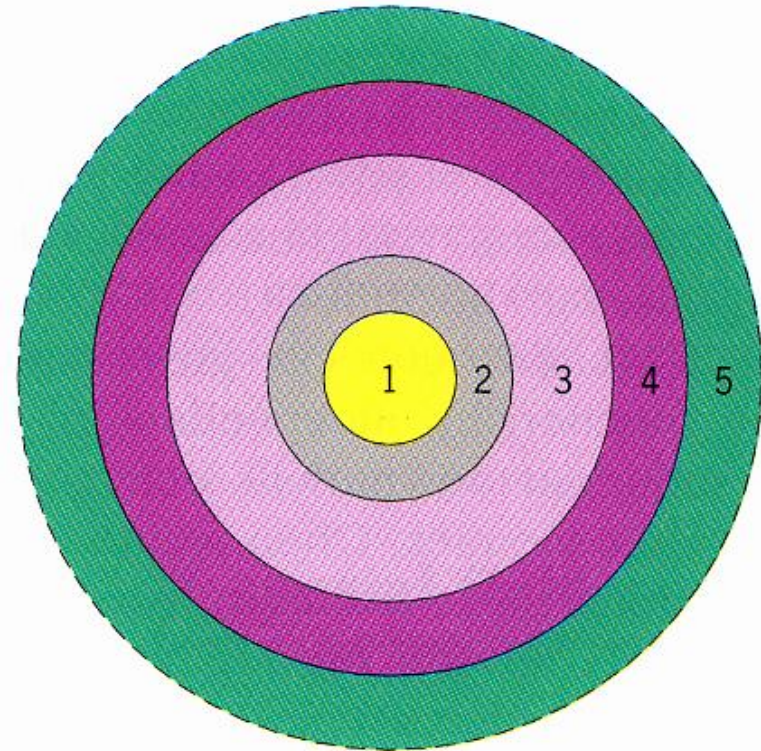


Urbanization

CONCENTRIC ZONE MODEL

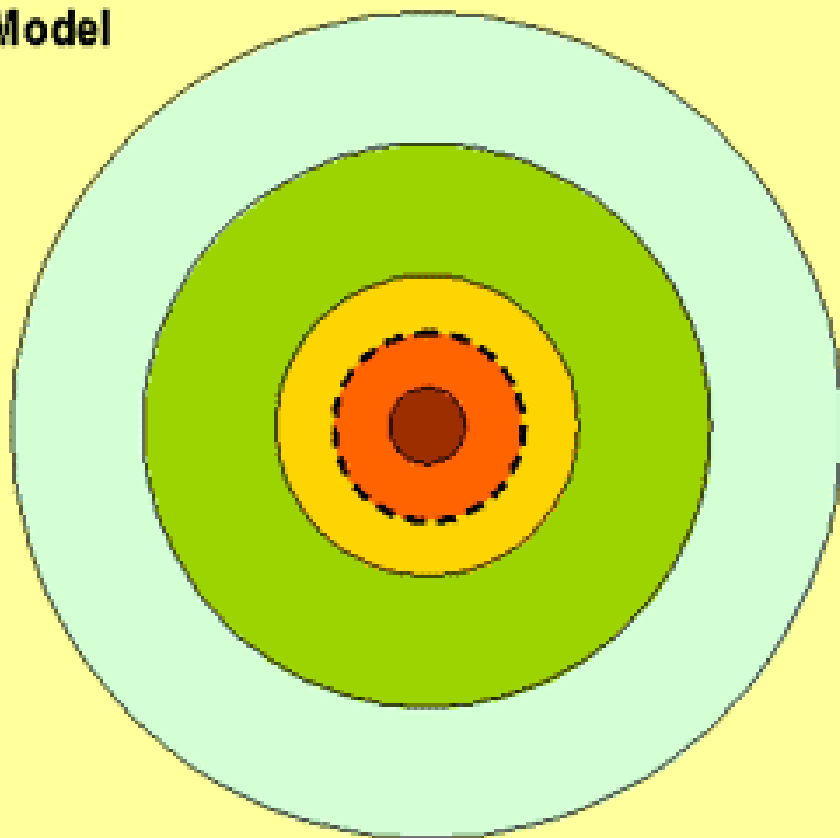


A

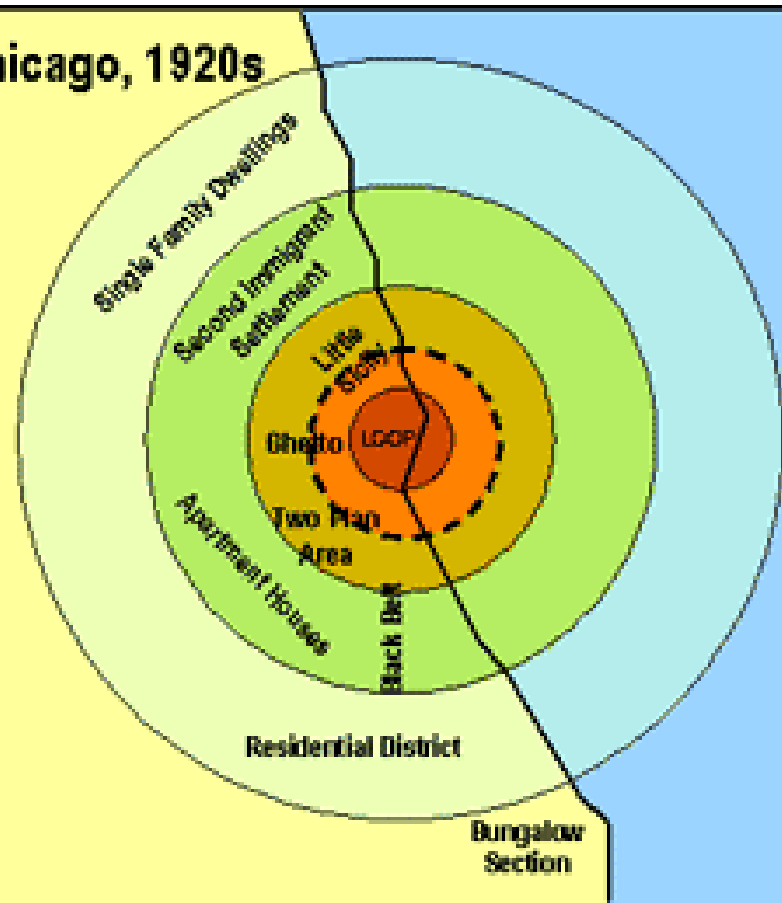
- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 Central business district | 4 Zone of better residences |
| 2 Zone of transition | 5 Commuters' zone |
| 3 Zone of independent workers' homes | |







- Models of Internal City Structure – based on competition among land uses
- Concentric Zone Model
- Ernest Burgess (1920s); Chicago: 1) CBD, 2) Zone of transition (res. deterioration & light ind.), 3) Blue-collar workers, 4) Middle-class, 5) Suburban ring
- Dynamic: city grows; inner rings affect outer ones

Model



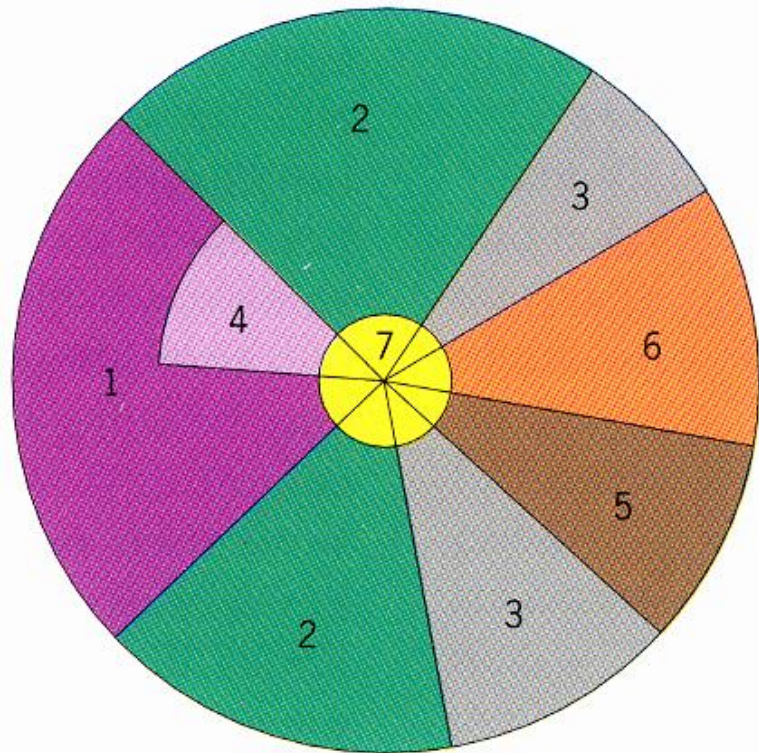
Chicago, 1920s



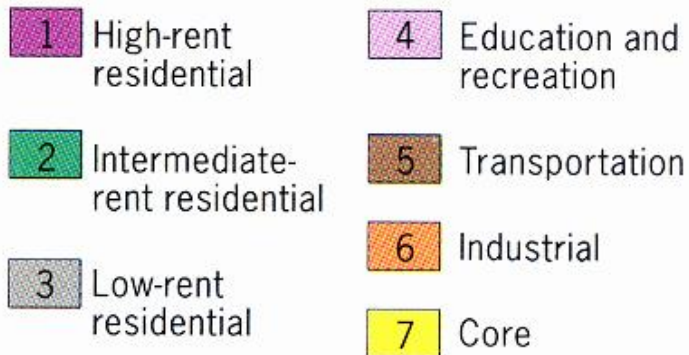
- | | |
|--|--|
|  I - Loop (downtown) |  IV - Working class zone |
|  II - Factory zone |  V - Residential zone |
|  III - Zone of transition |  VI - Commuter zone |

Chicago in the 1920s

SECTOR MODEL

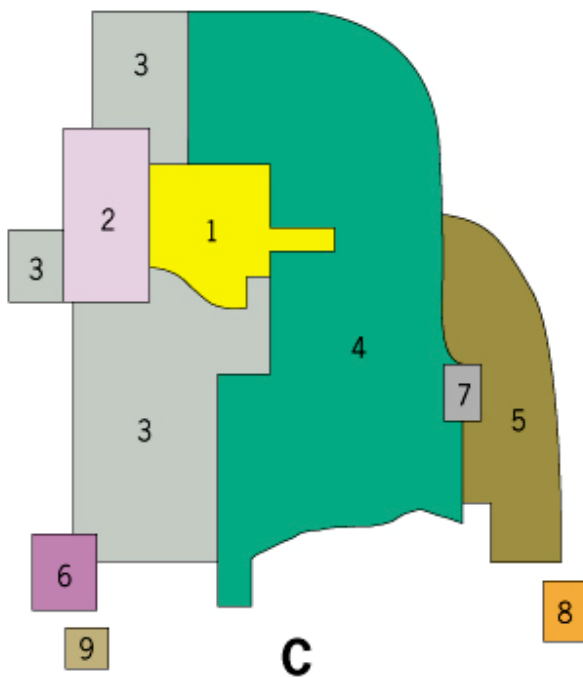


B



- Sector Model
- Homer Hoyt (1939); criticized Burgess Model as too simple & inaccurate
- Growth creates a pie-shaped urban structure
- Low-rent areas could extend from the CBD to the outer edge (3)
- The same is true w/ high-rent, transportation, and industry

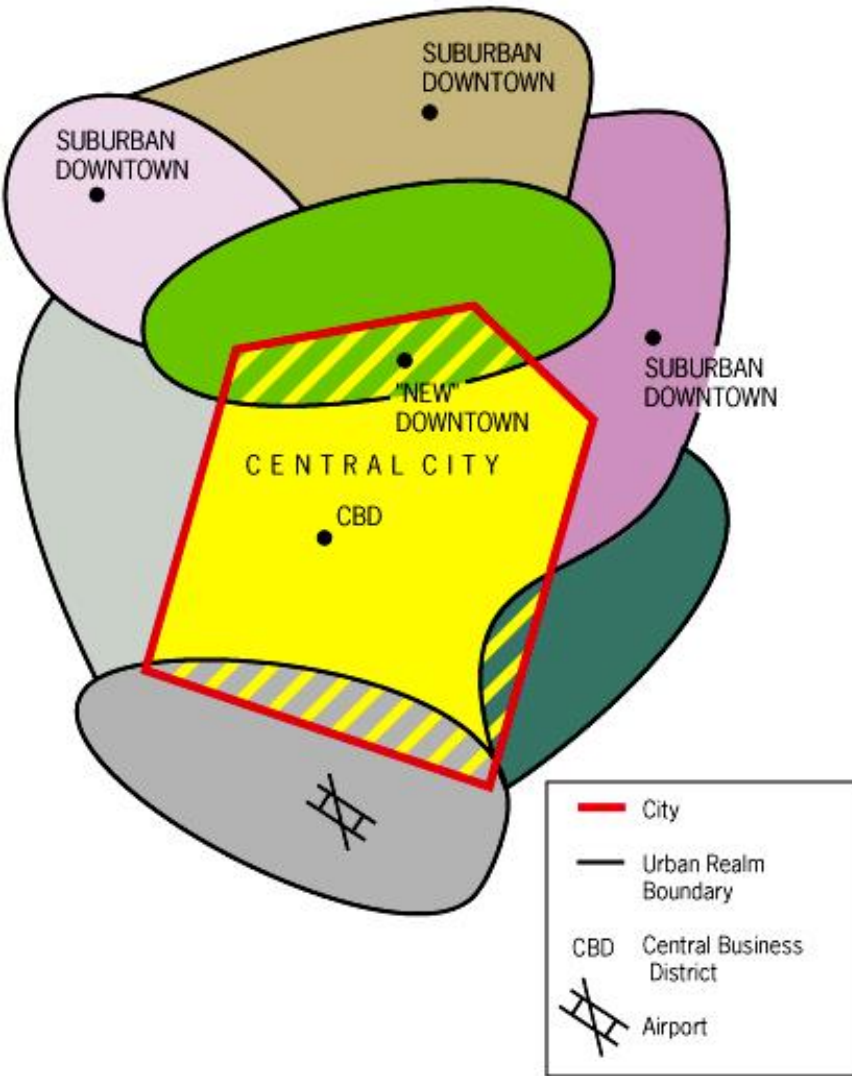
MULTIPLE NUCLEI MODEL



- 1 Central business district
- 2 Wholesale, light manufacturing
- 3 Low-class residential
- 4 Middle-class residential
- 5 High-class residential
- 6 Heavy manufacturing
- 7 Outlying business district
- 8 Residential suburb
- 9 Industrial suburb

- Multiple Nuclei Model
- Chauncy Harris & Edward Ullman (1945); neither of two models are accurate
- CBD was losing its dominant position as the nucleus of the urban area
- Separate nuclei become specialized and differentiated, not located in relation to any distance attribute

URBAN REALMS MODEL



- Urban Realms Model
- Urban realms – parts of giant conurbations; self-sufficient suburban sectors (focused on their own independent CBD)
- Edge cities (Garreau) – outer realms; third wave: 1) suburbanization after WWII, 2) malling of US (moving marketplace to suburbs in 1960s & 70s), 3) edge cities (moving jobs to suburbs in 1980s & 90s)
- Edge cities have extensive office & retail space, few residential buildings (not cities 30 years ago)

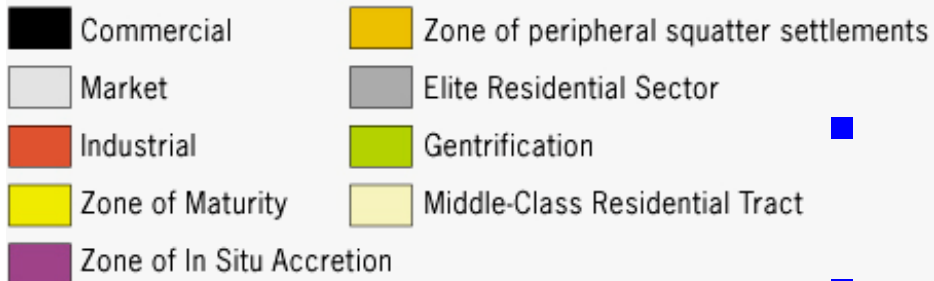
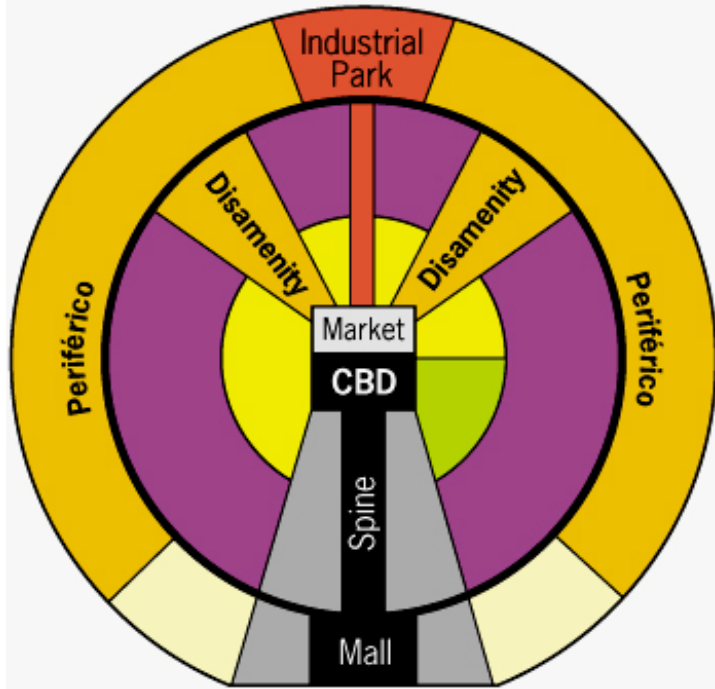


Urban Realms (and Edge Cities) of Los Angeles

• Sociocultural Influences

- Most urban areas have distinct ethnic neighborhoods (no legal obstacles to racial discrimination before 1960s)
- Redlining – when financial institutions identified risky neighborhoods & refused to offer loans (marked by red lines on a map)
- Blockbusting – when realtors offered Afr.-Americans homes in white areas at low cost, convinced the whites the area was going “downhill” (white flight)
- Racial steering – when realtors sell homes to people of different ethnicities to change ghetto boundaries (promotes turnover; e.g. blockbusting)

A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE

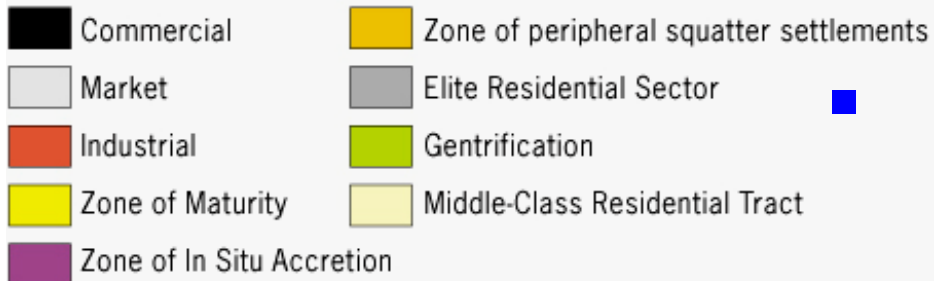
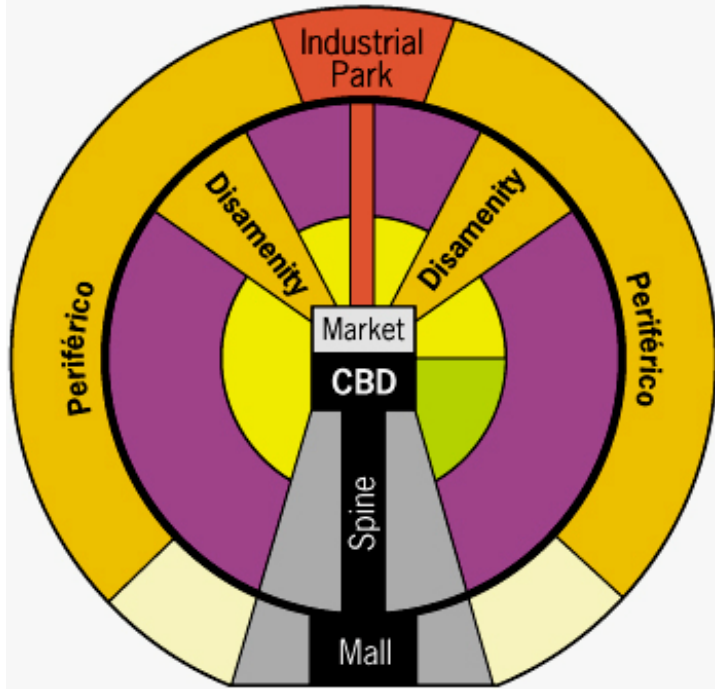


- Ibero (Latin) Am. City; Griffin-Ford Model
- Combines radial sectors & conc. zones, growing rapidly
- CBD – market & high-rise sectors
- Commercial spine – extension of CBD; surrounded by elite res.
- Mall = edge city; suburban node
- Zone of Maturity – middle class
- In Situ Accretion – more modest housing

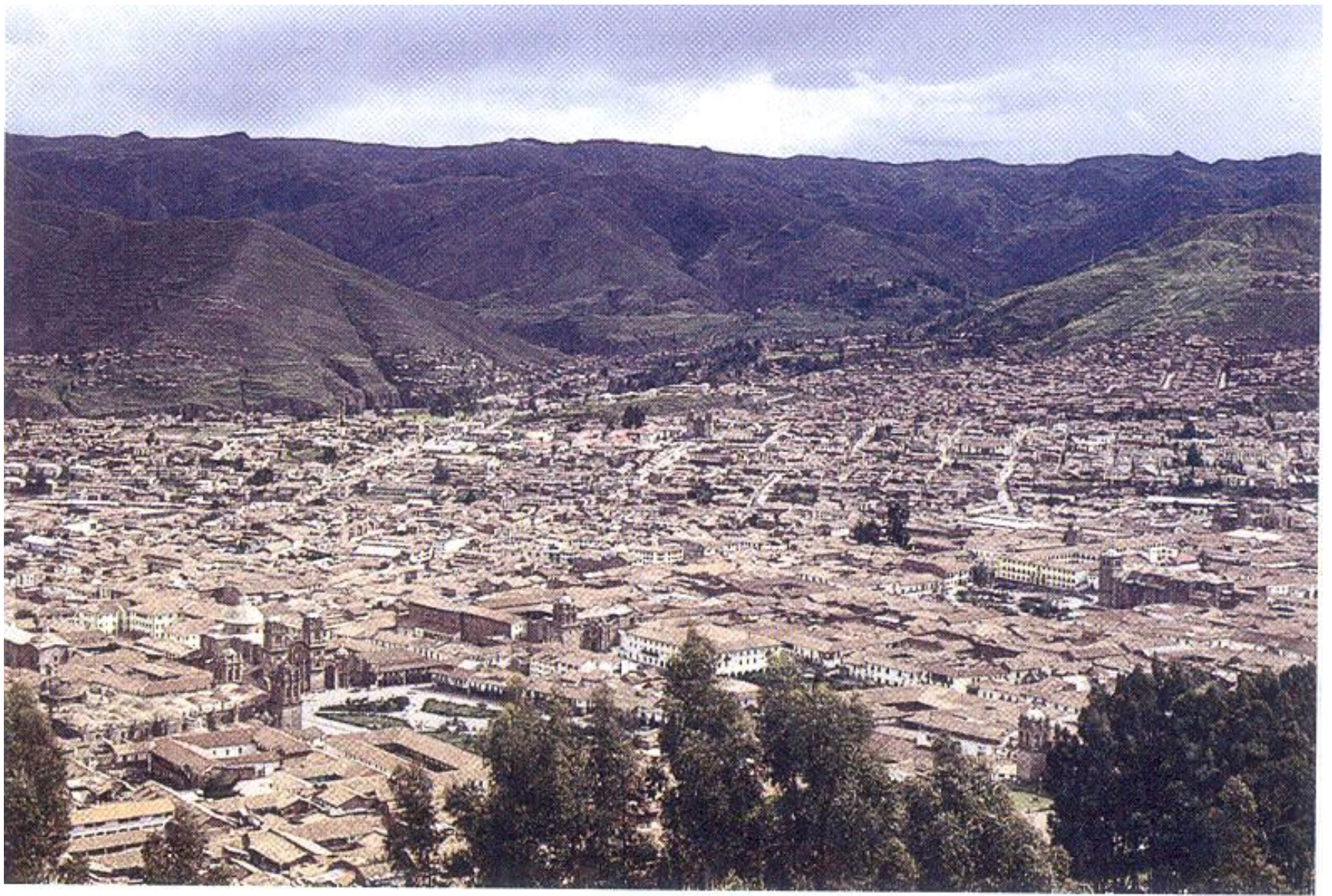


Lima's Plaza de San Martín, Peru

A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE

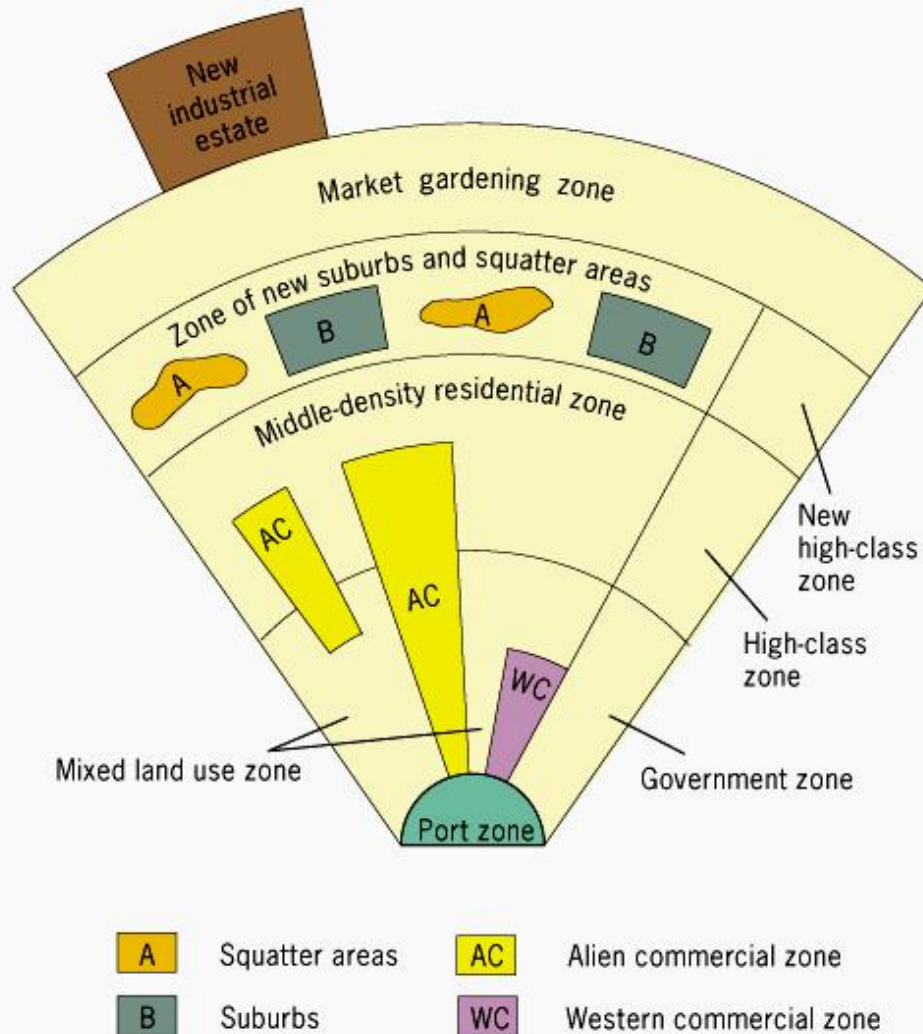


- Outer-ring = poverty; dense pop.
- Periférico – squatter settlements; unskilled & impoverished
- Disamenity sector – barrios; also extremely poor; drug lords often “run the show”
- Industrial Park – connected to CBD
- Gentrification zone – rehabilitation of inner-city; historic buildings may be preserved



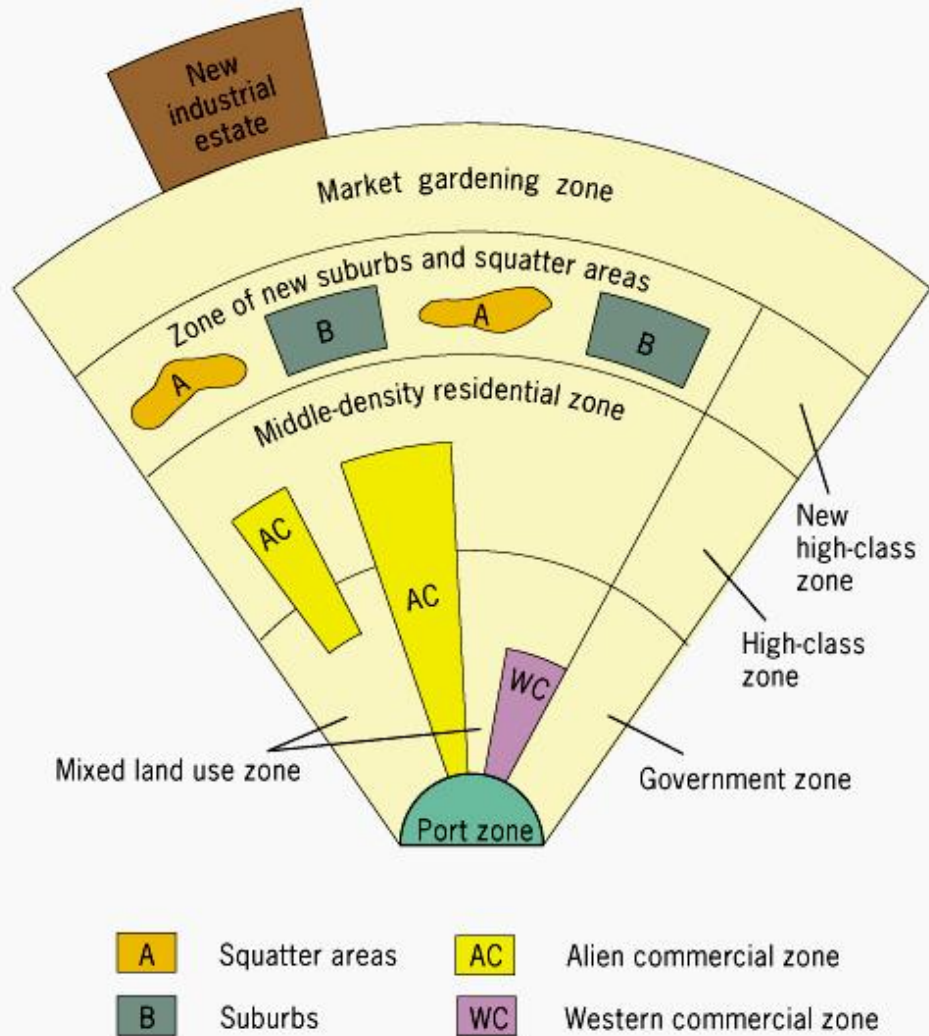
Cuzco, Peru

A GENERALIZED MODEL OF LAND USE AREAS IN THE LARGE SOUTHEAST ASIAN CITY



- SE Asian City; T.G. McGee Model
- Hybrid of sectors & zones, growing rapidly
- Old colonial port zone & commercial district are city's focus
- No formal CBD;
 - separate clusters: gov't zone, West. comm. Zone alien comm. zone (mostly Chinese), and mixed land-use zone

**A GENERALIZED MODEL OF
LAND USE AREAS IN THE LARGE
SOUTHEAST ASIAN CITY**

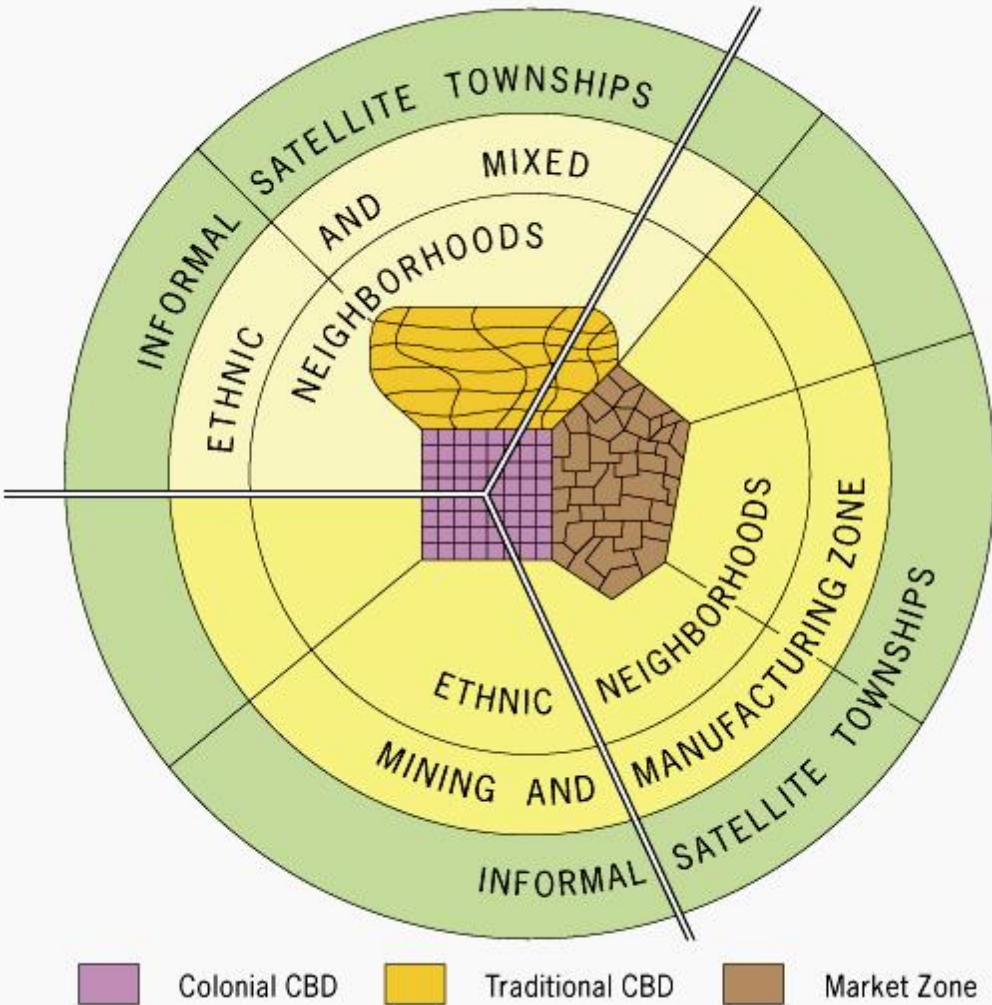


- Market gardening zone – along periphery
- New industrial park (estate) – farther out
- Residential areas tend to get poorer away from the port zone (similar to Latin-American city)



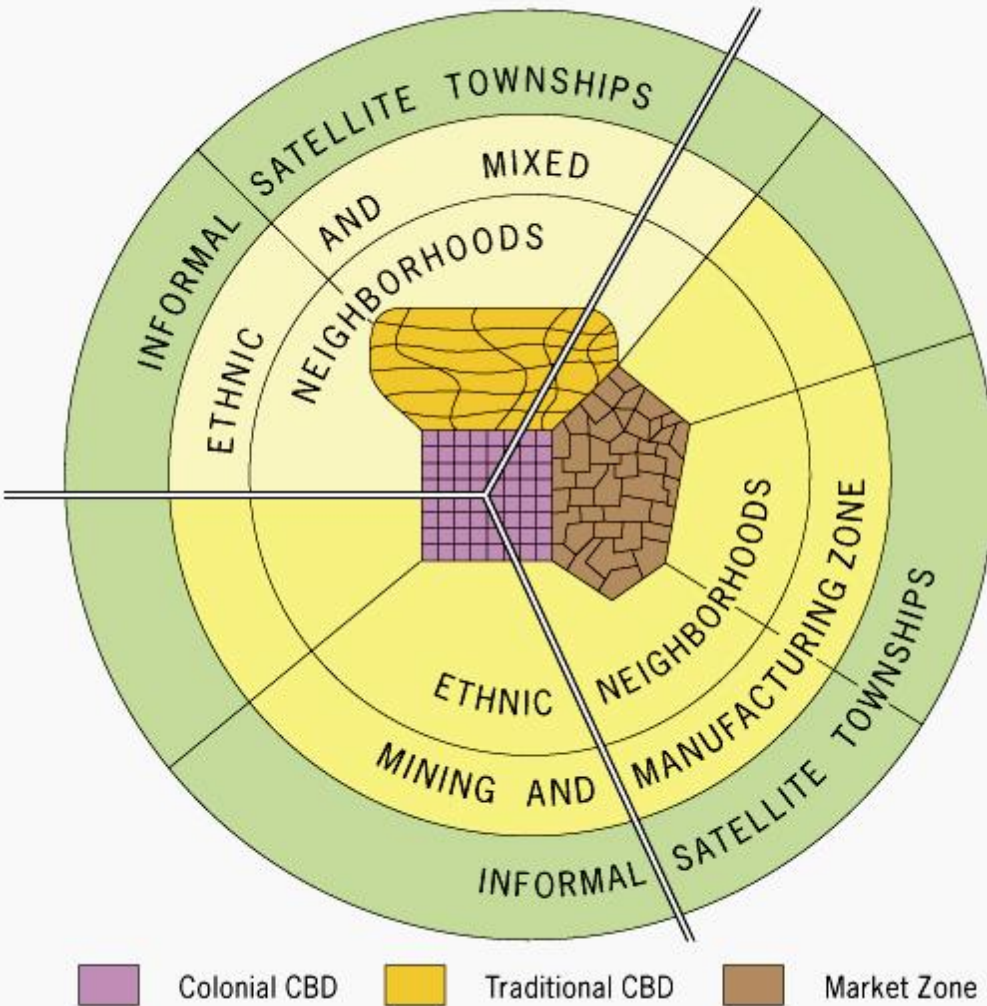
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

A MODEL SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY



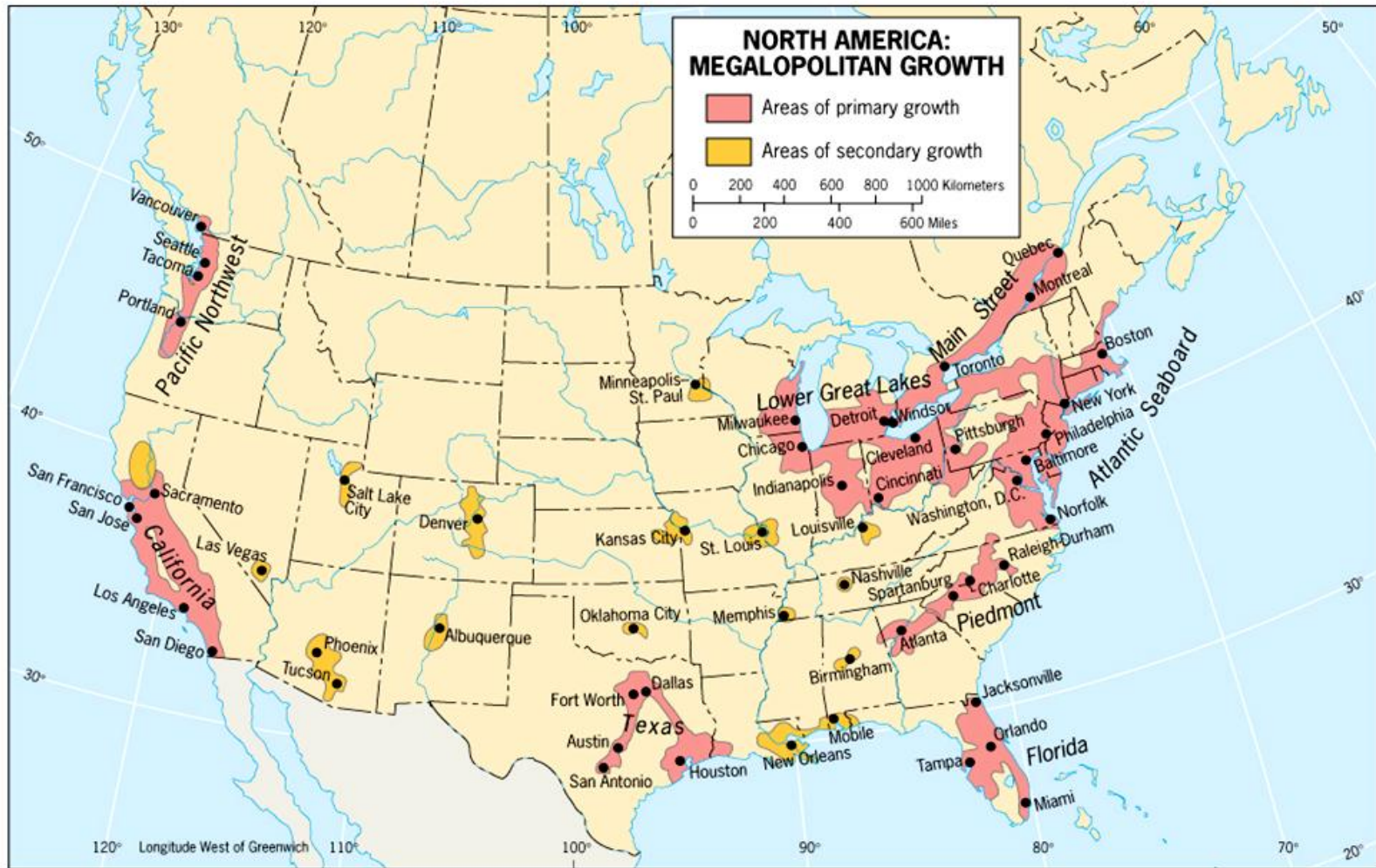
- African City; no single model
- Traditional city occurs mainly in Muslim region
- South African cities are mostly Western (e.g. Johannesburg)
- 3 CBDs: 1) colonial CBD (vertical-development), 2) Traditional CBD (single-story, some trad. architecture), 3) Market zone (open-air, commerce by curbside, or stalls)

A MODEL SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY

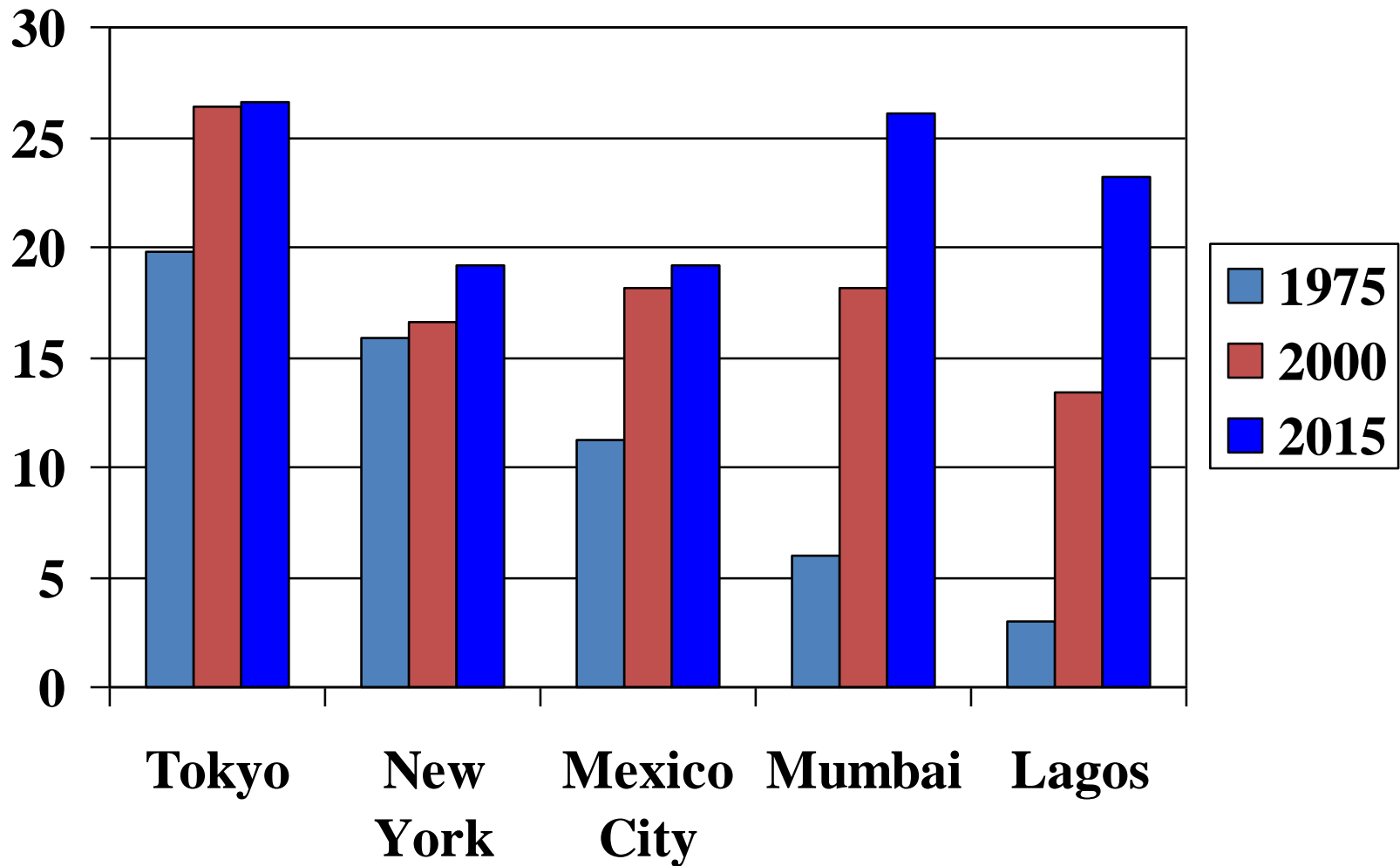


- Sector and zone development outside the CBD(s); residences tend to get poorer away from the CBD(s)
- [Strong] ethnic neighborhoods & mixed
- Manufacturing & mining zone
- Informal satellite townships – squatter settlements

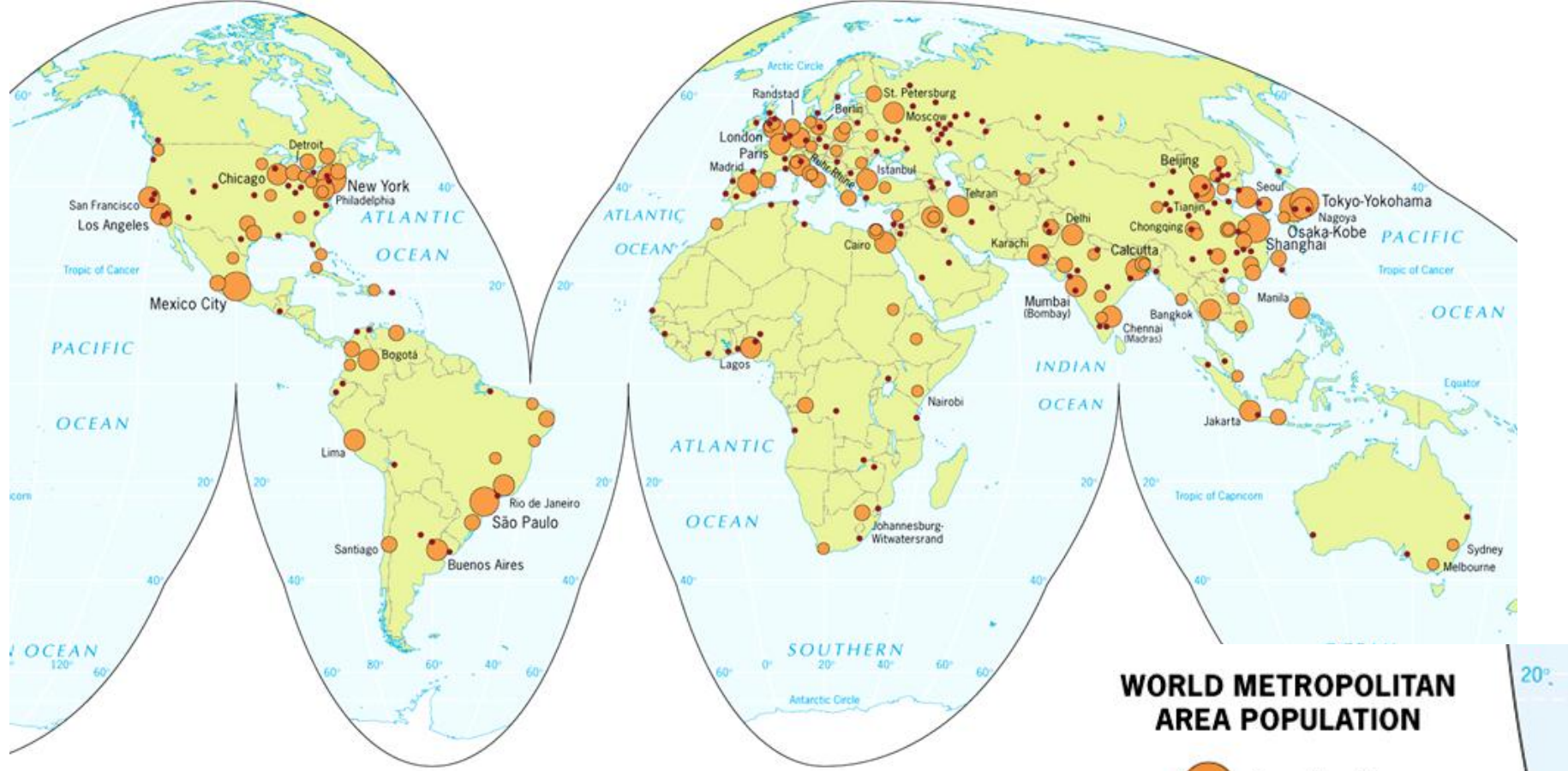
World Urbanization



Megalopolises – primarily in MDCs; Bosnywash, Miami-FTL-West Palm, Randstad (“ring-city”: Am-Rott-Hague),...

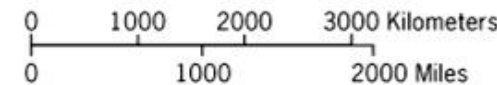
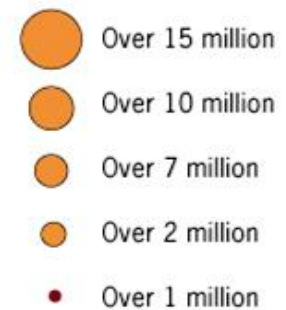


The World's Largest Conurbations



- Megacities – primarily in LDCs; Mumbai, India; Lagos, Nigeria; Dhaka, Bang.; Karachi, Pak.,... Tokyo, Japan (MDC; 26)
- Africa is urbanizing the fastest, followed by S. Asia, E. Asia, then S. and Cent. America

WORLD METROPOLITAN AREA POPULATION



Dying downtowns

Commercial district
moving outward

Some communities
trying to recover

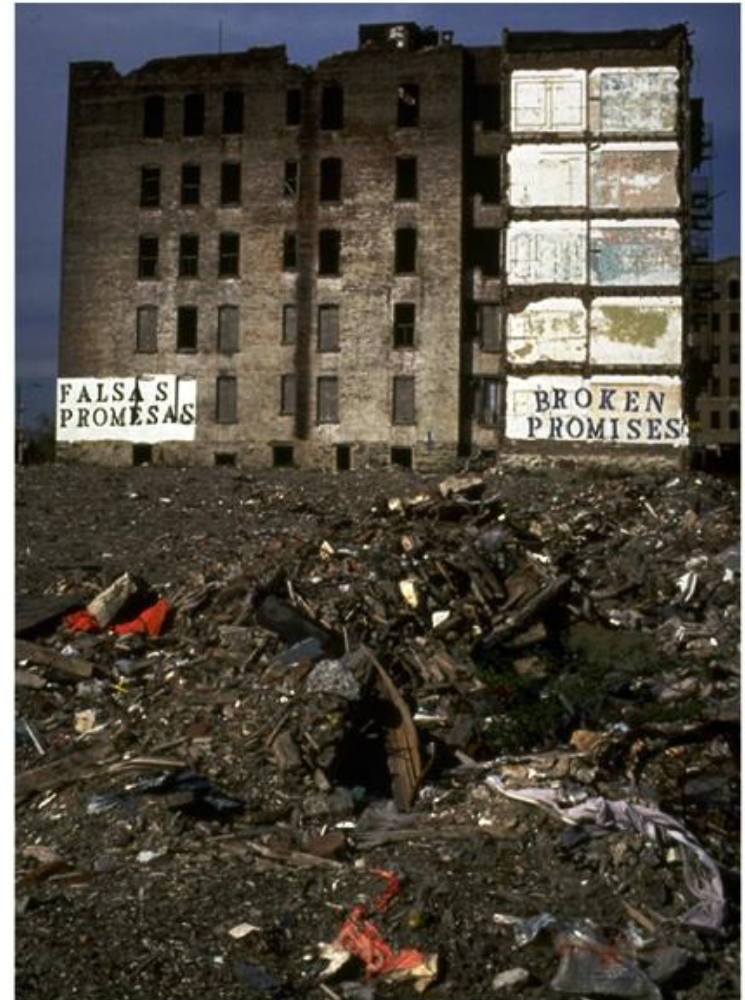
Proposal to tax
suburban workers
In cities



Inner City decay

(flip side of suburbanization)

“Redlining” of “bad risk” areas
by lenders (bank loan denials,
high insurance) prevents recovery

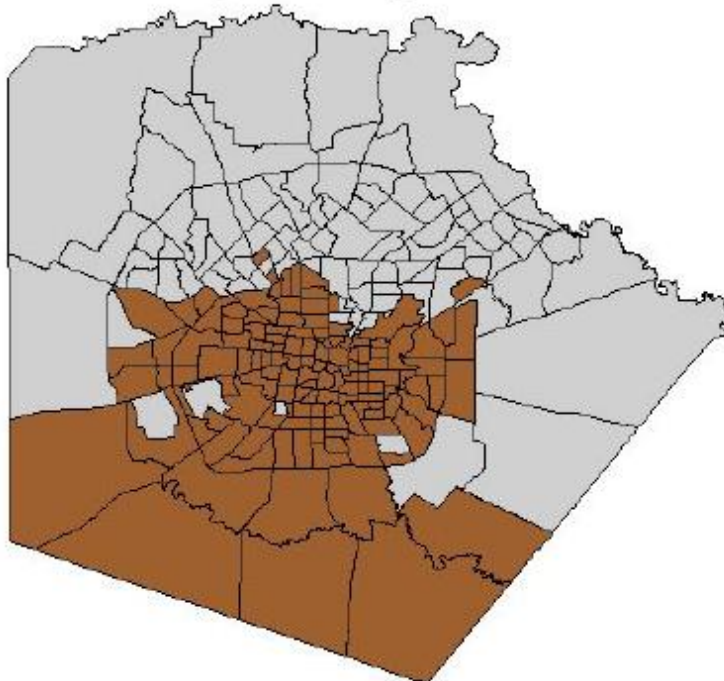


Predatory lending

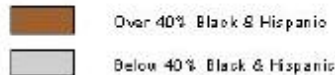
“Subprime” loans targeting vulnerable poor with high interest rates, hidden fees

San Antonio (Bexar Co.), TX

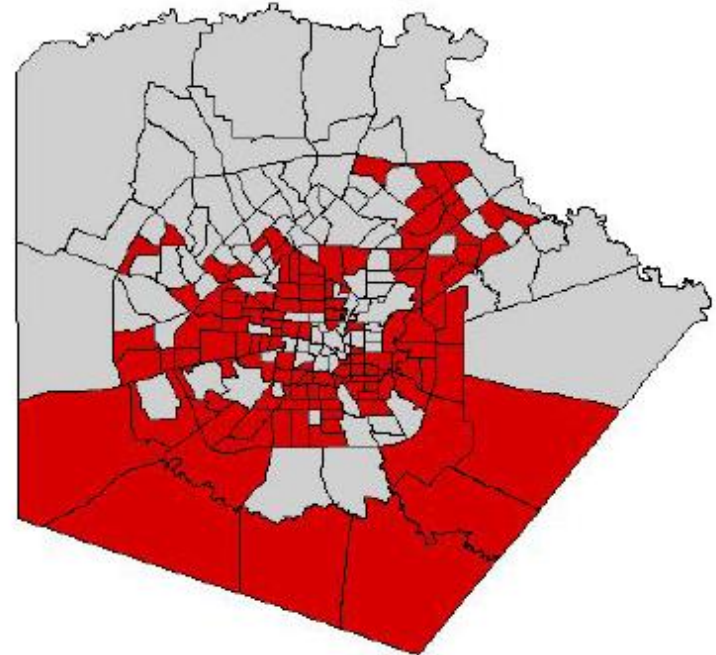
High Minority Tracts



High Minority Tracts



Citifinancial Lending Concentration



Citifinancial Market Share



Gentrification



High income
young people
take over inner
city

For character of
old buildings and
central location

Low-income
people drive out
by high rents

Homelessness



Rose in 1970s in
U.S. (1-2 mil.),
Europe

Result of
gentrification,
budget cutbacks

Many homeless
are women and
children