

APHG
CHAPTER 9:
URBAN
GEOGRAPHY

**KQ3: HOW ARE
CITIES
ORGANIZED, AND
HOW DO THEY
FUNCTION?
(12 SLIDES)**

KQ3: How are cities organized, and how do they function?

- Urban geographers have created countless models of what cities look like
- Most cities are an exhibition of functional structure---they are organized to perform their functions as places of commerce, production, education and more
 - Some cities aren't as thoughtfully structured---they grow unexpectedly and without planning
- Most cities have "functional zonation"
 - Division of the city into certain regions or "zone" for certain purposes or "functions"
 - Such as residential, commercial, industrial, etc

KQ3: How are cities organized, and how do they function?

- Important urban geography terms:
 - CBD(Central Business District)
 - Concentration of business and commerce in the city's downtown
 - High land value, tall buildings, busy traffic, converging hohgways and mass transit
 - Suburb
 - Outlying, functionally uniform part of an urban area, often adjacent to the central city
 - Central City
 - Urban area that is not suburban
 - Suburbanization
 - Process by which lands outside of the urban environment become urbanized

KQ3: How are cities organized, and how do they function?

- The modern metropolitan area is much different after the impact of the car
- Theory that explains this best is called the "Urban Realms Model"
 - Center city or CBD is the core region of a metropolitan area
 - However, many people perform most of their daily activities in a realm outside of the CBD(called suburbs)
 - Even though suburb residents pretty much stay in their realm, they still have an economic impact on the central city

KQ3: How are cities organized, and how do they function?

- In 2000 U.S. Census, 50% of Americans reside in suburbs
 - Up from 37% in 1970
- Remaining 50% were divided between the central cities(30%) and rural areas(20%)
- Different regions of the world have different models for how their cities are designed and planned

KQ3: How are cities organized, and how do they function?

- It is hard to see urban models in most European cities since they were established before the auto was created; before highways were built, etc.
- Most European cities try to limit urban development
 - Many create “greenbelts”
 - Forces all development to occur within that area and not sprawl like in America

KQ3: How are cities organized, and how do they function?

■ NORTH AMERICAN MODELS

■ Concentric-Zone Model(Ernest Burgess)

- Based on Chicago
- Divides the city into 5 concentric zones, divided by their function
- CBD in middle, suburbs on the outside; nicer homes towards the suburbs; worse homes towards the middle

■ Sector Model(Homer Hoyt)

- Also based on Chicago(he viewed it differently)
- Argued the city grew outward from the center into pieces or sectors
- More expensive residences are still far away from low-income housing; but every zone extends outward

Concentric Zone Model

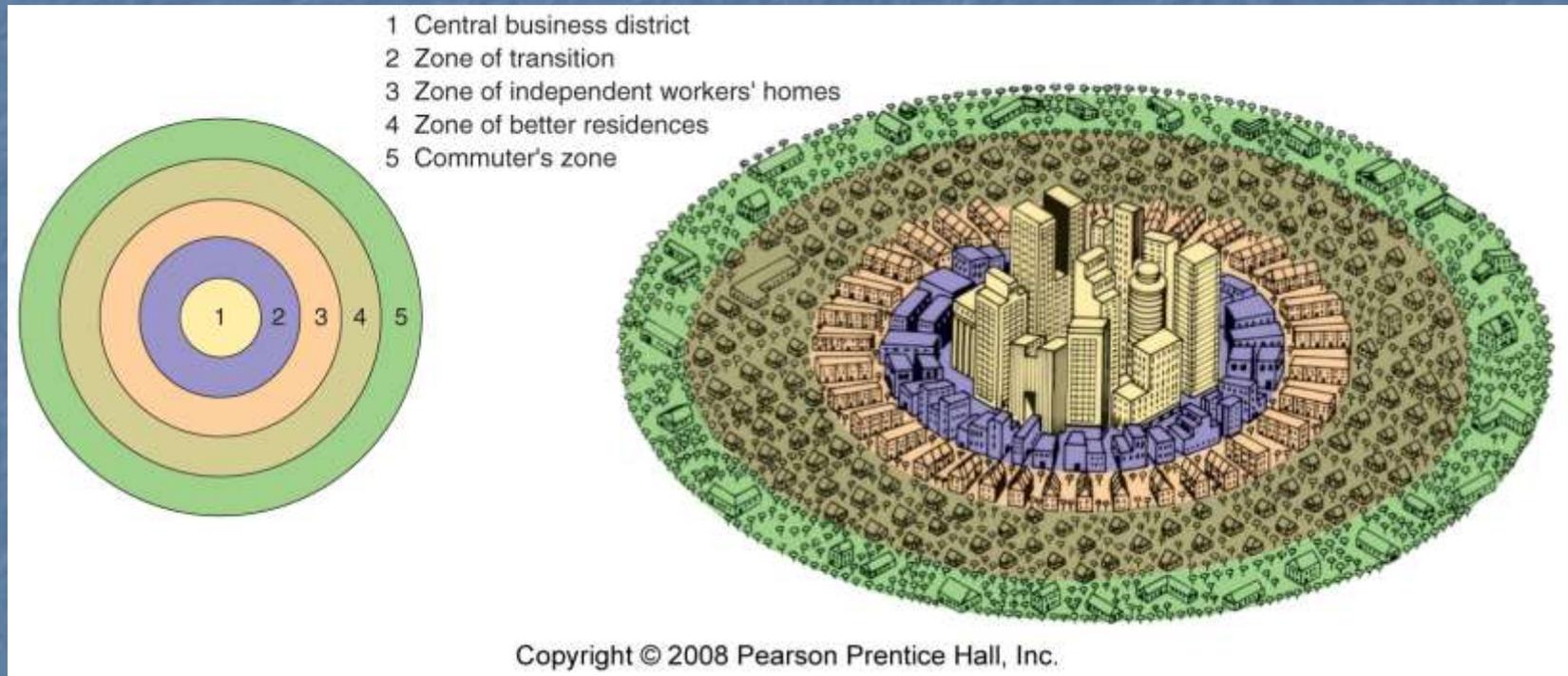


Fig. 13-5: In the concentric zone model, a city grows in a series of rings surrounding the CBD.

Sector Model

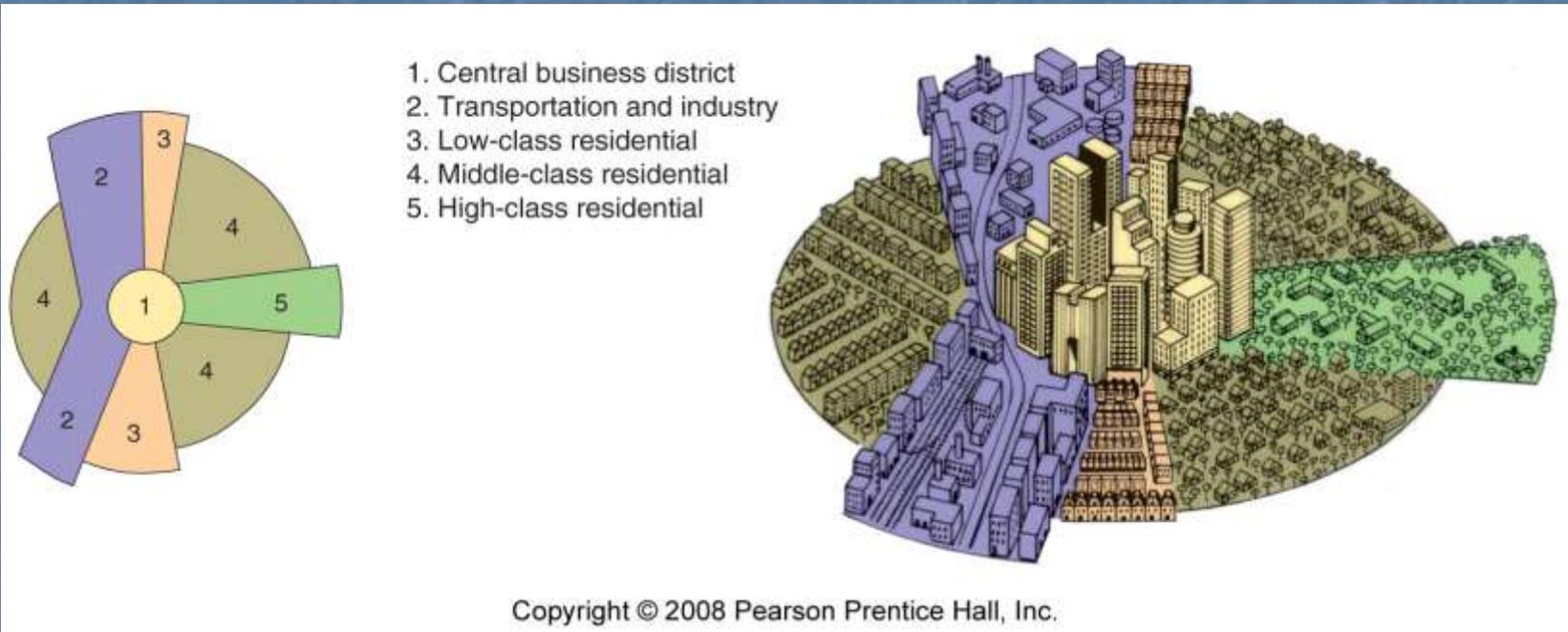


Fig. 13-6: In the sector model, a city grows in a series of wedges or corridors extending out from the CBD.

KQ3: How are cities organized, and how do they function?

- An important concept of concentric zone theory is the “bid-rent curve”
 - States that land prices go down the further away you go from the CBD
 - States that population density will also go down the further away you go from the CBD
 - Both concepts are closely related to “supply and demand”
 - More people that want something, higher the cost

KQ3: How are cities organized, and how do they function?

■ NORTH AMERICAN MODELS

- Multiple Nuclei Model(Chauncey Harris & Edward Ullman)
 - Felt the CBD is losing its dominance as the nucleus of the city---therefore, it could be anywhere
 - However, high-income residences are still far away from low-income residences
- When these geographers designed these models, they had no idea suburbs would grow so much
 - Some have become almost entirely independent of the CBD
 - Many are close to major freeways or highway intersections
 - We call these cities “edge cities”
 - In 1973, more people worked in suburbs than CBDs
 - This number has grown since 1973

Multiple Nuclei Model

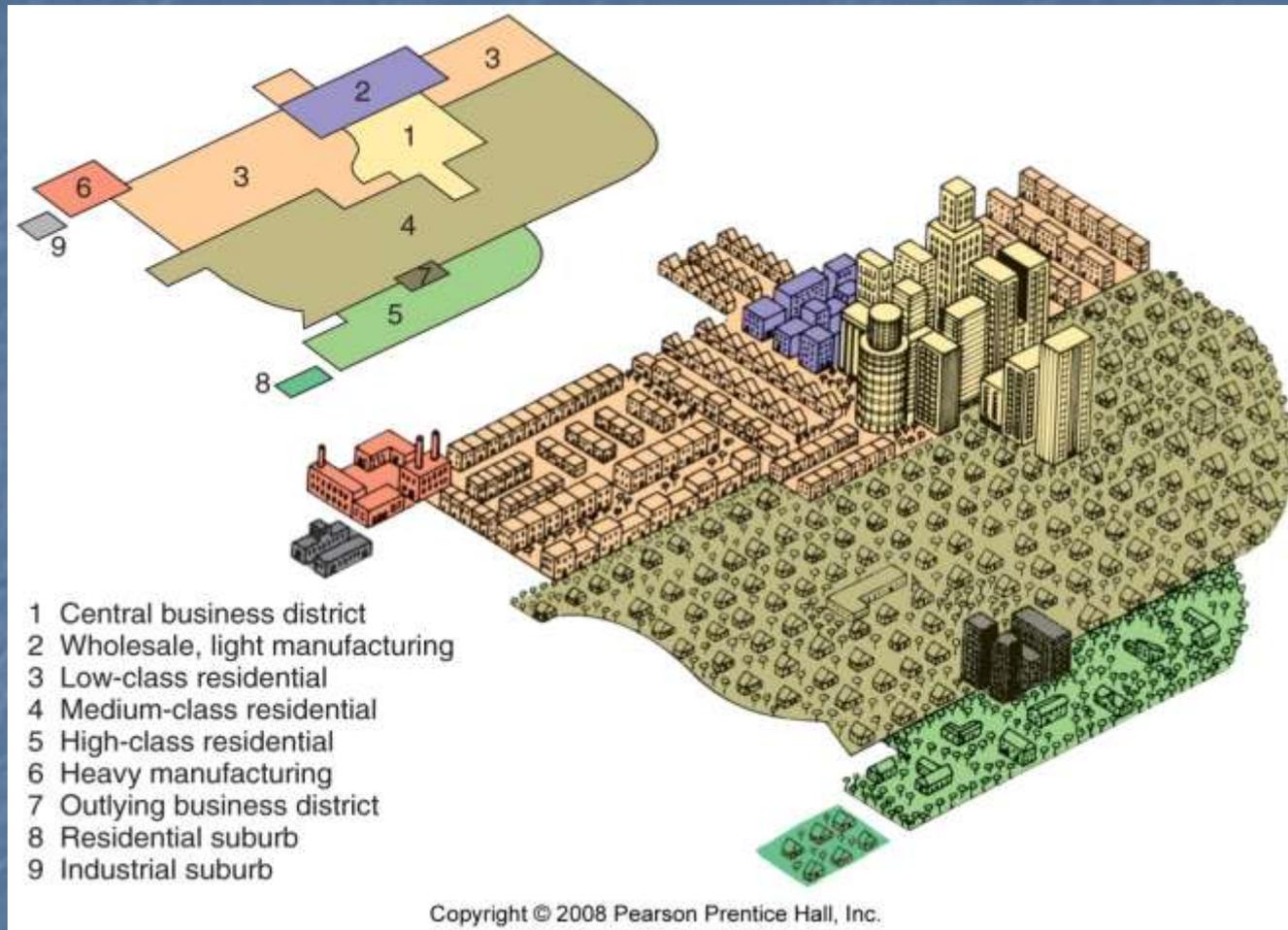
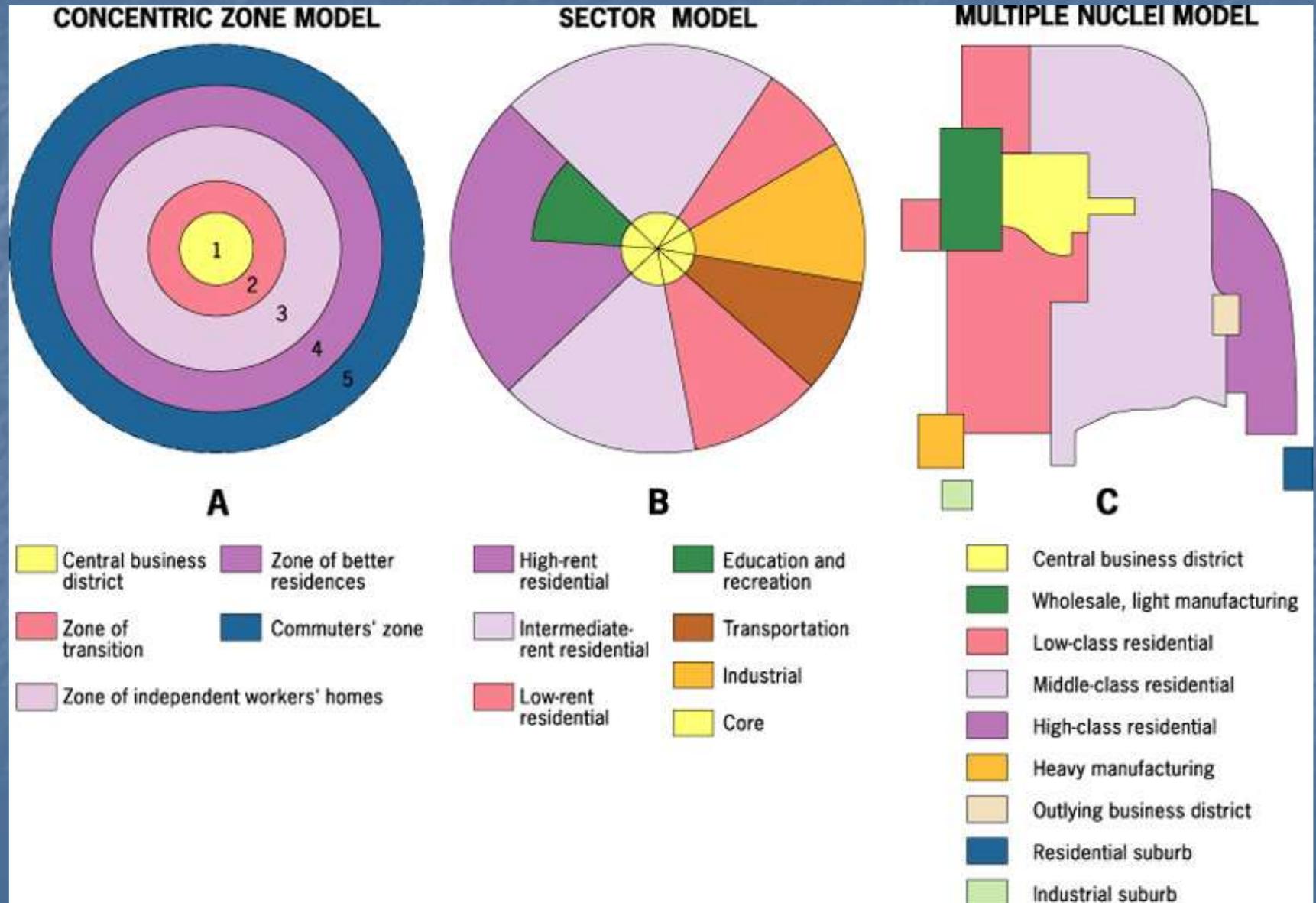


Fig. 13-7: The multiple nuclei model views a city as a collection of individual centers, around which different people and activities cluster.

Three Classical Models of Urban Structure



KQ3: How are cities organized, and how do they function?

■ LATIN AMERICAN MODEL

- Griffin-Ford Model(Ernst Griffin & Larry Ford)
 - Cities blend traditional elements of culture with the forces of globalization that reshapes the urban environment
 - It basically is a combination of concentric zones and radial sectors
 - CBD is still in the middle
 - However, it has a spine that runs downward containing high-end commerce; which is also surrounded by the elite places to live
 - Next best housing is right near the CBD
 - Some of this area includes places of “gentrification”
 - Areas that are older and worn down that have been rebuilt

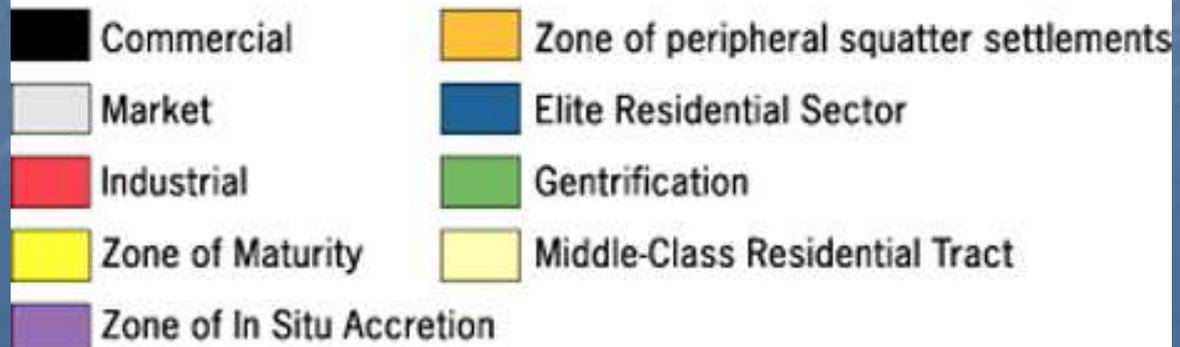
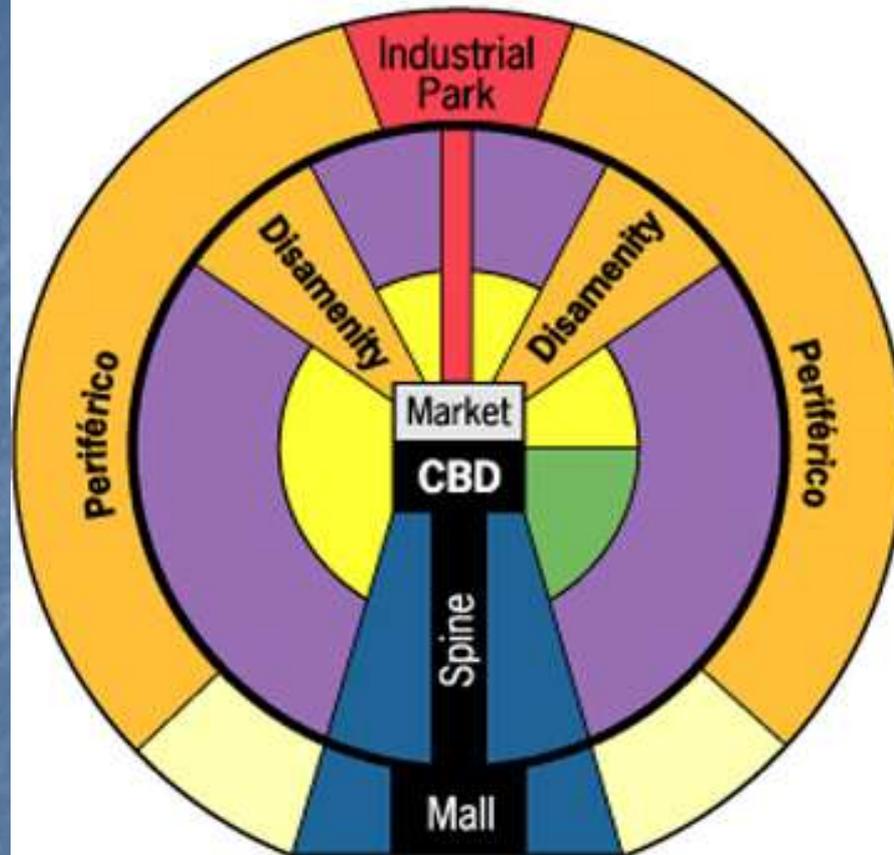
KQ3: How are cities organized, and how do they function?

■ LATIN AMERICAN MODEL

- In the Griffin-Ford model, there are usually two bad areas
 - One is called the “disamenity”
 - Poorest parts of cities; controlled by drug lords and gangs
 - This area is sectored off from the CBD; therefore, sometimes it blends in with higher level housing (but not the elite residential areas)
 - The other is called the “periferico”
 - On the periphery
 - Just as bad as the “disamenity”, but nowhere close to any region that is well-off

A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE

Latin American City (Griffin- Ford model)



Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

High & Low Income Regions

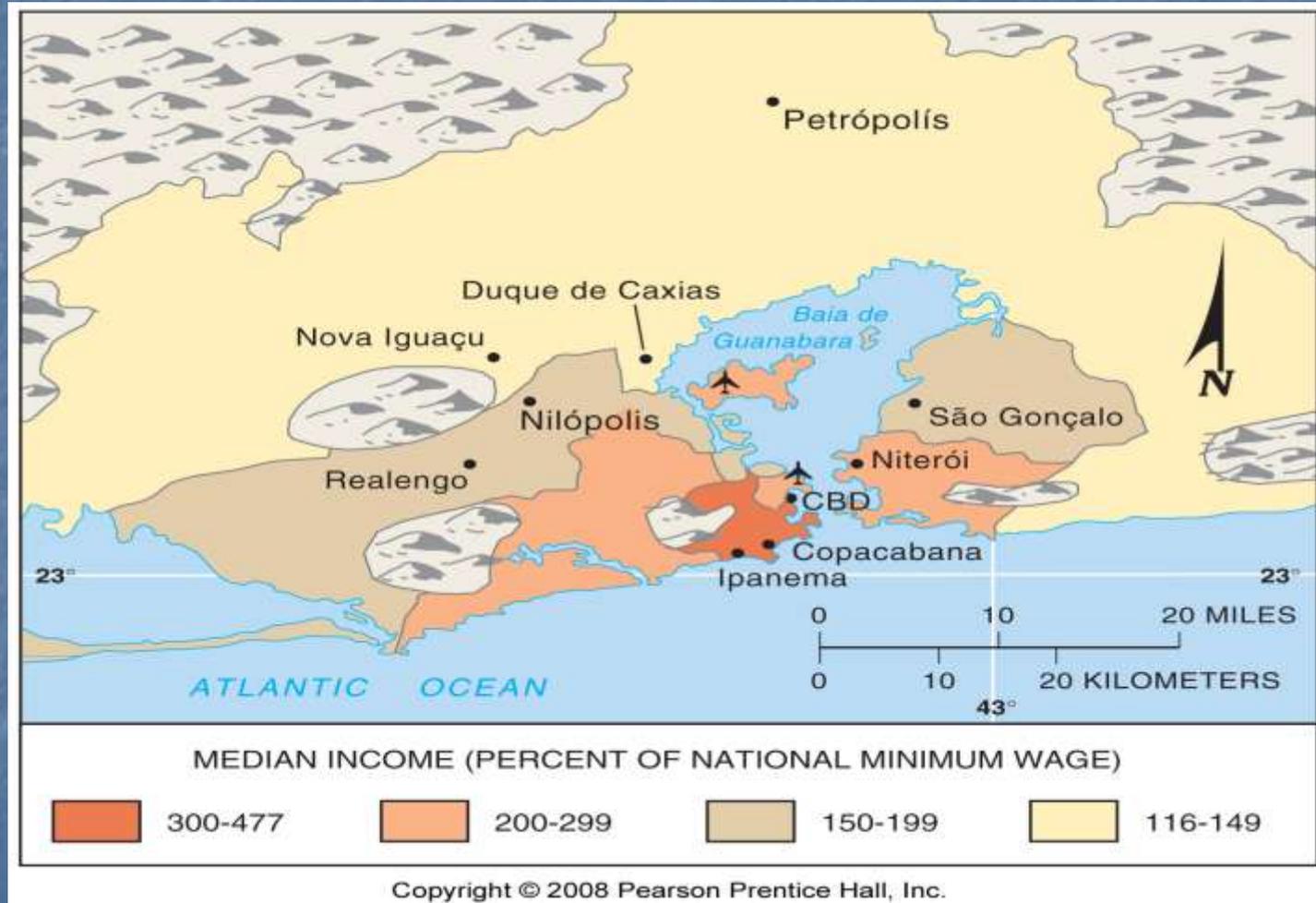


Fig. 13-16a: High income households in Rio de Janeiro live in the CBD and in a spine along the ocean. Low-income households often live in peripheral areas.

Rio de Janeiro

Areas with Sewers

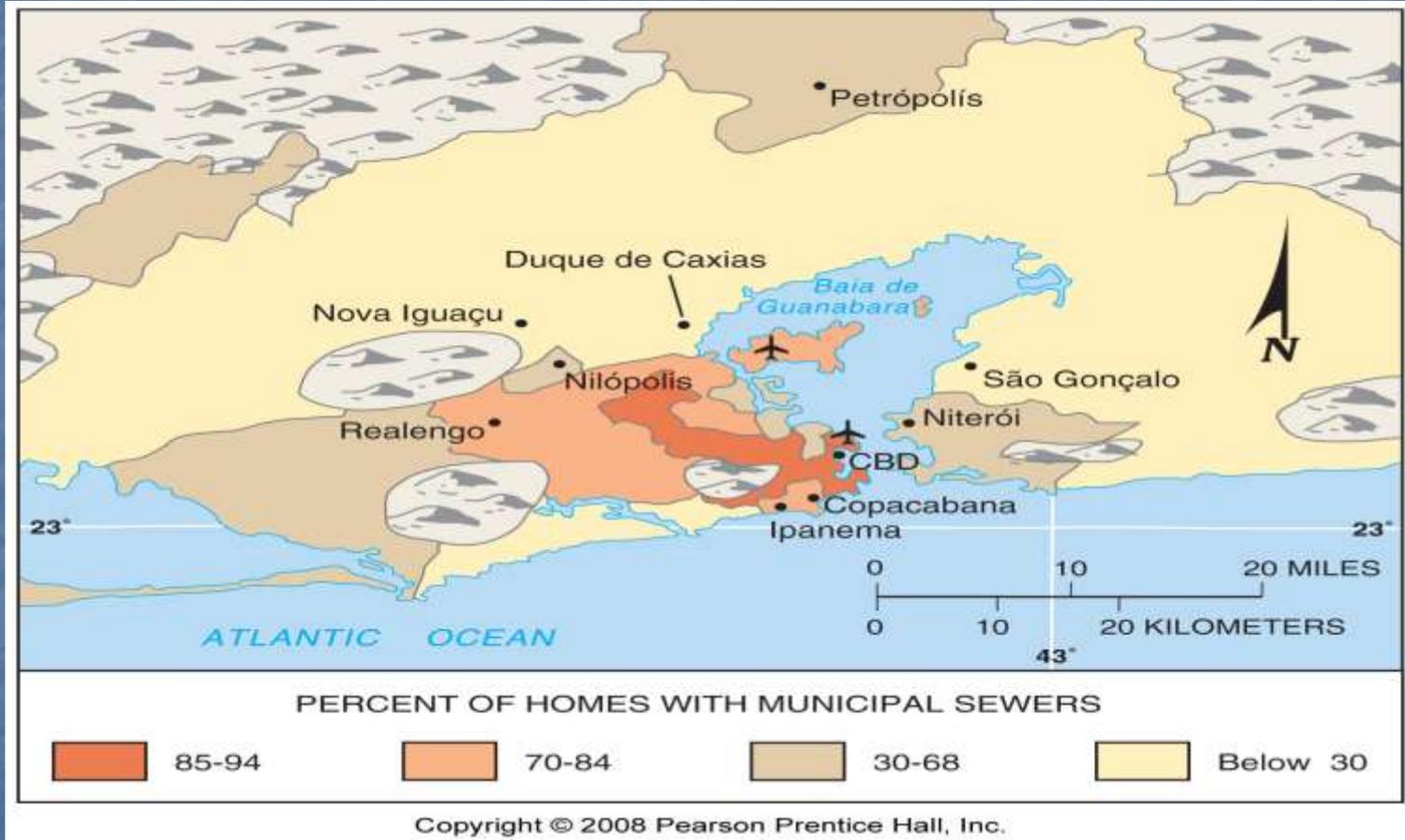


Fig. 13-16b: High income households are attracted to central areas of Rio partly because these areas have access to services such as sewers.

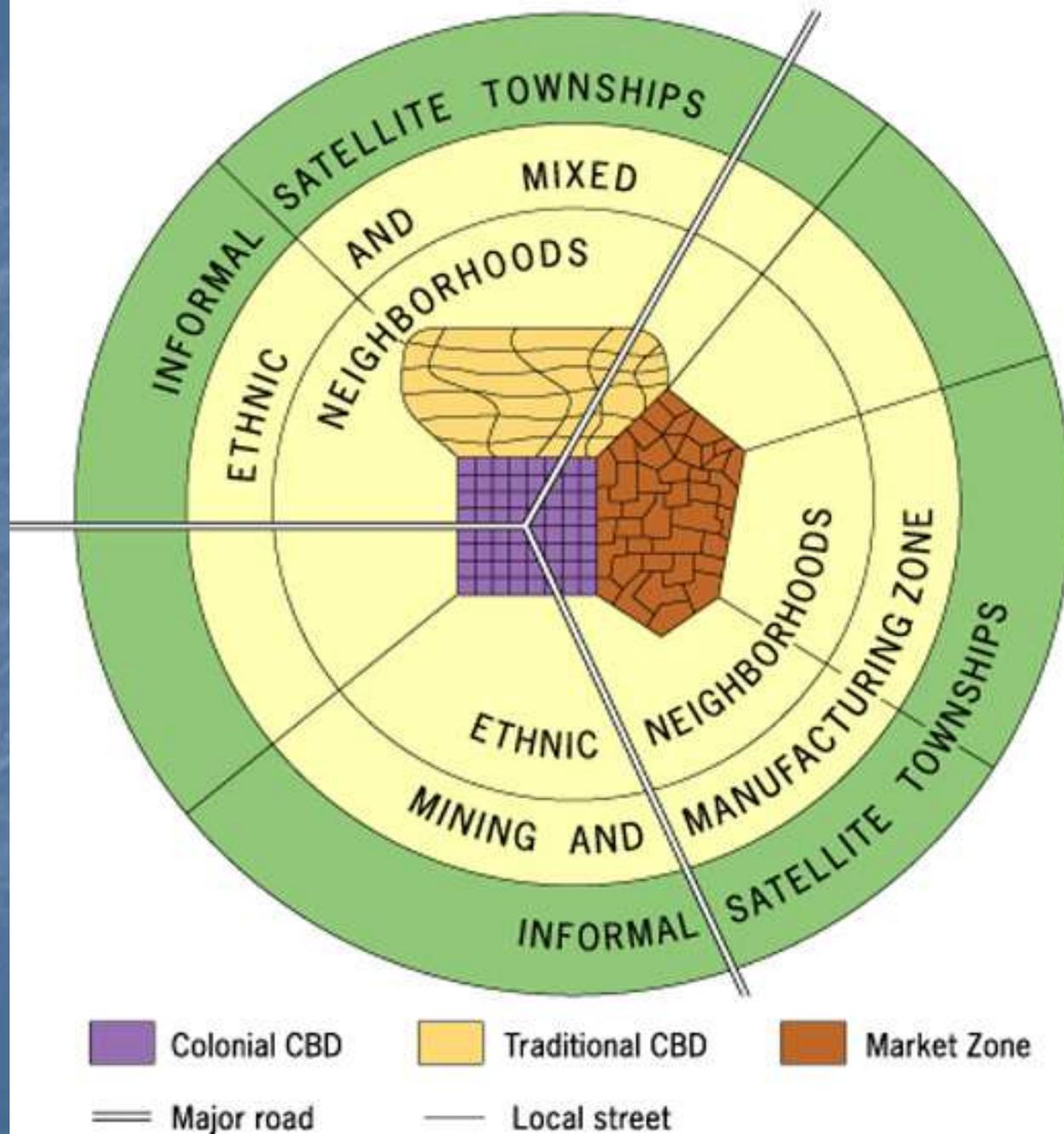
KQ3: How are cities organized, and how do they function?

■ AFRICAN MODEL

- Has a major European colonial influence
- Europeans created major urban centers
- Most African cities have multiple CBDs
 - The CBD the European colonizer created
 - The traditional CBD(traditional architecture & influences)
 - Market CBD(area where most business takes place)
- Model is another combination of circles & sectors
 - Ethnic neighborhoods are close to the CBD
 - Different tribes & ethnicities are usually separated by major transportation routes
 - Areas on the outside are the squatter settlements
 - In between these regions includes mixed neighborhoods, mining areas & manufacturing areas

The African City (de Blij model)

A MODEL SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY



KQ3: How are cities organized, and how do they function?

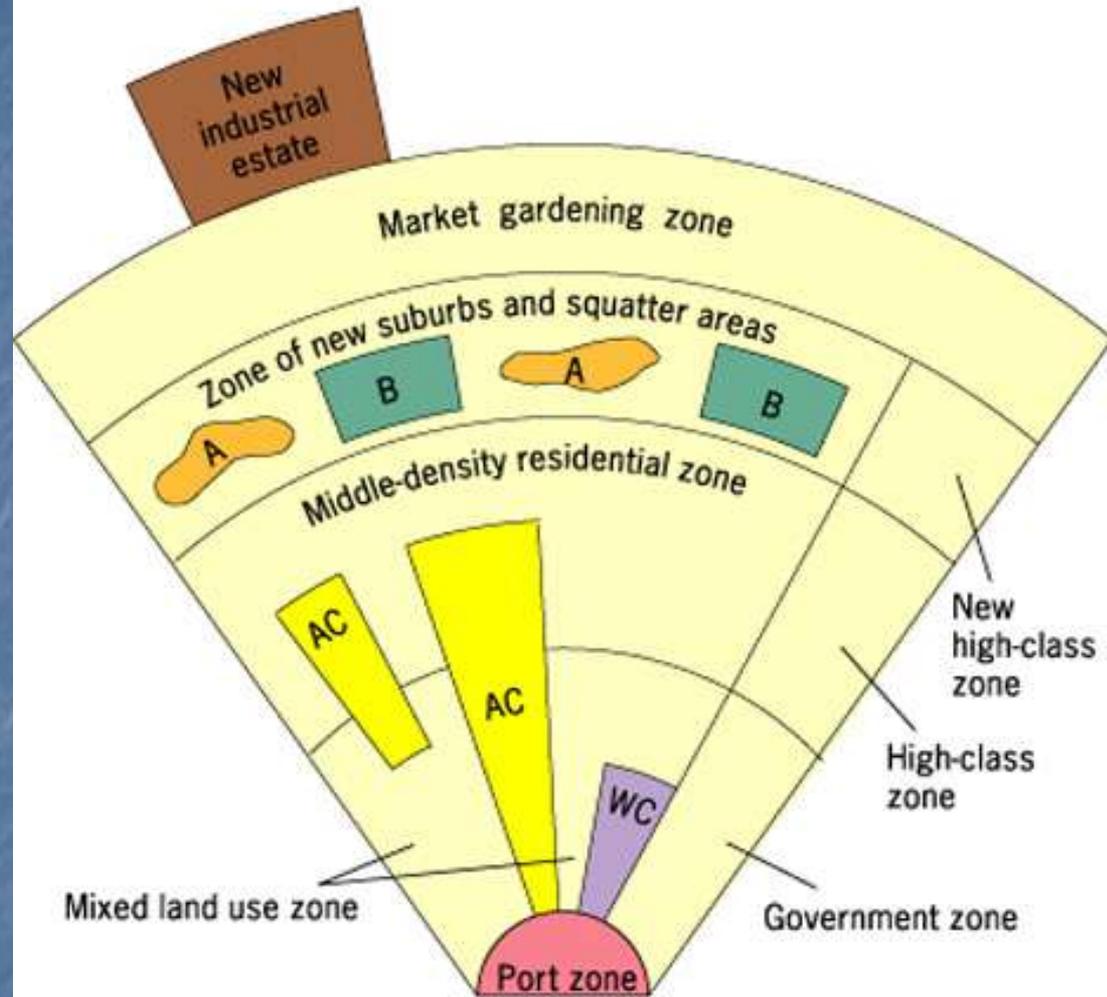
■ SOUTHEAST ASIA MODEL

■ McGee model(T.G. McGee)

- Based on idea that most major Asian cities are coastal
- The major port zone is the focal point
- There is no CBD
- Gardening/Farming zone is on the outside
- Other regions(suburbs, squatter areas, high-class zones, government zones) are all in sectors and are all separated

Southeast Asian City (McGee model)

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



	Squatter areas		Alien commercial zone
	Suburbs		Western commercial zone

KQ4: HOW DO
PEOPLE MAKE
CITIES?
(5 SLIDES)

KQ4: How do people make cities?

- Many of the world's most populous cities are located in the less prosperous parts of the world
 - Sao Paulo, Mexico City, Bombay, Dhaka, New Delhi, etc.
 - Most people that move to these poorer cities for "pull" factors tend to never reach their expectations of a better life
- Most of these poor cities have a hard time enforcing "zoning laws"
 - In America, we have residential, commercial & industrial zoning
 - Houston is the only major city without zones
 - Most cities in Europe don't either(their cities are fully developed)

KQ4: How do people make cities?

- The common factor in these poorer cities is the contrast between the wealthy & the poor
- Its evident not just in poor cities
 - There are homeless people half a block from the White House
- American cities have had to counter suburbanization by trying to make the downtown areas more attractive
 - More commercialization in and near the CBD(attract shopping, tourism, etc)
 - Gentrification---taking bad neighborhoods/homes and building them up
 - Mostly happens in areas where the suburbs are fully developed(there's no more space for outward growth)

KQ4: How do people make cities?

- Very common thread in American cities---single people tend to prefer the urban centers; families prefer the suburbs
- Trend in suburbs is to tear down older homes and build new ones
 - Destroyed houses are called “tear-downs”
- In America, southern and western cities have experienced massive “urban sprawl”
 - Unrestricted growth of housing, development, roads, etc over large areas of land
 - Some cities counter this by doing anything possible to keep this from happening
 - Best method has been to build up areas closer to the center of the city

Urban Sprawl



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

Henderson,
Nevada

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

KQ4: How do people make cities?

- In richer regions, the concept of “gated communities” has exploded
 - Fenced-in neighborhoods with controlled access gates for people & cars
 - Often have security cameras or guards
 - In 2001, 6% of Americans live in one
 - Becoming much more popular in less developed countries
 - Also done for other reasons---build up community spirit, make places “defensible” from undesired activities or people
- Major American cities aren’t the only cities with ethnic immigrant neighborhoods; this concept is growing rapidly in Europe(especially Western Europe)
 - Invasion and succession is taking place

KQ4: How do people make cities?

- Slum areas or “squatter settlements” are prevalent in less developed countries as well
 - Lots of shacks, shelters built on unstable ground, lots of homeless people
 - Many of these people in poor, urban, developing places survive off “remittances”---money sent back home from relatives working in more developed places
 - Others survive off of activities such as fixing things, repairing broken items, trading/selling goods from stands; cash is always used, taxation doesn’t take place
 - This is referred to as the “informal economy” of a country---money that is not reported, not taxed, not part of a country’s per capita income
 - Day laborers in the U.S. are typically paid this way

Favela in Rio de Janeiro



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Many poor immigrants live in squatter settlements, or *favelas*, many of which are on the hillsides around Rio.

**KQ5: WHAT ROLE
DO CITIES PLAY IN
GLOBALIZATION?
(3 SLIDES)**

KQ5: What role do cities play in globalization?

- Some cities have a greater impact on the world & globalization than others
- The Globalization and World Cities Study Group & Network have identified 10 really important cities (called "Alpha" cities), 10 next important (called "Beta" cities) and 35 of the next most important cities (called "Gamma" cities)
 - Map on p. 314-315
 - Alpha cities are London, Paris, New York City, Tokyo, Chicago, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Los Angeles, Milan and Singapore
 - U.S. Beta city: San Francisco
 - U.S. Gamma cities: Dallas, Houston, Miami, Atlanta, Washington DC, Minneapolis and Boston

WORLD CITIES



KQ5: What role do cities play in globalization?

- Of these 55 cities...
 - 1 is in Africa(Johannesburg, South Africa)
 - 0 are in India
 - 5 in Latin America(Mexico City & Sao Paulo are Beta cities)
 - 2 in Australia(Sydney=Beta, Melbourne=Gamma)
 - 12 are in Eastern & Southeastern Asia
 - 2 in Canada(Toronto & Montreal)
 - 1 in Middle East(Istanbul, Turkey)
 - 21 in Europe

KQ5: What role do cities play in globalization?

- Several of these cities are “primate cities”
 - Capital city
 - By far the most populated city
 - Center of culture & national identity
- Not every country has a primate city
- Rank-size rule does not work for a country with a primate city