



HAL
open science

Urbanization: a Global Process, a Local Reality

Gérard-François Dumont

► **To cite this version:**

Gérard-François Dumont. Urbanization: a Global Process, a Local Reality. Population et avenir, 2013, 715, pp.3. 10.3917/popav.722.0003 . halshs-01214140

HAL Id: halshs-01214140

<https://shs.hal.science/halshs-01214140>

Submitted on 12 Oct 2015

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

Urbanization : a Global Process, a Local Reality

(Source : "Population & Avenir" ("Population and the Future") N° 715, November-December 2013.
www.population-demographie.org/revue03.htm; http://www.cairn.info/revue-population-et-avenir.htm)

The process of urbanization seems to have given clear markers for our understanding of the population shifts in various territories. These shifts would seem to be a simple duality : urban = high-density population and rural = low density population. This binary presentation, however, does not stand up well to analysis, as confirmed by the example below, which examines several European territories.

By Gérard-François Dumont



► The four factors of urbanization...

That the world has become highly urbanized in the last two centuries is undeniable. This urbanization is the result of four factors :

- ◆ the effects of the industrial revolution and its corollary, rural emigration ;
- ◆ the rise of the tertiary sector ;
- ◆ the need of many households for a broad employment market, taking into account the growing diversity of professions and the accompanying demand of professional mobility, both desired and constrained ;
- ◆ the rise of "world space", which often creates the necessity of sophisticated and highly functional international connections.

World-wide, the statistics generally cited have established that the proportion of the total population living in the cities, which amounted to less than 10% in 1800, has now reached 52%.¹ This figure, however, is only an indication of the size of this movement, due to the difficulty of a clear definition of "rural" and "urban", definitions which vary considerably from country to country.² France, for example, uses its own particular definitions, some of which engender heated discussion.³

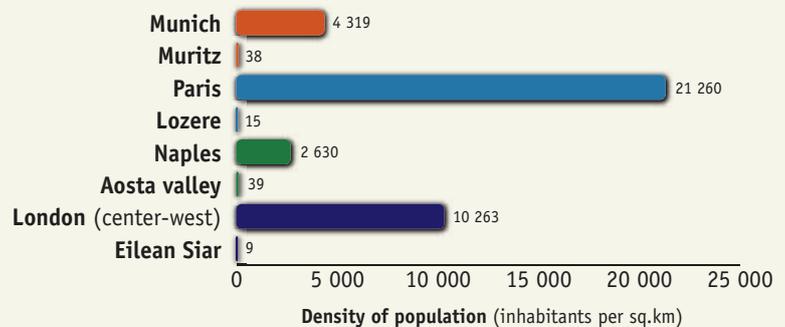
► ... with highly differentiated results...

If the intensity of urbanization developed in a similar fashion in all countries, the territories with the largest numbers of inhabitants should show density of populations of the same order. To verify this, we shall consider the four most highly-populated countries in the European Union – Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom – since they experienced, *grosso modo*, a similar development in their contemporary economic history, at least

compared with the diversity of the economic history of the southern countries. These countries also form a part of a regional organization, the European Union, which might imply similar processes of population movement. Consequently, their most urbanized territories might present similar patterns in the density of population, due quite simply to the effect of urbanization.

Such is not the case, however. To demonstrate this, refer to the breakdown of the Statistical Office of the European Union, called "Eurostat", in the section called "Nuts 3", that is, level 3 of the Nomenclature of the Territorial Statistical Units of the European Union. The differences among the most densely populated territories of each of these four countries are considerable. Paris, with 21,260 inhabitants/sq.km. is twice as densely populated as center-west London⁴, five times more densely populated than Munich, and eight times more densely populated than Naples. It should be noted that the definition by "Nuts 3" encompasses large differences of surface. Whereas the size of Paris is 105 sq.km., that of Munich is 310 sq.km., and that of Naples is 1171 sq.km., which makes comparison of population between Paris, Munich, and Naples highly complicated.

THE EXTREMES OF POPULATION DENSITY IN THE FOUR MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION



© Gérard-François Dumont - Chiffres Eurostat, délimitation Nuts 3

► ... as a function of political territorial planning

The comparison between Paris and center-west London, however, is pertinent, since the latter is of a size comparable to the former, that is, precisely 112 sq.km. It becomes evident that the process of urbanization, albeit a general movement, does not necessarily express itself in a homothetic manner in various urban territories.

The urbanization pattern of any particular territory, therefore, is a result of the combination of the relative weight of the four factors of urbanization noted above plus the political strategy exercised in matters of implantation and structuring of the territory, the policy regarding fostering of migration, and specific urban government planning. ☺

(translation: C. Knutson-Beveraggi)

1. PRB 2013, September 2013.

2. Dumont, Gérard-François (editor), *La France en villes, /French Cities/, Paris, Sedes, 2010.*

3. Guieysse, Jean-Albert, Rebour, Thierry, "Cities and Countryside : How to differentiate them?" / "Villes et campagnes : comment les différencier ?"/, *Population & Avenir*, No. 712, March/April 2013.

4. The second most densely populated territory of the United Kingdom is center-east London, which has less than 10,000 inhabitants/sq.km. with a size of 216 km.sq.