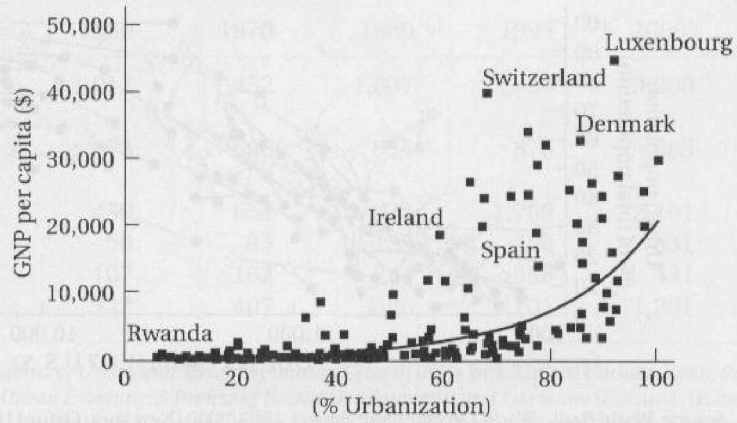


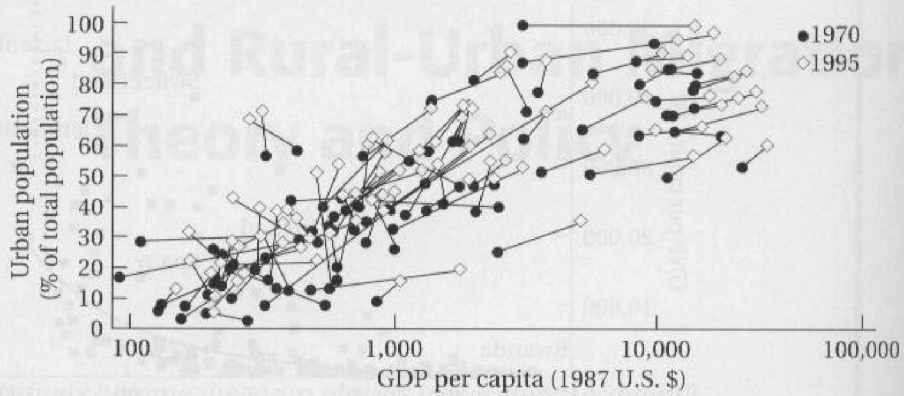
Chapter 8

Figure 8.1 Urbanization versus GNP



Source: Habitat (UNCHS), *State of the World's Cities*, 2001, <http://www.unchs.org/Istanbul+5/86.pdf>. Reprinted with permission.

Figure 8.2 Urbanization Across Time and Income Levels



Source: World Bank, *World Development Report*, 1999/2000 (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000). Reprinted with permission.

TABLE 8.1 Urban Population in Major World Regions, 1950–2025 (millions)

Region	1950	1960	1970	1980	1995	2000 ^a	2025 ^a
World	724	1,012	1,352	1,807	2,584	3,208	5,065
More developed regions	449	573	698	834	875	965	1,040
Less developed regions	275	439	654	972	1,709	2,101	4,025
Africa	32	50	83	133	250	331	804
Latin America	68	107	162	241	358	431	601
Asia	218	342	407	596	1,101	1,291	2,615

Sources: United Nations, *Patterns of Urban and Rural Population Growth* (New York: United Nations 1980); Pii Eina Berghäll, *Habitat II and the Urban Economy: A Review of Recent Developments and Literature* (Helsinki: United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research, 1995) tabs. 2 and 4; World Resources Institute, *World Resources, 1996–97. The Urban Environment* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), tab. A.1.

^aProjection made in 1995.

TABLE 8.2 The World's Fifteen Largest Cities, 1995 and 2015

City	1995 Population		Average Annual Growth Rate 1990–1995 (%)	2015 Population ^a	
	Rank	Millions of Inhabitants		Rank	Millions of Inhabitants
Tokyo, Japan	1	26.8	1.41	1	28.7
São Paulo, Brazil	2	16.4	2.01	6	20.8
New York, USA	3	16.3	0.34	11	17.6
Mexico City, Mexico	4	15.6	0.73	10	18.8
Bombay, India	5	15.1	4.22	2	27.4
Shanghai, China	6	15.1	2.29	4	23.4
Los Angeles, USA	7	12.4	1.60	—	—
Beijing, China	8	12.4	2.57	8	19.4
Calcutta, India	9	11.7	1.67	12	17.6
Seoul, South Korea	10	11.6	1.95	—	—
Jakarta, Indonesia	11	11.5	4.35	5	21.2
Buenos Aires, Argentina	12	11.0	0.68	—	—
Tianjin, China	13	10.7	2.88	14	17.0
Osaka, Japan	14	10.6	0.23	—	—
Lagos, Nigeria	15	10.3	5.68	3	24.4
Karachi, Pakistan	16	—	—	7	20.6
Dhaka, Bangladesh	17	—	—	9	19.0
Manila, Philippines	18	—	—	15	14.7
Delhi, India	19	—	—	13	17.1

Sources: World Resources Institute, *World Resources 1996–97: The Urban Environment* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), tab. 1.1; United Nations, *World Urbanization Prospects: The 1994 Revision* (New York: United Nations, 1995), tab. 1.

^aProjections made in 1995.

Figure 8.3 Megacities: Cities with 10 Million or More Inhabitants

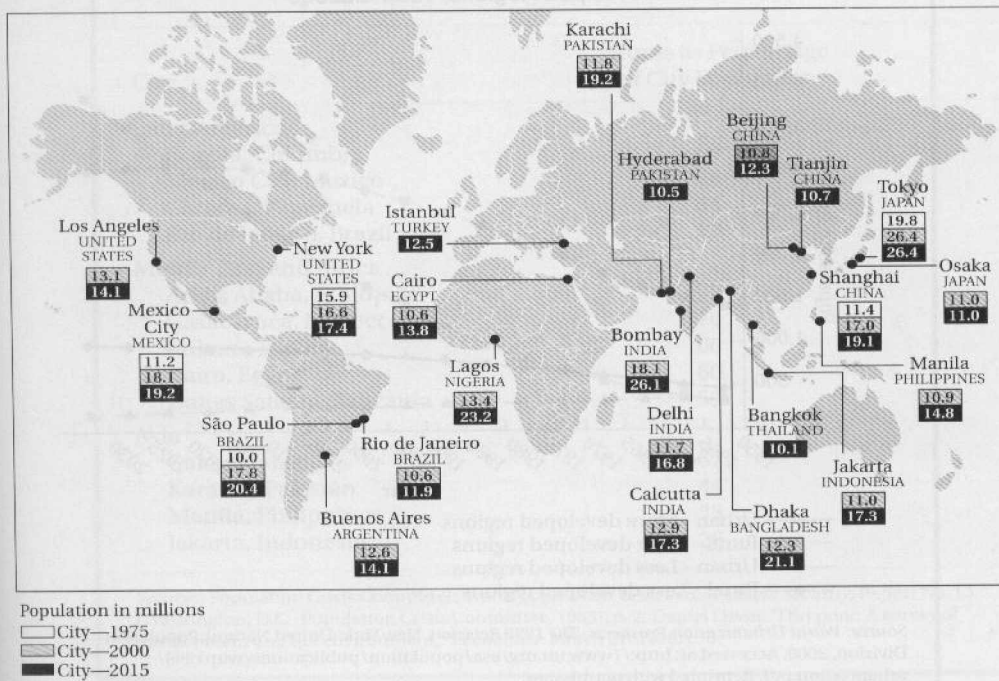


Figure 8.4 Estimated and Projected Urban and Rural Population of the More and Less Developed Regions, 1950–2030

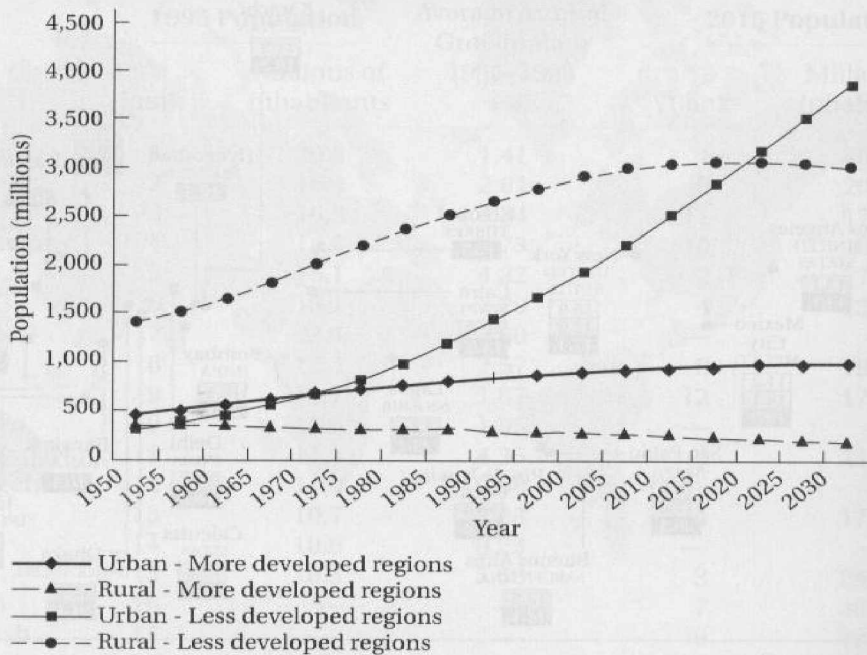


TABLE 8.3 Slums and Squatter Settlements as a Percentage of Urban Population

City	Slums as Percentage of City Population
Latin America	
Bogotá, Colombia	60
Mexico City, Mexico	46
Caracas, Venezuela	54
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	20
Middle East and Africa	
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	79
Casablanca, Morocco	70
Ankara, Turkey	60
Cairo, Egypt	60
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania	53
Asia	
Calcutta, India	67
Karachi, Pakistan	44
Manila, Philippines	35
Jakarta, Indonesia	26

Sources: Population Crisis Committee, *World Population Growth and Global Security*, Report No. 13 (Washington, D.C.: Population Crisis Committee, 1983), p. 2; Daniel Litvin, "Dirt poor: A survey of development and the environment," *Economist*, March 21, 1998, p. 8.

TABLE 8.4 Importance of Rural-Urban Migration as a Source of Urban Population Growth in Selected Developing Countries

Country	Annual Urban Growth (%)	Share of Growth Due to Migration (%)
Argentina	2.0	35
Brazil	4.5	36
Colombia	4.9	43
India	3.8	45
Indonesia	4.7	49
Nigeria	7.0	64
Philippines	4.8	42
Sri Lanka	4.3	61
Tanzania	7.5	64
Thailand	5.3	45

Source: K. Newland, *City Limits: Emerging Constraints on Urban Growth*, Worldwatch Institute, Worldwatch Paper No. 38. Copyright © 1980, www.worldwatch.org. Reprinted with permission.

TABLE 8.5 Largest and Second Largest Cities in Selected Countries^a

Country	Largest City Population	Second City Population	Ratio
Canada	Toronto, 4.3	Montreal, 3.3	1.3
United States	New York, 19.7	Los Angeles, 15.3	1.3
Argentina	Buenos Aires, 10.7	Rosario, 1.1	9.7
Brazil	São Paulo, 9.8	Rio de Janeiro, 5.5	1.8
Chile	Santiago, 4.3	Concepcion, .3	14.3
Mexico	Mexico City, 15.0	Guadalajara, 2.9	5.2
Peru	Lima, 6.4	Arequipa, .6	10.7

Population Data Source: UN demography webpage, <http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/demog/city.htm>.

^aPopulations are given in millions.

Figure 8.5 Politics and Urban Concentration

<p>STABLE DEMOCRACIES</p> <p>Urban Concentration = 0.23 (0.032)</p> <p>Number of Observations = 24</p>	<p>STABLE DICTATORSHIPS</p> <p>Urban Concentration = 0.3 (0.03)</p> <p>Number of Observations = 16</p>
<p>UNSTABLE DEMOCRACIES</p> <p>Urban Concentration = 0.35 (0.07)</p> <p>Number of Observations = 6</p>	<p>UNSTABLE DICTATORSHIPS</p> <p>Urban Concentration = 0.37 (0.02)</p> <p>Number of Observations = 39</p>

Source: From Alberto Ales and Edward Glaeser, "Trade and Circuses: Explaining Urban Giants," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 110: 1 (February 1995): pp. 195-227. Copyright © 1995 by the President and Fellows of Harvard College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Reprinted with permission.

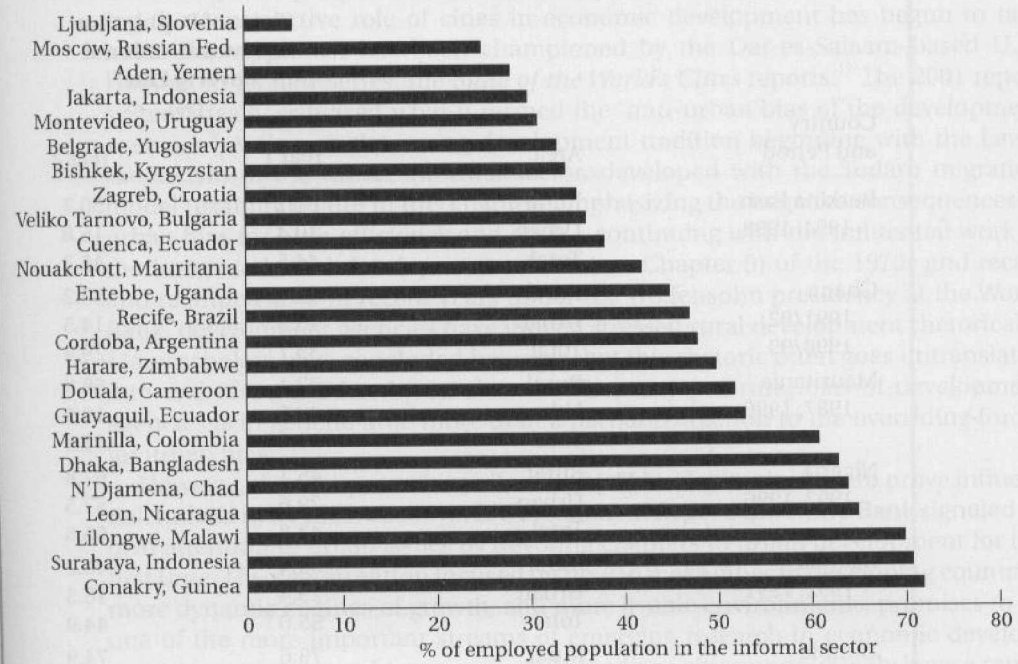
Note: Urban concentration is the share of the urban population in the largest city. Standard errors are in parentheses.

TABLE 8.6 Estimated Share of the Urban Labor Force in the Informal Sector in Selected Developing Countries

Area	Share (%)
Africa	
Ghana	60-70
Ivory Coast	31
Kenya	44
Nigeria	50
Senegal	50
Tunisia	34
Asia	
India	50
Indonesia	45
Malaysia	35
Pakistan	69
Latin America	
Argentina	53
Bolivia	61
Brazil	56
Chile	51
Colombia	62
Costa Rica	46
Ecuador	54
Honduras	52
Mexico	57
Panama	40
Paraguay	69
Peru	56
Venezuela	45

Sources: S. U. Sethuraman, *The Urban Informal Sector in Developing Countries* (Geneva: International Labor Organization, 1981) for Asia and Africa; International Labor Organization, *World Employment 1996/7* (Geneva: International Labor Organization, 1996), tab. 5.5 for Latin America.

Figure 8.6 The Importance of Informal Employment in Selected Cities



Source: State of the World's Cities 2001, <http://www.unchs.org/Istanbul+5/statereport.htm>. Reprinted with permission.

TABLE 8.7 Income Poverty in Seven African Countries, Various Years

Country and Period ^a	Area	Share of Population below the National Poverty Line ^b (%)	
		Year 1	Year 2
Burkina Faso 1994, 1998	Rural	51.1	50.7
	Urban	10.4	15.8
	Total	44.5	45.3
Ghana 1991/92, 1998/99	Rural	45.8	36.2
	Urban	15.3	14.5
	Total	35.7	29.4
Mauritania 1987, 1996	Rural	72.1	58.9
	Urban	43.5	19.0
	Total	59.5	41.3
Nigeria 1992, 1996	Rural	45.1	67.8
	Urban	29.6	57.5
	Total	42.8	65.6
Uganda 1992, 1997	Rural	59.4	48.2
	Urban	29.4	16.3
	Total	55.6	44.0
Zambia 1991, 1996	Rural	79.6	74.9
	Urban	31.0	34.0
	Total	57.0	60.0
Zimbabwe 1991, 1996	Rural	51.5	62.8
	Urban	6.2	14.9
	Total	37.5	47.2

Source: World Bank, *World Development Report, 2000/2001* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001). Reprinted with permission.

^aThe dates in this column correspond to year 1 and year 2.

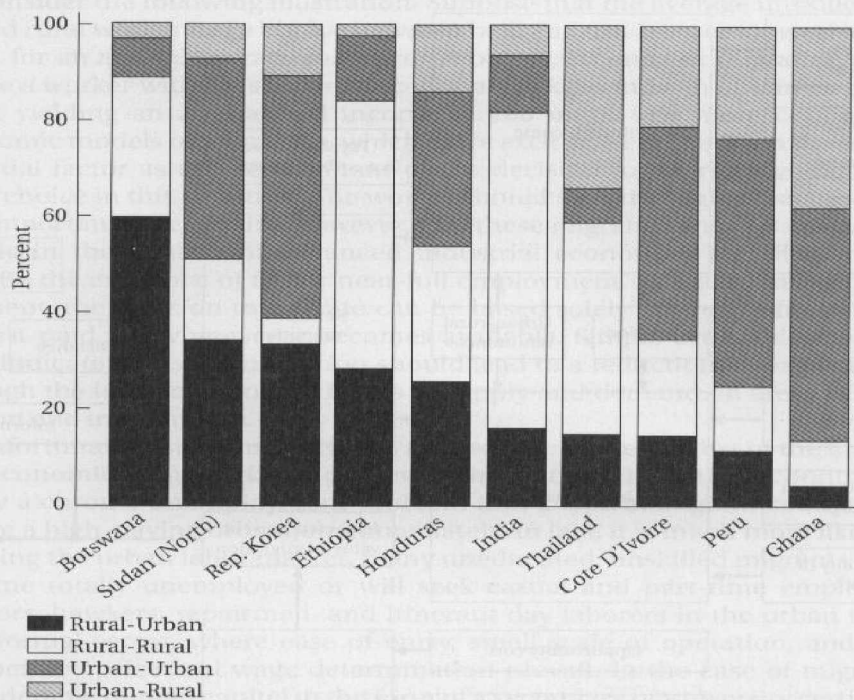
^bNutrition-based poverty lines. Comparisons between countries are not valid.

TABLE 8.8 Urban Open-Unemployment Rates in Twenty Developing Countries, 1993–1998

Country	Year	Unemployment Rate (%)
Algeria	1995	23.8
Argentina	1994	18.6
Barbados	1994	21.9
Chile	1994	6.3
Colombia	1994	9.2
Egypt	1993	8.3
Indonesia	1998	10.0
Jamaica	1994	15.4
Morocco	1998	15.5
Nicaragua	1995	20.2
Panama	1995	14.3
Peru	1994	8.8
Philippines	1995	9.5
Saudi Arabia	1993	15.5
South Africa	1995	33.0
South Korea	1998	6.4
Sri Lanka	1995	13.6
Thailand	1998	5.8
Uruguay	1994	10.7
Venezuela	1994	10.3

Sources: International Labor Office, *World Employment, 1996/97* (Geneva: International Labor Office, 1996), tabs. 5.1a and 5.1d; *Economist*, April 25, 1998, p. 72; United Nations, *Report on the World Social Situation, 1997* (New York: United Nations, 1997), pp. 108–109.

Figure 8.7 Components of Migration



Source: Robert E.B. Lucas, "Internal Migration and Urbanization: Recent Contributions and New Evidence," Background Paper for the *World Development Report 1999*, fig. 1.1. Reprinted with permission.

