

УДК 911.3

Iryna Mostova

MODERN TRENDS IN GLOBAL URBANIZATION PROCESS AND THE ROLE OF MIGRATION

The influence of international population movements on the scale of global urbanization is analyzed in the article. The state of contemporary migration in the world is carried out. Dynamics of the world's urban population is shown. The largest cities of the world and the major migration corridors are represented. Past and current state of the global processes of urbanization in the context of developed countries and developing ones is under consideration. Correlation analysis between urbanization of a particular territory and the proportion of immigrants among the total population is done. The substance of the concepts «slums» and «global cities» is explained.

Keywords: migration, urbanization, level of urbanization, population displacement, megacity.

Ірина Мостова. СУЧАСНІ ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ СВІТОВИХ УРБАНІЗАЦІЙНИХ ПРОЦЕСІВ І МІСЦЕ В НИХ МІГРАЦІЙ. Проаналізовано вплив міжнародних переміщень населення на масштаби світової урбанізації. Охарактеризовано сучасні міграційні процеси в світі. Показано динаміку чисельності міського населення світу. Представлено мегаполіси світового масштабу та найголовніші міграційні коридори. Розглянуто динаміку і сучасний стан світових процесів урбанізації в розрізі розвинених країн та країн, що розвиваються. Здійснено кореляційний аналіз між рівнем урбанізації території та часткою іммігрантів серед всього населення країни. Розкрито суть понять «трущоби» та «глобальні міста».

Ключові слова: міграція, урбанізація, рівень урбанізації території, переміщення населення, мегаполіс.

Ирина Мостовая. СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ МИРОВЫХ УРБАНИЗАЦИОННЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ И МЕСТО В НИХ МИГРАЦИЙ. Проанализировано влияние международных перемещений населения на масштабы мировой урбанизации. Охарактеризованы современные миграционные процессы в мире. Показана динамика численности городского населения мира. Представлены мегаполисы мирового масштаба и главные миграционные коридоры. Рассмотрена динамика и современное состояние мировых процессов урбанизации в разрезе развитых стран и развивающихся стран. Осуществлен корреляционный анализ между уровнем урбанизации территории и долей иммигрантов среди всего населения страны. Раскрывается сущность понятий «трущобы» и «глобальные города».

Ключевые слова: миграция, урбанизация, уровень урбанизации территории, перемещения населения, мегаполис.

Introduction. The structure of resettlement of a territory is closely related to the process of migration. Spatial displacement of the population is an impetus to the transformation of the settlement network. Foreign or international migrations make significant impact on number, location and population composition in the country. Internal migration occurs within one state and the migration flows in this case may be divided into two main types: village–city, city–city, village–village and city–village. American sociologists estimate that the increase of the population in giant-cities occurs due to the relocation up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the residents from small towns and suburban areas.

The theoretical and methodological basis of the article cover the wide range of works written by native and foreign geographers, economists, sociologists, demographers, such as M. Visochen, V. Dzhaman, A. Dotsenko, M. Dnistriansky, V. Zagorodny, J. Zajczkowska, S. Zapadnyuk, T. Zaslavska, F. Zastavniy, I. Iontsev, S. Ishchuk, S. Kovalev, O. Malinowska, K. Misevich, S. Mohnachuk, Y. Oleinik, V. Onykiyenko, V. Perevedentsev, S. Pyrozhkov, O. Pozniak, I. Prybytkova, L. Rybakovsky, A. Romanets, M. Romaniuk, L. Rudenko, A. Stepanenko, V. Tovkun, O. Topchiyev, M. Fashchevskiy, O. Homra, B. Horev, O. Shabliy etc.

The purpose of the article. The purpose of the article is to display the basic relationships between migration and urbanization processes and to reveal the impact of population movements on the urbanization of a territory.

Main material. In the context of socio-economic transformations there is a large-scale outflow of the

working population from the mono specialized cities and areas of agricultural specialization. Also this trend is observed in agricultural areas. There is a direct link between the migratory movements and the settlement system. In the process of migration a quantity of inhabitants in a certain location can varies. It can increase or decrease as well. As a result, villages or small towns change their administrative status and may disappear after a while. In return, large cities affiliate more and more migrant workers. After expanding their territorial boundaries they are transformed into agglomerations and metropolis.

Thus, social phenomena and social processes are closely linked. For example, the high level of unemployment leads to the high level of internal and external migration in a certain region. As a result, substantial transformation of the demographic indicators can be observed. All these lead to the transformations in the settlement system.

Twentieth century was known as the century of rapid urbanization. The share of the world's population living in cities in XIX increased only from 5.0% to 13.0%. By 1950 it increased to 29.0%, and by 2005 it was up to 49.0%. In 2009, for the first time in the history, the total global number of urban population (which was 3.49 billion) exceeded the number of rural population (3.41 billion). Today, among developed countries the rate of urbanization is 75.0%, among the less developed it reaches 45.0%. By 2030, the proportion of the urban population is expected to be 60.0% or it will reach 4.9 billion people in absolute terms. Meanwhile, the number of rural residents will gradually decline, especially since 2019 (Fig. 1).

The rapid growth of urbanization was caused by the significant number of potential migrants from rural

areas to urban ones. It was caused by the high levels of natural increase in urban areas. In the coming decades the process of migration from rural to urban areas and the transformations rural settlements into cities will be important factors for high urban growth, especially in the

less developed countries. The population growth of urban residents is expected to increase from 40.0% to 50.0% (250-310 million during the period from 2005 to 2015).

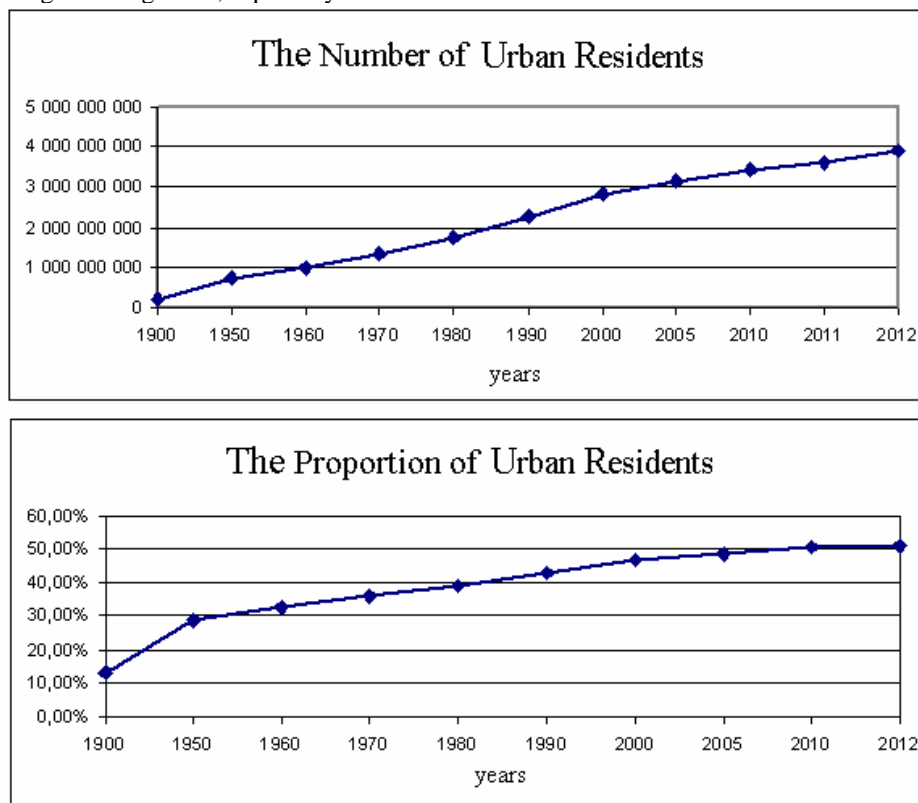


Figure 1. Dynamics of the world's urban population (1990-2012) Source: [3]

The growth of the relative number of urban residents in the most developed regions of the world is almost completed. In the mid-twentieth century the amount of urban citizens was about 52.1% and by 2010 it exceeded 75.0%. By 2030, the proportion of urban population in these regions will rise to 80.8%. According to estimates, by 2020 the number of urban residents will be equal to the number of rural residents in developing countries. And by 2030 this index will rise to 56.1%.

It is important to focus in details on the relative and absolute numbers of urbanization within specific countries. According to UNICEF among the countries with the highest proportion of urban population (group 1) in 2010 were the U.S. (255 million urban population, 82.0% of the total population), Brazil (169 mln./87.0%) and Mexico (88 mln./78.0%). The countries with a significant level of urbanization (group 2) were Russia (105 mln./73.0%), Japan (85 mln./63.0%) and Germany (61 mln./74.0%). Agricultural countries with an insignificant level of urbanization (group 3) were China (630 mln./47.0%), India (368 mln./30.0%), Indonesia (106 mln./44.0%), Nigeria (79 mln./50.0%). During the period the urban population in Ukraine was 69%, which is 31 million of the whole citizens.

In 2020, the situation is expected to change. The first group will include: The USA (249 mln./85.0%), Brazil (187 mln./90.0%), Mexico (97 mln./81.0%), Iran (64 mln./76.0%), Germany (61 million / 76.0%). The

second group will include: China (787mln./55.0%), Nigeria (110 mln./57.0%), Russia (101 mln./75.0%), Japan (86 mln./69.0%), Turkey (62 million / 74.0%). The third group of the countries will be represented by India (463 mln./34.0%), Indonesia (122 mln./48.0%), Pakistan (90 mln./40.0%) and Bangladesh (63 mln./34.0%). In Ukraine by 2020 the percentage of the urban population will increase up to 72.0%. It will be equal to the same number of 31 million. By that time the total population will reduce.

In 2050, according to UNICEF, the situation will be following: group 1 will be represent by The USA (365 mln./90.0%), Nigeria (218 mln./75.0%), Brazil (204 mln./94.0%), Mexico (113 mln./88.0%), Russia (96 mln./83.0%), Iran (83 mln./86.0%), Turkey (82 mln./84.0%), UK (64 mln./88.0%), France (64 mln./94.0%). Group 2 will be represent by China (1038 mln./73.0%), India (875 mln./54.0%), Pakistan (199 mln./69.0%), Indonesia (190 mln./66.0%), Bangladesh (126 mln./56.0%), the Philippines (101 mln./69.0%), Congo (93 mln./63.0%), Egypt (83 mln./63.0%), Vietnam (66 mln./59.0%). The third group will include only Ethiopia, with its urban population within 65 million which is 37.0% of the total population. By 2050, scientists predict that the percentage of the urban population in Ukraine will increase up to 82.0% that will compose only 29 million of the inhabitants. Thus, population will be declining [6].

At the end of 2013, according to the Internet resources «Nationmaster.com», the level of global urbanization was 56.2%. The most urbanized countries are Gibraltar, Bermuda, Singapore, Monaco, Nauru and Guadeloupe. The level of urbanization reaches 100.0%. The countries with the low level of urbanization are least-developed ones. Among them are Burundi, Rwanda and Bhutan (below 10.0%). The same source about the proportion of immigrants among the total population represents the high ratios in the following countries Andorra (77.3%), Qatar (75.9%), UAE (71.4%), Monaco (70.1%), Kuwait (62.1%), Singapore (42.6%), Bahrain (42.2%), etc. The lowest ratios are in Vietnam, Indonesia, Iraq, Afghanistan, Peru and other countries in Africa, Asia and Central America (1.0% less) [5]. One must take into consideration the correlation between the level of urbanization of the territory and the proportion of immigrants among the total population. Correlation analysis was performed in SPSS program Statistics and program Statistica for data mapping of the results. Thus, the coefficient of pair correlation (based on both programs) is 0.49. It indicates about the strong positive relationship between these two processes. So, the increase of immigrant's proportion in the country leads to the increase of the urbanization level.

The question is what characterizes the contemporary migration in the world? According to the report of the United Nations Population Division, in 2013 outside the country of the birth were living 215.8 million people, representing 3.2% of the world population. According to the statistics, in Europe and Asia live almost two-thirds of the whole international immigrants (72 million – in Europe, 71 million – in Asia), but the most popular country is the USA, where about 45.8 million of the immigrants live. Besides, most of the migrants are residents from the developing countries. Also, the study indicated

that 74.0% of migrants are the population of working age from 20 to 64 years; in particular women make up 48.0% of the whole number of the international migrants [4].

It should be noted that among the major world's migration corridors are:

- Mexico – United States (11.6 million workers)
- Russia – Ukraine (3.5 million workers)
- Ukraine – Russia (2.9 million workers)
- Bangladesh – India (3.3 million workers)
- Turkey – Germany (2.7 million workers)
- Kazakhstan – Russia (2.5 million workers)
- Russia – Kazakhstan (2.2 million workers)
- China – Hong Kong (2.2 million workers)
- India – United Arab Emirates (2.2 million workers)
- China – United States (1.7 million workers), etc [3].

In the near future the number of economic migrants will keep on the growing. According to the World Bank forecasts, in the coming years population aged 15-39 years will increase by 570 million in donor countries (including Africa, in the region of sub-Saharan it will reach by the 328 million, in the middle East and North Africa it will growth up to the 44 million people), and in the recipient countries, conversely, the population will decline to 216 million people.

The largest number of international migrants moved from Mexico (11.9 million), India (11.4 million) and Russia (11.1 million). Ukraine in this list takes the 5th place after China. In several countries among the international migrants dominate more refugees: in the Palestinian territories such status have about 100.0% of the immigrants, in Jordan and Chad it is near 85.0%, in Syria it exceeds 72.0%, in Tanzania - 70.0%, in Ecuador - 67.0%, in Lebanon - 61.0%, in Iraq - 52.0%, in Zambia and Pakistan represent the number of residents by 50.0%. In 20 countries the proportion of refugees among international migrants is from 19.0% to 45.0% [4].

Table 1

Megacities worldwide, 2013

№	City	Country	Population
1	Tokyo	Japan	37,239,000
2	Jakarta	Indonesia	26,746,000
3	Seoul	South Korea	22,868,000
4	Delhi	India	22,826,000
5	Shanghai	China	21,766,000
6	Manila	Philippines	21,241,000
7	Karachi	Pakistan	20,877,000
8	New York	USA	20,673,000
9	San Paulo	Brazil	20,568,000
10	Mexico City	Mexico	20,032,000
11	Beijing	China	18,241,000
12	Guangzhou	China	17,681,000
13	Mumbai	India	17,307,000
14	Kyoto	Japan	17,175,000
15	Moscow	Russia	15,788,000
16	Cairo	Egypt	15,071,000
17	Los Angeles	USA	15,067,000
18	Kolkata	India	14,630,000
19	Bangkok	Thailand	14,544,000
20	Dhaka	Bangladesh	14,399,000

Source: [4]

The main feature of the contemporary processes of urbanization is that they are most intense in developing countries. This is accompanied by spontaneous, disordered character of urban building and by the growth of "slums". For example, in Africa from 1950 to 1997 the urban population increased by 11 times and soon every second African is the resident of a city. In these "slums" the population growth exceeds the ability of states to create jobs for citizens and build the particular infrastructure system. Moreover, the sanitation and poor living conditions are in these areas. Today 40.0% of the Indian urban populations live in such destitute areas. As a result, the unplanned urbanization threatens to variety of humanitarian disasters. The typical "slums" in the megacities include Lagos, Mumbai, Mexico City, Calcutta and Dhaka. The process of the urbanization in the developing countries occurs due to the migration from rural areas, where thousands of young people are seeking for better livelihood. Thus, the poverty rate has shifted from rural areas to urban ones [6]. Table 1 contains twenty largest world's cities in 2013.

There is another side concerning the impact of international population movements on growing scale of global urbanization. So, this notion we mean "global" or "world city", which are incorporated in the world's economy and which are considered to be the basis of economic development. Moreover, they are based on innovative technologies and intellectual resources. There are about 40 global cities on the planet. They are based on the global elite of the highly qualified specialists, managers and entrepreneurs. However, these cities are characterized by labor markets with a significant segment of low-paid and non prestigious jobs, which are

unattractive to the local population and which require a great amount of low-skilled migrant workers. Therefore, the share of immigrant population is growing in global cities. The arrival of the migrants has a positive impact on the major metropolises. In some cases, migrant groups contributed to the restoration of the depressed urban areas [1].

On the one hand, increasing amount of the emigrations to cities increases the number of people living in poverty, and on the other hand, it replenishes the shortage of manpower in developed countries. Formation of peripheral areas around the cities exempts centers from excessive crowding of buildings and people, thus providing better conditions for living.

Conclusions. Thus, urbanization processes are visible and important trend of modern time. It appears due to the large mobility of the world's population. Serving as an indicator of progress and opening new prospects for development cities attract more and more migrants from different regions. However, at this stage of human existence the close link of migration and urbanization has ambiguous meaning. Thus, until recently, the migration from rural areas to cities was considered to be good phenomena because vacant jobs in urban areas were filling.

But neither the industry nor the infrastructure of the city is able to absorb the massive influx of labor. Therefore, it should be noted that migration increases the imbalance of the development in urban and rural areas. Causal links between urbanization and migration have regional specificity due to the existing regional differences in the levels of social and economic development.

References:

1. Dolenko L.Kh., Prokofyeva H.S. *Fenomen svitovoyi urbanizatsiyi: prychny i naslidky* / L.Kh. Dolenko, H.S. Prokofyeva // *Visnyk ONU im. I.I. Mechnykova*. – 2012. – Том 17. – Вур. 2. – С. 76-84. [Доленко Л.К., Прокоф'єва Г.С. *Феномен світової урбанізації: причини і наслідки* / Л.К. Доленко, Г.С. Прокоф'єва // *Вісник ОНУ ім. І.І. Мечникова*. – 2012. – Том 17. – Вип. 2. – С. 76-84].
2. Malynovska O.A. *Mizhnarodni migratsiyi ta suspilni transformatsiyi doby globalizatsiyi* / O.A. Malynovska // *Demografiya ta socialna ekonomika*. – 2009. – №1. – С. 5-17. [Малиновська О.А. *Міжнародні міграції та суспільні трансформації доби глобалізації* / О.А. Малиновська // *Демографія та соціальна економіка*. – 2009. – №1. – С. 5-17].
3. *Demographia. World Urban Areas (World Agglomerations): 9th Annual Edition, USA*. – March, 2013. – 173 p.
4. *Demographic Yearbook / Department of Economic and Social Affairs*. – United Nations. – New York, 2013. – 734 p.
5. *NationMaster* [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.nationmaster.com>
6. *UNICEF* [Електронний ресурс]. – Режим доступу: <http://www.unicef.org>

Summary

Iryna Mostova. MODERN TRENDS IN GLOBAL URBANIZATION PROCESS AND THE ROLE OF MIGRATION.

There is a direct link between the migratory movements and the settlement system. In the process of migration a quantity of inhabitants in a certain location can varies. It can increase or decreases as well. As a result, villages or small towns change their administrative status and may disappear after a while. In the coming decades the process of migration from rural to urban areas and the transformations rural settlements into cities will be important factors for high urban growth, especially in the less developed countries. Until recently, the migration from rural areas to cities was considered to be good phenomena because vacant jobs in urban areas were filling. But, migration increases the imbalance of the development in urban and rural areas. Based on results of the correlation between the level of urbanization of the territory and the proportion of immigrants among the total population, was noted the close link. So, the increase of immigrant's proportion in the country leads to the increase of the urbanization level.

Keywords: migration, urbanization, level of urbanization, population displacement, megacity.