Urban dwellers are generally younger, more literate and more educated.

- Urban people are more likely to have access to suitable jobs, adequate housing and social services, and they can access enhanced opportunities for cultural and political participation, as well as gender equality.
- Economies of scale and technological innovation in urban areas can facilitate the sustainable provision of infrastructures such as roads, piped water and electricity, as well as providing essential services such as education and healthcare; all are essential to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (United Nations, 2015).
- Government policies for planning and managing sustainable urban growth can help ensure that the benefits of urbanization are shared equally.

- The high percentages of urban population in the world, especially in developed capitalist economies, have made everyone dependent on urban relations in daily life.
- We live in an urban world, and advanced capitalist economies are almost entirely docked in the urban aspect of life.
- Non-urban areas have also become strongly dependent on urban areas with their life resources such as knowledge, financial capacity, social ties, social services, political discourses and attitudes, and behavioral expressions of popular culture.

- While the ratio of those residing in provincial and district centers to the total population was 77% in 2012, this ratio reached approximately 93% in 2020 with the significant impact of the creation of new metropolitan municipalities in 14 provinces and the participation of towns and villages in district municipalities as neighborhoods in 30 provinces with metropolitan status.
- Turkey has reached a significant size (77.7 million in 2020) in terms of urbanization level and urban population.
 - As of 2020, the population living within the borders of 30 metropolitan municipalities (65,156,232) constitutes approximately 84% of the total urban population (77,736,280 people), and the concentration in metropolitan cities is increasing.
- The population tends to live mostly in large cities and/or urban areas.
 - This can also be seen as the metropolitanization trend of Turkish society.
- Homework: Prepare a word or pdf file that interprets the following two charts. Upload this file to the defined area of the course in the online system until October 20, 2022.

| Adı | 2020 Nüfusu | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Adana | 2 258 718 | |
| Ankara | 5 663 322 | 6,8 |
| Antalya | 2 548 308 | |
| Bursa | 3 101 833 | |
| Gaziantep | 2 101 157 | |
| İstanbul | 15 462 452 | 18,5 |
| İzmir | 4 394 694 | 5,3 |
| Kocaeli | 1 997 258 | |
| Konya | 2 250 020 | |
| Şanlıurfa | 2 115 256 | |
| 3 Büyükşehir | 25 520 468 | 30,6 |
| 10 Büyükşehir | 41 893 018 | 50,1 |
| Türkiye Nüfusu | 83 614 362 | 100,0 |

- While Istanbul, Ankara and Izmir are in the first three places among the big cities where the population is concentrated (30% of the population of Turkey lives), the 10 most crowded metropolitan cities appear as the settlements where half of the total population of the country resides.

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