As I Enter 2.23.2015
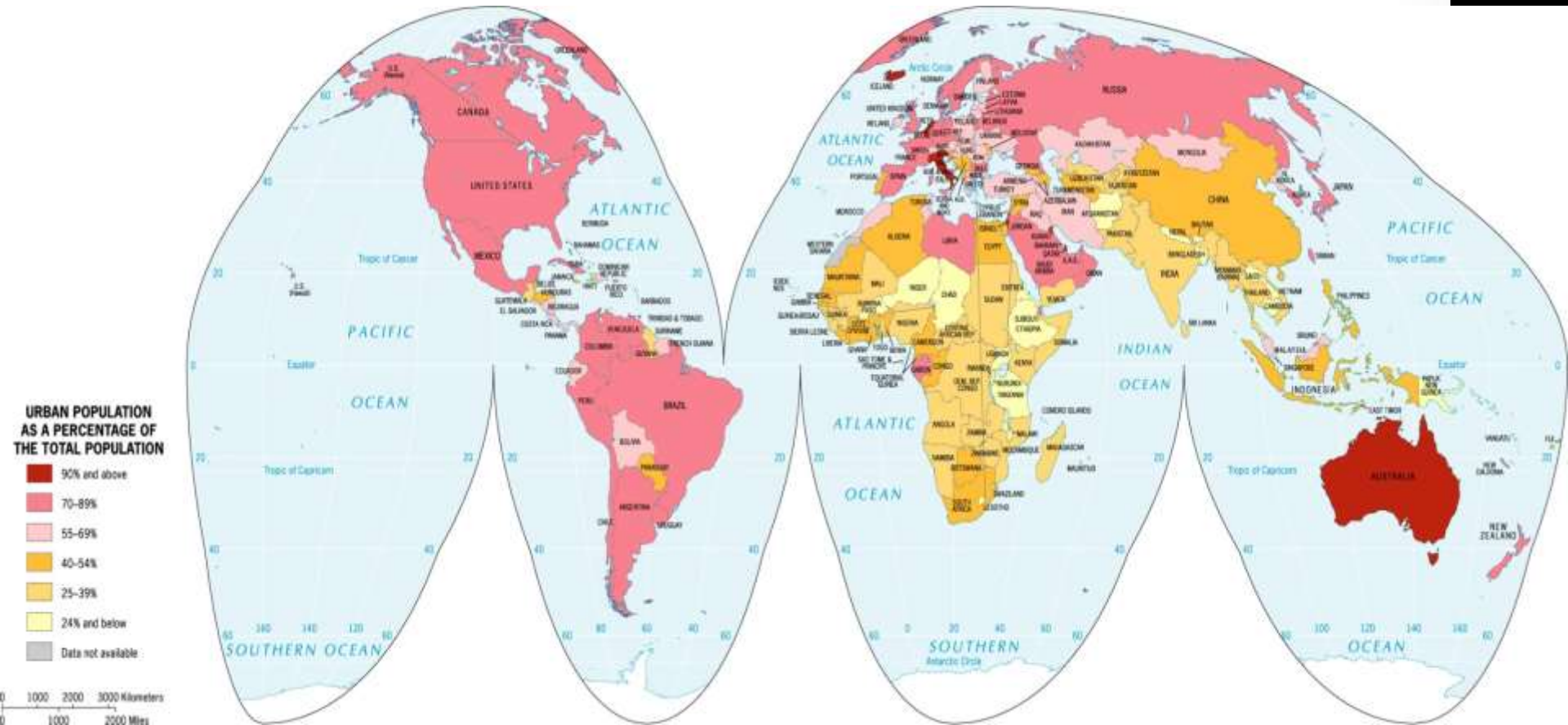
- Finish this statement in your notes:
  - You know you are in a city when….
  - Put a + next to positive attributes

- Agenda:
  - Schedule for the week
    - Today – Notes
    - Tomorrow – Readings on Urbanization – You choose!
    - Wednesday – Pruitt – Igoe
    - Thursday – Models Quiz.2, Finish Documentary
  - Notes on Cities!

Urban Patterns

Chapter 13

City – a conglomeration of people and buildings clustered together to serve as a center of politics, culture, and economics.

Urban-The buildup of the central city and the suburban realm – the city and the surrounding environs connected to the city.

URBAN POPULATION
AS A PERCENTAGE OF
THE TOTAL POPULATION

- 90% and above
- 70–89%
- 55–69%
- 40–54%
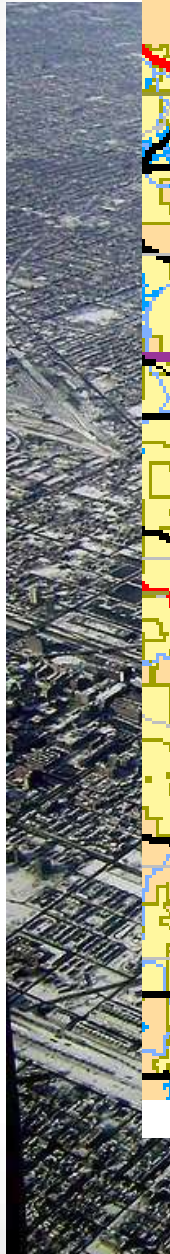- 25–39%
- 24% and below
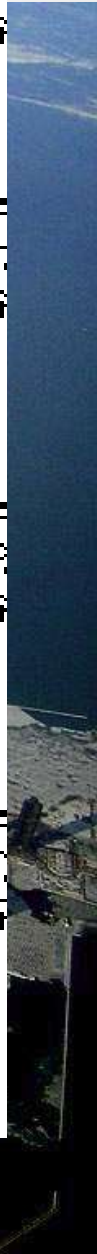- Data not available

20th Century-the Urban Century

- 1900-
  - only 13 cities had 1 million people
- 1999-
  - about 362 cities had 1 million
- By 2025-
  - 650 cities of 1 million or more
- Sometime in 21st cent.
  - The world will become mostly urban

City is a relative term…

Urban Definitions

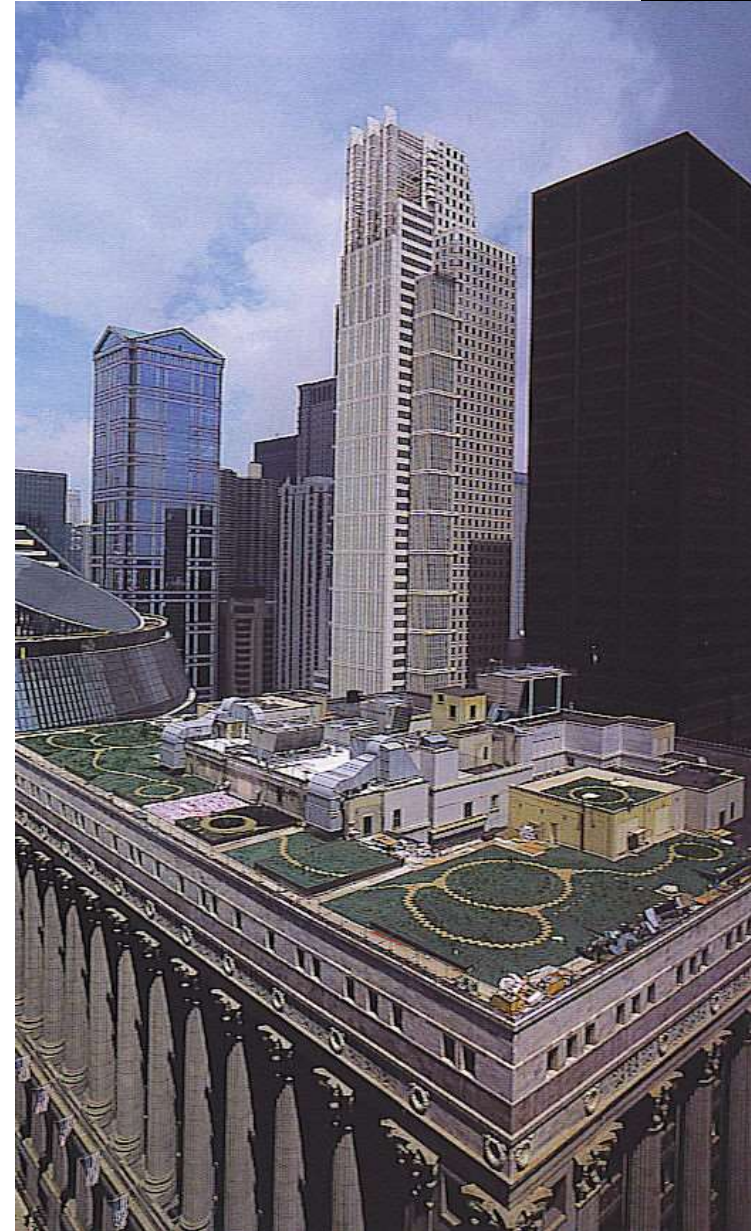- **<u>Central City-</u>**
  - **<u>main city</u>** around which suburbs have grown
    - Chicago
- **<u>Urbanized area-</u>**
  - **<u>continuously built up area with buildings & population density with no reference to political boundaries</u>**
    - Chicagoland
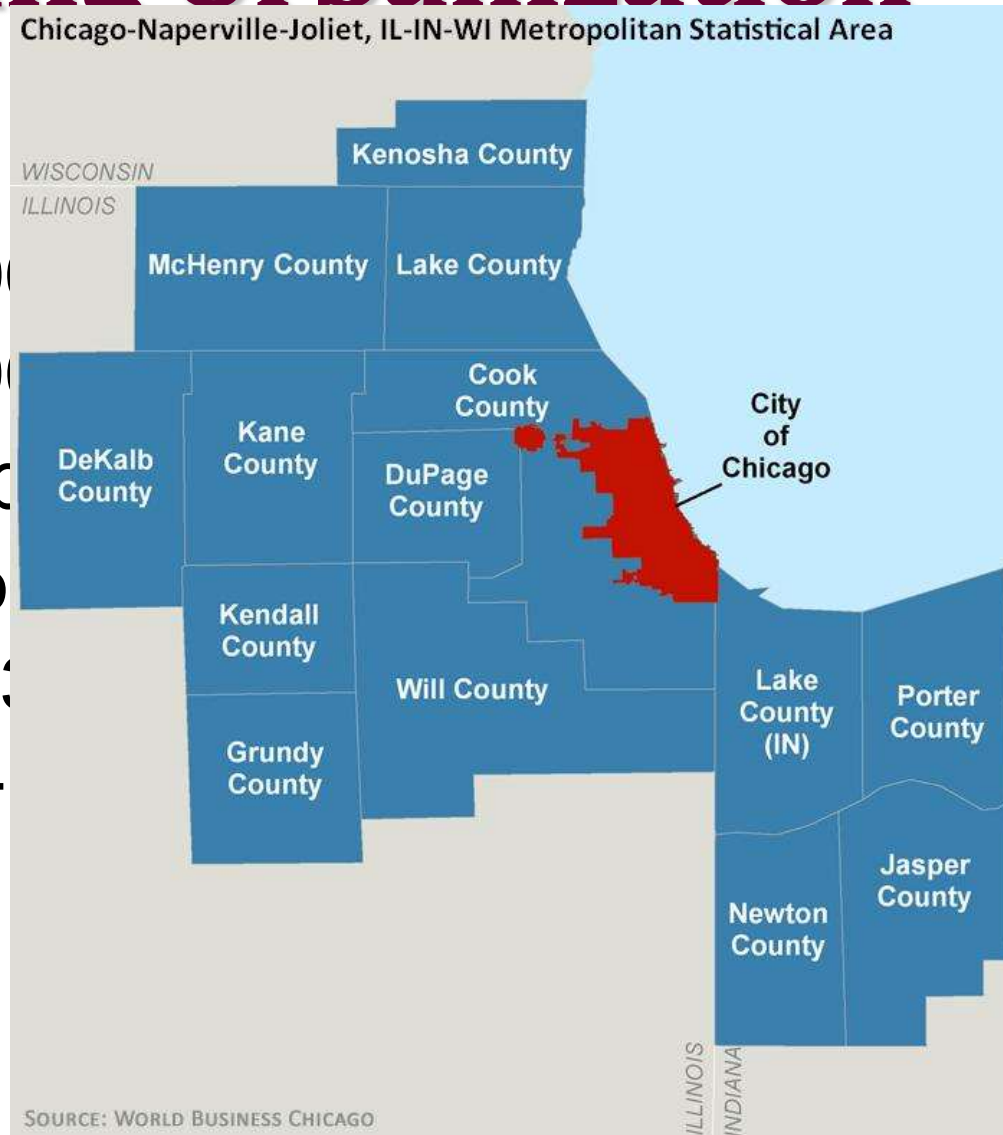- **<u>Metropolitan area-</u>**
  - **<u>a large scale functional entity containing several urbanized areas that are integrated as an economic whole</u>**

Defining Urbanization

Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area

- MSA – a
  – 50,00
  – 100,0
- Two typ
  – metro
  – Over 3
  – 350 +

WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS

Kenosha County

McHenry County | Lake County

DeKalb County | Kane County | Cook County

DuPage County

City of Chicago

Kendall County

Will County

Lake County (IN) | Porter County

Grundy County

Newton County | Jasper County

ILLINOIS | INDIANA

SOURCE: WORLD BUSINESS CHICAGO

Entertainment of all types

Where are Cities located?

- Stra
  - F
  - F
  - E

Chicago Waterways

Legend:
- ▲ Lock or controlling works
- ↗ Flow direction
- ● Asian carp DNA found

Lake Michigan

North Shore Channel

Chicago River

Des Plaines River

Sanitary and Ship Canal

Subcontinental Divide

Electric Barrier Site

Cal-Sag Channel

Calumet River

Grand Calumet River

Little Calumet River

To Mississippi River

Illinois | Indiana

P. Moy

Five Hearths of Urbanization – where it began!

In each of these hearths, an agricultural surplus and social **stratification** created the conditions necessary for cities to form and be maintained.

- Urban Geographers look at:

  - How cities are arranged
  - What cities look like
  - Transport & communications
  - Why people move from place to place within the city

- **Hinterland:** the surrounding service area of a city that includes smaller villages and hamlets

- **Centrality**: the economic power or draw of a place compared to its competition

- **Hamlet**-small collection of houses-may have services

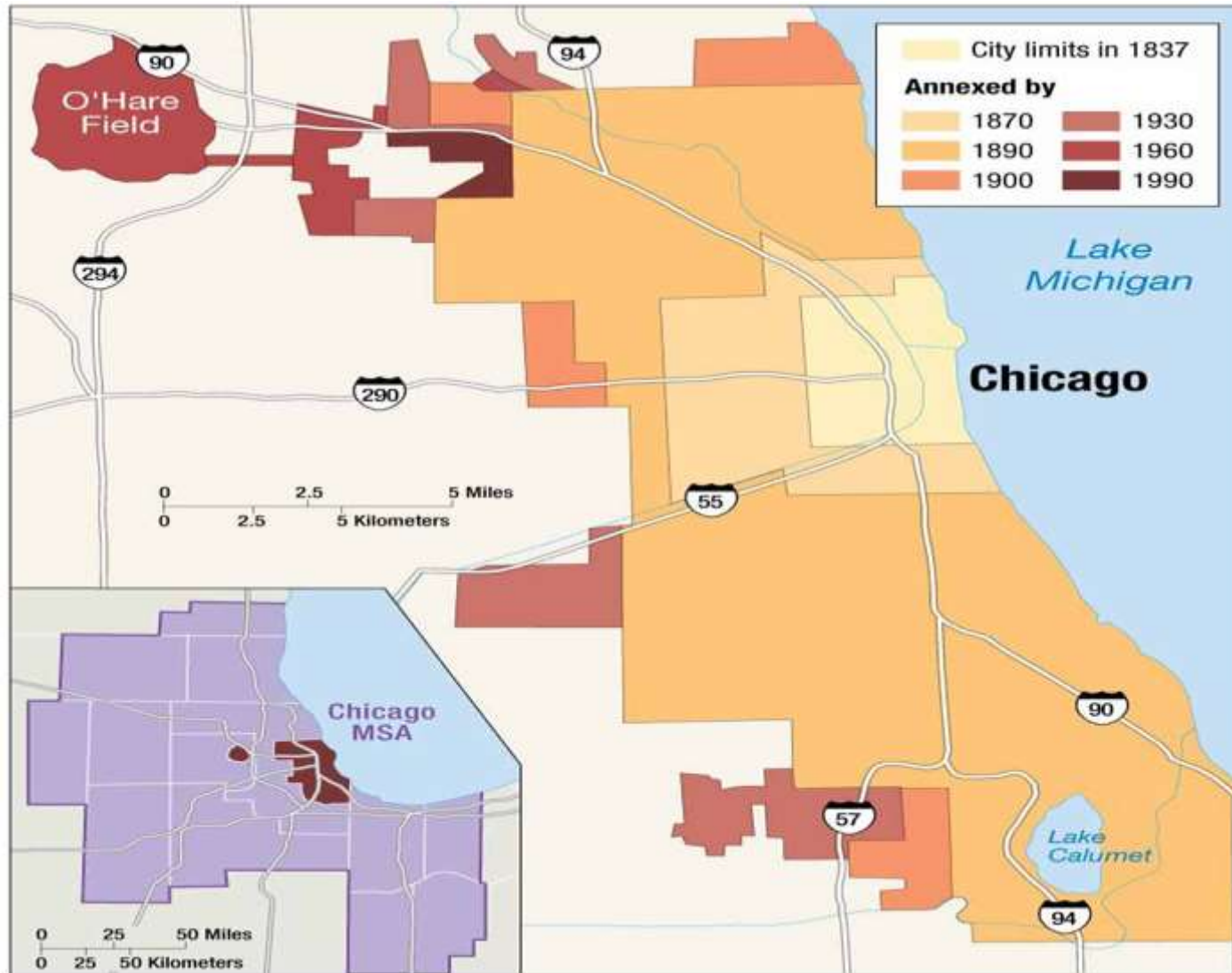Milwaukee to Pittsburg

Site and Situation - Review

Site

* absolute location of a city

* a city's static location, often chosen for trade, defense, or religion.

Situation

* relative location of a city

* a city's place in the region and the world around it.
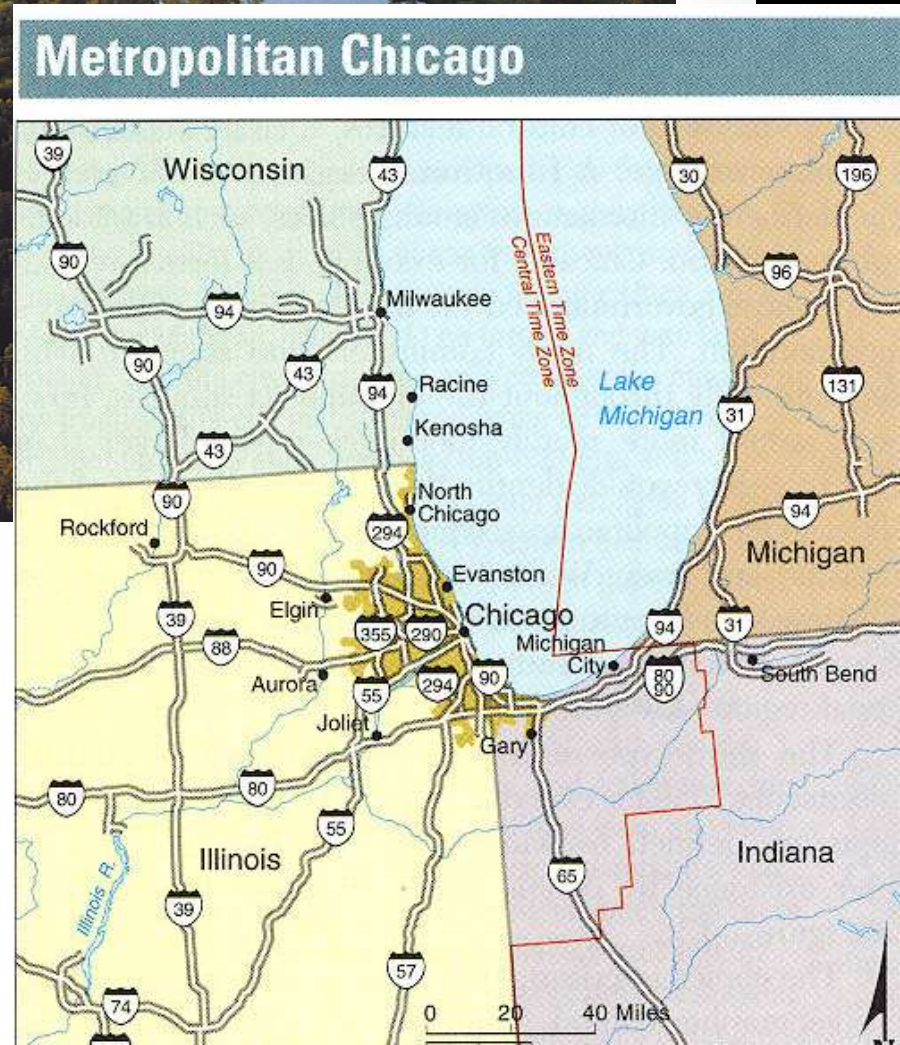
S[uburban interstate]

Annexation

Chicago

- situational advantage-
  - Great Lakes & Mississippi water complex junction; & air route junction; major natural resource hinterland

Metropolitan Chicago

- **Guangdong Province-southern China; city of Shenzen-**
  - 3 million, 30 yrs ago only 20,000
  - Urban situation-proximity to Hong Kong & status as Special Economic Zone
  - Its relative location has enabled it to benefit from trade & commerce

Shenzhen, China

Shenzhen changed from a fishing village to a major metropolitan area in just 25 ye
25 years ago, all of this land was duck ponds and rice paddies.

Modern Urbanization

Highest level of Urbanization-Western Europe, North America, Japan & Australia

Former Soviet Union-

Russia-73%, Ukraine-70%, Transcaucasus-55%, Central Asia-28%

South America-

cone of Argentina, Chile & Uruguay-highest urbanization-next Brazil & Venezuela, Paraguay, Bolivia, Guyana, Suriname & French Guiana lag behind.

Sub-Saharan Africa-

some of the world's lowest urbanization rates-Nigeria-16%, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi & Uganda are even lower. Tropical Africa-only a few nations that are 40% or higher-South Africa-57% due to mining and industry.

Modern Urbanization

Southwest Asia-North Africa-great variety of urbanization.

Much of Middle East, esp. Arabian Peninsula are highly urbanized due to **nucleation** of the oil industry.

Jordan an exception-no oil wealth-but urban due to long tradition

Southern Arabia is oil poor and rural

Contrast-oil rich Libya is urban - oil poor Afghanistan is rural
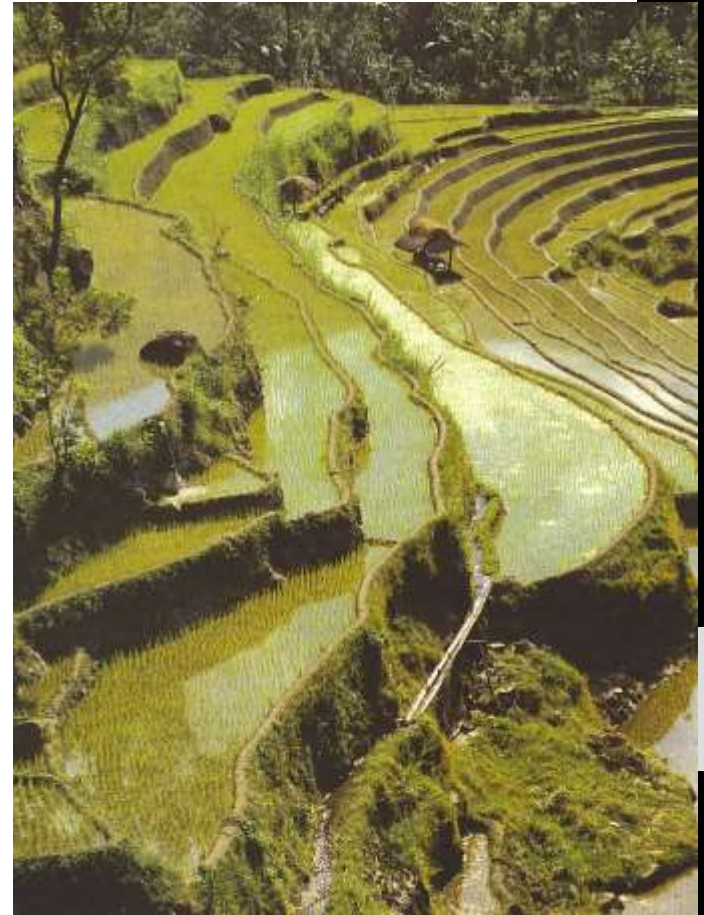
Modern Urbanization

- **South Asia-**low in urbanization, despite huge cities like Mumbai and Calcutta
  - Most nations in South Asia are under 30% urban

- India-26%
- Pakistan-28%
- Bangladesh-16%

Subsistence farming dominates life here

Modern Urbanization

Southeast Asia- Singapore is the only 100% urban state

Brunei & Malaysia are the only other nations with over 50% urban

Indonesia-31%

Myanmar-25%

Vietnam-20%

Thailand-19%

Subsistence farming

dominates life here

Modern Urbanization

East Asia- Averages 36%

Only Japan, South Korea and Taiwan are highly urbanized in

East Asia

China below-25%

Yet Shanghai & Beijing

Have 25 million between

Them, however most of

China's 1.2 b. are rural

Great Cities (Megalopolis)

- **North America**-several megalopolitan regions: Boston-Washington, DC (BOS-WASH Corridor)
  - **Chicago-Detroit-Pittsburgh**
  - San Francisco-Los Angeles-San Diego
  - Montreal-Toronto-Windsor
  - Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach

- **Europe**:
  - London-20 m. in Metro area
  - Germany-Ruhr, Rhine zone of Dusseldorf-Essen & Cologne
  - Poland-Saxony & Silesia
  - Also Moscow, St. Petersburg & Madrid-not yet multi cities, but growing

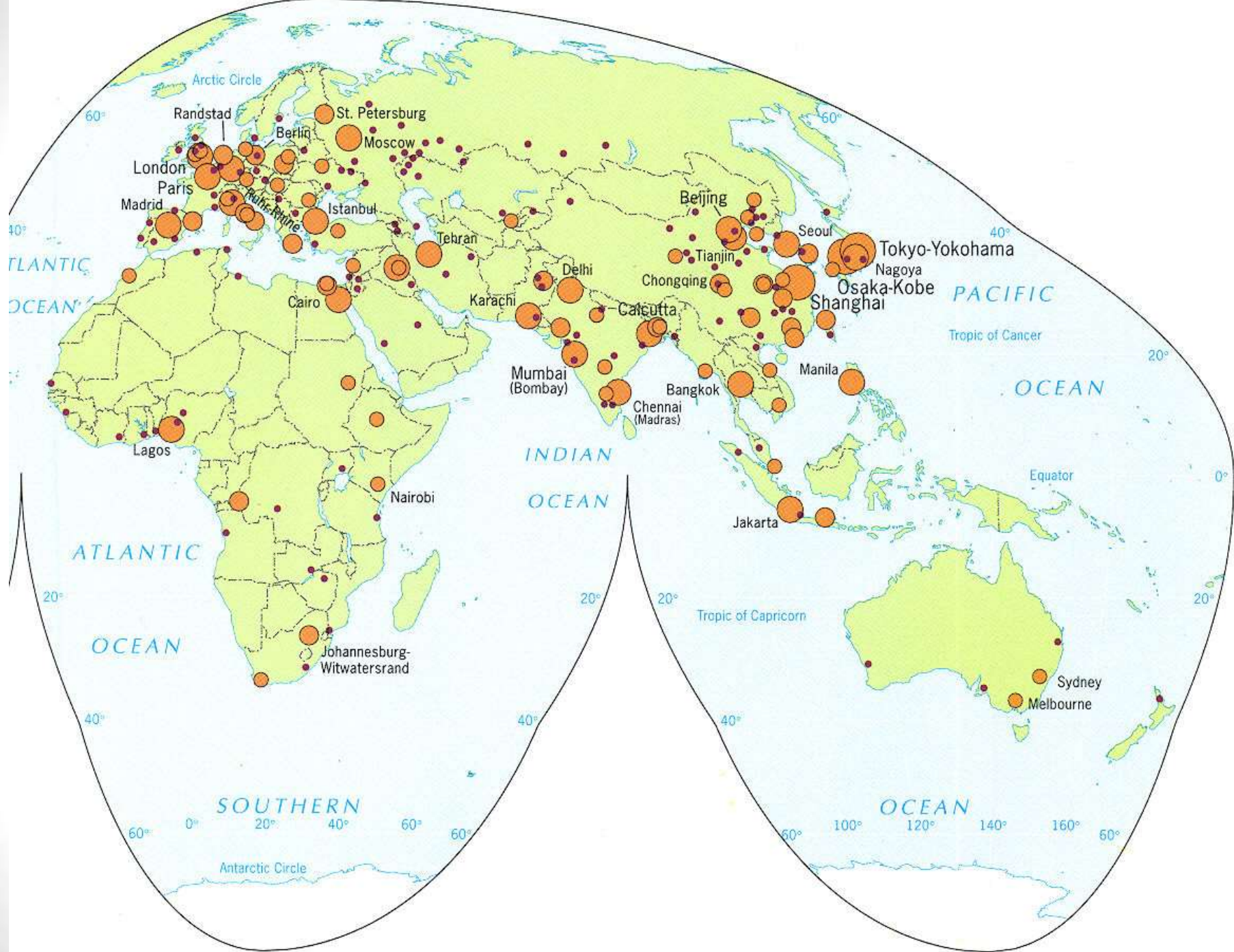**Figure 18-7 World Metropolitan Area Population.** Based on data from numerous, often contradictory, sources, data on urban centers often are inconsistent. *Source: From United Nations, U.S. Census Bureau, Encyclopaedia Britannica Yearbooks, World Bank, Statesman's Yearbook, and other sources.*

WORLD METROPOLITAN AREA POPULATION

- Over 15 million
- Over 10 million
- Over 7 million
- Over 2 million
- Over 1 million

Map showing major world cities and metropolitan areas. Labeled cities include: Arctic Circle, Randstad, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Moscow, London, Paris, Ruhr-Rhine, Madrid, Istanbul, Tehran, Beijing, Seoul, Tokyo-Yokohama, Nagoya, Tianjin, Delhi, Chongqing, Osaka-Kobe, Shanghai, Karachi, Calcutta, Cairo, Mumbai (Bombay), Chennai (Madras), Bangkok, Manila, Lagos, Nairobi, Jakarta, Johannesburg-Witwatersrand, Sydney, Melbourne.

Oceans labeled: ATLANTIC OCEAN, PACIFIC OCEAN, INDIAN OCEAN, SOUTHERN OCEAN.

Latitude markers: 60°, 40°, 20°, Tropic of Cancer, Equator, Tropic of Capricorn, 20°, 40°, 60°, Antarctic Circle, 0°.

Longitude markers: 0°, 20°, 40°, 60°, 100°, 120°, 140°, 160°.

Urban Problems

- **Zoning laws** are lacking in many poor countries
  - Squatters occupy any open space on the outskirts of the city
  - Sharp contrast between fancy hotels of downtown and slums on outskirts
  - Cairo for example-paved streets give way to dusty alleys, tenements, traffic, garbage & 12.5 m. people bursting at the seams
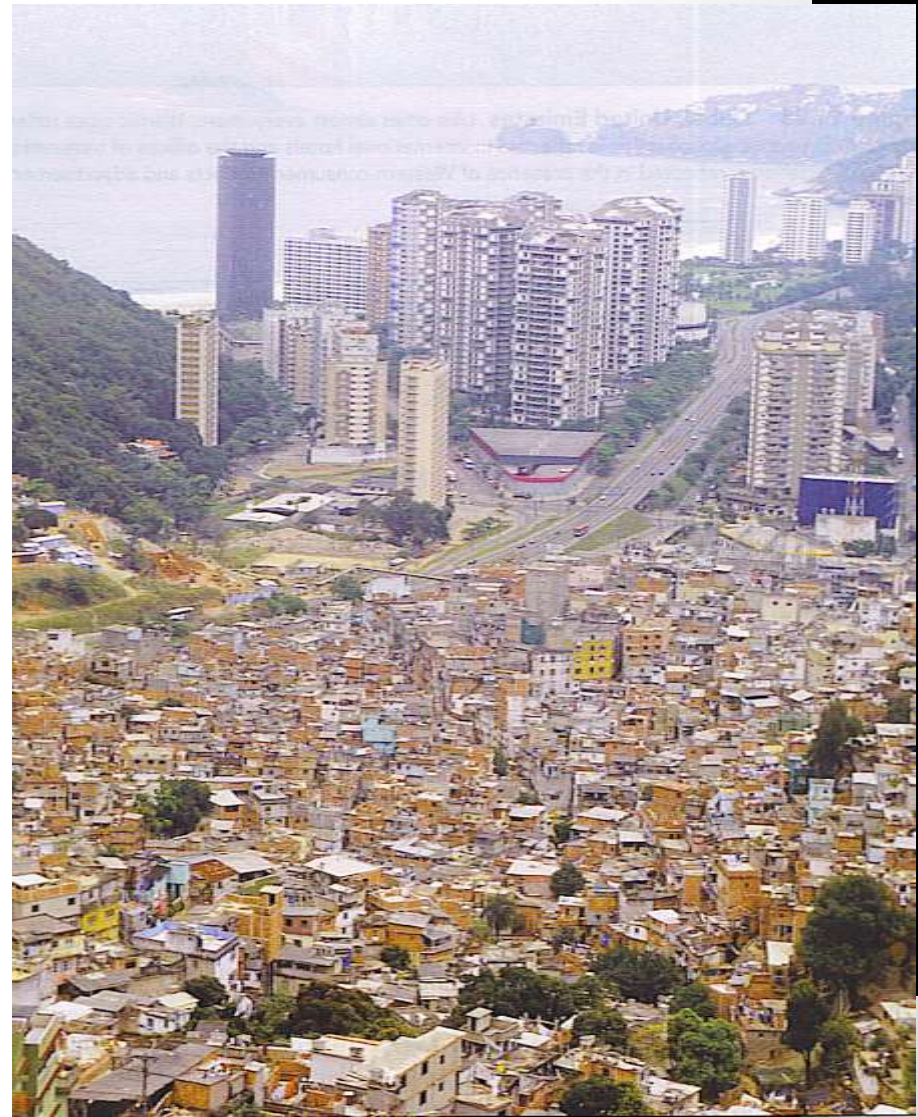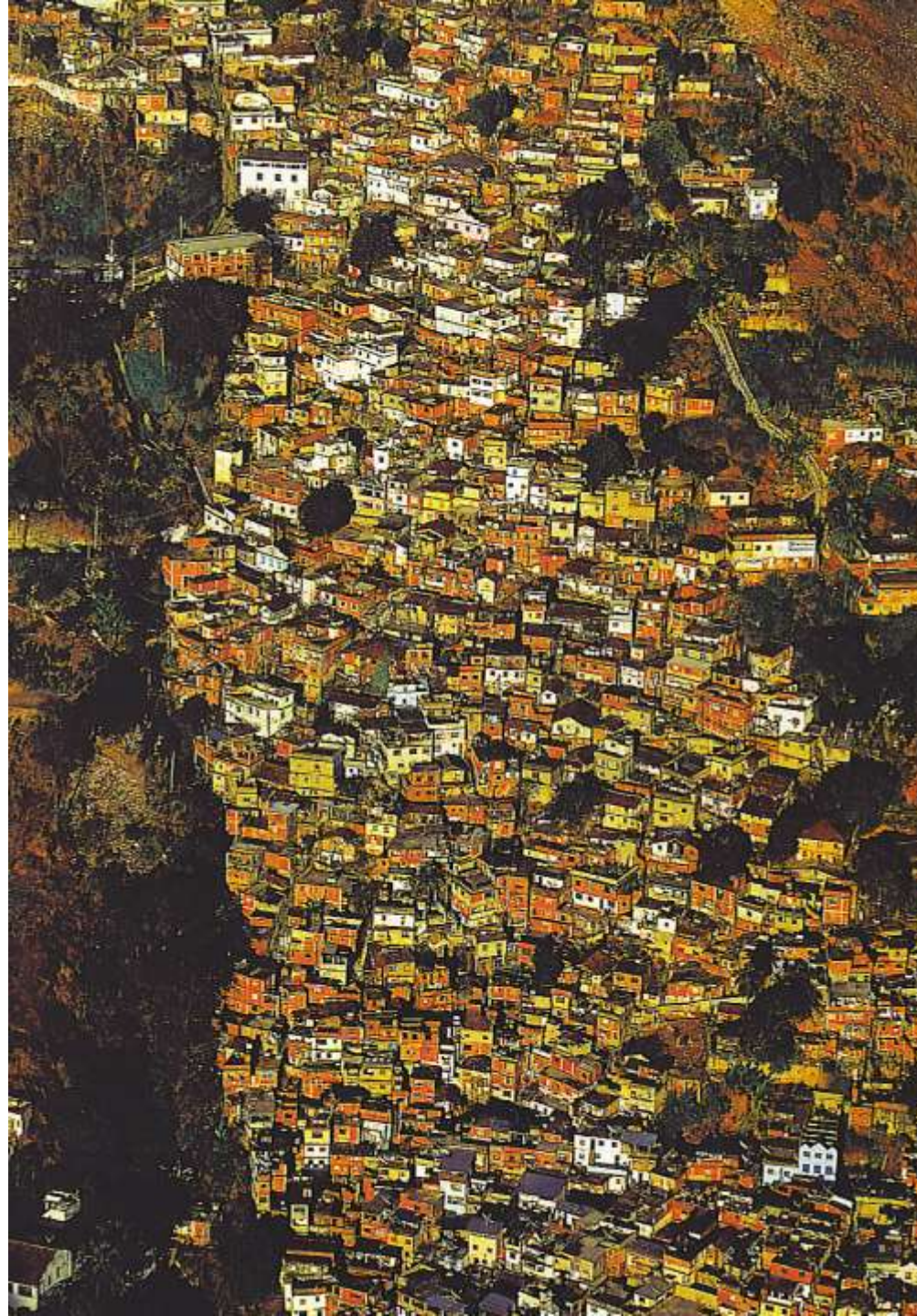
What do you see?

Shanty town of Belem, Brazil

- Many cities in developing nations are growing at a rapid rate with many new arrivals each day.

- Unofficial suburbs such as this favela of Rio de Janeiro are poor and often lack basic services. (**Disamenity sector)**

- Clinging to a hillside, this neighborhood often suffers fatal landslides during heavy rains.

Urban Function

- Every city or town has an economic base.
- **Basic sector**-workers who produce goods for export or local consumption
- **Non Basic sector** or **Service sector**-workers who maintain the city, work in offices and provide services for others

- Most large cities have a ratio of 1 basic to 2 non-basic
- **Multiplier Effect**-if a business adds 50 manufacturing jobs-another 100 non-basic workers will be added to the work force

Central Business District

- **Downtown**-the core of the city with high-rise skyscrapers, heavy traffic, production, education, services etc.

- The **CBD** is the urban area of commercial & industrial zones within a ring of residential areas.

Chicago – became segregated with rings of rising affluence

0	6 km
0	6 mi.

- CBD (central business district)
- Low-income residential
- Middle-income residential
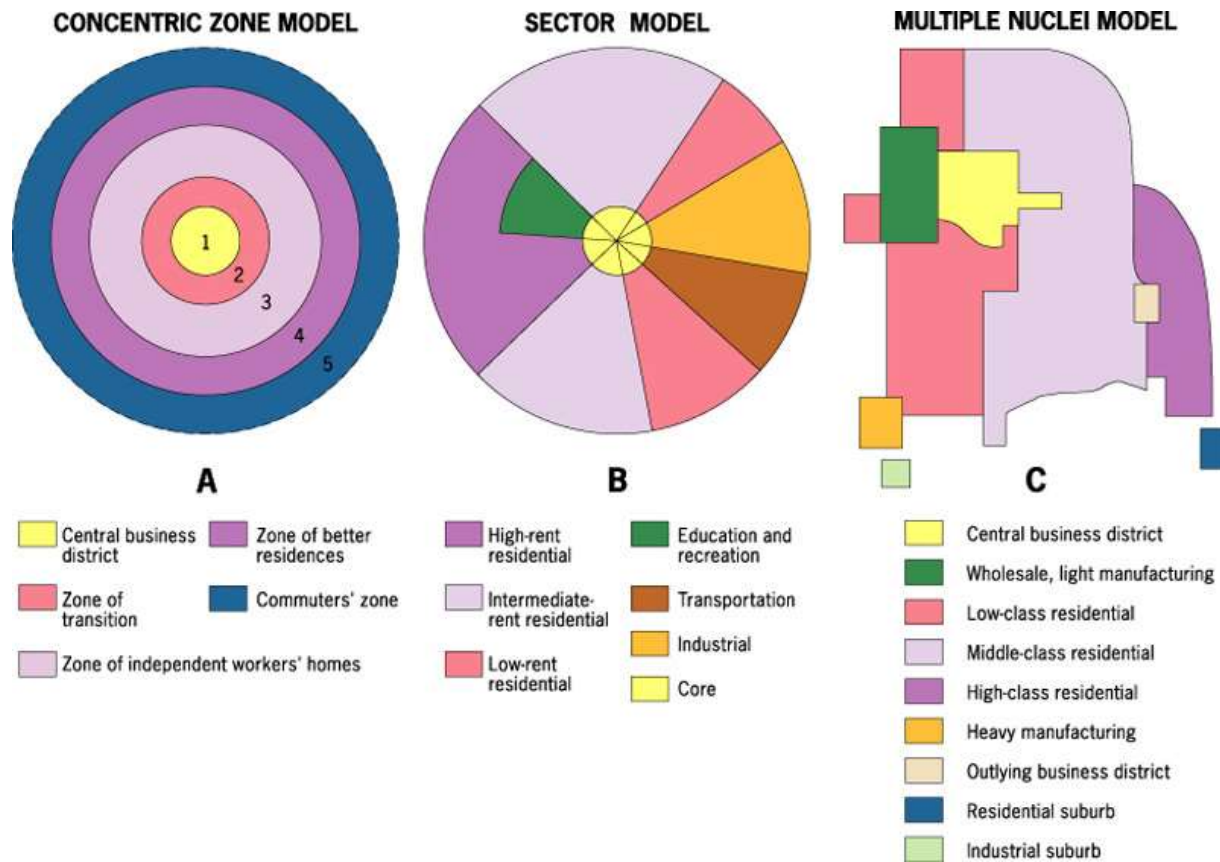- High-income residential
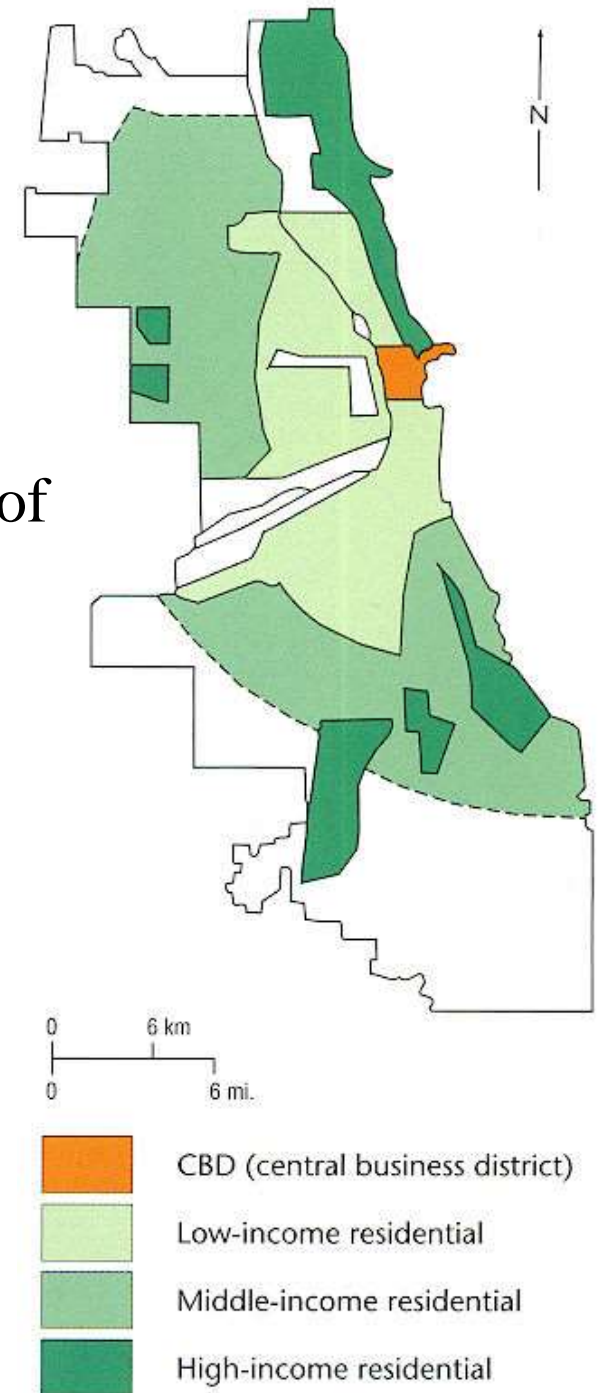
Bid Rent

- The price paid to rent or purchase urban land is a reflection of its utility or usefulness.

  - Utility is a product of accessibility to customers & workers or for residents to jobs and amenities.

Bid Rent Curve

Retail

Manufacturing

Residential

£rent per m²

Distance from CBD

Consequence on land use
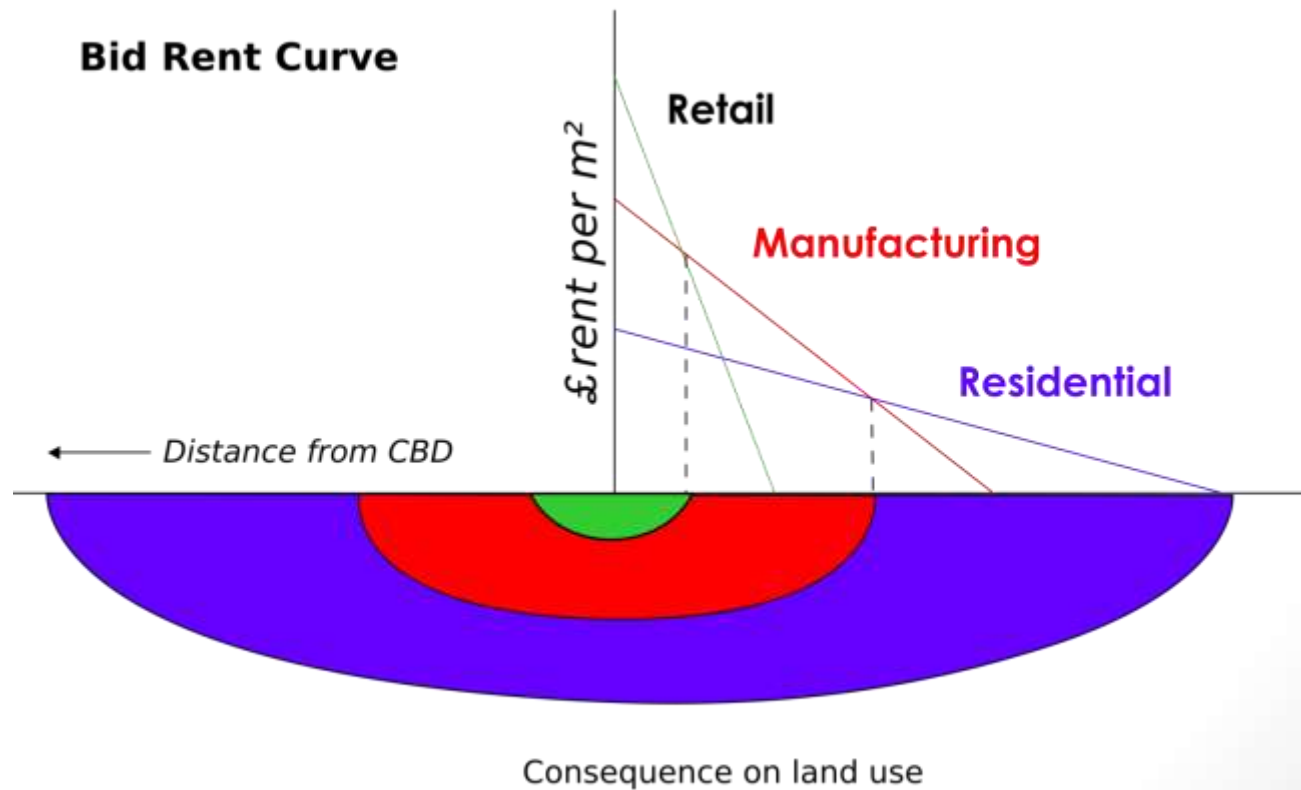
Modeling the North American City

- **Concentric zone model (Ernest Burgess)**
- **Sector model (Homer Hoyt)**
- **Multiple Nuclei Model**
  (Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman)

CONCENTRIC ZONE MODEL   **SECTOR MODEL**   **MULTIPLE NUCLEI MODEL**

A

B

C

	Central business district		Zone of better residences
	Zone of transition		Commuters' zone
	Zone of independent workers' homes		

	High-rent residential		Education and recreation
	Intermediate-rent residential		Transportation
	Low-rent residential		Industrial
			Core

	Central business district
	Wholesale, light manufacturing
	Low-class residential
	Middle-class residential
	High-class residential
	Heavy manufacturing
	Outlying business district
	Residential suburb
	Industrial suburb

- **Ernest I...
  **Concen...
  based c...
  Chicago...
  - CBD-f...
    theate...
  - Transi...
    with c...
    light i...
  - Blue c...
  - Middl...
  - Subur...

Classic Models of Urban Structure
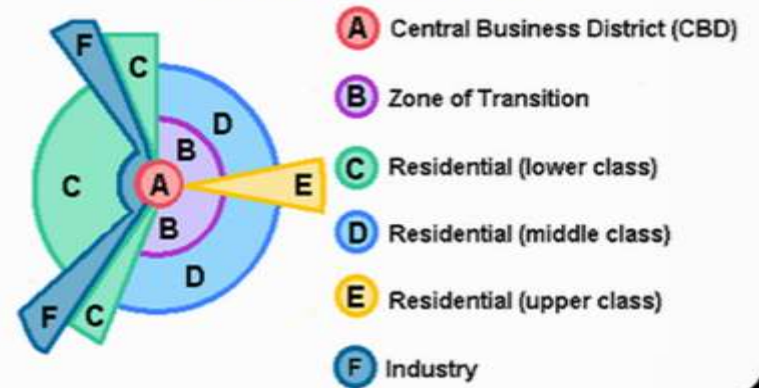
- **Homer Hoyt**-1939 **Sector Model** based on studies of 142 US cities.
  - Pie-shaped wedges created by Hoyt compensated for the drawbacks of the Ring Model
  - Low Rent areas & High Rent areas could extend to the outer edge
  - Transportation and industrial zones accounted for the sectors

CBD (central business district)

High-rent sector

Middle-rent sector

Low-rent sector

Houston

-4

Legend

tracts

BLACK / POP2000

☐	0.000000000 - 0.1065
▨	0.1066 - 0.3245
▨	0.3246 - 0.6444
■	0.6445 - 0.9930

0   0.05 0.1   0.2   Decimal Degrees

Hoyt   Sector Model

Ⓐ Central Business District (CBD)

Ⓑ Zone of Transition

Ⓒ Residential (lower class)

Ⓓ Residential (middle class)

Ⓔ Residential (upper class)

Ⓕ Industry
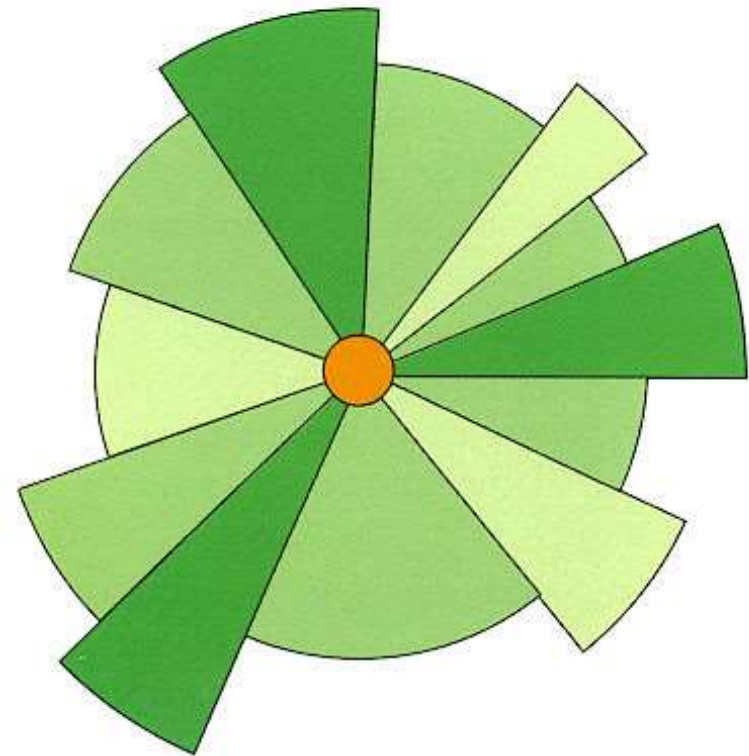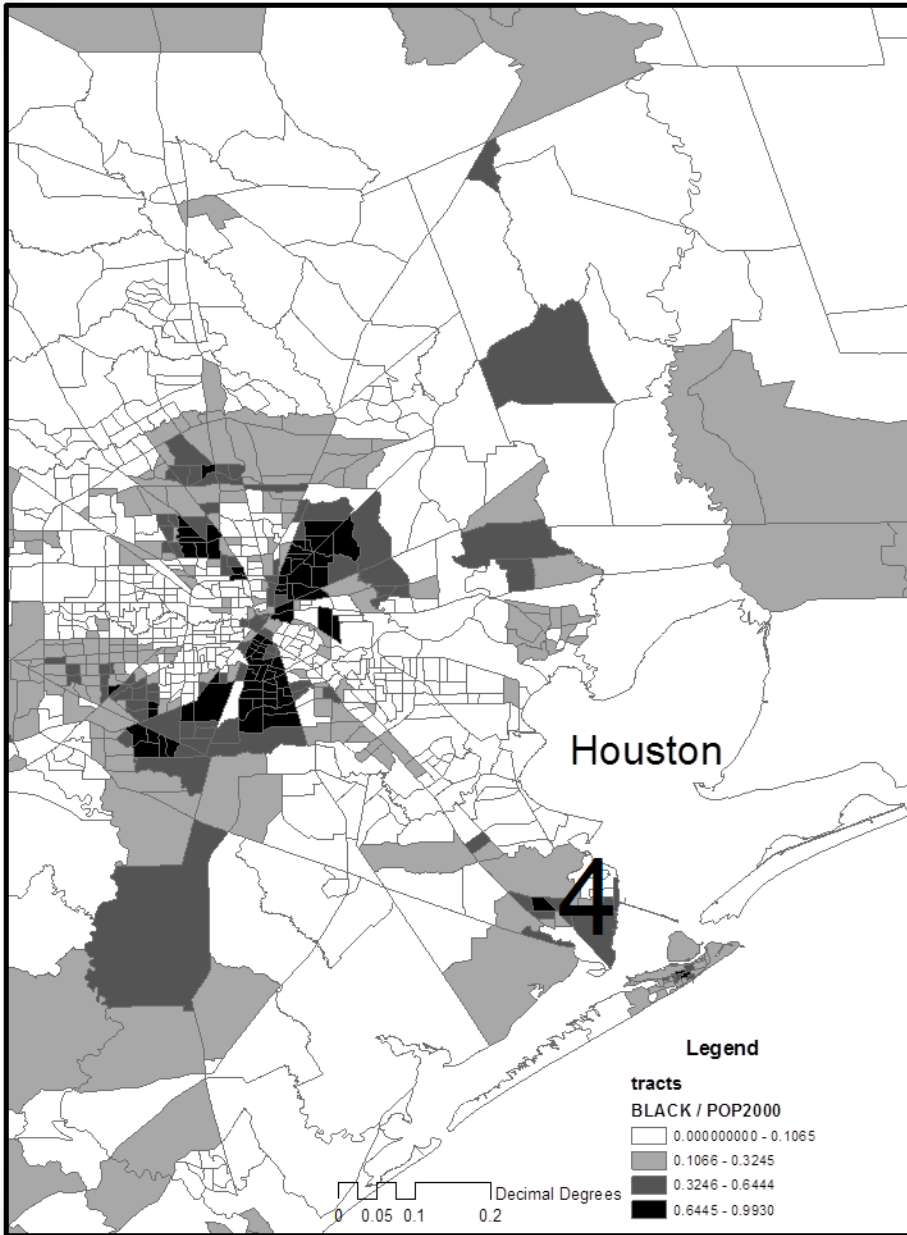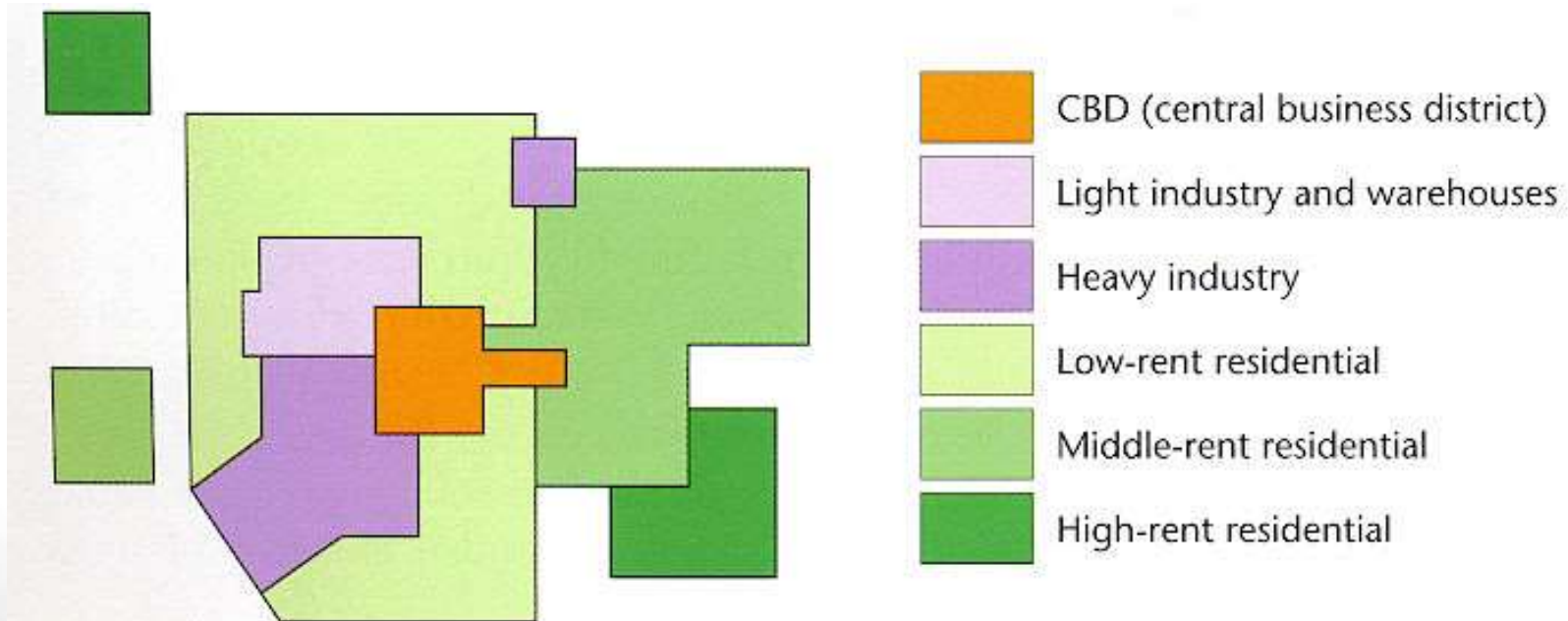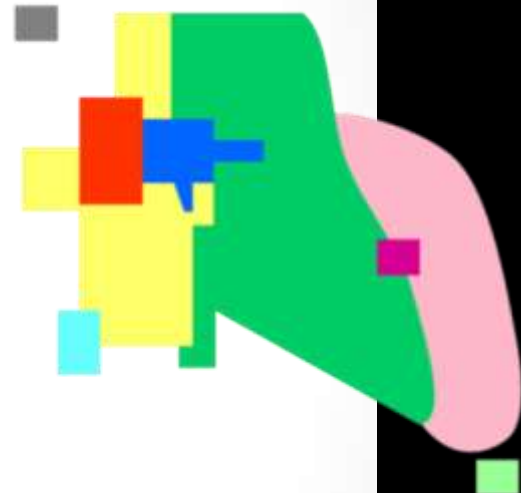
- **Chauncy Harris & Edward Ullman Multiple Nuclei Sector Model** 1945 showed that CBD is not the sole force in creating land-use patterns.
  - They said that Concentric Rings & Pie-shaped models had drawbacks as CBDs were losing dominance
  - Subsidiary and competing CBDs developed (Edge Cities)
  - Suburbanization accelerated the change with shopping malls and mass transit

CBD (central business district)

Light industry and warehouses

Heavy industry

Low-rent residential

Middle-rent residential

High-rent residential

New York City

4

Legend

Census Tracts

HISPANIC / POP2007

- 0.000000000 - 0.1525
- 0.1526 - 0.3684
- 0.3685 - 0.6410
- 0.6411 - 1.000

0   0.02 0.04   0.08   Decimal Degrees

Central business district (CBD)

Wholesale, light manufacturing

Low class residential

Medium class residential

High class residential

Heavy manufacturing

Outlying business district

Residential suburb

Industrial suburb

Harris & Ullman's Multiple Nuclei M

Making Cities in the Global Core

- **Redlining –** financial institutions refusing to lend money in certain neighborhoods.

- **Blockbusting –** realtors purposefully sell a home at a low price to an African American and then solicit white residents to sell their homes at low prices, to generate "white flight."

Problems in Urban America

- 200 years ago only 5% of world was urbanized
- Today about 50% is urban
  - Germany, Spain & Belgium are over 90% urban

- **World wide urban problems are:**
  - Pollution
  - poor sanitation
  - drugs and crime
  - congestion and noise
  - substandard housing & slums

Problems in Urban America

- <u>With urban sprawl and expanding suburbs-inner city shrinks</u>

- CBD is often reduced to serving just the inner metro area

- As basic sector jobs leave-large cities have shifted to service industries

- Loss of tax base as businesses, industries and services leave

- Urban decay results
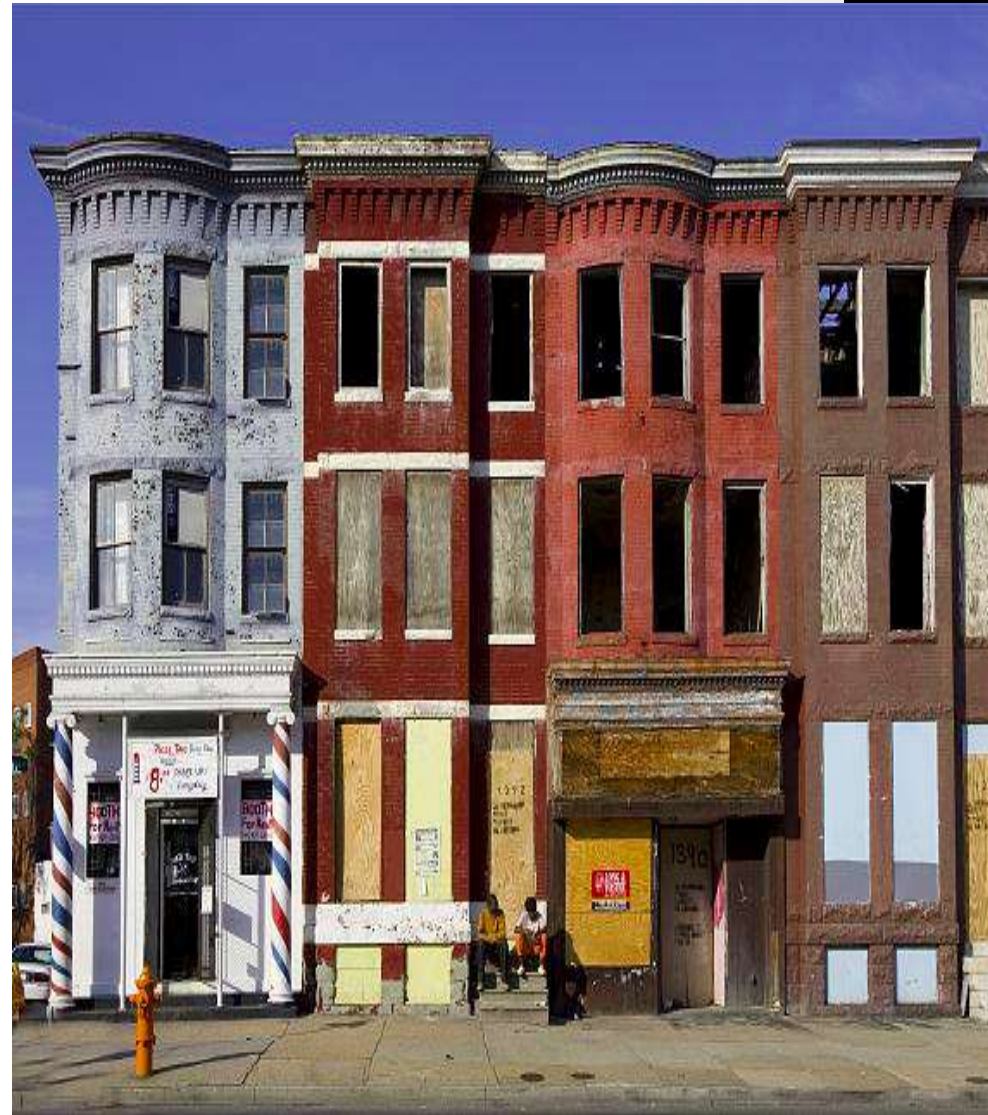
Problems in Urban America

- New York City a good example:
  - 3 million people plus uncounted illegals crowd into 75 to 100 year old apartment buildings
  - Many buildings are worn out, rat & roach infested with high crime rates, vandalism and cases of spouse & child abuse
- Yet despite the problems there is a sense of community that may be lost if the neighborhood is torn down

Problems in Urban America

- Public Housing –
  - Reserved for low income households
  - Pay 30% of income for rent
  - Housing authority (CHA) manages building, Government pays for construction etc.
- CHA Projects
- 7 Most Infamous Projects
- Cabrini Green

- [Cabrini Green](#)

- [History of Cabrini Green](#)

- [CHA Projects by a Student](#)

- **Deglomeration-**

Making Cities in the Global Core

- **Gentrification** – individuals buy up and rehabilitate houses, raising the housing value in the neighborhood and changing the neighborhood.

- **Commercialization** – city governments transform a central city to attract residents and tourists. The newly commercialized downtowns often are a stark contrast to the rest of the central city.

- **Youthification** – The process by which young people move into decaying older area and revitalize it.

Gentrification or Revitalization

- **Economic policy**-
  - tax incentives (TIFS) encourage the redevelopment of inner cities where land is cheaper than the expensive suburbs.

- **Sense of place**-
  - historic landmarks and amenities of the city such as markets, museums and galleries (e.g. Millennium Park, Navy Pier etc.
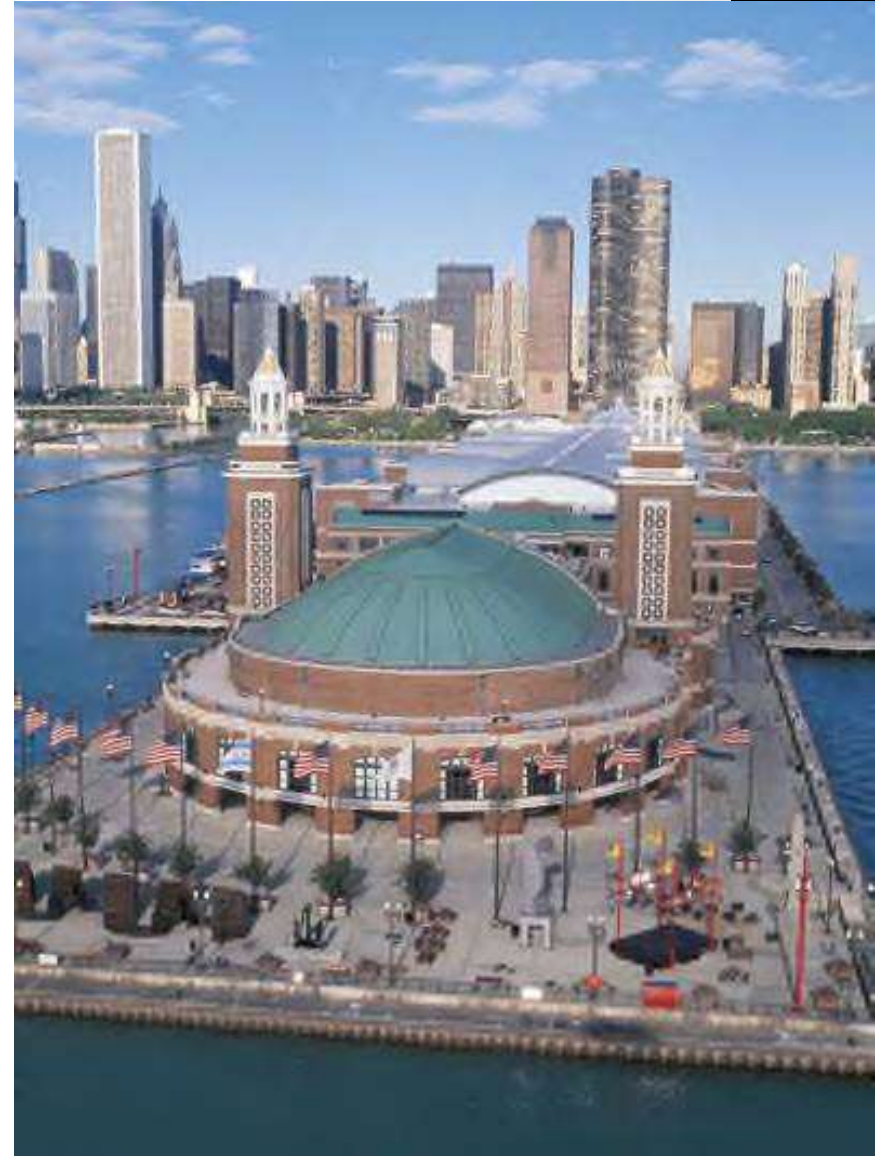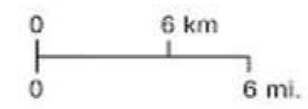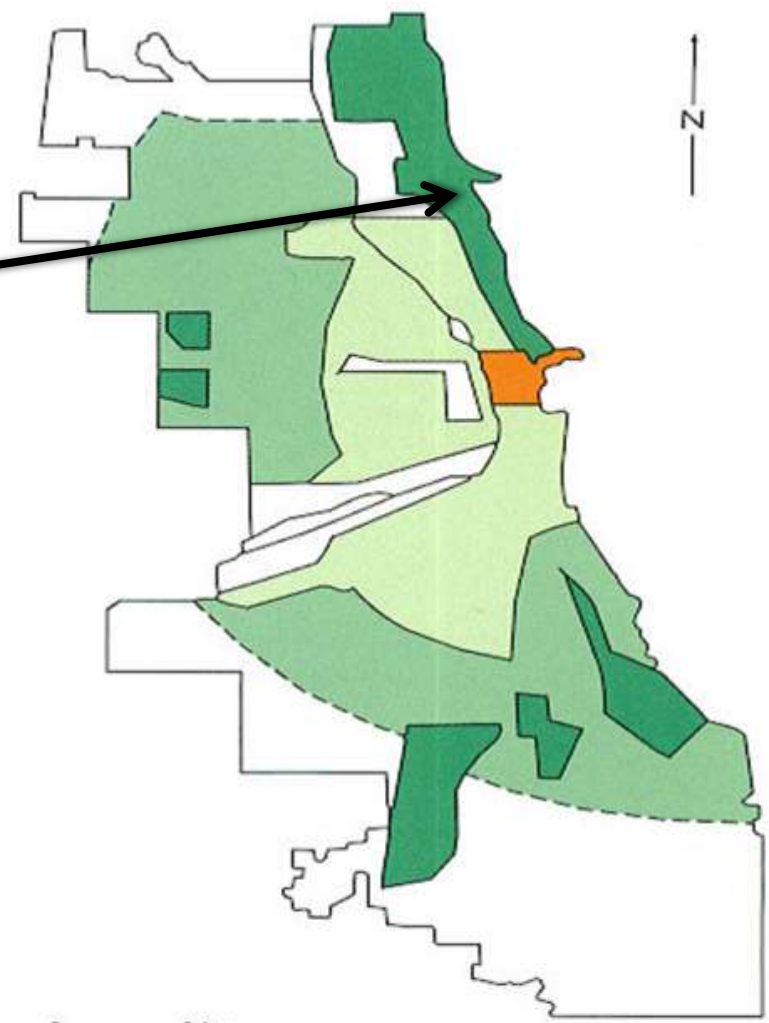
Chicago's Navy Pier

Urban decay in Washington, D.C.

Uptown neighborhood in Chicago-abandoned apartment buildings; an area that is primed for gentrification

Notice where Lakeview is...

CHICAGO

CBD (central business district)

Low-income residential

Middle-income residential

High-income residential

Tear-downs – houses that new owners buy with the intention of tearing it down to build a much larger home. **McMansions** – large homes, often built to the outer limits of the lot. They are called McMansions because of their super size and their similar look.

Hinsdale, Illinois (25% of houses have been torn down in last 20 years).

McMansions in the H-F District

- A teardown in Flossmoor finished in 2007

Urban Sprawl

Unrestricted growth of housing, commercial developments, and roads over large expanses of land, with little concern for urban planning.

Chicago, IL

TOP 20 URBAN SPRAWL CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Metropolitan Area	State
1. Riverside–San Bernardino	CA
2. Greensboro–Winston Salem–High Point	NC
3. Raleigh–Durham	NC
4. Atlanta	GA
5. Greenville–Spartanburg	SC
6. West Palm Beach–Boca Raton–Delray Beach	FL
7. Bridgeport–Stamford–Norwalk–Danbury	CT
8. Knoxville	TN
9. Oxnard–Ventura	CA
10. Fort Worth–Arlington	TX
11. Gary–Hammond	IN
12. Rochester	NY
13. Dallas	TX
14. Vallejo–Fairfield–Napa	CA
15. Detroit	MI
16. Syracuse	NY
17. Newark	NJ
18. Little Rock–North Little Rock	AR
19. Albany–Schenectady–Troy	NY
20. Hartford–New Britain–Middletown–Bristol	CT

Edge C

Suburban
downtow
located n
freeway i
often wit

- office co
- shoppin
- hotels
- restaura
- entertai
    facilit
- sports c

"Edge City" developments

94

Lakeshore Corridor

Lake Michigan

294

90

Schaumburg-Hoffman Estates

290

90

94

O'Hare International Airport

294

90

94

290

355

Chicago

290

88

55

355

55

90

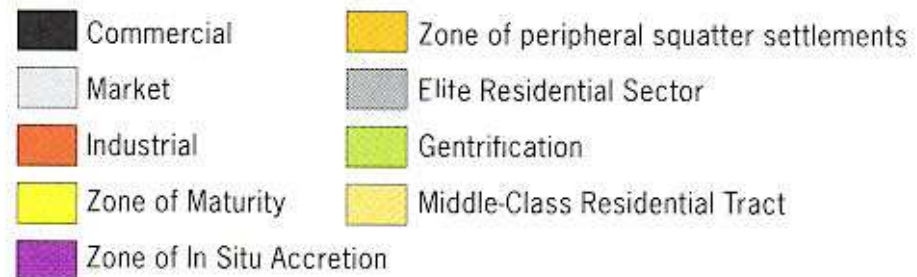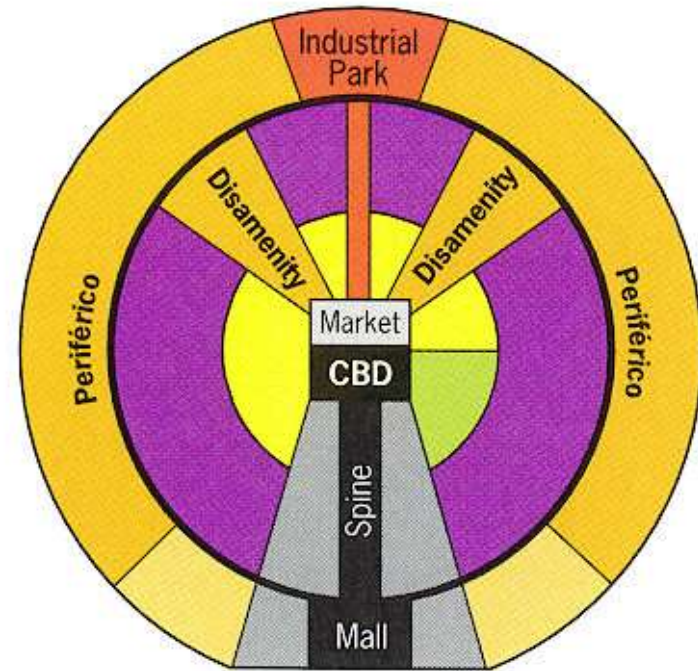Oak Brook Research and Development Corridor

294

57

Non-American Cities…

The Ibero-American City

- Latin American cities are growing rapidly-1950= 41% urban, 1997 74% urban
- CBD dominates the center with 2 main divisions-traditional market and modern high rises
- A commercial spine and axis of business is surrounded by elite residential housing

A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE

Industrial Park

Disamenity

Disamenity

Periférico

Periférico

Market

CBD

Spine

Mall

Commercial

Market

Industrial

Zone of Maturity

Zone of In Situ Accretion

Zone of peripheral squatter settlements

Elite Residential Sector

Gentrification

Middle-Class Residential Tract

Griffin-Ford model

The Ibero-American City

- The **spine** is an extension of the **CBD** with offices, shops, high class housing, restaurants, theaters, & parks
- **Zone of Maturity**-Middle class housing 2nd best
- **Zone of In Situ Accretion**-high pop. Density of modest housing
- **Periphery-Periferico**-high density shanty towns of extreme poverty and no services (favelas)

The African City

- African cities often have 3 CBDs=Colonial, Traditional and Periodic Market Zone
- Sub-Saharan Africa is the least urbanized area of the world, but the most rapidly urbanizing
- No large cities to match Cairo-Kinshasa, Nairobi, Harare, Dakar, Abidjan were established by Europeans
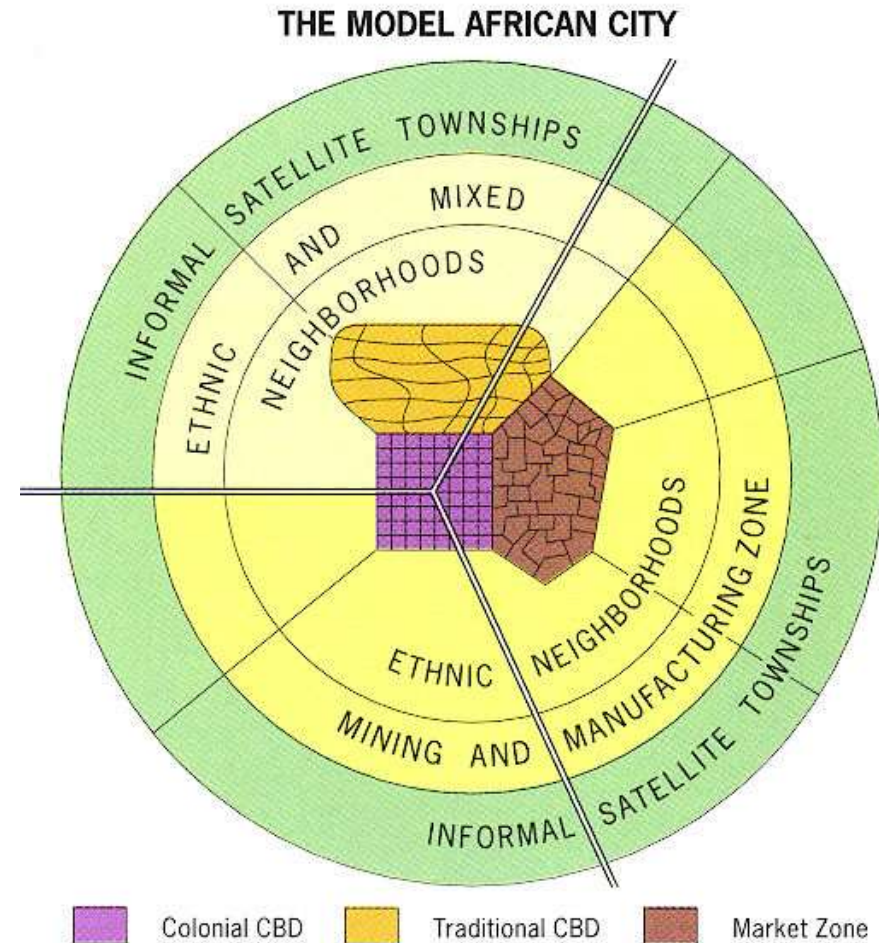
THE MODEL AFRICAN CITY

INFORMAL SATELLITE TOWNSHIPS

ETHNIC AND MIXED NEIGHBORHOODS

ETHNIC NEIGHBORHOODS

MINING AND MANUFACTURING ZONE

INFORMAL SATELLITE TOWNSHIPS

Colonial CBD   Traditional CBD   Market Zone

Figure 20-5 A Model African City. One model of the African city includes colonial CBD, traditional CBD, and market zone.

de Blij model

The African City

- No large cities to match Cairo-Kinshasa, Nairobi, Harare, Dakar, Abidjan were established by Europeans
- South African cities-Johannesburg, Cape Town & Durbin are western cities with elements of European and American models-high rise CBDs and sprawling suburbs