



“Post-Habitat III Future challenges of the metropolis:
A contribution to the New Urban Agenda” conference
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A NEW GLOBAL ORDER OF METROPOLITAN AREAS

Soo-Jin KIM

OECD Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities
Cities, Urban Policies and Sustainable Development Division



Urbanisation will continue – mostly outside Europe

Share of the world population living in urban areas (1970-2050)



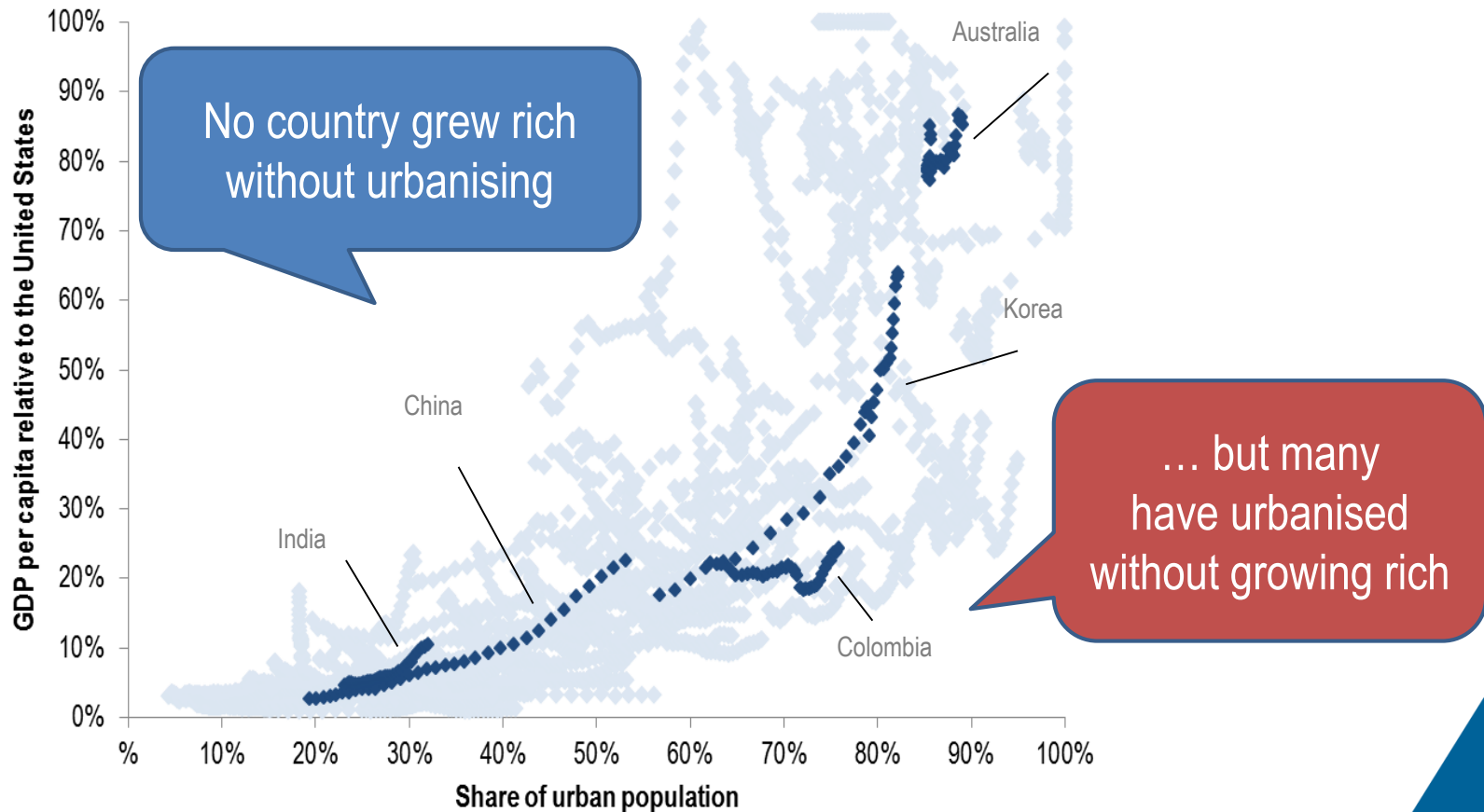
Nearly **90%** of urban expansion will take place in Asia and Africa.



Urbanisation alone is **no guarantee** for economic success

Urbanisation and development

Annual observations of country GDP per capita (relative to the US) and share of urban population (1970 -2013)



No country grew rich without urbanising

... but many have urbanised without growing rich



A **new policy environment** shaped by four complex, disruptive, interrelated megatrends

Global growth is back...



Globalisation

... but inequality in GDP per capita **within countries** increased by about 20% between 1995 and 2015.

Between 1995 and 2015, almost all OECD countries have experienced some degree of **job polarisation**:



Digitalisation

MEGATRENDS



Demographic changes

In Europe in 2050, around **one third** of the population will be over 65 years old.

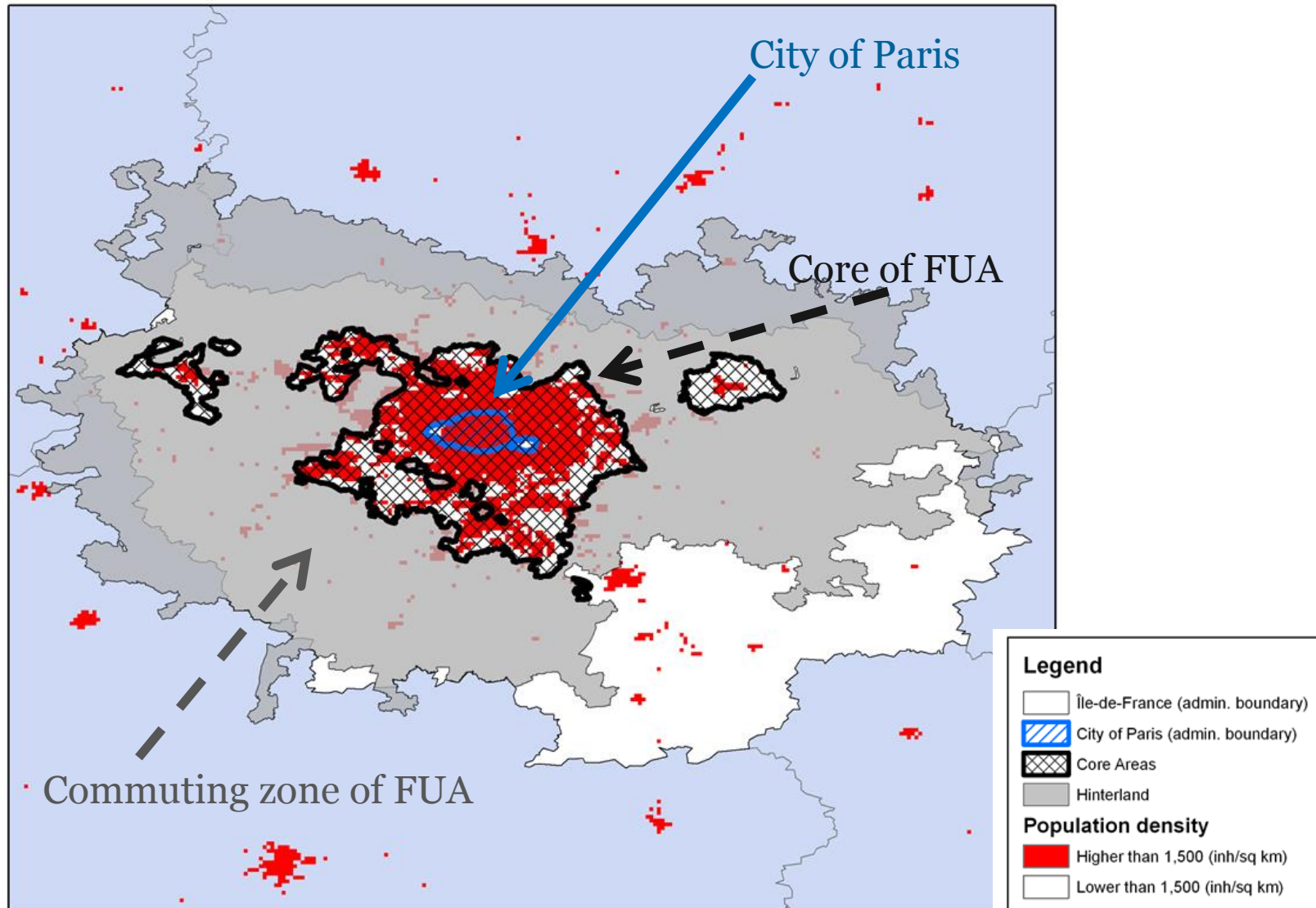


Climate change

Cities contribute over **70% of global GHG emissions** and are responsible for **2/3 of global energy consumption**.



How does a “city of cities” function? the example of Paris (France)

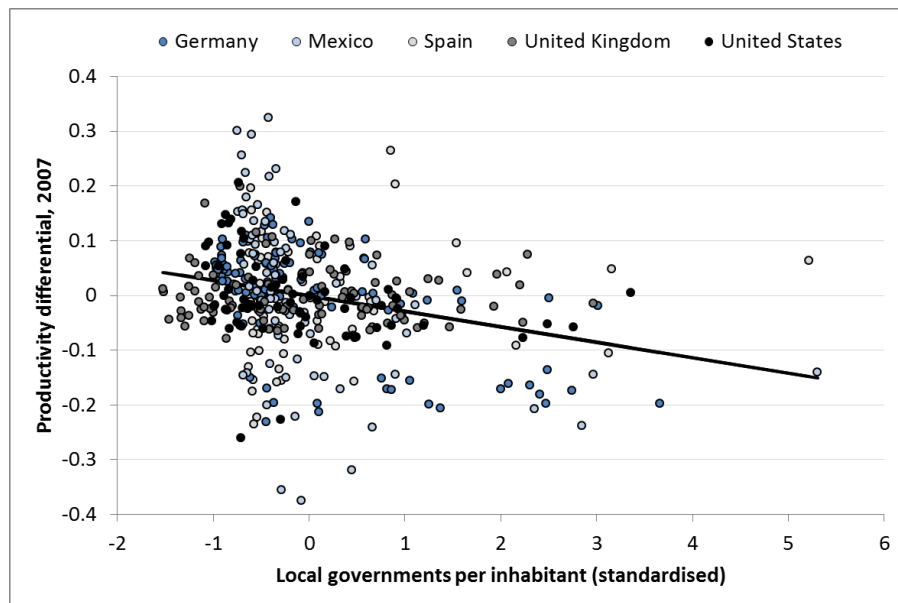




Higher administrative fragmentation is associated with **lower productivity** & **stronger inequalities**

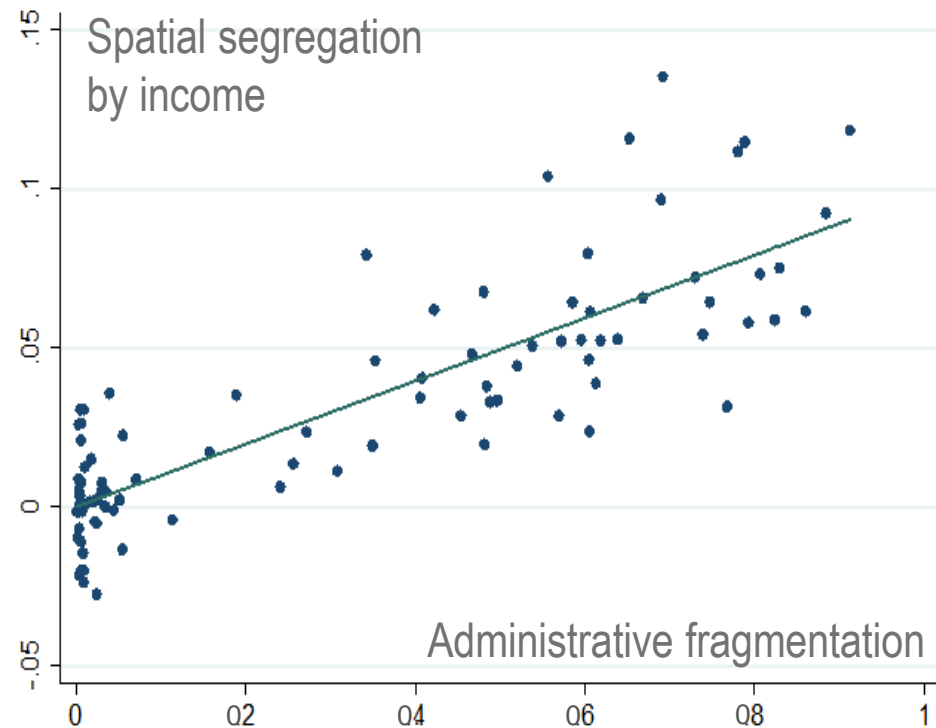
Productivity **falls** by 6% for a doubling in the number of **municipalities**

(for a given population size)



Source: Ahrend, Farchy, Kaplanis and Lembcke (2014), "What Makes Cities More Productive? Agglomeration Economies & the Role of Urban Governance: Evidence from 5 OECD Countries", Journal of Regional Science

More fragmented metropolitan areas are **more segregated**



Source: Brèzzi, Boulant & Veneri (2016), "Income Levels And Inequality in Metropolitan Areas: A Comparative Approach in OECD Countries", OECD Regional Development Working Papers, 2016/06



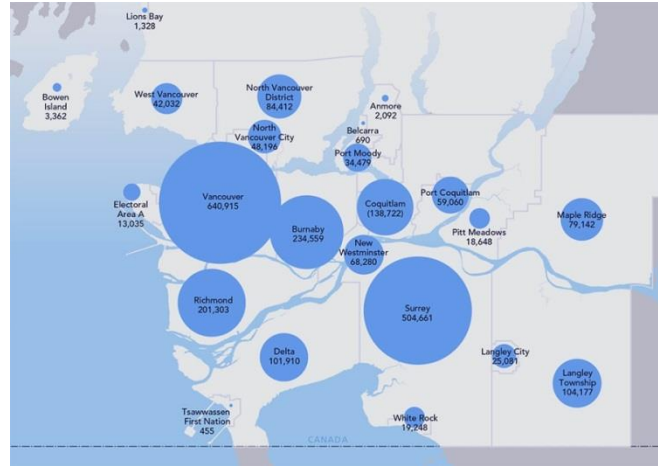
Shaping more effective policies at the right (metropolitan) **scale**



Urban Renaissance • Territorial Reviews • National Urban Policy Reviews



METROPOOLREGIO
ROTTERDAM DEN HAAG



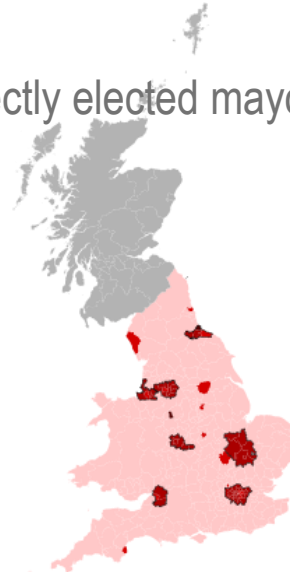
Àrea Metropolitana de Barcelona



France:
19 *métropoles*
+ 2 with special status



UK:
23 directly elected mayors



Italy:
14 *città metropolitane*





Final considerations

- Cities can **drive national growth** and improve people's life opportunities...
- ... but they can also **leave many behind** (“cities of the billionaires and the beggars”).
- The way cities are **governed** has an impact on their economic performance and their level of inclusion.
- No single model for success, but **aligning policy objectives** across city/metropolitan/regional/national/(supra-national) levels of government can help target public resources more effectively.