

Minor contribution of migration to urbanization in low- and middle-income countries

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In contrasto con l'opinione prevalente che l'emigrazione dalle aree rurali sia il fattore prevalente dell'urbanizzazione, Ashira Menashe-Oren e Philippe Bocquier argomentano che il ruolo dell'immigrazione nei processi di urbanizzazione dei paesi a medio e basso reddito, nel trentennio 1985-2015, sia stato relativamente debole. Il fattore prevalente della crescita della popolazione delle aree urbane è stato, infatti, il diverso incremento naturale tra le popolazioni delle campagne e quelle delle aree cittadine.

Urbanization involves a shift of populations from one area to another, and is associated with changing social and economic structures. Here, we use the term “urbanization” to refer to the difference between urban and rural rates of growth (a differential rate of growth). In contrast, we refer to the proportion of people living in the urban sector, and its change over time as the “proportion or percent urban”.

Urbanization is determined by four possible proximate causes, often occurring together:

- 1) faster urban than rural natural growth,
- 2) internal migration (between rural and urban areas),
- 3) international migration, and
- 4) reclassification (administrative changes in boundaries or in the definition of “urban”).

Historically, in 19th century Europe, internal migration played a major role in the urban transition, which occurred in parallel with the demographic transition (de Vries 1990; Dyson 2011). Initially, as deaths outnumbered births in the urban sector, migration was the sole driver of urban growth. Later

on, however, with the rapid mortality decline in cities, the picture began to change. In Sweden, for example, it was urban mortality reduction between 1840 and 1880 that unleashed the urban transition (Bocquier and Costa 2015; Bocquier and Brée 2018). Later still, when mortality also declined in rural areas, better survival created larger pools of potential migrants.

In the late 20th century, internal migration accounted for just 40% of urban growth, on average, in low- and middle- income countries, although regional variability was high (Chen et al. 1998; Preston 1979):

- In sub-Saharan Africa, still predominantly rural today, migration to the urban sector slowed down from the 1980s, partly as a consequence of the structural adjustment programs that imposed a drastic reduction of public spending. Cities, which were the main beneficiaries of public spending, suddenly became less attractive for migrants.
- In Asia, where levels of urbanization are also still relatively low today, the economic success of cities, megacities in particular, has proved attractive for migrants.
- In contrast, in Latin America, where urbanization levels are now high (a large majority of the population lives in cities), secondary cities have attracted more migrants than large cities.

Indirect estimation of internal migration

To assess the contribution of demographic factors to urbanization, estimates of internal migration are needed. However, such data are rarely available in low- and middle-income countries, and when they are, serious issues of comparability arise, including the lack of a standardized definition of “urban”. To overcome these limitations, in our recent research we applied an indirect method to determine the role of internal migration in urbanization based on harmonized UN population data (Menashe-Oren and Bocquier 2021). For each rural/urban sector within each country and each period, migration was estimated indirectly as follows:

- 1) starting from the initial population, a theoretical final population was calculated, based exclusively on fertility and survival,
- 2) the actual final population was then compared with the theoretical one, and 3) the difference was attributed to migration (or to reclassification of a sector from rural to urban, but here we will not try to distinguish between the two).

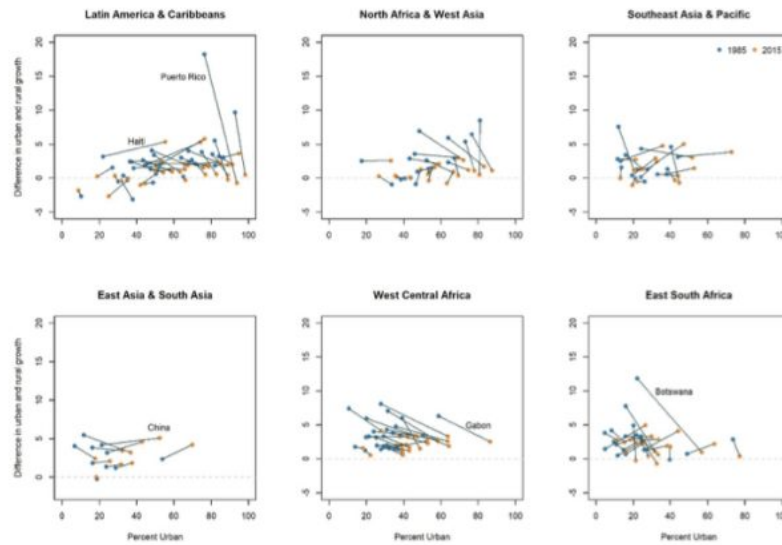
This so-called residual method is subject to a few limitations (such as assumptions about survival rates and disregard for international migration), but when the order of magnitude of the estimated components is high, and the data of decent quality, it leads to reasonable results.

The contribution of migration to urbanization depends on the stage of urban transition

As urbanization progressed, between 1985-2015, net migration from the rural to the urban sector declined in low- and middle-income countries, and national trajectories became more diversified. Figure 1 illustrates regional variations in urbanization (difference between urban and rural growth). In the countries of North Africa and West Asia where the proportions urban were already high in 1985 (70% and over), urbanization declined without much change in the proportion of people living in the urban sector. Urbanization also clearly slowed down in West and Central Africa, although the proportions urban increased substantially over the 30-year period. By contrast, in East and South Africa, urbanization increased in many (although not in all) countries. Overall, while all countries have become increasingly urban, each country seems to have done so

differently, with some commonalities within certain regions.

Figure 1: Regional patterns of urbanization (percentage difference between urban and rural rates of growth) and proportion urban (low- and middle-income countries, 1980-1985 and 2010-2015)

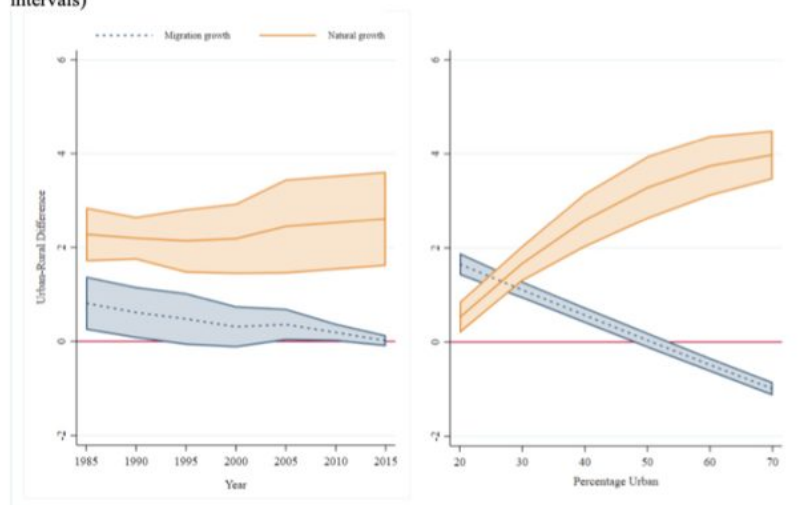


Note: Each country is represented by two dots from different years.

Source: Menashe-Oren & Bocquier (2021)

From the early stages of the urban transition, when about 30% of the population was urban, the contribution of natural increase to urbanization was greater than that of internal migration and reclassification (Figure 2, right panel). This is likely because of mortality decline, which occurred earlier in urban areas and led to greater urban natural growth. Fertility may also have played a role, as in sub-Saharan Africa where it has stalled, in the urban sector especially (Sánchez-Páez and Schoumaker 2020).

Figure 2: Estimated contributions of natural increase and migration (*) to the urban transition across low- and middle-income countries between 1985 and 2015 (with 95% confidence intervals)



Note: * Migration refers to migration or reclassification of sectors, or both. Percentage values on the y axis.

Source: Menashe-Oren & Bocquier (2021)

Conclusions

Although most people commonly think of migration as the leading cause of urbanization, this has not, in fact, been the case in low- and middle-income countries over the past 30 years or so. Natural increase has played a larger role, mostly due to lower under-five mortality in the urban than in the rural sector. We also show that the contribution of migration to urbanization tends to decline as countries become more urban.

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