CHAPTER 13

Urban Patterns

1. Notes /25
(If you are absent for lecture, you must get notes from textbook) --- DO NOT JUST FILL IN THE BLANKS - thorough notes must be taken on the LINES next to each slide.

2. Questions & Vocabulary /65
(1/2 point each)

TOTAL SCORE /90
Why Do Services Cluster Downtown? 13.1.1

• CBD Land Uses
  - The central business district takes up less than 1% of the urban land area, yet contains a large percentage of the services offered in the city.
  - The CBD is commonly known as downtown.
  - Services offered in the CBD can be divided into three types:
    1. Public Services Examples?
       - Centralized for ease of accessibility to all residents.
    2. Business Services Examples?
       - Primarily to other service providers, promotes collaboration and face-to-face meetings.
    3. Consumer Services Examples?
       - landscaped, tree-lined retail services clustered in a CBD.

Why Do Services Cluster Downtown? 13.1.2

• Competition for Land in the CBD
  - High demand for the limited space in the CBD has encouraged vertical development.
  - Underground CBD
  - Skyscrapers
Where Are People Distributed Within Urban Areas?

13.2.1

**Models of Urban Structure**

--- Concentric Zone Model

- Created in 1923 by sociologist E.W. Burgess
- First model to explain the distribution of different social groups within urban areas
- Model suggests that a city grows outward from a central area in a series of concentric rings.

--- Sector Model

- Created by land economist Homer Hoyt in 1939
- Model that posits a city develops in a series of sectors, not rings
- As a city grows, activities expand outward in a wedge, or sector, from the center.

--- Multiple Nuclei Model

- Created by geographers C. D. Harris and E. L. Ullman in 1945
- Model posits that a city is a complex structure that includes more than one center around which activities revolve.

--- Examples:
Where Are People Distributed Within Urban Areas?

13.2.2

- **Geographic Applications of the Models**
  - The models of urban structure help us understand where people with different social characteristics tend to live and why.
  - Critics point out that the models are too simple and may be too dated to explain contemporary urban patterns in the U.S. or in other countries.
  - Combining the models help geographers explain **WHAT?**
    - They suggest that most people prefer to live near others who have similar characteristics.

Where Are People Distributed Within Urban Areas?

13.2.2

- **Geographic Applications of the Models — Examples**
  - **Concentric Zone Model**
    - Families in newer houses tend to live in an outer ring
    - Families in older houses tend to live in an inner ring
  - **Sector Model**
    - Given two families who own the same house, the family with the higher income will not live in the same sector as the family with a lower income.
  - **Nuclei Model**
    - People with the same ethnic background are likely to live near each other.

Where Are People Distributed Within Urban Areas?

13.2.3

- **Applying the Models Outside North America**
  - **Applying the Models in Europe**
    - **Sectors**
      - In Europe, the wealthy still live in the inner portions of the upper-class sector, not just in the suburbs like most of the affluent in the U.S.
    - **Concentric Zones**
      - In Europe, most of the newer housing built in the suburbs is high-rise apartment buildings for low-income people and recent immigrants, unlike the U.S.
Where Are People Distributed Within Urban Areas?

- Applying the Models Outside North America
  - Applying the Models in Developing Countries
    - The poor are accommodated in suburbs.
    - The wealthy live near the center of the city, as well as in a sector extending from the center.

Where Are People Distributed Within Urban Areas?

- Stages of Cities in Developing Countries
  - Precolonial Cities
    - Before the Europeans established colonies, most people lived where?
    - There were but a few principal cities in Latin America, Africa, & Asia.
  - Colonial Cities
    - When European colonization gained control of Latin America, Asia, & Africa, they expanded the existing cities to provide colonial services.

Where Are People Distributed Within Urban Areas?

- Stages of Cities in Developing Countries
  - Cities Since Independence
    - Following independence, cities have become the focal points of change.
    - Millions of migrants have arrived to them in search of work.
    - In some cities, such as Mexico City, previous social patterns from the previous century were reinforced.
Why Are Urban Areas Expanding? 13.3.1

- Defining Urban Settlements
  - Several definitions have been created to characterize cities and their suburbs.
  1. The term city defines an urban settlement that has been legally incorporated into an independent, self-governing unit.
  2. In the U.S., these settlements are sometimes known as a central city.
  3. An urban area consists of a dense core of census tracts, densely settled suburbs, and low-density land that links the dense suburbs with the core. The census recognizes two types of urban areas:
    1. Metropolitan areas
    2. Micropolitan areas

- Metropolitan Areas
  - Some adjacent MSAs overlap so that they now form one continuous urban complex.
  - Example: ?

DEFINITIONS OF ST LOUIS

- The City of St. Louis comprises only 6 percent of the land area and 11 percent of the population of the MSA.

Why Are Urban Areas Expanding? 13.3.2

- Overlapping Metropolitan Areas
  - Some adjacent MSAs overlap so that they now form one continuous urban complex.
  - Example: ?
  - Megalopolis:
    - Local Government Fragmentation
    - Most U.S. metropolitan areas have a council of government, which is a cooperative agency consisting of various local government representatives.
Why Are Urban Areas Expanding?

- **Annexation**
  - The process of legally adding land area to a city is annexation.

- **Density Gradient**
  - U.S. tend to become less and less dense as one ventures further from the city's center, this phenomenon is known as the density gradient.

Why Are Urban Areas Expanding?

- **The Cost of Suburban Sprawl**
  - A flattening of the density gradient for a metropolitan area means that its people and services are spread out over a larger area.
  - **Sprawl:**

- **Suburban Segregation**
  - The modern residential suburb is segregated in two ways:
    1. **Social Class**
       - Similarly priced houses are typically built in close proximity to one another, thus attracting a specific range of income earners.
    2. **Land Uses**
       - Residents are separated from commercial and manufacturing activities that are confined to compact, distinct areas.
Why Are Urban Areas Expanding?

13.3.5

Urban Transportation

- Motor Vehicles
  - Cars and trucks permitted large-scale development of suburbs at greater distances from the city center.
  - Motor vehicles use a considerable amount of space in U.S. cities.
    - An average city allocated about ___ of its land to streets and parking lots.
    - Multilane freeways cut a 23-meter (75-foot) path through the heart of a city, and elaborate interchanges consume even more space.
    - Valuable land in the central city is devoted to parking cars and trucks.

Why Are Urban Areas Expanding?

13.3.6

Urban Transportation

- Public Transit
  - Benefits
    - In larger cities, public transit is better suited than
    - to move large numbers of people, because each
      __ transit traveler takes up less space.
    - More cost effective than privately operated vehicles
    - More energy efficient than privately operated vehicles
  - Limitations
    - Most people in the U.S. overlook the benefits of public transit,
      because they place higher value on the privacy and flexibility of
      schedule offered by a car.
    - Not offered in most U.S. cities.
Why Are Urban Areas Expanding?

- **Urban Transportation**
  - **The Car of the Future**
    - Motor vehicles are one of the greatest challenges to reducing pollution in congested urban areas.
    - Automakers are scrambling to bring alternative-fuel vehicles to the market.
      - Diesel
      - Hybrid
      - Ethanol
      - Plug-in Hybrid
      - Hydrogen Fuel Cell

---

**ELECTRICITY BY U.S. STATE** Depedancy on nonrenewable and polluting fossil fuels to generate electricity varies widely among states.

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Why Do Cities Face Challenges?

- **Changing Urban Physical Geography**
  - **Fladling**
    - Large houses in older neighborhoods are subdivided into smaller dwellings for low-income families, through a process known as fladling.
    - Over time, landlords cease maintaining the properties when they are no longer economically feasible.
  - **Redlining**
    - Some banks engage in redlining; drawing lines on a map to identify areas in which they will refuse to loan money to purchase or to fix up a house.
    - Redlining is illegal but difficult to enforce.
Why Do Cities Face Challenges? 13.4.1

• Changing Urban Physical Geography
  – The Process of Deterioration
    • Public Housing
      – During the mid-twentieth century, many substrataid inner-city houses were demolished and replaced with public housing: housing reserved for low-income households, who must pay 30 percent of their income for rent.
      – A housing authority, established by the local government, manages the buildings, and the federal government pays for all expenses not covered by rent.
      – Most of the high-rise public housing projects built in the U.S. and Europe at this time are now considered unsatisfactory for families with children.

Why Do Cities Face Challenges? 13.4.1

• Changing Urban Physical Geography
  – Gentrification
    • Gentrification is the process by which middle-class people move into deteriorated inner-city neighborhoods and renovate the housing.
    • Most U.S. cities have at least _____ substantially renovated inner-city neighborhood where middle-class people live.
      – Middle-class families attracted by some of the following:
        - Historic charm
        - Lower property taxes
        - Better neighborhoods

Why Do Cities Face Challenges? 13.4.2

• Changing Urban Social Geography
  – Underclass
    • Inner-city residents are frequently referred to as permanent underclass, because they are trapped in an unending cycle of economic and social problems.
    • Suffers from relatively higher rates of unemployment, substance abuse, drug addiction, juvenile delinquency, and crime.
    • Children often attend deteriorated schools.
      – Affordable education is difficult to secure.
    • Tend to ignore good learning habits, regular school attendance, and completion of homework; the underclass left to elevate and’s sail out of the underclass.
Why Do Cities Face Challenges? 13.4.2

**Changing Urban Social Geography**

- **Culture of Poverty**
  - Inner-city residents are trapped as a permanent underclass, because they live in a culture of poverty.
  - Characterized by:
    - Unwed mothers giving birth to ______ of the babies in the U.S. inner-city neighborhoods
    - ______ of children in the inner city live with only one parent
    - Relatively higher usage of ______

Why Do Cities Face Challenges? 13.4.3

**Urban Economic Challenges**

- **The Folding Tax Base**
  - Low-income inner-city residents require ______ services, but they pay little of the ______ needed to fund the public services.
  - Cities have two choices to close the gap between the cost of operating public services and the funding made available by taxing. What are they??

Why Do Cities Face Challenges? 13.4.3

**Urban Economic Challenges**

- **The Impact of the Recession**
  - ______ market collapse in 2008 was one of principal causes of the severe recession.
  - Lower assessed values of houses led to ______ tax revenues acquired from property taxes.
  - When borrowers cease paying their mortgages, lenders can take over the ______ in what is called a foreclosure.
"Mom, thanks to your generation’s outsourcing and urban blight, my generation has a lot of places to host raves and rap battles."

What does CBD stand for? ________________. A.k.a.: "downtown".

CBD business services

CBD consumer services

CBD exclusions

Empty nesters

Why do high-end business services cluster in CBDs? Do high threshold retailers locate in the CBD? What happened recently to them?

Why do high range retailers pick CBDs to locate in? What kinds of retailers DO locate downtown?

Name an activity excluded from CBDs:

1

why:

2

why:

Do you ever go to a CBD? What do you do there? Discuss how land prices in the CBD compare with land prices elsewhere:

Food desert

Underground CBD

Skyscrapers

Zoning ordinances
Two neat things about CBDs are underground 'cities' and skyscrapers. Note the characteristics:

**UNDERGROUND CITY**

**SKYCRAPERS**

What is Washington DC's rule about skyscrapers?

How people are distributed in an urban area is coming up on the next page in Key Issue 2. Are you excited? You should be. You are a person. And as such, you are about to get distributed. Where? Only Key Issue 2 knows that answer.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentric zone model</th>
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<td>E.W. Burgess</td>
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<td>DRAW MODEL</td>
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The Census Bureau divides America's neighborhoods up into PRIZM clusters.

What kind of census data is used in social area analyses?

Provide an example of segmentation:

Provide examples of PRIZM:

CBDs in Europe

Sectors in Europe

Concentric zones in Europe

How are European CBDs different than North American CBDs?

Draw an American CBD:
Include skyscrapers

Draw a European CBD:
Include churches and buildings like in fig. 13-16

Usually American city centers are ringed by lower income neighborhoods. Is that true for European cities? Y N
What was all the fuss about when the office tower Tour Montparnasse opened in Paris?

A spine is usually a large thoroughfare (a big road) stretching out from the CBD into the outskirts of the city, and along which upper class people live and hang out.

a. true  b. false  c. this is way too small for me to see  d. a and c  e. a, c and d

Name an advantage to living along the southwestern spine of Paris:

Name an advantage to living in the inner ring:

Europe’s poorer residents usually live in suburbs away from the city centers. List three characteristics about them:

1  
2  
3  

Sectors in LDCs

Concentric zones in LDCs

Squatter settlements

Local names:

Precolonyal city

Colonial city

Postcolonial city

Lake Texcoco

Do cities in developing countries resemble North American or European cities more? Why is that?

Because...

Why do squatter settlements (shantytowns) tend to appear in a large ring around developing cities?

What kind of amenities and services does one often find in squatter settlements?
Describe the three stages in the development of a family building in a squatter settlement:

1

2

3

Draw the Latin American city model on pg. 472:

Most of the developing countries were former colonies of Europe sometime between 1492 and 1980. Consequently, there are native, European and postcolonial sectors of most older LDC cities. Contrast their various elements:

<table>
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<th>OLD QUARTERS (PRECOLONIAL CITY)</th>
<th>EUROPEAN DISTRICT (COLONIAL ADDITION)</th>
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| What's the story behind the elite spine in Mexico City?
13 - URBAN PATTERNS - KEY ISSUES

College boy: "Hey so where are you from?"

College girl: Specify: MSA, uSA, CBSA, CSA, PCSA, "urban area," metropolitan typonym or functional region?

"Uh, what?"

Just messing with you. Some of those aren't even mutually exclusive.

"Uh, what?"

You didn't have human geography in high school, did you?

Peripheral model

Edge city

City

Urban area

Metropolitan area

MSA

uSA

CBSA

CSA

PCSA

Draw and label the elements of an urban area according to the Peripheral Model:

What number would the Edge City in the model
On pg. 476 be?

_______________________________________________________________________

(hint: edge cities contain office space)

How is an urban area different than a city? A city and its suburbs all in a functioning region is called a

_______________________________________________________________________

Megalopolis

Council of government

How might you know you were in a megalopolis?
The NE USA megalopolis runs from the nodes of Boston to ____________________.

It contains _______ percent of the whole US population on ______ percent of its land.

Over what kind of issue is a council of government most likely to meet? ———— How is a federation different than a council of government?

Annexation

Density gradient

Suburban sprawl

Greenbelts

Smart growth

In the past, peripheral areas of cities wanted to be annexed; now they do not. Why?

Can a suburb be a central city? Y N

Are suburbs included in MSAs? Y N

What three things does an MSA include? 1 2 3

Note two ways the density gradient has changed in recent years?

1 2

Why do conservationists usually argue sprawl is bad?

What is the rationale behind leaving greenbelt areas amid the development and sprawl of cities?

How do suburban areas tend to be segregated?

1 2
About what percentage of people live in suburbs instead of cities or rural area? ____________

Suburbs offer their own kind of attractions - name some:

For what reasons have businesses moved to suburbs?

As people and businesses moved to suburbs, retailers have followed. Why?

Malls
Car Congestion
Car Tolls
Car Permits
Car bans
Rush hour

Concerning transportation, America is an ____________________-dominated culture.

Trace the phases of American urban development regarding transportation:

1 pedestrian phase
2 streetcar phase
3 automobile phase

How have governments used fines on drivers to discourage traffic during peak hours?

1 2
3 4

Which of these methods do you ‘agree most’ with? ______________________________

Public transportation
Diesel
Hybrid
Ethanol
Electric
Plug-in hybrid
Hydrogen fuel cell

What are the current developments regarding the following forms of public transport:

Trolleys
Buses
Rapid transit

European cities tend to have more less public transportation options than American cities.

Filtering
Redlining
Public housing
Community Reinvestment Act
Housing Choice Voucher Program
Gentrification

Why do inner cities face distinctive challenges? Name some issues faced by people in inner cities in America:

What is the result of the process of filtering?

When urban renewal ‘projects’ were built in the 1960s-1980s, what was the point of them? Why did they come to be criticized by the 1990s?

Underclass
Culture of poverty

Who builds and maintains most public housing? What is a Housing Credit Voucher?

In the process of gentrification, what are the five reasons middle class people move back to urban neighborhoods and what is the effect?

1
2
3
4
5

Why has the process of gentrification, apparently a good thing for housing quality, been criticized (poststructuralism)?

How do the underclass problems in America compare with India?

What is a deadbeat dad?

How have cities dealt with the low income from tax revenues in urban neighborhoods?

1
2

What has been the effect on cities of the recession of 2008?

Cities are bouncing back—at least some of them are. What successes have the following cities had?

BOSTON    BALTIMORE    CHICAGO    NYC    SAN FRANCISCO