



# Evolution patterns of urban water consumption with the socio-economic development and its application in Changsha, China

Sizhong He  
Hohai University &

China Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Research

# Content

- Introduction
- Methodology
- Results & discussions
- Conclusion



Urban socio-economic development



Industry

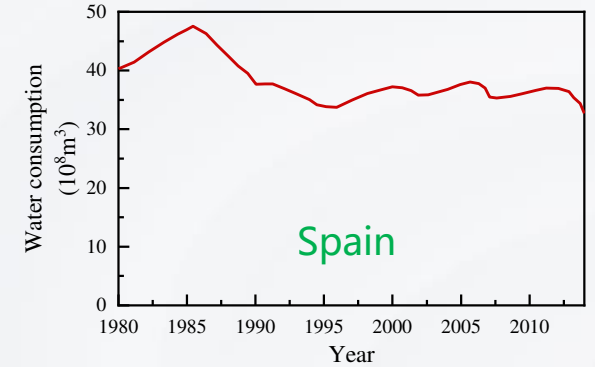
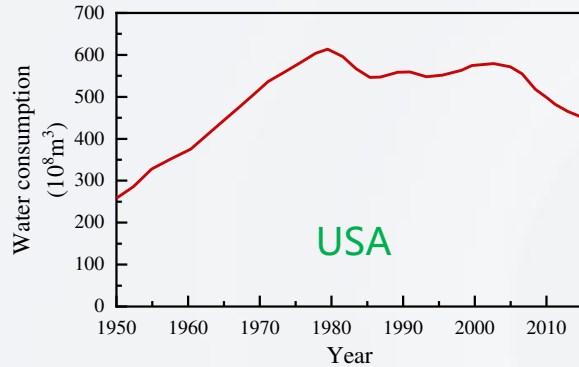
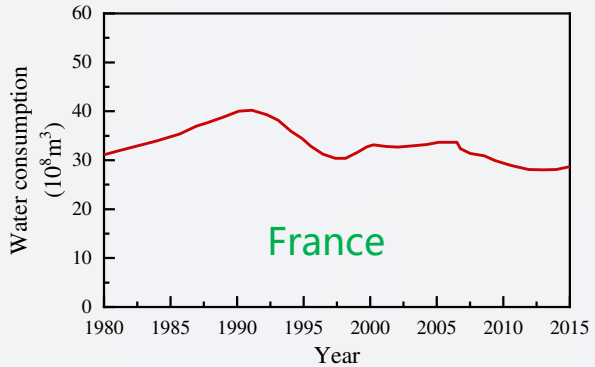
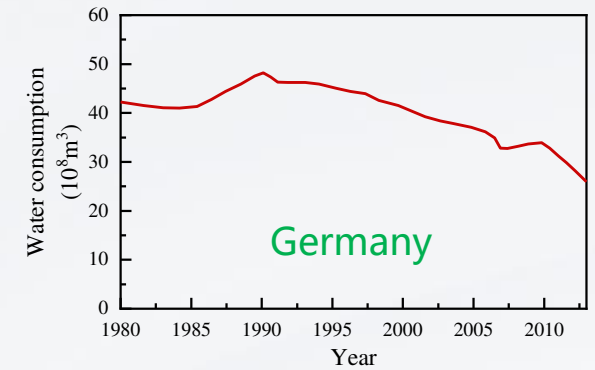
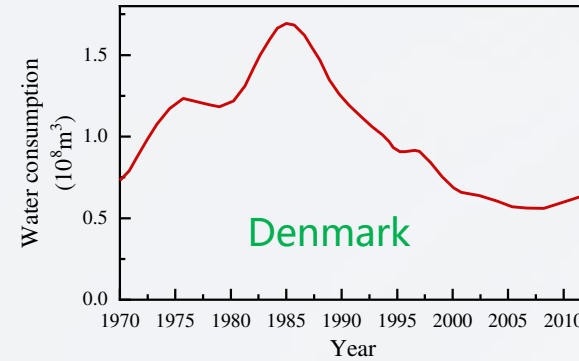
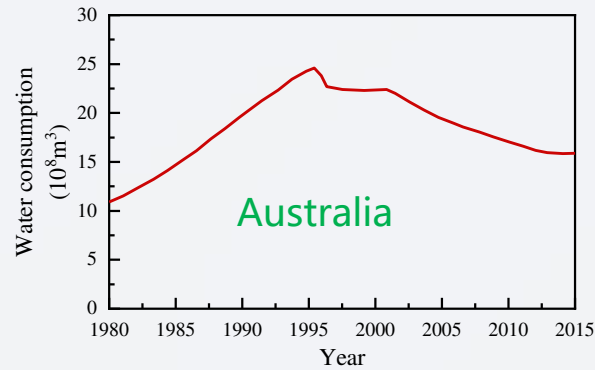


Population

How is the correlation?



Urban water consumption



- ❑ The water consumption showed a trend of rising first and then stable or declining
- ❑ How are urban water consumption evolution? Are there the similar patterns?

(Zhao, Y et.l., 2021. The law of growth: Prediction of peak water consumption in china. Journal of Hydraulic Engineering. 52 (2), 129-141).

Data collection and analysis

Collect historical data on the water consumption and socio-economy of developed cities. And analysis the evolution trend

Socio-economic indicator identification

Identify the main socio-economic indicators influencing urban water consumption through **correlation analysis**.

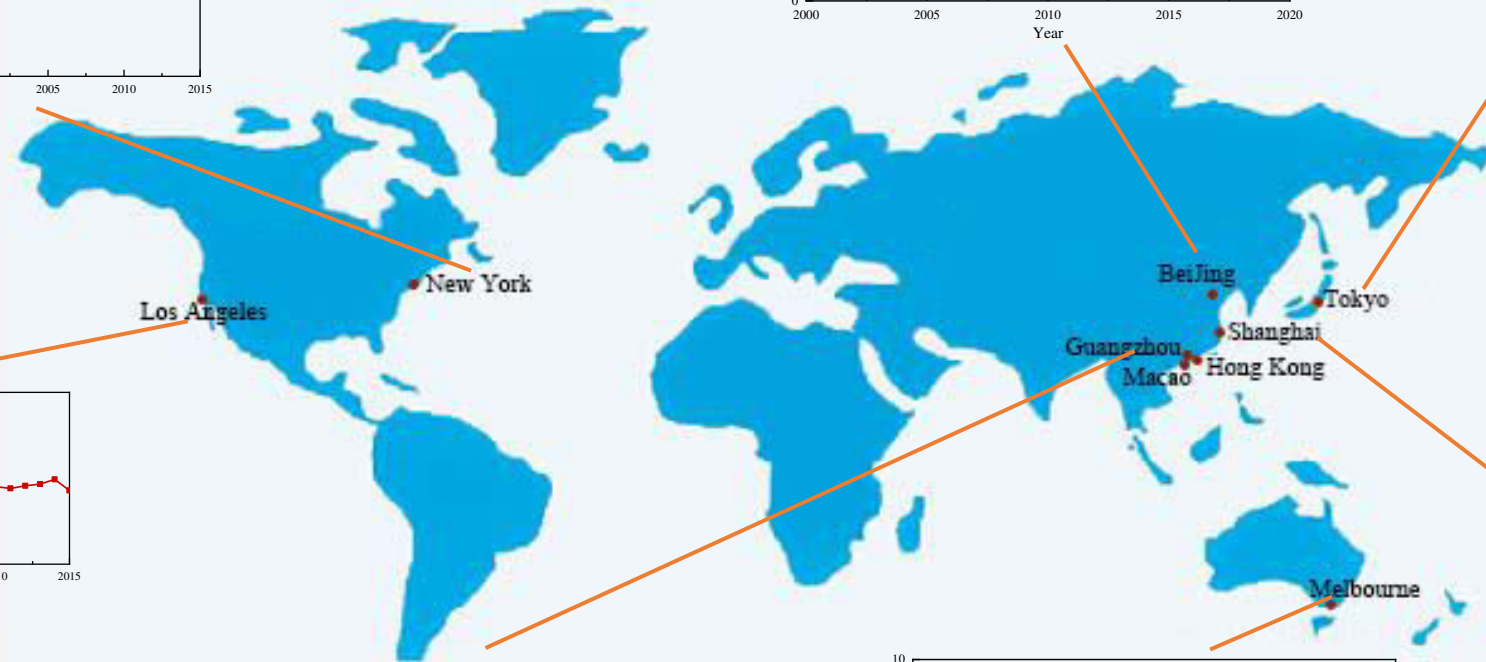
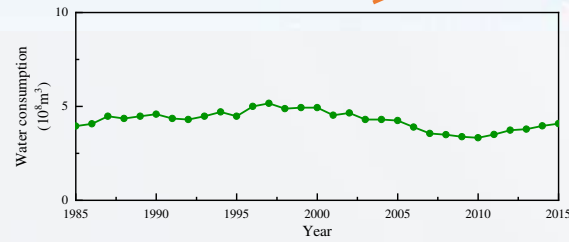
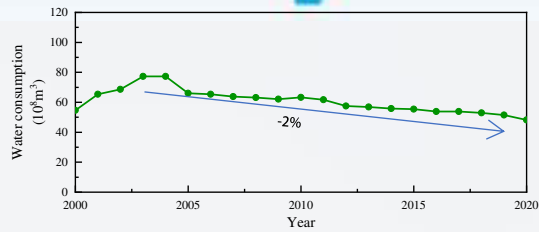
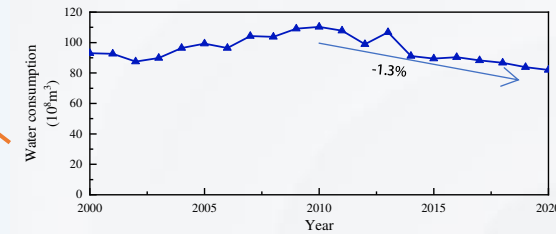
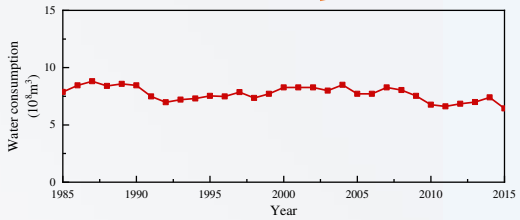
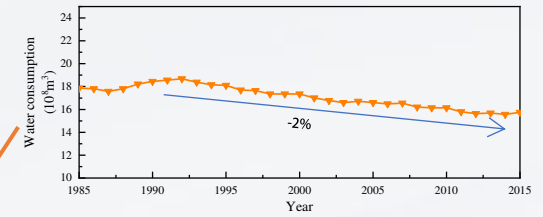
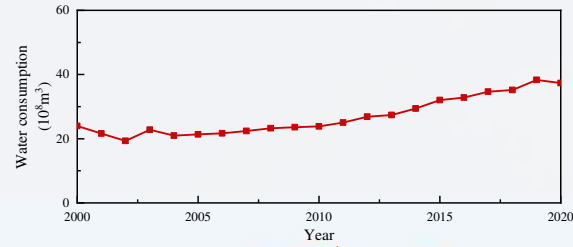
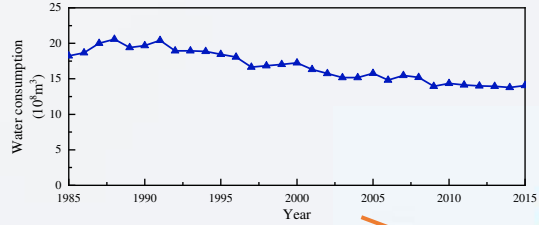
Summary of urban water consumption patterns

Identify the thresholds of socio-economic indicators for dividing urban water consumption stages through **statistical analysis**

Evaluation of urban water consumption change rates

Evaluating according to data of developed cities with similar water resources conditions and socio-economic development trends

## ➤ Analysis of urban water consumption patterns



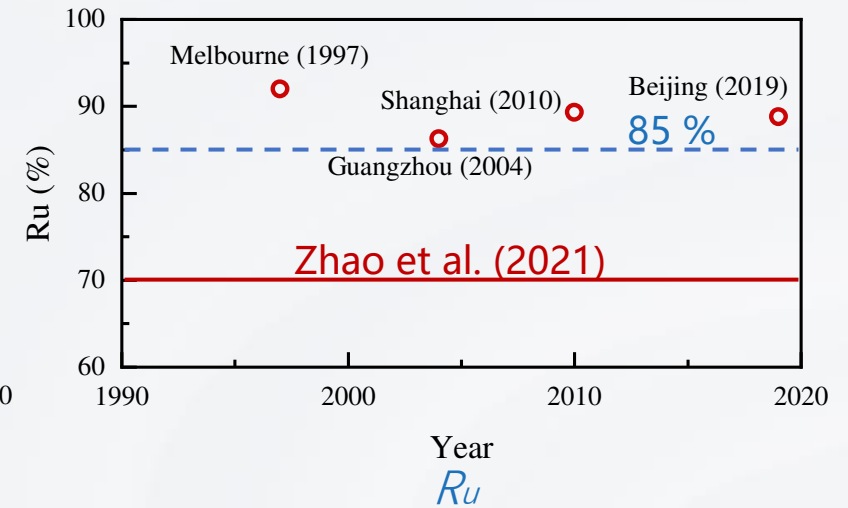
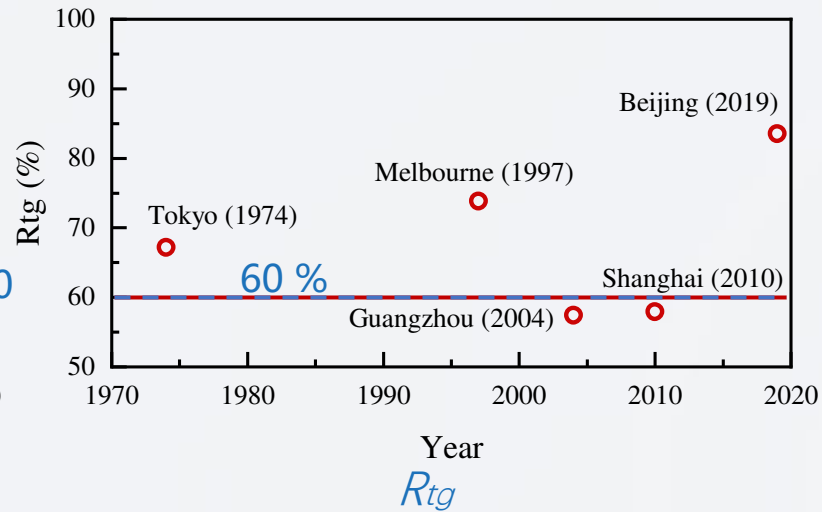
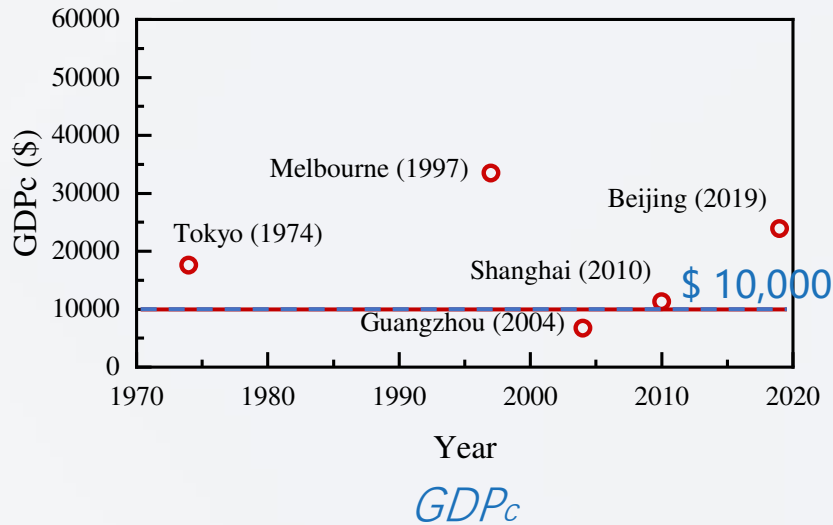


Through correlations analysis, three factors:

- ***GDPc***: GDP per capita
- ***Ru***: Urbanization rate
- ***Rtg***: Ratio of the tertiary industry to GDP

are identified as the main socio-economic indicator influencing urban water consumption evolution.

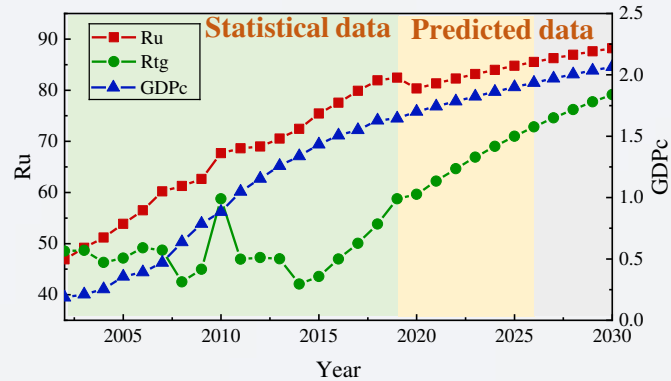
## ➤ Analysis of urban water consumption patterns



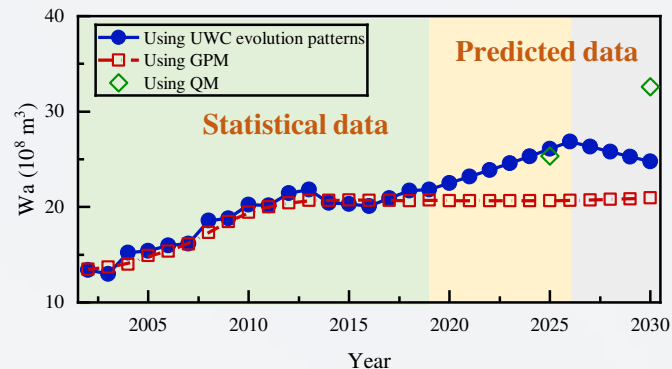
When urban water consumption reaches the peak value:

- $GDP_c \geq 10,000$  \$, (state:  $GDP_c \geq 10,000$  \$)
- $R_{tg} \geq 60$  %, (state:  $R_{tg} \geq 60$  %)
- $R_u \geq 85$  %, (state:  $R_u \geq 70$  %)
- Same or higher than those of a state as indicated by Zhao et al. (2021).

## ➤ Case study (Changsha City, China)



Socio-economic prediction of Changsha



Comparison between the statistical and predicted annual total water consumptions of Changsha

- The socio-economic indicators of Changsha is predicted based on the trend analysis.
- The socio-economic indicators of Changsha are predicted to exceed the thresholds in about 2026.
- The peak value of urban water consumption in Changsha may be about  $2.686 \times 10^9 \text{m}^3$  in 2026.

Methods	Urban water consumption (10 <sup>9</sup> m <sup>3</sup> )	
	2025	2030
Socio-economic indicators	2.608	2.478
Genetic programming (GPM)	2.067	2.095
Quota method (QM)	2.535	3.261



## Main conclusions

- Generally, the urban water consumption of a city shows an increasing trend first and then tends to decrease or keep stable.
- The socio-economic indexes (GDP<sub>c</sub>, R<sub>u</sub>, and R<sub>tg</sub>) of a city are generally about or above \$ 10,000, 85 %, and 60 %, respectively when water consumption trend changing.

## Some perspectives

- Driving factors: climate changes, industrial structure
- Prediction: comprehensive prediction framework of urban water consumption



Thanks for your listening!

hesizhong@hhu.edu.cn