Global Cities and Migration:
An alternative research and policy agenda for Australian cities

A research collaboration between University of Canberra and Department of Immigration and Citizenship
'glurbanisation' – globalisation + urbanisation

territorial de-nationalisation

rise of city-regions as global urban nodes
The urban age

10% of the world’s population lived in cities in 1900

50% live in cities today

75% is an estimate for the year 2050
Cities over 1 million inhabitants in 1950

Source: 10th International Architecture Exhibition - Cities, Architecture and Society, Fondazione La Biennale di Vencia; World Urbanisation Prospects, United Nations, 2003
Cities over 1 million inhabitants in 1975

Cities over 1 million inhabitants in 2000

Source: 10th International Architecture Exhibition - Cities, Architecture and Society, Fondazione La Biennale di Vencia; World Urbanisation Prospects, United Nations, 2003
Cities over 1 million inhabitants in 2015

Source: 10th International Architecture Exhibition - Cities, Architecture and Society, Fondazione La Biennale di Venezia; World Urbanisation Prospects, United Nations, 2003
Reading cities in a global age:

space of place

vs.

space of flows
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Image</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Image</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Image</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>![3D Map of New York]</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>![3D Map of London]</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>![3D Map of Shanghai]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico City</td>
<td>![3D Map of Mexico City]</td>
<td>Johannesburg</td>
<td>![3D Map of Johannesburg]</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>![3D Map of Berlin]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Globe Encounters

In the Information Age, the flow of Internet traffic between locations is nearly ubiquitous. Globe Encounters visualizes the volumes of Internet data flowing between New York and cities around the world over the past 24 hours. The size of the glow on a particular city location corresponds to the amount of IP traffic flowing between that place and New York City. A larger glow implies a greater IP flow.
The GaWC Inventory of World Cities:
12,400 staff in 25 countries
40% outside Australia

Europe & Middle East
1,254 staff

Asia
1,923 staff

North America
1,678 staff

Africa
30 staff

Australia
7,378 staff

New Zealand
115 staff

South America
22 staff
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>79.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>72.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>66.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>66.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>65.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>63.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>63.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Frankfurt</td>
<td>62.34</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>61.83</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>60.06</td>
</tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>58.34</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>58.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Toronto</td>
<td>58.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>53.22</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
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<td>25</td>
<td>Atlanta</td>
<td>52.86</td>
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<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>49.93</td>
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<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
<td>48.23</td>
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<td>49</td>
<td>Prague</td>
<td>45.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Kuala Lumpur</td>
<td>45.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>44.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
URBAN COMPETITIVENESS

LIVEABILITY & ATTRACTIVENESS
- Cost of Living
- Health and Sanitation
- International Visitors

CREATIVITY & DIVERSITY
- Innovation Capacity
- World Class Universities
- Cosmopolitanism

CONNECTIVITY
- Physical Connectivity
- Virtual Connectivity
- Metro Access

GOVERNANCE
- Business Friendliness
- Government Structure
- Governance Innovation

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY
- Air Quality
- Energy Consumption
- Private Vehicle Ownership

ENTERPRISE HUB
- Global Service Firms
- Financial Flow
- Cultural Industry
Global Sydney and migration: A global locale perspective
1917: population = 960,000
1945: population = 1,700,000
1975: population = 3,100,000
2005: population = 4,200,000
Plan to concentrate more than 1m jobs in 27 strategic centres and corridors.

Plan to concentrate 575,000 jobs in employment lands.

### Place of Usual Residence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Metropolitan Sydney</th>
<th>City of Sydney</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>31 %</td>
<td>31 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>34 %</td>
<td>38 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Place of Work

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Metropolitan Sydney</th>
<th>City of Sydney</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>36 %</td>
<td>40 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>40 %</td>
<td>45 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global Sydney and Migration

- Scale and complexity of migration
- Spatial settlement and movement
- Social polarisation and spatial inequality

Literature Review
Concentration of International Migration and Residents Working in Knowledge-Intensive Industries in Sydney
Concentration of Internal Migration and Residents Working in Knowledge-Intensive Industries in Sydney
Concentration of International Migration and Residents Working in Highly-Skilled Occupations in Sydney
Concentration of Internal Migration and Residents Working in Highly-Skilled Occupations in Sydney
### Concentration of Internal and International Migration, and Proportion of Residents Working in Knowledge-Intensive Industries in Sydney

#### 2010-2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Intra Sydney Migration</th>
<th>Internal Migration</th>
<th>International Migration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australian</td>
<td>Non Australian</td>
<td>Not Stated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Sydney</td>
<td>88 %</td>
<td>11 %</td>
<td>2 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Sydney</td>
<td>74 %</td>
<td>24 %</td>
<td>1 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Concentration of Internal and International Migration, and Proportion of Residents Working in Knowledge-Intensive Industries in Sydney

- **Sydney**: 88% Australian, 11% Non Australian, 2% Not Stated
- **North Sydney**: 27% Australian, 71% Non Australian, 2% Not Stated

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*Graph not shown in text format*
Planning and Governing Global Sydney

- Planning for global competitiveness
- New Urbanist design
- Competitive urban governance paradigm
- Governance challenge for global competition
Vision

A national urban policy for a productive, sustainable and liveable future.

Key Issues

- Improve labour and capital productivity
- Integrate land use and infrastructure
- Improve the efficiency of urban infrastructure;
- Protect and sustain our natural and built environments
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality
- Manage our resources sustainably
- Increase resilience to climate change, emergency events and natural hazards
- Facilitate the supply of appropriate mixed income housing
- Support affordable living choices
- Improve accessibility and reduce dependence on private vehicles
- Support community wellbeing
- Improve the planning and management of our cities
- Streamline administrative processes
- Evaluate progress
Vision

Metropolitan Sydney – sustainable, affordable, liveable, equitable and networked.

Key Issues

- Strengthening a city of cities
- Growing and renewing centres
- Transport for a connected city
- Housing Sydney’s population
- Growing Sydney’s economy
- Balancing land uses on the city fringe
- Tackling climate change and protecting Sydney’s natural environment
- Achieving equity, liveability and social inclusion
- Delivering the Plan
Vision

The vision for Sydney is a green, global, connected city.

Key Issues

- A globally competitive and innovative city
- A leading environmental performer
- Integrated transport for a connected city
- A city for pedestrians and cyclists
- A lively, engaging city centre
- Vibrant local communities and economies
- A cultural and creative city
- Housing for a diverse population
- Sustainable development, renewal and design
- Implementation through effective partnerships
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>global</th>
<th>global city</th>
<th>global Sydney</th>
<th>global competition</th>
<th>global economy</th>
<th>global migration</th>
<th>migration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Our Cities, Our Future</strong></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Metropolitan Plan for Sydney 2036</strong></td>
<td>205</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable Sydney 2030</strong></td>
<td>76</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>
- Redefine migration in Australian cities to capture the new dynamics of people movement
- Revisit Australian urban policy and immigration strategy to address new migration
Bibliography


DMSP and NASA (Producer). Earth at Night as Seen from Space. [Picture] Retrieved from http://www.ecoprints.net/blog/environment/Environment01_EarthHour.html


