

Urban Economics

Lecture 2

www.ashraffeps.yolasite.com

Ashraf Samir Ph.D.

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The causes and consequences of urban growth and sprawl.

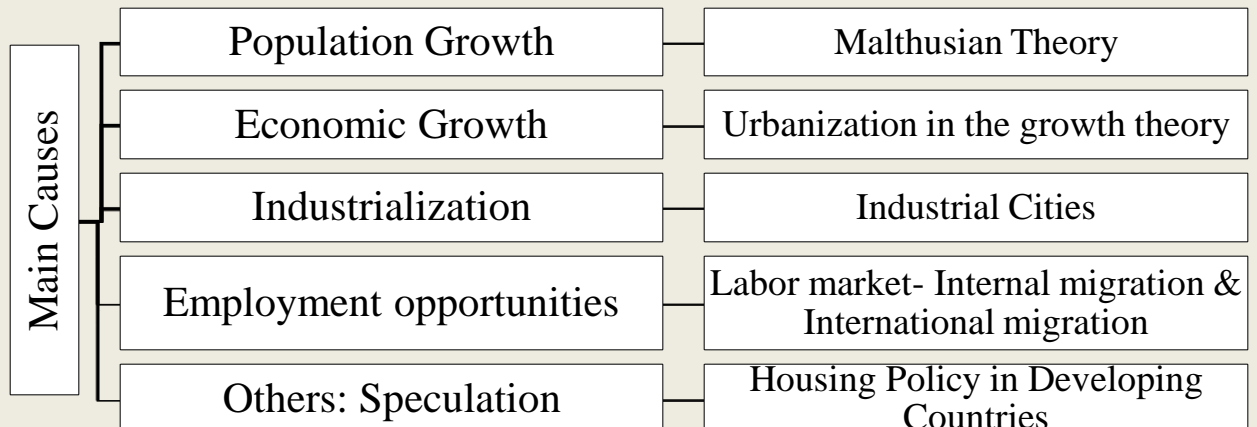
■ Consequences:

Environmental



- Increase in **Air Pollution**
- Increase in **Water consumption**
- Decrease in **Biodiversity**

Causes of urban growth and sprawl.



Urban Terms

Urbanization:

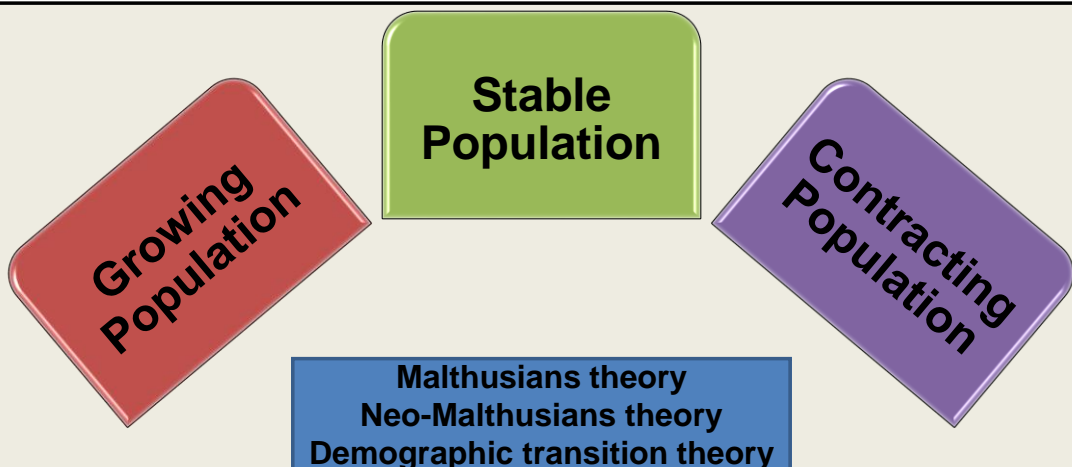
- A process whereby **populations** move from rural to urban area, enabling cities and towns to grow.

Urban sprawl or suburban sprawl

- It describes the expansion of populations away from **central urban areas** into low-density, monofunctional (single purpose) and usually car-dependent communities, in a process called suburbanization.

Population Growth

- **Demographic Theories:** Demonstrate the influence of population growth on societies.





Urban Terms

Demography

- The science dealing with the **size, distribution, composition, and changes** in population.
- All population change within a society can be reduced to three factors:
 - the birth rate,
 - the death rate, and
 - the migration rate into or out of the society.



Urban Terms

The Demographic Transition Model (DTM)

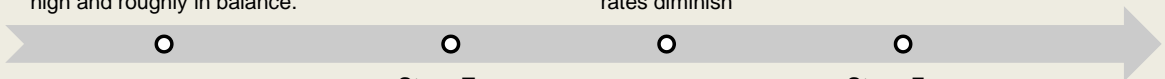
- is a graph that represents population change over time. It looks at how birth and death rate affect population levels

Stage One
(pre-industrial society)
death rates and birth rates are high and roughly in balance.

Stage Three
death rates are low and birth rates diminish

Stage Two
(Developing countries)
a fall in death rates and an increase in population

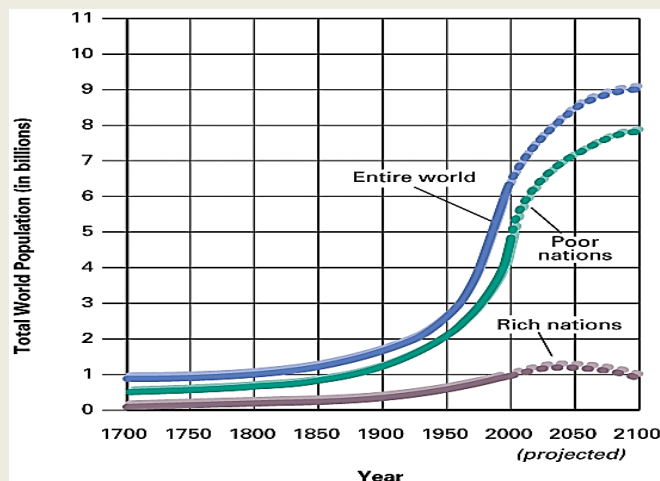
Stage Four
Population aging and population decline



Malthusian Theory

- Malthus believed that **population** increased **geometrically**, while **food** could only increase **arithmetically**, leading to catastrophic starvation.
- Only 3 ways to avoid this outcome
 - Disease
 - Famine
 - War
- Humanity has avoided this outcome by learning to produce more food ..
(A **technological solution** to a biological problem)

Population Growth 1700-2100



Demographic transition theory

A theory linking population patterns to a society's level of technological development. It suggests that technology holds the key to population control.

■ It entails four stages:

Stage 1 Preindustrial

- high birth rates, high death rates.

Stage 2 Onset of Industrialization (developing Countries)

- high birth rates, low death rates.

Stage 3 Industrial Economy

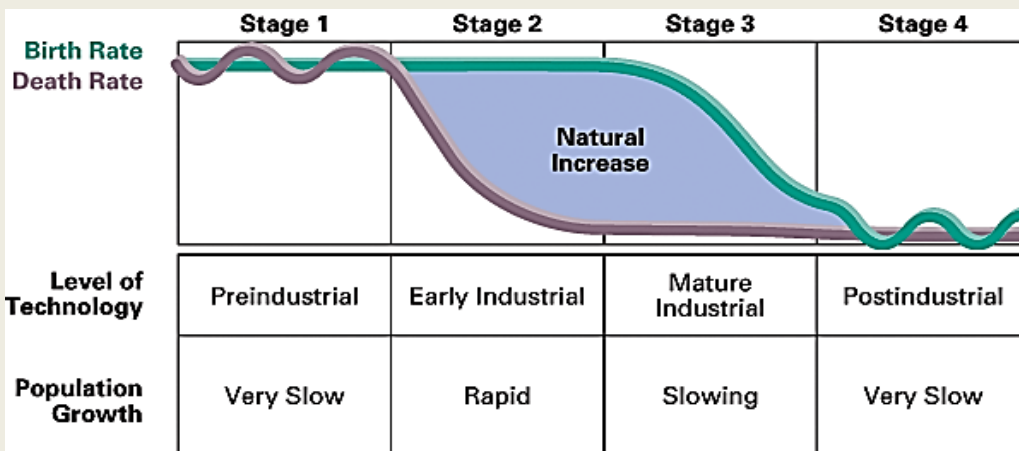
- declining birth rates, low death rates.

Stage 4 A postindustrial Economy

- low birth rates, steady death rates.

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The Demographic Transition



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Urban Terms

Fertility

- The number of live births in a given year for every thousand people in a population.

Mortality

The number of deaths in a given year for every thousand people in a population.

Migration

- The movement of people into and out of a specified territory. It may be voluntary or involuntary. The net migration rate is the difference between the in-migration rate and the out-migration rate.

Urbanization: The Growth of Cities

- Urbanization is the concentration of humanity into cities.

■ The evolution of cities.

Early settlements were more villages than cities in today's terms.

the introduction of manufacturing led to the creation of cities. Ex. Preindustrial European cities

Specialization and innovation have led to emergence of modern cities with higher living standards.



Thank you