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 highways 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.
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

A. Concentric Zone Model
   - Central business district
   - Zone of better residences
   - Zone of transition
   - Zone of independent workers’ homes

B. Sector Model
   - High-rent residential
   - Intermediate-rent residential
   - Transportation
   - Core

C. Multiple Nuclei Model
   - Central business district
   - Wholesale, light manufacturing
   - Low-class residential
   - Middle-class residential
   - High-class residential
   - Heavy manufacturing
   - Outlying business district
   - Residential suburb
   - Industrial suburb
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 is 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
Latin American City (Griffin-Ford model)
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.
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)
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)
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.
- It's 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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Metropolitan Area</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Riverside–San Bernardino</td>
<td>CA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Greensboro–Winston Salem–High Point</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Raleigh–Durham</td>
<td>NC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Atlanta</td>
<td>GA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Greenville–Spartanburg</td>
<td>SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. West Palm Beach–Boca Raton–Delray Beach</td>
<td>FL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Bridgeport–Stamford–Norwalk–Danbury</td>
<td>CT</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Knoxville</td>
<td>TN</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Oxnard–Ventura</td>
<td>CA</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Fort Worth–Arlington</td>
<td>TX</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Gary–Hammond</td>
<td>IN</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Rochester</td>
<td>NY</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Dallas</td>
<td>TX</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Vallejo–Fairfield–Napa</td>
<td>CA</td>
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<td>15. Detroit</td>
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<td>16. Syracuse</td>
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<td>17. Newark</td>
<td>NJ</td>
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<tr>
<td>18. Little Rock–North Little Rock</td>
<td>AR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Albany–Schenectady–Troy</td>
<td>NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Hartford–New Britain–Middletown–Bristol</td>
<td>CT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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