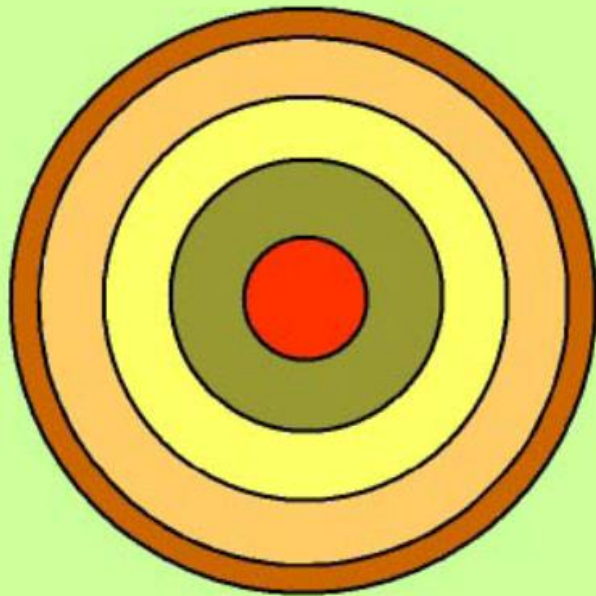
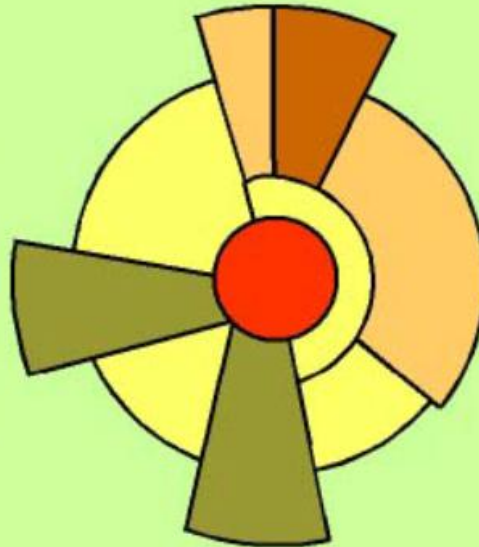


Key Issue 2: Where Are People Distributed Within Urban Areas?

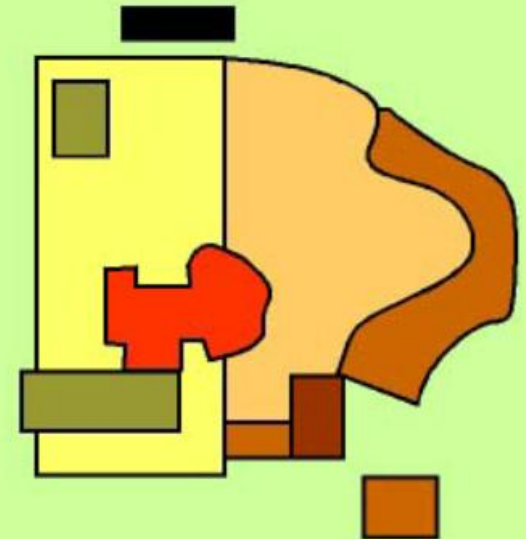
Concentric Ring Model



Sector Model



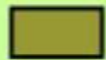
Multiple Nuclei Model



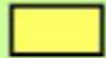
Legend:



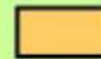
Central business district



Light manufacturing and wholesale



Lower-class residential



Middle-class residential



Most exclusive residential



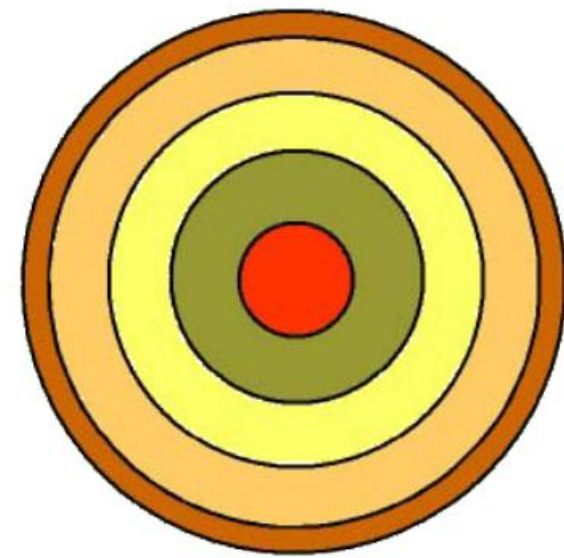
Industrial park



Heavy industry

Concentric Zone Model

1920s (Burgess) - land-use pattern follows concentric rings around city center (CBD)



Legend:



Central business district



Light manufacturing and wholesale



Lower-class residential



Middle-class residential



Most exclusive residential



Industrial park



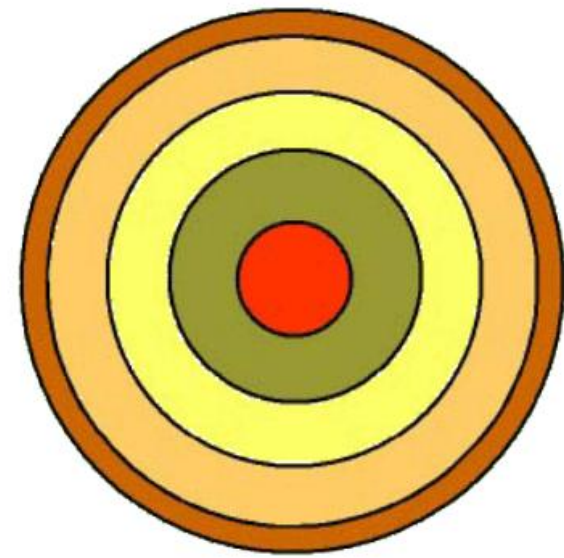
Heavy industry

Newest settlers in city use older housing near city center (migrants to industrial jobs)

Previous groups move outward to higher-income areas (suburbs)

Concentric Zone Model

Invasion and Succession: Process by which new immigrants to a city move to and dominate or take over areas or neighborhoods occupied by older immigrant groups.



Legend:



Central business district



Light manufacturing and wholesale



Lower-class residential



Middle-class residential



Most exclusive residential



Industrial park



Heavy industry

Newest settlers in city use older housing near city center (migrants to industrial jobs)

Previous groups move outward to higher-income areas (suburbs)

Analyzing Urban Models

Concentric Zone

- Benefits (pros)

1. Reflects historical movement
2. Pattern can still be seen today.
3. All cities have a CBD
4. Similar to von Thunen.

Analyzing Urban Models

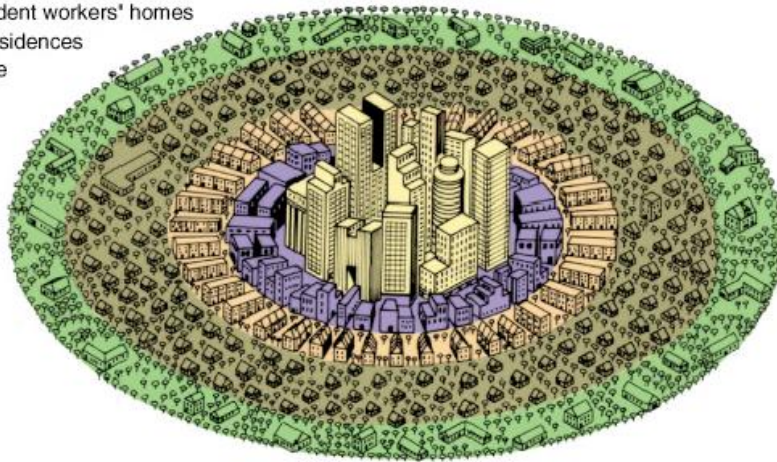
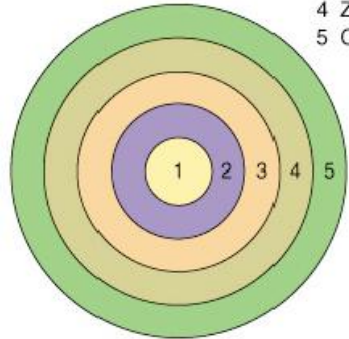
Concentric Zone

- Drawbacks (cons)

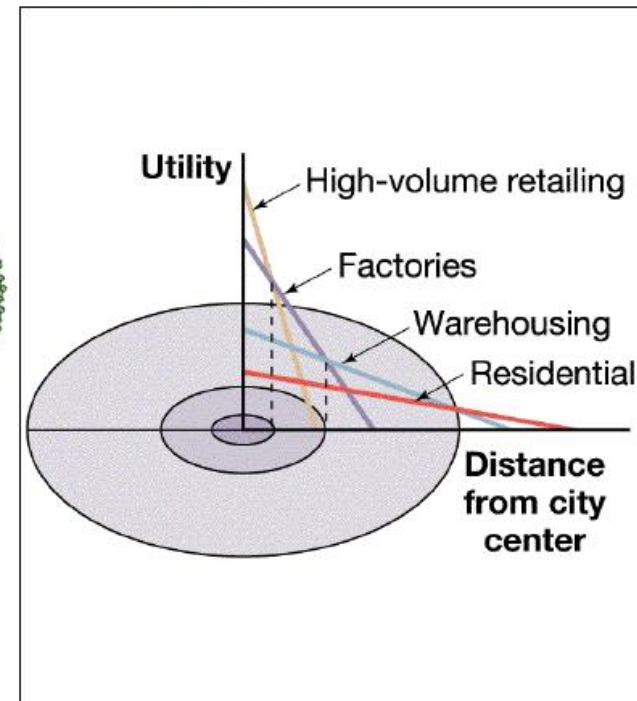
1. Based on Chicago of 1900.
2. Reflects perception of US cities but not the reality.
3. Does not exist in its pure form the US.
4. Upper and Middle classes are moving back into urban center
5. Too simple.
6. Over emphasized residential patterns, and does not give credit other land uses.
7. Assumes there is a strong central city.

Concentric Zone Model

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



Bid-rent



Sector Model

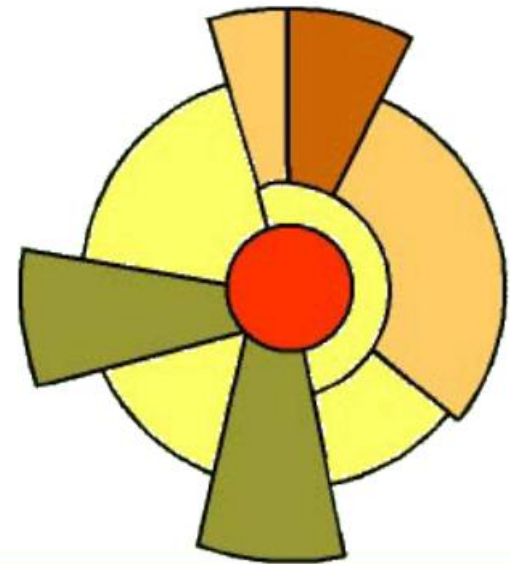
1939 (Hoyt) - Land use = pie-shaped wedges radiating from CBD

High-income areas along fashionable boulevards, waterfronts, or high ground

Industry along river or rails

Low-income near industry

Middle-income between low and high sectors



Legend:



Central business district



Light manufacturing and wholesale



Lower-class residential



Middle-class residential



Most exclusive residential



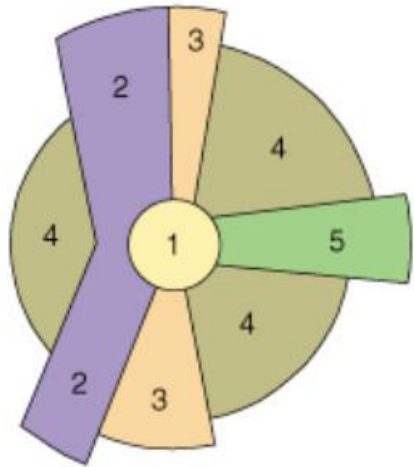
Industrial park



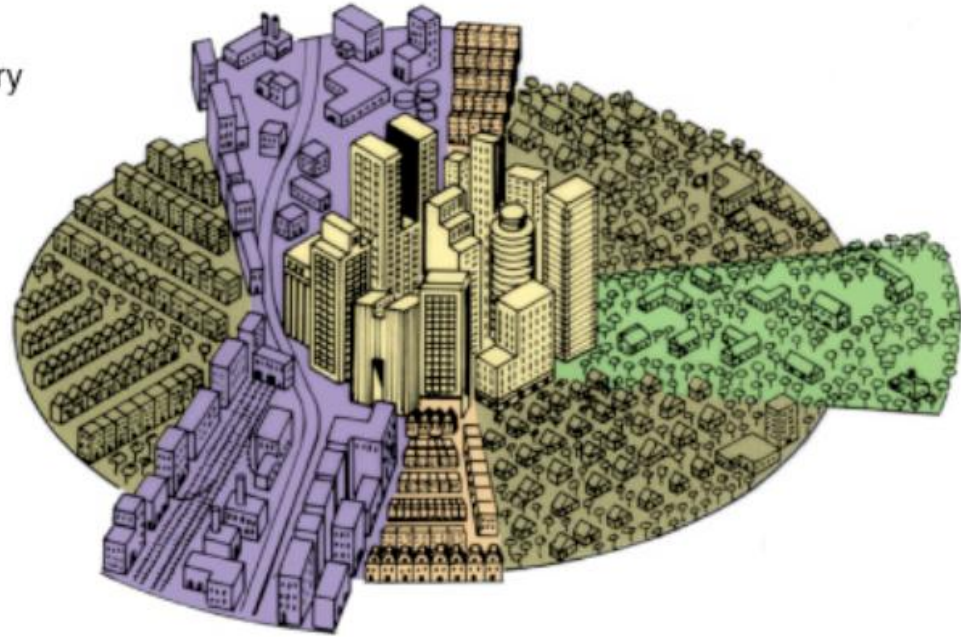
Heavy industry



Hoyt Sector Model



1. Central business district
2. Transportation and industry
3. Low-class residential
4. Middle-class residential
5. High-class residential



Based on class. It describes social structure based on transportation systems rather than distance from the CBD.

Analyzing Urban Models

Sector Model

- Benefits (pros)

1. Patterns still seen today.
2. More realistic.
3. Can show ethnic variations.

Analyzing Urban Models

Sector Model

- Drawbacks (cons)

1. Does not reflect modern cities.
2. Too simple.
3. Areas around highways tend to be low rent districts.
4. Assumes there is a strong central city.
5. Urban growth and development proceeds outward from a single central core.

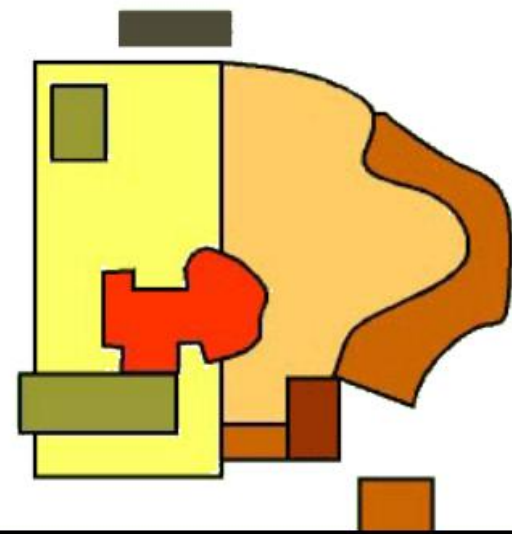
Multiple-Nuclei Model

Post WW2 - Early days of suburbanization

Downtown CBD not only core of business land use

Other nuclei develop - special retail districts, office parks, light manufacturing in city

Metro areas develop “suburban downtowns”



Legend:



Central business district



Light manufacturing and wholesale



Lower-class residential



Middle-class residential



Most exclusive residential



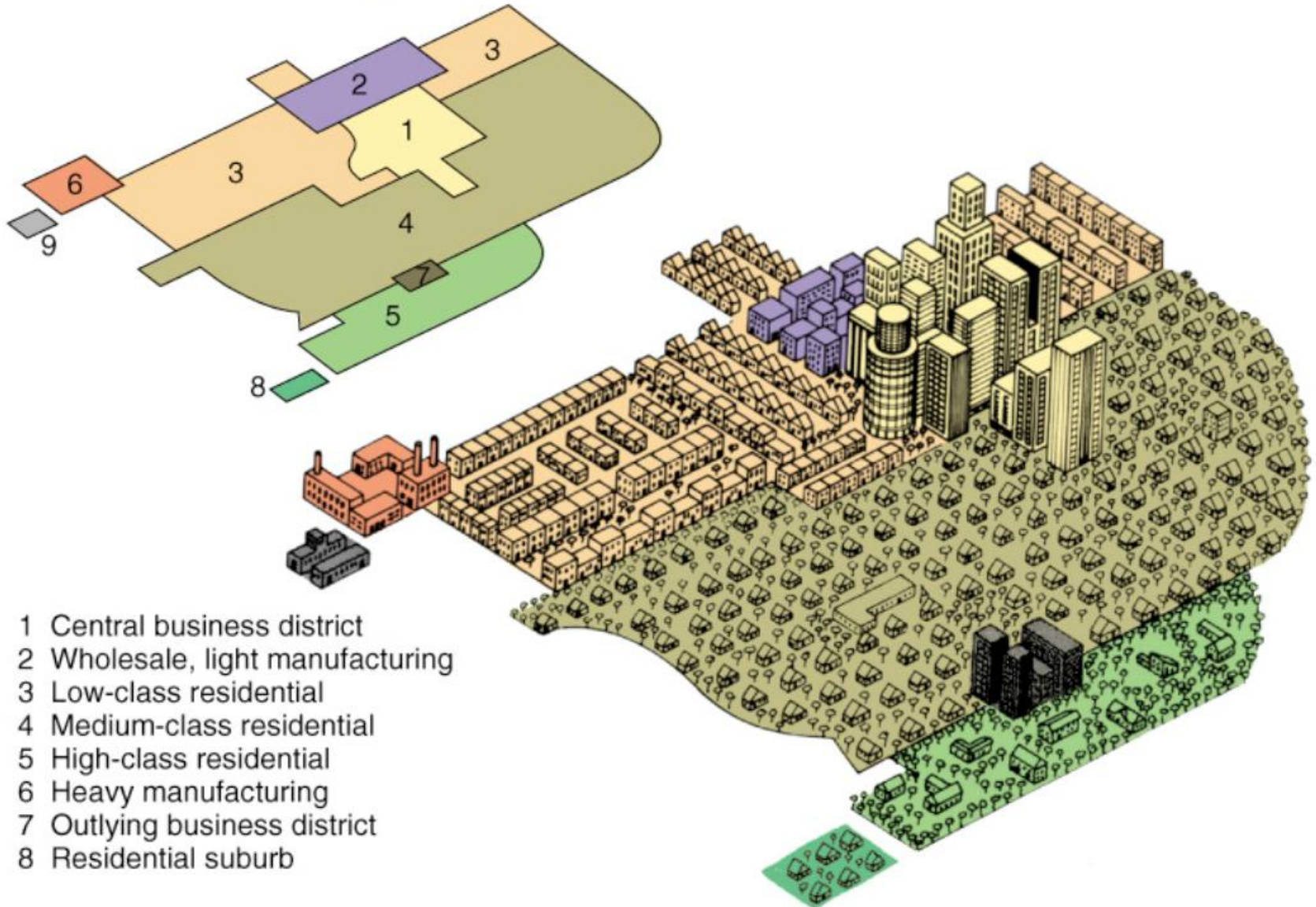
Industrial park



Heavy industry



Multiple Nuclei Model



Analyzing Urban Models

Multiple Nuclei

- Benefits (pros)

1. Takes into account varied factors of decentralization into the structure of the North America city.
2. Encompasses a larger spectrum of economic and social factors.
3. Takes 'car' into account.

Analyzing Urban Models

Multiple Nuclei

- Drawbacks (cons)

1. Too simple
2. Equal weight given to all nodes.

Problems With All These Models:

1. Too simple
2. Do not take into account modern transportation corridors.
3. Availability of cars not considered.
4. Outer cities became independent and created suburban downtowns.
5. Creation of edge cities loosen ties to central city.

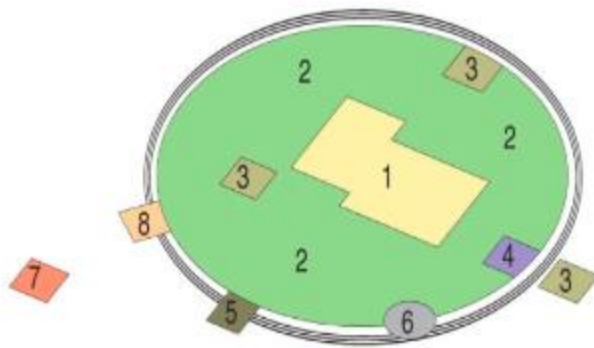
More Problems...

Urban patterns are shaped by an economic trade-off between the desire to live in a suburban neighborhood appropriate to one's economic status and the need to live relatively close to the CBD for employment opportunities.

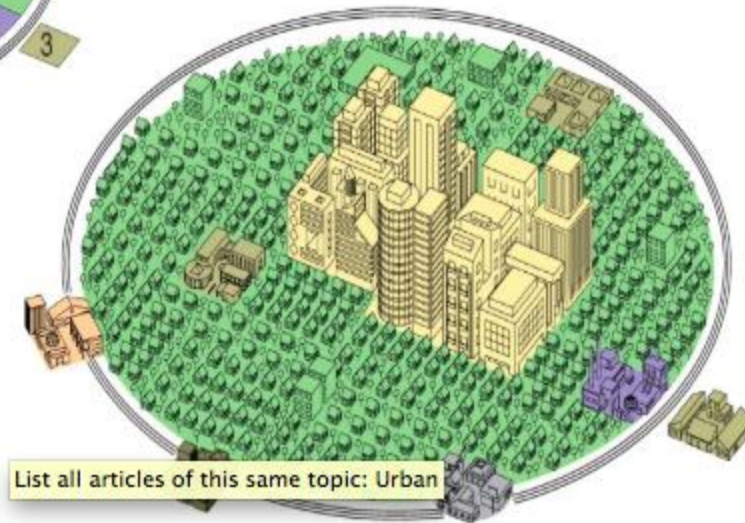
Assume only one person in the family is a wage worker. Ignore dual income families and households headed by single women who have different considerations (childcare).

All created by men who shared assumptions about how cities operate – thus presented a partial view of urban life.

Peripheral Model



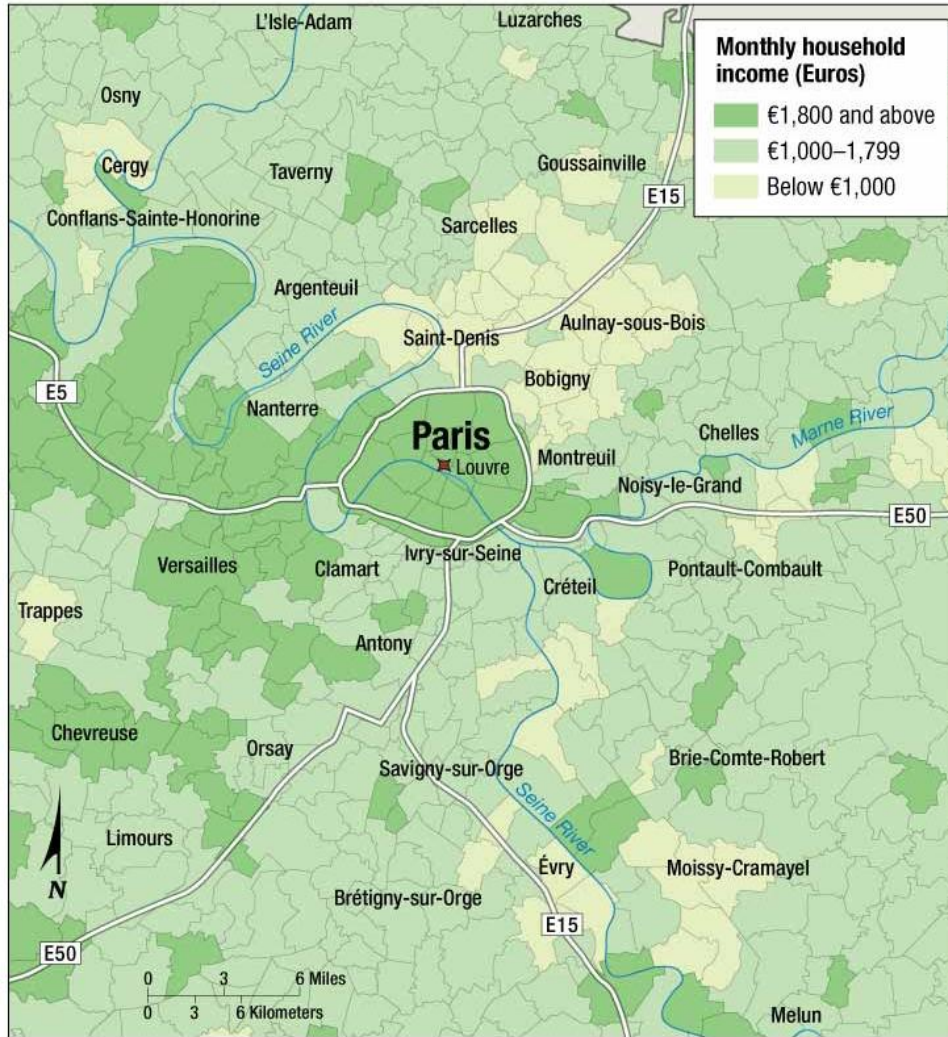
1. Central City
2. Suburban Residential Area
3. Shopping Mall
4. Industrial District
5. Office Park
6. Service Center
7. Airport Complex
8. Combined Employment & Shopping Center



- Harris Peripheral Model of Urban Areas
 - an urban area consists of an inner city surrounded by large suburban residential and business areas tied together by a beltway or ring road. Around the beltway are nodes of consumer and business services called **edge cities**. The edge cities originated as suburban residences for people who worked in the central cities and then shopping malls were built near the residents. Many edge cities now contain manufacturing centers and office parks.

- 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.

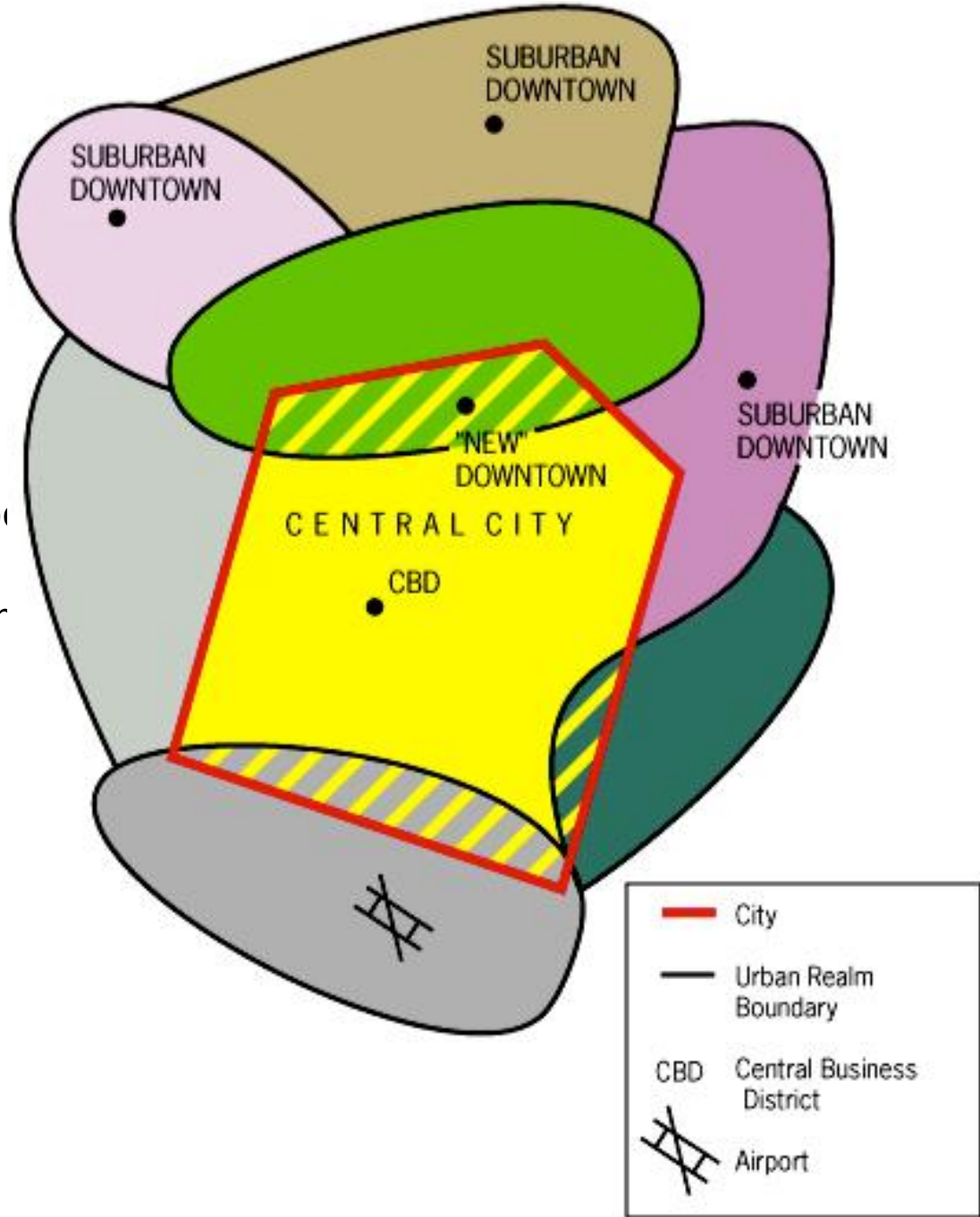
Figs. 13-17



- 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.

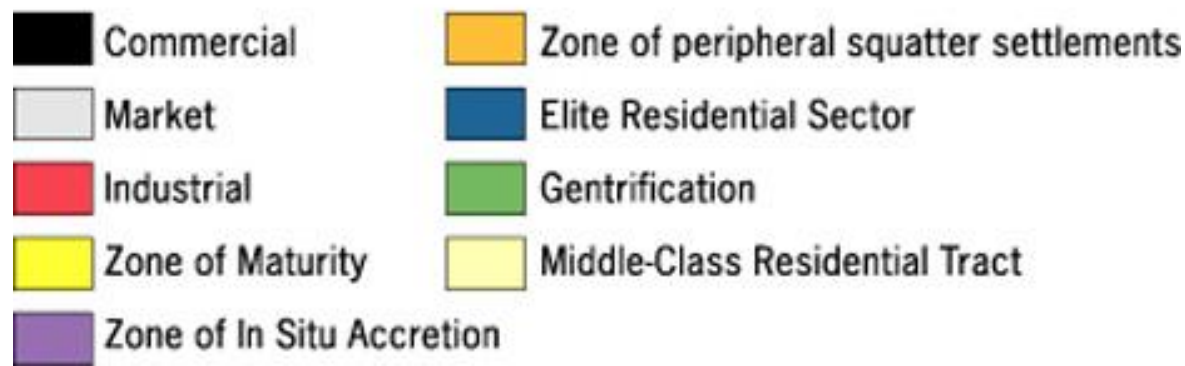
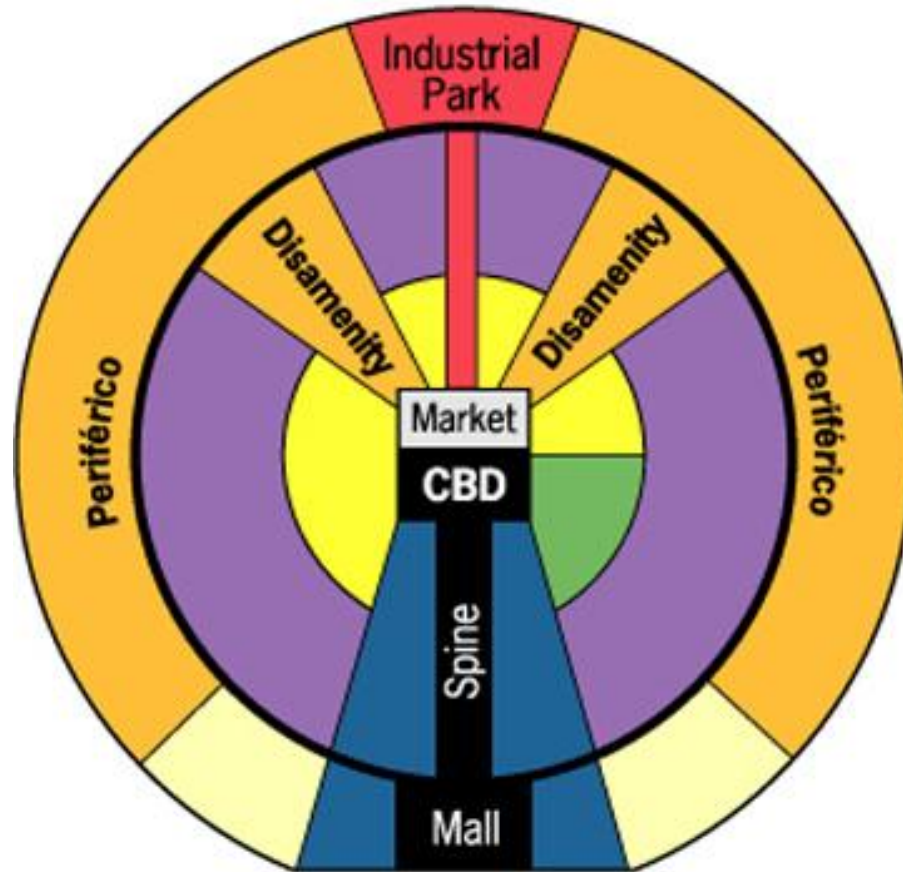
- Urban realms – parts of giant conurbations; self-sufficient suburban sectors (focused on their own independent CBD) – San Francisco Bay Area, Phoenix (Tempe, Scottsdale)

Conurbation - region comprising a number of cities, large towns, and other urban areas that, through population growth and physical expansion

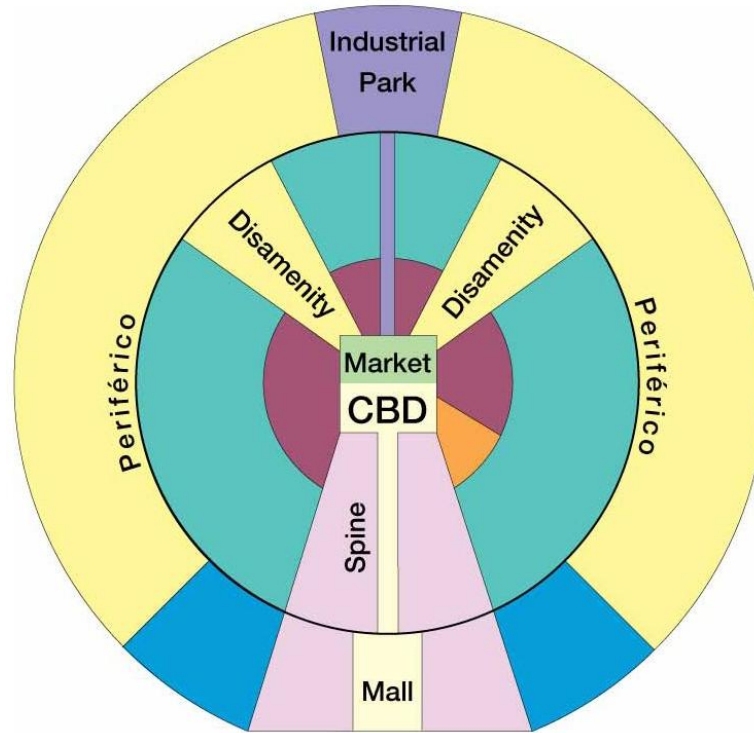











A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE

Latin American
City (Griffin-
Ford model)



Figs. 13-18



	Commercial		Zone of in situ accretion
	Market		Zone of peripheral squatter settlements
	Industrial		Gentrification
	Elite residential sector		Middle-class residential
	Zone of maturity		

- Stages of Cities in Developing Countries

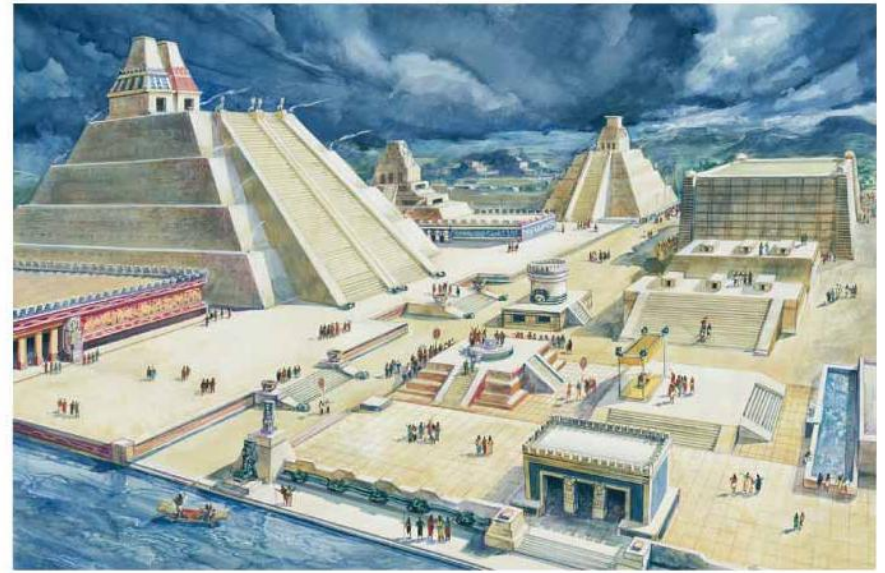
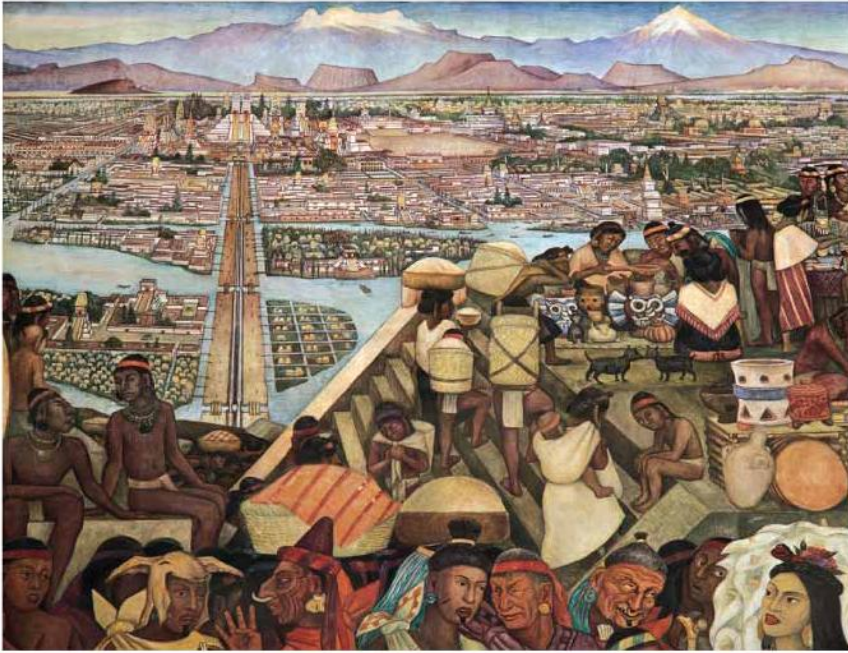
- Precolonial Cities

- Before the Europeans established colonies, most people lived in rural settlements.
 - There were but a few principal cities in Latin America, Africa, and Asia.
 - Examples
 - In present-day Mexico, the Aztecs built the city Tenochtitlan, where present-day Mexico City is located.

- Colonial Cities

- When European colonization gained control of Latin America, Asia, and Africa, they expanded the existing cities to provide colonial services.

Figs. 13-21



- Stages of Cities in Developing Countries
 - Colonial Cities cont' d.
 - Examples include:
 - » Administration
 - » Military Command
 - » International Trade
 - » Housing for European Settlers
 - 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.

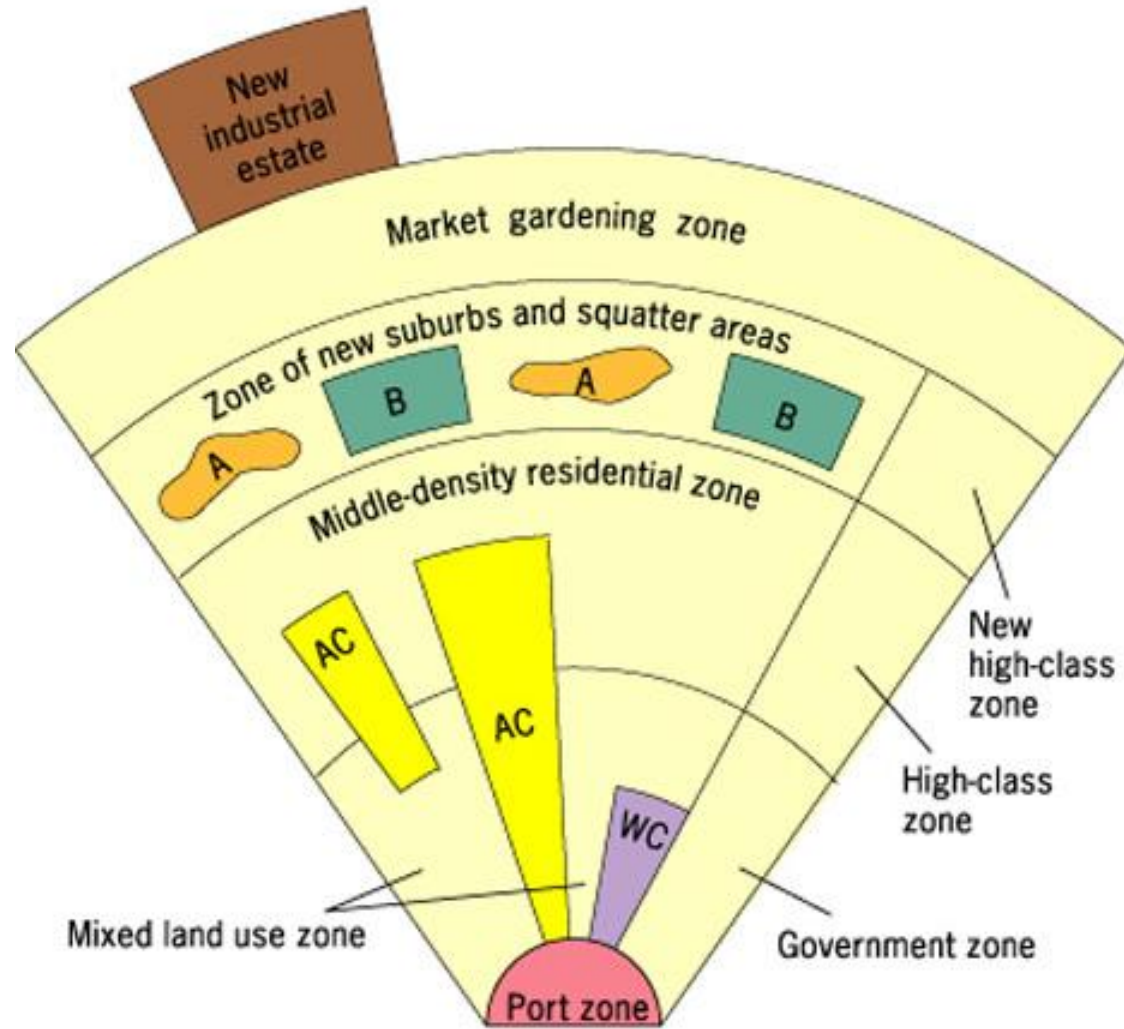
Fig. 12.22



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

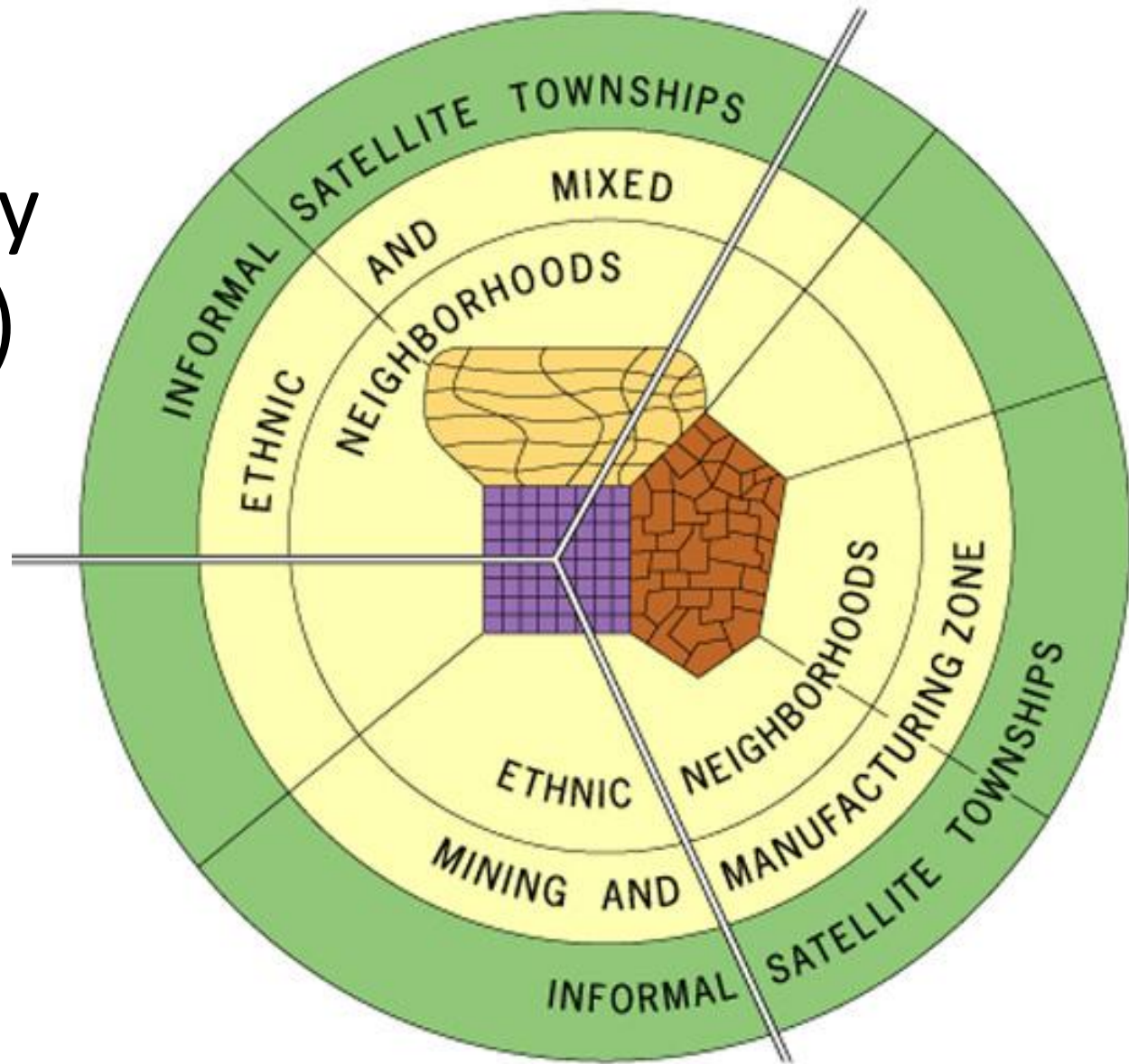
Southeast Asian City (McGee model)

* not in book



A	Squatter areas	AC	Alien commercial zone
B	Suburbs	WC	Western commercial zone

A MODEL SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY



- Colonial CBD
- Traditional CBD
- Market Zone
- Major road
- Local street

The African City (de Blij model)

* not in book

Now your turn.....