

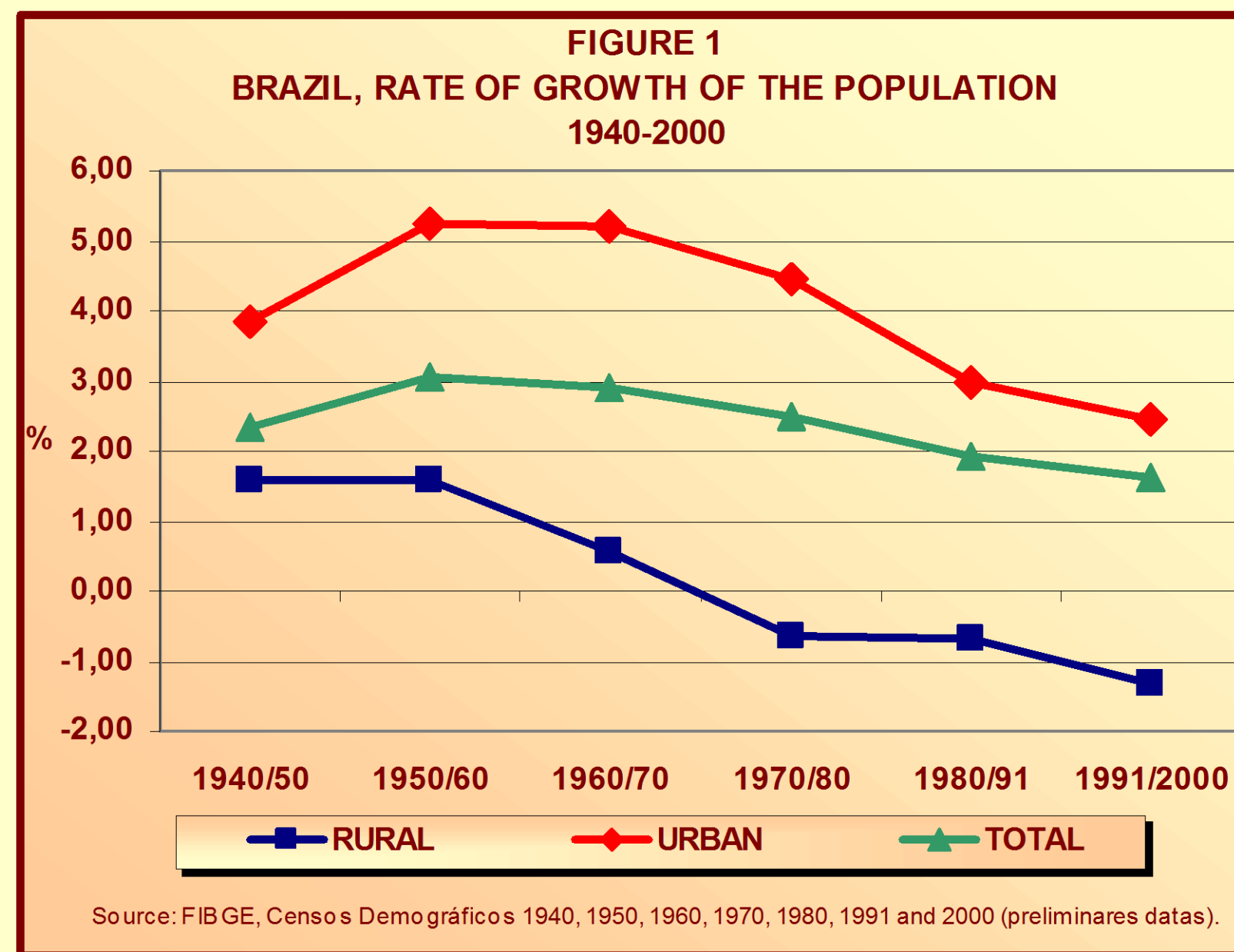
# THE RECENT URBANIZATION IN BRAZIL AND THE URBAN CONURBATIONS

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IN 2000, ABOUT 50% OF THE BRAZILIAN POPULATION WAS LIVING IN MUNICIPALITIES CITIES WITH MOST THEN 100 THOUSAND INHABITANTS

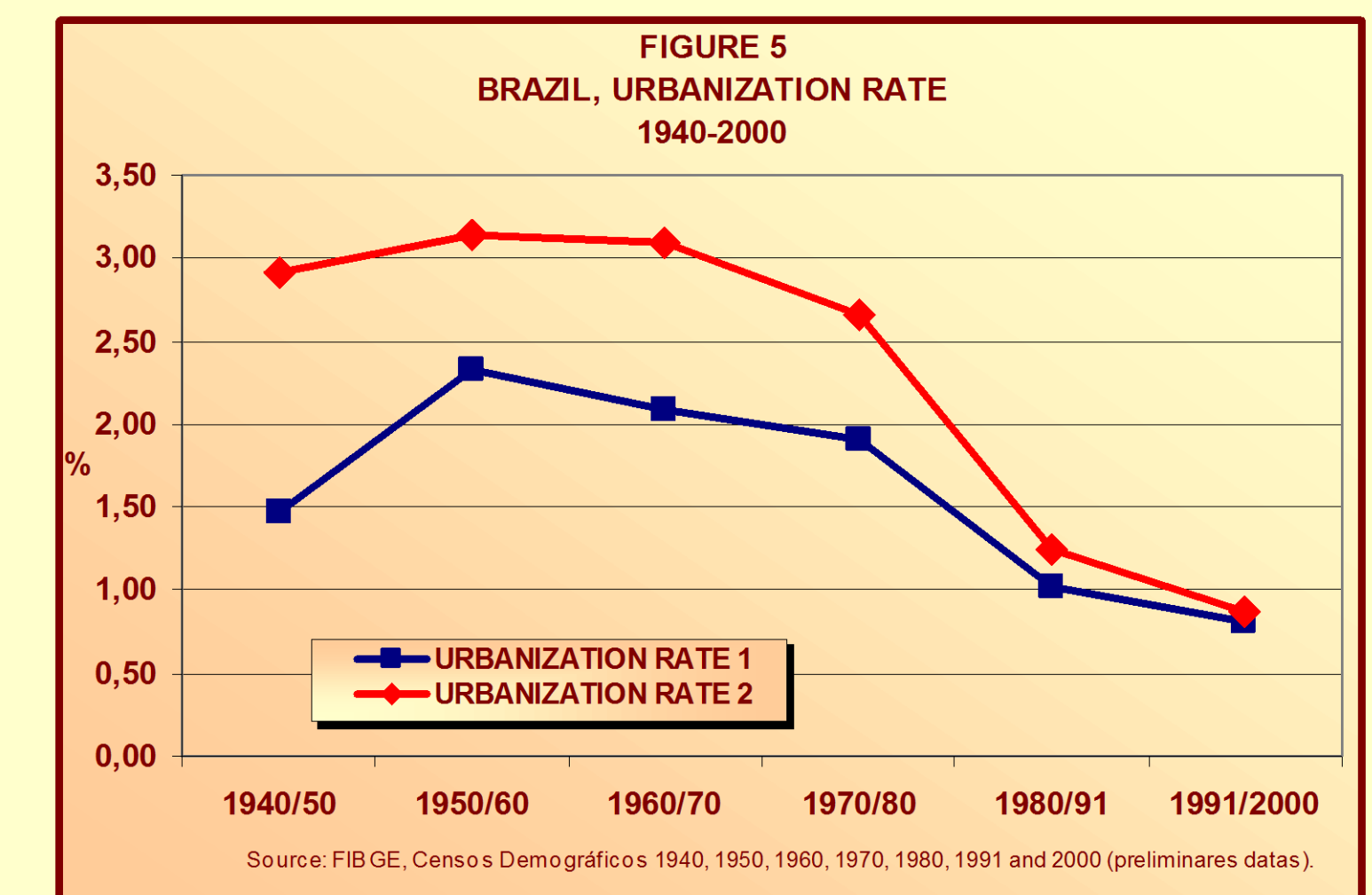


**TABLE 1**  
BRAZIL, SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION (%) 1940-2000

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1991	2000
RURAL	68,76	63,84	55,33	44,08	32,41	24,41	18,78
URBAN	31,24	36,16	44,67	55,92	67,59	75,59	81,22
< 20.000	15,22	15,08	16,08	14,81	14,00	14,62	15,31
20.000  ---- 50.000	2,20	3,20	4,47	5,40	6,50	9,40	9,31
50.000  ---- 100.000	2,00	2,50	2,68	3,50	4,60	7,73	8,59
100.000  ---- 500.000	4,10	4,30	5,36	6,10	11,00	18,47	21,20
500.000 +	7,71	11,09	16,08	26,11	31,50	25,37	26,80
TOTAL	41.236.315	51.944.397	70.070.457	93.139.037	119.002.706	146.825.475	169.544.443

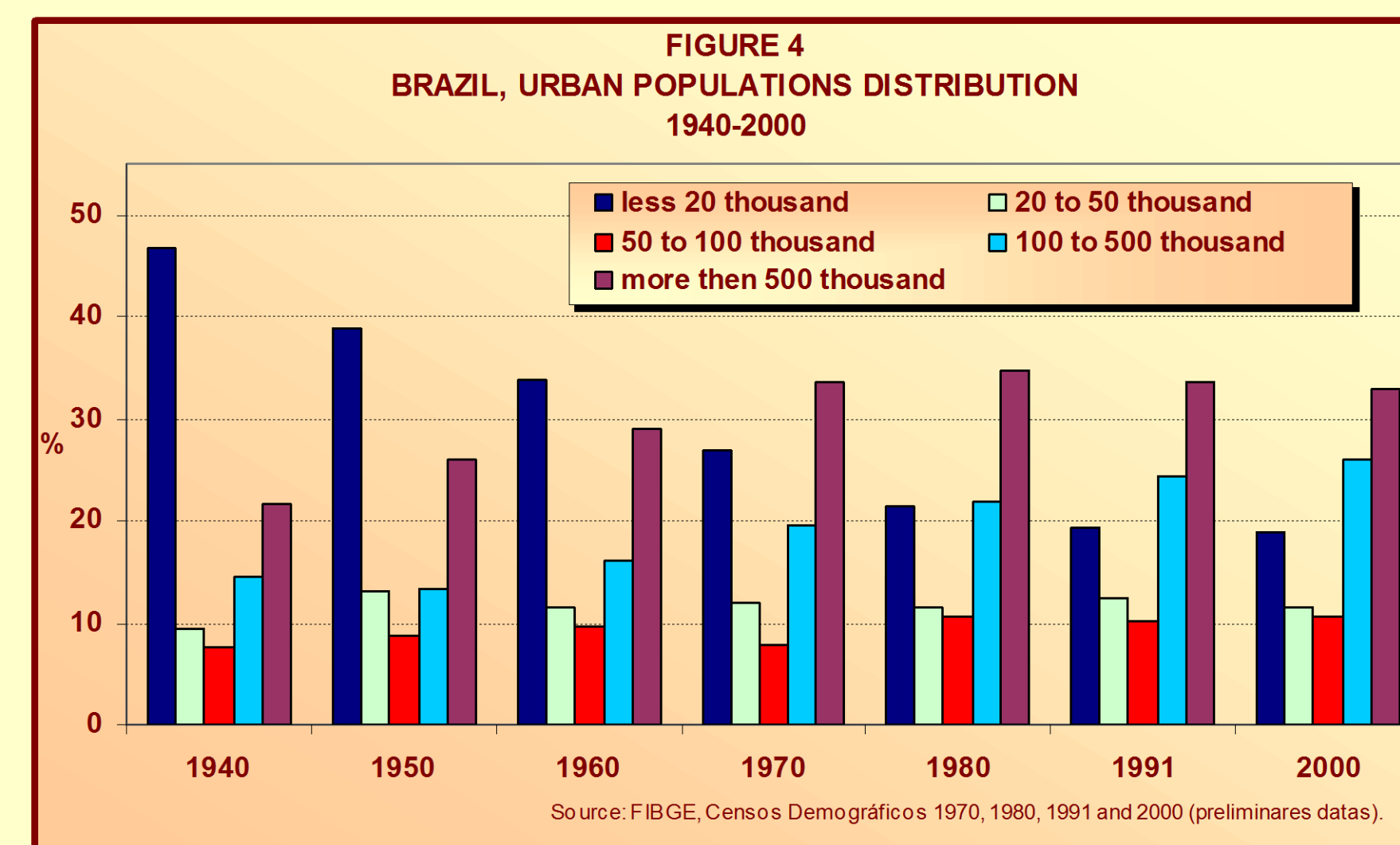
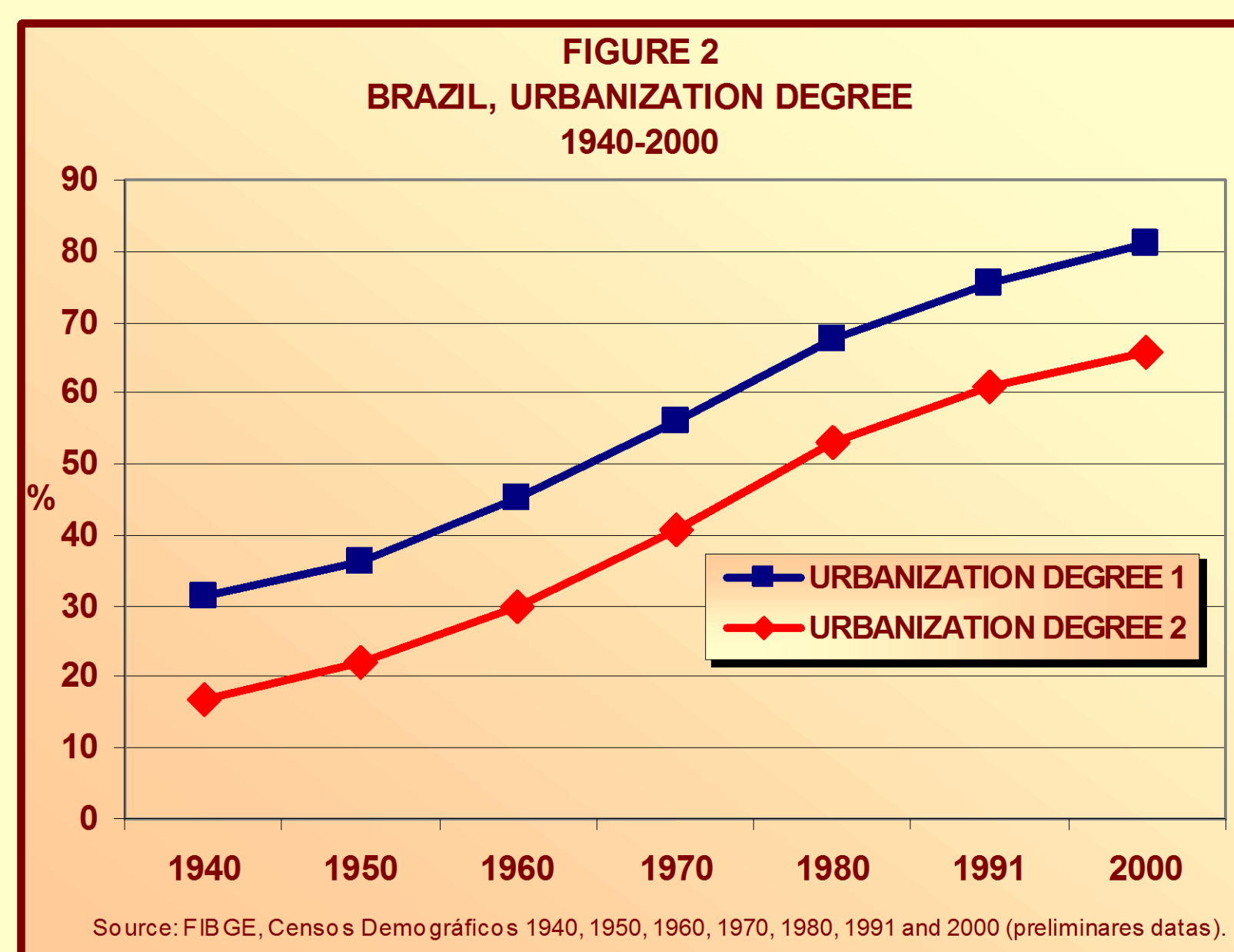
Source: FIBGE, Censos Demográficos 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000 (preliminares datas).

The great concentration in the municipalities cities with inhabitants most then 500 thousand was in 1980, when starts to lost relative importance, favouring municipalities cities with a number of inhabitants from 100 to 500 thousand.



The peak of the urban growth rate was between 1950 and 1980. In 70's the process of urban growth rate starts to decrease until 90's when there is a slight desacceleration, probably due to increased rural exodus and a steady decrease in fertility rates.

In 70's the great urban expansion cycle has its limits. However, in the 90's, the desacceleration process was relatively contained.



The Brazilian urban population up to 1960 resided, in your majority, in the smaller cities than 20 thousand inhabitants. In 80's, approximately 20% resided in those cities.

After 1980, the cycle of urban expansion begins to assume a new pattern, presenting a decrease in the growth of the urban population and in the evolution of urbanization degree, besides a larger participation of the cities with a population among 100 and 500 thousand inhabitants, that it continues to grow more intensely than the cities with more than 500 thousand inhabitants.

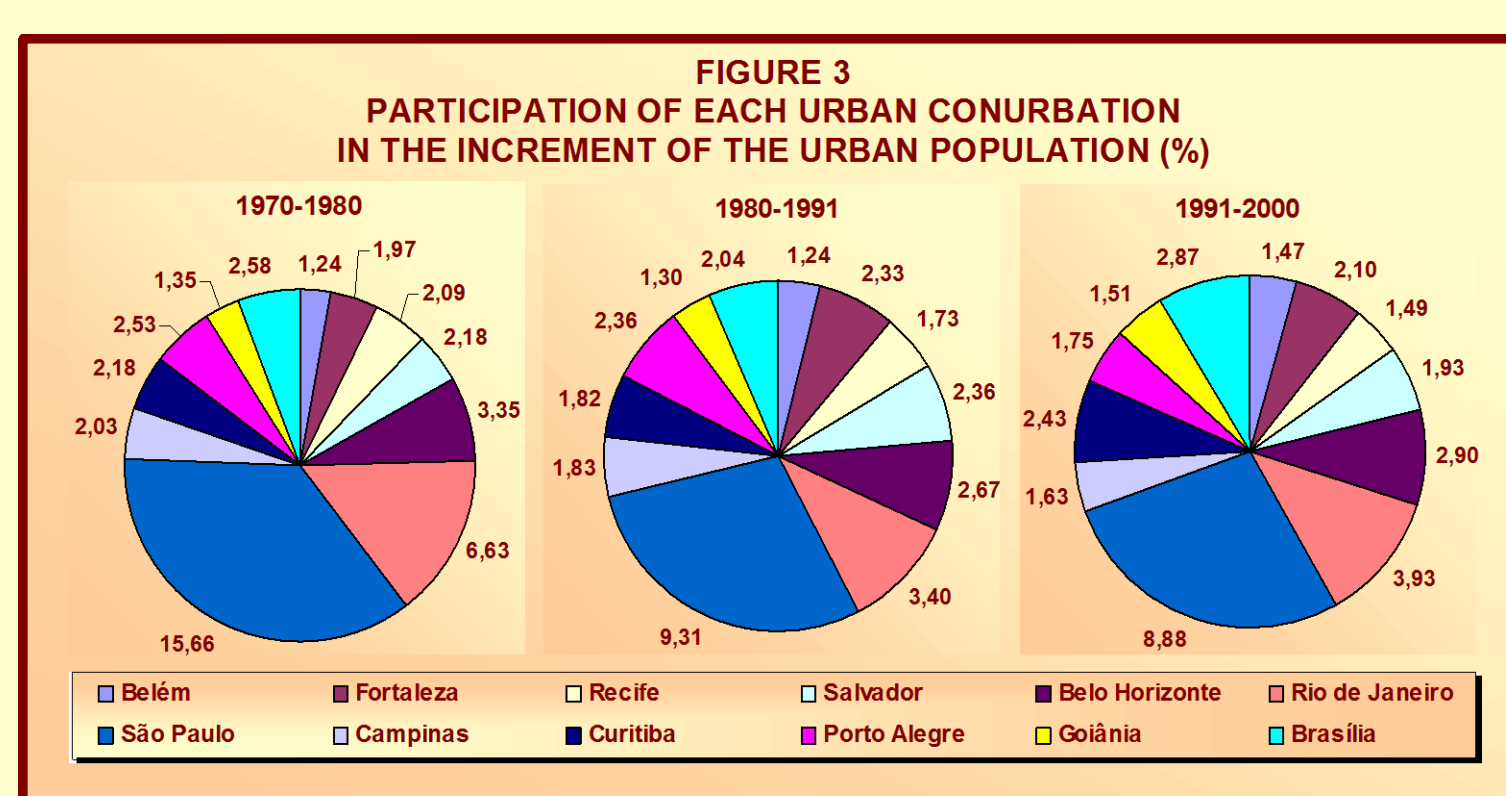
**TABLE 4**  
BRAZIL, CORE MUNICIPALITIES AND AROUND ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF THE URBAN CONURBATIONS, 1970-2000

URBAN CONURBATIONS	1970/1980		1980/1991		1991/2000	
	CORE	AROUND	CORE	AROUND	CORE	AROUND
Belém	3,95	9,26	2,65	5,36	0,31	14,29
Fortaleza	4,30	4,18	2,78	5,42	2,15	3,30
Recife	1,27	5,11	0,69	2,96	1,03	1,81
Salvador	4,08	6,91	2,98	4,31	1,84	3,61
Belo Horizonte	3,73	7,45	1,15	5,11	1,11	3,97
Rio de Janeiro	1,82	3,39	0,67	1,49	0,73	1,66
São Paulo	3,67	6,37	1,16	3,22	0,85	2,81
Campinas	5,86	7,56	2,24	4,79	1,50	3,33
Curitiba	5,34	7,24	2,29	4,72	2,13	5,15
Porto Alegre	2,43	5,30	1,06	3,71	0,83	2,15
Goiania	6,54	7,48	2,31	10,94	1,90	7,01
Brasilia	8,15	7,38	2,84	7,00	2,77	7,17
TOTAL	3,49	5,32	1,50	3,28	1,21	2,99

Source: FIBGE, Censos Demográficos 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000 (preliminares datas).

On the disconcentration urban population process is increasing the importance of the non-metropolitan municipalities cities with a number of inhabitants from 100 to 500 thousand.

In 2000 about 17,3% lived in these cities.



**TABLE 2**  
BRAZIL, DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS URBAN CONURBATIONS 1970-2000

URBAN CONURBATIONS	1970-1980	1980-1991	1991-2000
Total annual medium increment	1.241.182	899.481	985.418
Rate of total annual growth	4,08	2,14	1,92
Annual medium increment (core)	726.149	405.662	373.743
Rate of annual growth (core)	3,49	1,50	1,21
Annual medium increment (around)	515.033	493.819	611.674
Rate of annual growth (around)	5,32	3,62	2,66
Participation in the increment of total pop.	47,98	35,56	38,68
Participation in the increment of urban pop	43,80	32,38	32,90

Source: Censos Demográficos 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000 (preliminares datas).

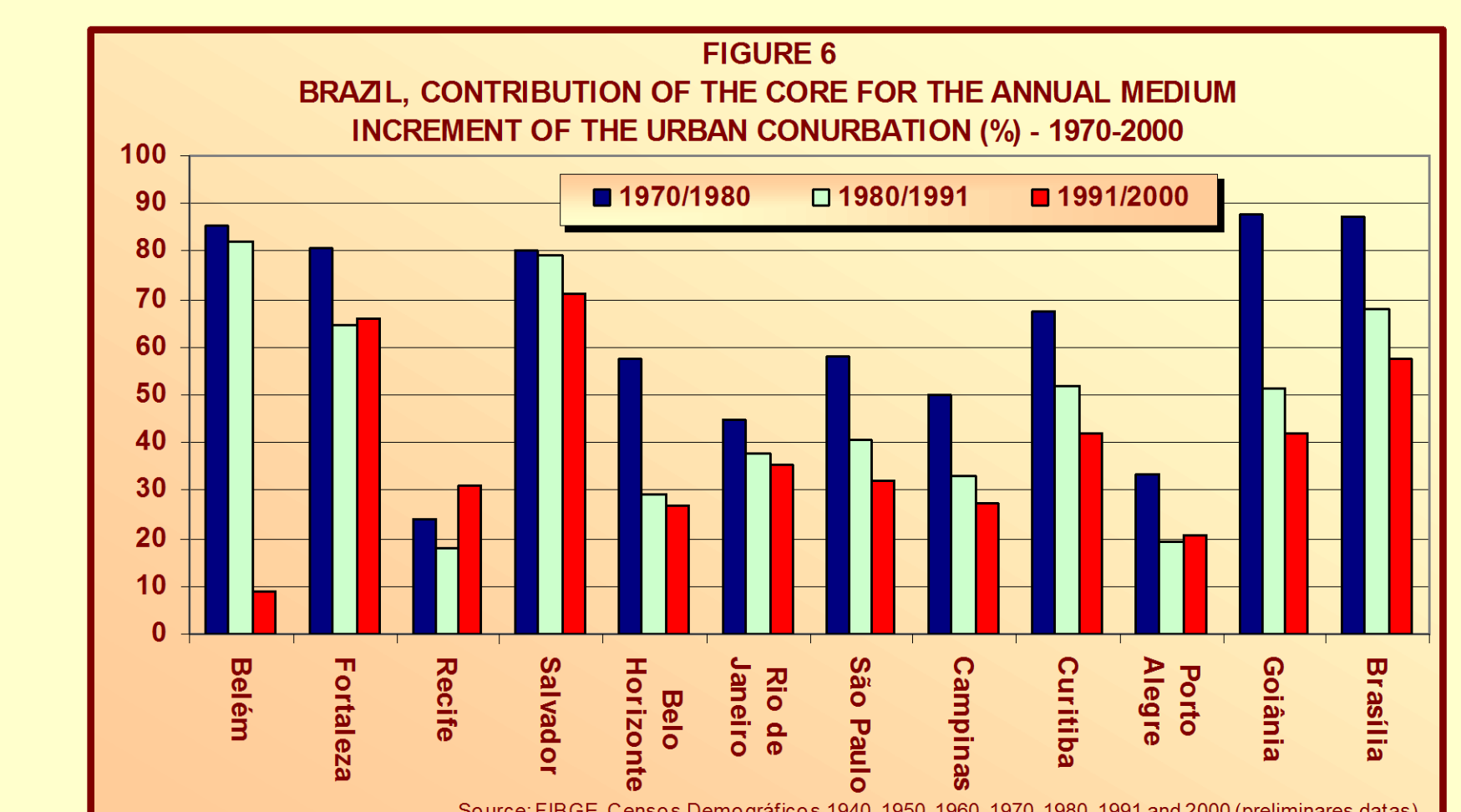
**TABLE 3**  
BRAZIL, URBAN POPULATION AND URBAN CONURBATIONS (%) 1970-2000

CITIES	URBAN POPULATION			
	1970	1980	1991	2000
<b>Non-metropolitan municipalities cities</b>				
< 20.000	25,82	20,92	19,07	18,57
20.000 a < 50.000	9,48	9,91	11,29	10,60
50.000 a < 100.000	5,77	7,40	8,07	8,28
100.000 a < 500.000	10,29	14,84	16,41	17,31
500.000 +	0,00	0,00	2,23	4,25
<b>Total of the non-metropolitan</b>	<b>51,36</b>	<b>53,07</b>	<b>57,07</b>	<b>59,02</b>
<b>Metropolitan municipalities cities</b>				
< 20.000	1,09	0,43	0,27	0,28
20.000 a < 50.000	2,56	1,49	1,15	0,87
50.000 a < 100.000	2,03	3,10	2,16	2,30
100.000 a < 500.000	7,47	6,62	8,02	8,78
500.000 +	1,40	4,19	4,76	4,91
<b>Total of the metropolitan (without core)</b>	<b>14,55</b>	<b>15,83</b>	<b>16,36</b>	<b>17,15</b>
<b>Core metropolitan</b>	<b>34,09</b>	<b>31,11</b>	<b>26,56</b>	<b>23,83</b>
<b>Total of the metropolitan</b>	<b>48,64</b>	<b>46,93</b>	<b>42,93</b>	<b>40,98</b>
<b>TOTAL OF THE URBAN POPULATION</b>	<b>52.097.271</b>	<b>80.436.409</b>	<b>110.990.990</b>	<b>137.697.439</b>

Source: FIBGE, Censos Demográficos 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2000 (preliminares datas).

In the 90's the influence of the core municipalities urban area has diminished. The around of core represents 62% of the total population.

Between 1991 and 2000, only Fortaleza (65,82%), Salvador (71,10%) and Brasilia (57,69%) had greatest contribution of the core then the around core.



Around the core municipalities of the metropolitan areas is growing most then its core yet. Between 80's and 90's only:

- Recife and Rio de Janeiro hadn't reduction in core municipalities growth rate.

- Belém, Rio de Janeiro, Curitiba e Brasilia had increase in around the core municipalities.