

Categorizing Services and Understanding Trends (Rubenstein p 434 – 435)

1. What is a service? any activity that fulfills a human want or need and returns money to those who provide it.
 - a. What sector of the economy do we call the service sector? tertiary
2. Define the three types of services provided.
 - a. consumer services provide services to individual buyers
 - i. What % of all US jobs are in this subsector? 1/2
 - ii. What are the four main types of consumer services? retail, educ., health, leisure
 - iii. (skip to p 435, last paragraph) What have been the trends in growth the subsectors of consumer services? most rapid incr. in health care, educ., entertainment, recreation
 - (lecture) How does the growth in consumer sector reflect changes to the demographics and economy of the U.S.? health care incr. could be linked to an aging pop and educ. w/shift to more skills-based quaternary/quinary jobs
 - b. business services provide to other businesses/firms
 - i. What % of all US jobs are in this subsector? 1/4
 - ii. What are main types? professional, financial, info., transportation (shipping)
 - iii. (skip to p 435, last paragraph) What have been the trends in growth the subsectors of business services), why? most rapid incr. in professional services but more slowly in finance/transp. due to improved efficiency, fewer people needed
 - c. public services are provided by the govt.
 - i. What % of all US jobs are in this subsector? 8%
 - ii. How is this broken down across levels of government? fed - 1/6, state - 1/4, local - 3/5ths

Distribution of Consumer Services/Central Place Theory (Rubenstein p 435 – 437, 439, 440 – 441)

3. How does the contribution of services to a country's GDP compare in MDCs and LDCs? Services generate > 2/3rds of GDP in MDCs but only ~ 1/2 in LDCs
 - a. Why are services more clustered in MDCs? more people buy services in MDCs (able to)
4. What is a settlement? permanent collection of bldgs where people reside, work and obtain services
 - a. As opposed to the site and situation factors important in determining industrial location, why is service location closely related to settlements? b/c settlements are where customers are clustered
5. What is the single most important factor in the profitability of a consumer service? proximity to market
 - a. What theory attempts to explain how the most profitable location can be identified? Who proposed it? When? Central Place Theory - proposed by Walter Christaller in the 1930s
 - i. What is a central place? a market center for the exchange of goods/services by people attracted from the surrounding area
 - ii. What is created by competition by businesses to provide services? regular pattern of settlements
 - iii. What is the area surrounding a service from which customers are attracted? market area or hinterland
 - What type of region is this? functional or nodal
 - What did Doxiadis/Berry call the 171 functional regions they created? daily urban systems
 - b. What is the range of a service? max. distance people are willing to travel for a service
 - i. What is the general relationship between range and the level of service being offered? people are willing to go only a short distance for everyday items but will travel longer distances for other (more special/less essential) services.
 - ii. What is the basic rule, as to where a person will access a service? the nearest location
 - iii. What do we call these different types of services (lecture)? lower-order and higher-order
 - iv. How does transportation modify this spatial pattern? reflects distance in "time" not "space"
 - c. What is the threshold? minimum # of people (customers) needed to support a service
 - d. What geometric shape is used to draw market areas around settlements under Central Place Theory? Why? hexagon as a compromise between circles and squares. Circles overlap or leave gaps while squares are not equidistant from center. Hexagons can be stacked w/out gaps or overlap like squares and are close to being equidistant from the center like circles.

e. What are the four different levels of market area (p 439)? hamlet, village, town and city

i. Compare the types of services provided in large settlements with those provided in small settlements?

larger settlements provide consumer services that have larger thresholds, ranges and hinterlands. Only consumer services w/ small thresholds, ranges and market areas are found in small settlements b/c too few people live there to "support" the service.

• (lecture) **IMPORTANT**, do larger settlements also offer low order services? **YES!** large settlements also incl. the services of small settlements. A village will not have the services of a town or city but will include those of a hamlet.

f. How do geographers assist service providers with making decisions about opening, expanding or closing facilities?

market area analysis

i. What are the steps taken in market area analysis?

1. Define the market area 3. Estimate the threshold

2. Estimate the range 4. Predict the market share

o Whose existence must be taken into account in this last step? comparable stores/competitors

g. What previously taught "migration" concept can also be applied to consumer behavior? gravity model

Hierarchies of Services/Settlements (Rubenstein p 438, 442 – 443, 444 – 445)

6. What is the rank-size rule/distribution? a country in which the nth-largest settlement is 1/nth the population of the largest settlement.

a. What does this indicate about a society? it is sufficiently wealthy to justify provision of goods/services to customers throughout the country.

7. What is the primate city rule? country in which the largest settlement has significantly more than 2x the # of people as the second largest city.

a. What does the absence of rank-size rule (implied that this society would follow primate city hierarchy) indicate about a society? not enough wealth in the society to pay for a full variety of services.

b. What must citizens do where there is an absence of a rank-size distribution? hardship for people b/c they must travel long distances to reach an urban settlement with important services. Services/people are clustered in one dominant city.

c. Where are there exceptions to these patterns (lecture)? Europe 1) small geography of countries, 2) capital/primate cities are sites of political/cultural power 3) some cross border access to services might occur. Ex. S. France → Barcellona

d. (p. 442) How do many residents of developing countries with sparse populations and low incomes access services? Periodic Markets Define. a collection of individual vendors who come together to offer goods/services in a location on specific days. set up on public street/plaza in a.m. taken down by end of day.

i. What is an example of a periodic market that exists in urban areas of MDCs? farmers' markets

e. What way to provide services has grown recently in transportation and lodging? sharing services

i. What are some examples? Uber, Lyft (car rides), Airbnb (travel housing)

8. What is a global city (p 444 – 445)? a major center for provision of services in global econ.

a. What three business services concentrate disproportionately in global cities? Briefly describe.

i. Financial institutions incl. hdqtrs of major banks, insurance comp., place where business access capital. Stock/commodity exchanges.

ii. Hdqtrs. of large corps. Executives make key decisions about what to make, how to produce it and what price is charged

iii. lawyers, accountants & other prof. services provide advice to banks/corps. Ad agencies/marketing locate there to anticipate/shape change.

b. What group of people live disproportionately in global cities? wealthy people

i. Consequently, what kind of products are likely to be sold there? luxury & highly specialized goods

• Provide examples. leisure services of nat'l significance such as plays, concerts, operas, night clubs, restaurants, bars and prof. sporting events, large libraries, museums and theaters.

understand this! *

- c. Global cities often also function as what for a state? serve as capitals and centers of nat'l or int'l political power
- i. Consequently, what else clusters in these cities? representatives of foreign countries, trade associations, labor unions and professional organizations
- d. How does New York also reflect a specific clustering of political power despite not being a national capital? home to UN which attracts thousands of diplomats and bureaucrats
- i. (lecture) What other cities have global status because of this? Brussels (EU), Geneva (UN agencies, Int'l Red Cross), Vienna (OPEC)
- e. Into what three levels are global cities divided? alpha, beta and gamma
- i. (map 12 – 23) What two cities are considered to be dominant Alpha ++ cities? NYC and London
- (lecture) According to some sources, what is a third dominant Alpha ++ city? Tokyo
- ii. What factors are considered in identifying and ranking global cities (provide examples where necessary)? Economic (corp. hdqtrs, banks, etc.), Political (capitals, int'l orgs) cultural (media, sports, educ.) infrastructure (int'l airport) health care, telecommunications, transportation
- f. (lecture) How does the global city concept fit into Christaller's Central Place Theory? for a "global" city their market area/hinterland is the ENTIRE world!

Business Services in Developing Countries (Rubenstein p 446 – 447)

9. In a global economy, developing (LDCs) countries specialize in two distinctive types of business services:
- a. Off Shore Financial Services. What two functions does this play in the global circulation of capital?
- i. Taxes are low/non-existent. Provide "tax-free" status. U.S. loses \$70 billion due to tax avoidance achieved through "offshoring".
- ii. Privacy. Secrecy laws help entities evade disclosure, hide \$ against lawsuits, protect assets in divorce, secure \$ earned illegally/corruptly.
- iii. In what four categories of locations are these offshore financial service centers clustered (provide examples)?
- Dependencies of the UK (Anguilla, Montserrat, Cayman Islands)
 - Dependencies of other countries (Cook Islands-NZ, Aruba/Curacao - Neth., Hong Kong/Macao-China)
 - Independent Island Countries (The Bahamas, Grenada, Nauru, Vanuatu, Seychelles)
 - Independent countries not islands (Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Belize, Uruguay, Bahrain, Brunei, IRELAND)
- b. Business Processing Outsourcing also known as Back Office Functions.
- i. What are some of the typical functions performed? insurance claim processing, payroll mgmt, transcription and other routine clerical activities customer service like credit card billing and tech support.
- ii. Before moving overseas, where did back-office-functions first relocate? suburbs and nearby (to corp. hdqtrs.) small towns where rents were lower.
- What was the most important factor in allowing this to happen? improved telecommunications
- iii. What characteristics have attracted back offices to LDCs in recent years?
- low wages - LDC office workers make 1/10th of similar workers in MDCs
 - ability to speak English
 - What Unit 3 concept is this related to (review)? English as a global language
 - What countries have benefitted because they fulfill both characteristics? India, Malaysia and the Philippines due to history of British/Amer. colonialism

Economic Specialization in Settlements (Rubenstein p 448 – 449)

10. Describe the two types of economic activities that can occur in a settlement.
- a. Basic businesses - export primarily to customers outside the settlement.
- i. What do we call the cluster of basic businesses in a settlement? economic base

- Provide the details of how new basic businesses lead to economic growth for a settlement:
 - attract new workers to a settlement
 - new workers in basic industries bring families with them
 - new non-basic services are opened to meet the needs of the new workers and their families

- b. nonbasic services serve primarily customers living in the same settlement
11. What do settlements try to attract in order to promote economic innovation? talented individuals
- a. Rather than economic enticements, what factor does Sterling's Best Places most attracts talented people to a settlement? List some examples of those factors. cultural factors like eco-friendly trans., racial/ethnic diversity, recreational opportunities and night life
12. (p 486) John Borchert argues that cities prosper or decline based on what? transportation Detail below.
- a. Sail-wagon epoch (1790-1830). Urban areas clustered along Atlantic Coast [situating] themselves for transatlantic trade (NY, Boston, Phil., Charleston s.c.)
- b. iron-horse epoch (1830-70). Steam RR and canals connect new inland cities goods from interior begin to be exploited. (Cincinnati, Buffalo, Albany)
- c. steel rail epoch (1870-1920) long haul nat'l rail network created. Cities grow as terminals and intermodal hubs. (Chicago, SF, Denver)
- d. Auto-Air-Amenity (1920-70) autos become dominant transport. Cities disconnected from waterways grow, suburbs explode (Dallas, L.A.)
- e. *high technology (1970-?) ability to communicate electronically, gateway cities (Miami, San Jose, San Antonio, tech corridors, technopolis)
- i. What APHG concept is changing the importance of these cities (review)? situation

Urbanization (Rubenstein p 454 - 459)

13. What is urbanization? the process by which the pop. of urban settlements grow
- a. By what two dimensions is urbanization measured?
- i. an increase in the % of people living in urban settlements
- How are interpersonal relationships different between urban and rural areas? in rural areas you interact w/others in multiple ways (church, shopping, etc.) but in urban areas you interact w/people only in specific roles. Most relationships are contractual.
 - How has high density affected urban residents? it has forced people to specialize. Each person plays a special role or performs a specific task to allow the complex urban system to function smoothly. If everybody tried to perform each role individually it would be chaos. Imagine if everyone tried to take their own garbage to the dump.
 - Describe the diversity of social groups found in larger settlements? the larger the settlement the greater the variety. Urban residents have greater freedom to pursue unusual profession or cultural interest. However, even though they are free, urban residents can feel isolated "Sea of Strangers"
 - What has caused the distinction between rural and urban settlements to blur in developed countries? everybody does "urban" type jobs, universal ownership of vehicles, electronic devices and modern telecomm and transport has reduced differences between urban-rural lifestyles.
 - What % of the world's population lives in urban settlements? 55%
 - Describe the trend in urbanization since 1800? 3% (1800) → 6% (1850) → 14% (1900) → 30% (1950) → 45% (2000)
 - How does the % urbanized differ between MDCs and LDCs? 79% (MDCs) vs. 50% (LDCs)
 - What developing region has the highest level of urbanization? Latin America
 - What two LDC regions have the lowest? sub-Saharan Africa (40%) South Asia (35%)
 - What historical processes led to higher rates of urbanization? in MDCs - the Industrial Rev. in the 19th c. and growth of services in the 20th c., rural residents have been pushed out of farming (mechanization) and pulled to cities for factory work.

* text - "satellite-electronic-jet propulsion" (1970-?)

- ii. increase in the # of people living in urban areas
- What is a megacity? urban settlements with a total pop. > 10 million
 - How many megacities are there in the world? 37
 - What is a metacity? urban settlement with a total pop. > 20 million
 - How many of the above megacities qualify as metacities? 11
 - What is the largest city in the world today? Tokyo
 - What city is expected to surpass it by 2030? Jakarta, Indonesia
 - How has the regional location of world's largest cities changed since 1900? in 1900, all top ten cities were in MDCs, now only 3 of 11 metacities and 9 of megacities are in MDCs (Tokyo, Seoul, NYC, Osaka, Moscow, LA, Paris, London, Nagoya)
 - Where are 96 of the 100 fastest growing cities? LDCs
 - In these countries, what has urban growth become disconnected from? economic development
 - In Africa, what else besides migration, accounts for urban growth. Provide proportional detail. rural to urban migration = 1/2, natural increase = 1/2

Defining Cities (Rubenstein p 462 – 463)

14. Cities are defined by different terms which are characterized by what is included. Define below.
- a. Central city urban settlement legally incorp as self-governing "municipality"
- i. What are some of the functions of a municipality? collect taxes, provide essential services
 - ii. What has happened to the population of central cities in the Northeast since 1950? decl. by more than 1/2 in Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh and St. Louis.
 - What migration concepts does this relate to (lecture)? suburbanization; Rustbelt → Sunbelt
 - What economic development issue does this also relate to (lecture)? deindustrialization, the movement of industry out of cities to cheaper suburban and rural locations.
- b. What do we call the functional area of an urban settlement? metropolitan statistical area (MSA)
- i. What do these areas try to reflect? the economic and cultural influence of settlements
 - ii. Who has created/defined these areas? U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) using U.S. Census Bureau data
 - iii. What do they include?
 - the county where the city is located
 - An urbanized area of 50,000 people or more
 - Adjacent counties w/ high population density and a large % of residents working in the central city's county.
 - iv. (skip to last paragraph p 463) What is a megalopolis? a collection of adjacent/overlapping metropolitan areas that merge into one continuous urban area
 - Where was the original Megalopolis as described by Jean Gottmann? the NE USA from Boston to Washington D.C.
 - Where are some other examples of possible megalopolis' being created? Southern Great Lakes (Milwaukee to Pittsburgh), southern California (L.A. to Tijuana), German Ruhr (Dusseldorf to Essen), Randstad Netherlands (Amsterdam to Rotterdam), Japan (Tokyo to Yokohama)
- c. Urban areas
- i. What does an urban area consist of? central city and surrounding built up suburbs
 - ii. What are the two types of urban areas recognized by the U.S. Census?
 - urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants
 - What % of the U.S. population lives in one of its 486 urbanized areas? 70%
 - In the central city? 30% In the surrounding areas? 40%
 - urban cluster
 - What % of the U.S. population lives in one of its 3,087 urban clusters? 10%

Urban Structure and Models in North America (Rubenstein p 464 – 471)

15. What is the precise term for the most distinctive area of most cities also known as the "downtown"?
- Central Business District (CBD)
- a. Despite being only 1% of land area what does the CBD contain a large percentage of? services

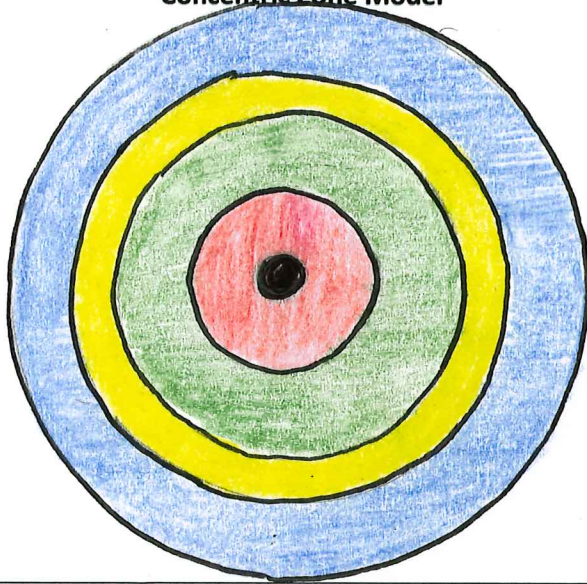
- i. What attracts these services to the CBD? accessibility, focal pt. of regional trans. network
- ii. What public services are usually located in the CBD? government offices, libraries and museums
- iii. What are the three types of retail (consumer) services that cluster in the CBD? Why?
 - retailers with high thresholds (like dept. stores) so as to be accessible to large #s of people. These will move to suburbs with cars/hwys causing decline in CBD retail.
 - retailers with high range, specialists (jewelers) who have infrequent customers (willing to travel) and tourists
 - retailers serving CBD workers. Ex. office supplies, computer repair, business clothing, shoe repair, rapid photocopy, drycleaning
- iv. Why do many business services cluster in the CBD? accessibility and b/c they depend on proximity to professional colleagues
 - Why would lawyers value a downtown location? near govt. offices and courts
 - How do workforce considerations come into play in choosing a CBD location? accessible to people from a variety of neighborhood and socioeconomic status. Top executives, Jr. executives, secretaries, custodians all can access.
 - What recent crisis, have led many downtown businesses to rethink their location decisions (lecture)? Covid-19 and the use of "work from home" (WFH) options have made some service providers rethink high office rents in the CBD.
- b. How does the cost of land in the CBD compare to the cost of land elsewhere in the urban area? extreme competition for accessibility has resulted in very high land costs
 - i. Why is this land cost higher in the CBD? accessibility has led to extreme competition
 - What Unit 5 Agricultural idea is this related to (review)? bid-rent theory
 - ii. What two consequences derive from the high land cost in the CBD?
 - What two land uses have traditionally avoided the high land costs in the CBD? industrial and residential activities
 - How have cities transformed former industrial spaces that were located CLOSE but not in the CBD? for docks (also RR hubs, warehouse districts) have been transformed into recreational or commercial areas like parks, walkways, convention centers, etc.
 - (lecture) What is a prominent Chicago example of this? Navy Pier, Riverwalk
 - In the 21st century, why has the residential population of the CBD increased? attractive to "empty-nesters" or young professionals w/out children who like the entertainment, restaurants, museums, nightlife and proximity to work
 - Due to its high cost, land use in the CBD can be described as what? intensive
 - How does the CBD intensify land use below ground? garages, loading docks, utilities subways, underground pedestrian walkways
 - What is the most evident intensive use above ground in the CBD? skyscrapers
 - Where and when were skyscrapers first developed? Chicago 1880s
 - What innovations made them possible? elevators, steel girders, tempered glass
 - What large US city does not have skyscrapers? Why? Washington D.C., b/c no bldg is allowed to be taller than the U.S. Capitol Dome

Models of Urban Structure (Read Rubenstein p 470 – 471, 468 – 469), 482

16. What is social area analysis? study of where people of varying living standards, ethnicity and lifestyle live w/in an urban area
 - a. What level of aggregation is used to conduct this analysis? census tracts
 - i. These include approximately how many people? 5,000 people

17. Skipping back and forth between the above pages, draw (using the 2-d version) and summarize the major North American models.

Concentric Zone Model



Created by (incl. year): **Burgess (1923)**

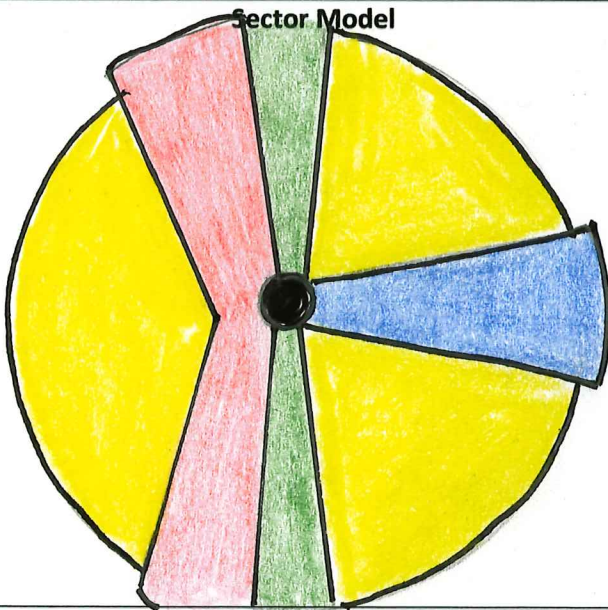
Key:

- Central Business District - dom. by Services due to high land costs driven by competition for accessibility intensive land use (COMMERCIAL)
- "Zone of Transition" dominated by industry, warehousing need access to RR hubs. (INDUSTRIAL)
- Zone of independent workers homes. Apts, Multi-family housing. Intensive
- Zone of better residences Single-family homes/small lots
- Commuter Zone. Large homes on large lots "extensive"

RESIDENTIAL
↓
decr. density

- a. What is the main idea regarding the pattern of urban growth under the Concentric Zone Model? **that concentric rings (of similar use) grow outward from the CBD**
- b. What previously content does the shape of this model remind you of (review)? **von Thunen**
 - i. What idea underpins both models? **bid-rent theory**
 - ii. What does this idea say about land closer to the market (CBD)? **that land closer to the CBD is more expensive.**
- iii. (p 482) Based on the above how will the density of housing change as you move away from the CBD? Describe. **density declines. Apartments, rowhouses (multi-family dwellings) give way to individual houses on small lots (single family) to larger homes/lots in newer suburbs**
- iv. What is this change called? **DENSITY GRADIENT**

Sector Model



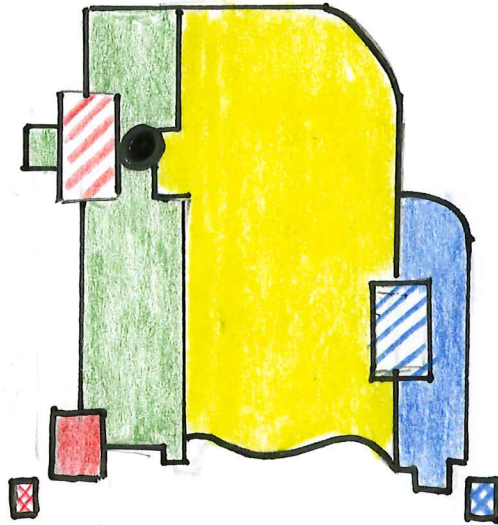
Created by (incl. year): **HOYT (1939)**

Key:

- Central Business District (see Burgess above)
- TRANSPORTATION and Industry, factories follow RR lines, canals, rivers into city to facilitate shipping
- LOW-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, factory workers occupy area adjacent to industry, pay lower rents for noisy-polluted environment
- HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL, upper-income people avoid factory zone and pay for access to amenities (parks, lakefront etc.)
- MIDDLE-CLASS RESIDENTIAL

- c. What is the main idea regarding the pattern of urban growth under this model? **a city develops in a series of sectors that expand outward from CBD in wedges**
 - i. What do we call features that attract high-class housing, provide examples (lecture)? **amenities like recreation, parks, lakefront, public transit**
 - ii. What other sector would industry be attracted to locationally? **freight transportation**

Multiple Nuclei Model



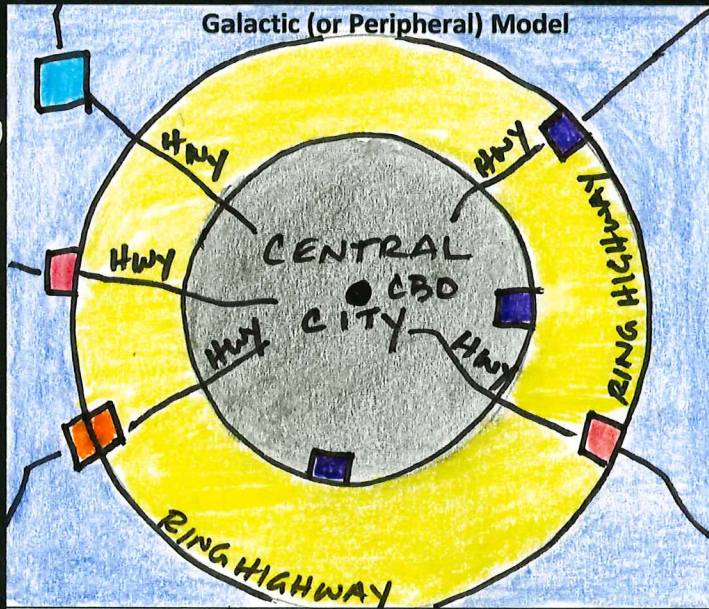
Created by (incl. year): **HARRIS ULLMAN (1945)**

Key: ● CBD is "weaker", has less focus of econ. activity than previous models

- wholesale, light manufacturing
- low-class residential
- medium-class residential
- high-class residential
- heavy manufacturing
- outlying business district
- residential suburb
- industrial suburb

- d. What develops to "rival" the CBD? other centers of economic activity
- i. What are some examples? ports, neighborhood business centers, univ, parks
- ii. Give examples of how these centers attract specific activities? univ. → well educ residents, pizzerias and bookstores for students, airports → hotels, warehouses, high-class housing AVOIDS heavy industry

Galactic (or Peripheral) Model



Created by (incl year): **HARRIS (1960)**

Key: (updates above)

- CENTRAL CITY, see above models for detail
- inner suburbs
- outer suburbs/exurbs
- Shopping Mall, consumers services move out of CBD to reach auto-centric suburbs
- Industry moves out of zone of transition for lower land costs, truck transport and highways
- Business and Consumer Services employment/shopping center
- airport serves metro area

- e. Under this model, describe what surrounds the inner city? large suburban residential and service nodes/nuclei tied together by a beltway or ring road
- i. What does this reflect the growth of? growth of the suburbs
- ii. What newer mode of transportation and infrastructure does this reflect (lecture)? automobiles and highways
- iii. What develops along the beltway? (lecture). edge cities are nodes of consumer and business services around the beltway. They are differentiated from suburbs b/c they have "more jobs than bedrooms". Their pop. increases during the day (workers) and decr. at night (residents)

EDGE CITIES

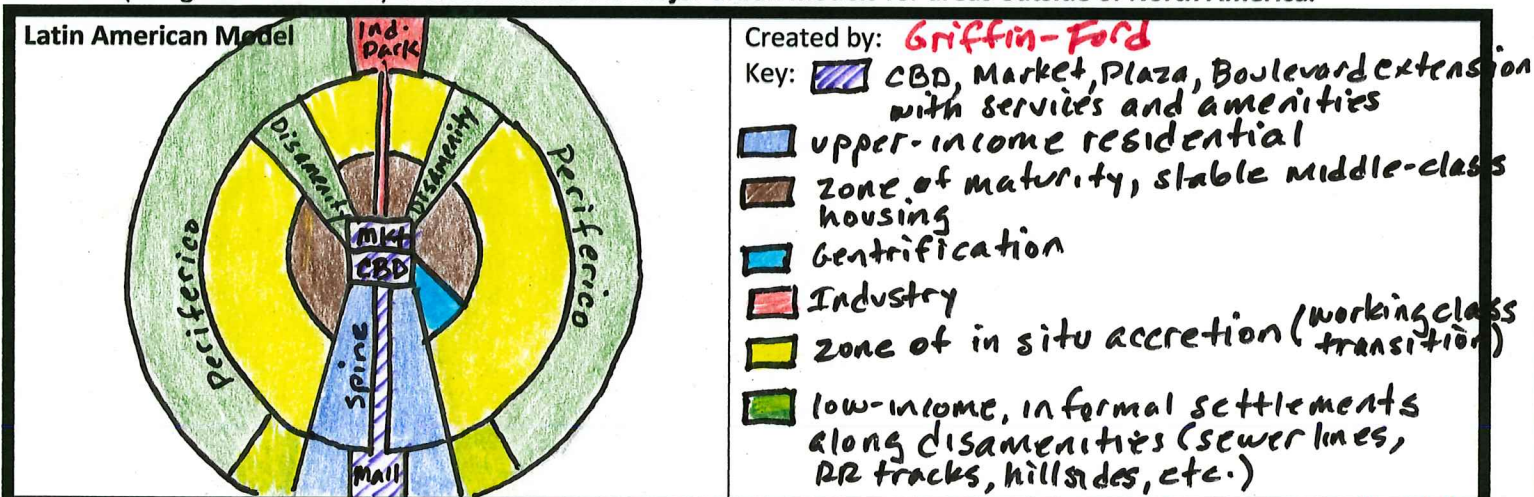
- f. (p 471) What do critics say about the above models? slbe combined for more complete picture. too simplistic to explain variety of reasons people select *
- i. What time frame are the first three models based on? mid-20th century (outdated?)
- * a particular residential location

Structure of Cities outside of North America (Rubenstein p 472 – 473, 475)

18. How is the medieval origin of European cities displayed in their physical structure? low-rise structures and narrow streets
19. How does the social/economic geography differ/compare to North American cities?
- more people live downtown in cities outside of N. America.
 - European cities have more day-to-day consumer services.
 - Most prominent structures are historic bldgs. on public squares
 - European professional services are less likely to be in skyscrapers, high rise bldgs are limited to retain historic character.
20. How does the structure of Paris specifically demonstrate differences with U.S. patterns?
- How is newer housing in Paris both similar and different from U.S. urban areas? like U.S., newer housing is in the outer rings/suburbs but is often in the form of high-rise apartment bldgs rather than single-family homes.
 - How does the clustering of wealthy residents in Paris demonstrate an idea that underpins a North American model? wealthy residents live in a sector extending SW to avoid the "disamenity" of factories in the South, East and North.
 - What group of people have developed multiple nuclei around Paris and other European cities? immigrants
 - How does this concept along with what you wrote under a. above fit with an idea we learned under Unit 2 Migration? immigrants to France (mostly N. African/Algerian Muslims) experience ghettoization in govt-subsidized housing in the suburbs far away from the tourist attractions in the city center.
21. What influence is reflected in many cities in Africa, Asia and Latin America? European colonialism
- What law (incl. year) dictated the structure of Latin American cities? Law of the Indies (1573)
 - What structure did it mandate for Latin American cities constructed by the Spanish? a gridiron street plan centered on a church/central plaza, with walls around individual houses and neighborhoods built around central plazas with parish churches and monasteries

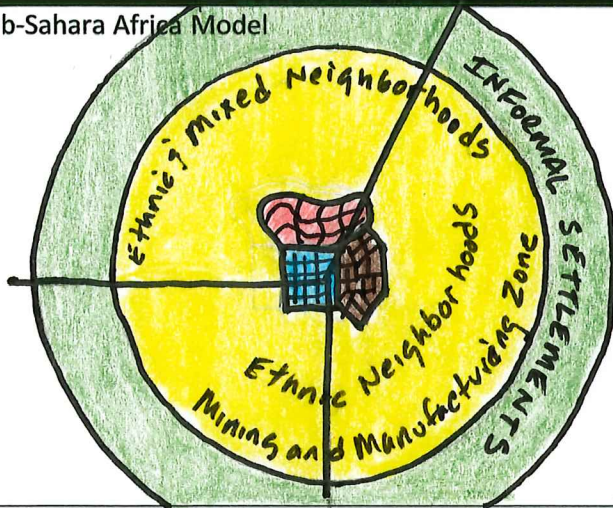
Urban Models outside North America (Rubenstein p 476 – 477)

22. Draw (using the 2-d version) and summarize the major urban models for areas outside of North America.






- With what North American model does the Latin American Model most similar? Why? sector model b/c a spine extends from the city center to the edge of the urban area.
 - Describe the "spine" that extends from the center to the edge of the urban area. elite sector that forms on either side of a green commercial area (boulevard) that contains amenities (offices, shops, restaurants, theaters, parks and zoos) that are attractive to wealthy people.
 - What do wealthy and middle-class residents avoid? disamenity sectors which are land use areas that may be noisy/polluting or cater to low-income residents.
 - How do recent events in Rio de Janeiro demonstrate this (lecture)? favelas (low-income informal settlements) suffered most from recent mudslides b/c they are built on the disamenity zone of a hillside rather than more desirable flat land.

Sub-Saharan Africa Model



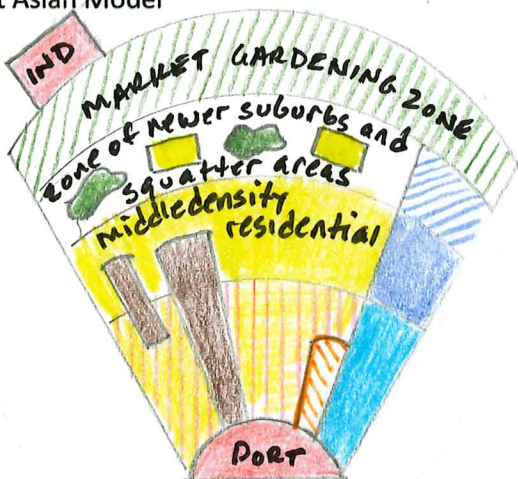
Created by (name): **Harm de Blij**

Key

-  Central Business District is divided into three sections; Colonial (blue) traditional (red) and "periodic" market (brown)
-  permanent housing/businesses
-  informal, squatter settlements









- b. What North American model does the sub-Saharan Africa model most resemble? **concentric zone**
- c. How is the CBD divided? **3-way division: Colonial, Traditional, Market**
- i. What part of the CBD seems to be the focus of infrastructure? **Colonial**
 - What development theories does this support? **Wallerstein World Systems Theory**
Core concentrates investment/infrastructure to benefit them.
- d. What is found in the outer rings of the model? Define. **informal settlements are residential areas where housing has been built on land to which occupants have no legal claim or has not been built to city building standards**
 - i. What is another term for these areas (lecture)? **squatter settlements**
 - ii. How many people does the UN estimate live in these types of settlements worldwide? **883 million**
 - iii. Describe the living conditions in these areas? **few services, homes made from scavenged cardboard, wood boxes, sack cloth and crushed beverage cans, common latrines designated, water carried from central well or dispensed from a truck. Electricity is stolen, bus service is absent, residents may have to walk hours to reach work.**
 - iv. Why would there be "ethnic neighborhoods" in sub-Saharan African cities (lecture)? **Since most African countries are multi-ethnic/nat'l states due to superimposed borders, rural to urban migrants will seek out speakers of the same language and culture in urban ethnic clusters.**

Southeast Asian Model



Created by: **McGEE (1967)**

Key:  INDUSTRY/COMMERCE

-  middle-income density
-  mixed-land use
-  Govt. zone
-  old ELITE SECTOR new
-  western zone
-  alien zone (usually Chinese)
-  low-income/informal settlement
-  agriculture, market gardening

- e. What ethnic group is usually found in the model's "alien zones"? **Chinese**
- f. Instead of a CBD, what appears to be the focal point of the model? **the port zone**
- g. How does this fit with SE Asia's role? **many SE Asian countries are periphery or semi-periphery whose main economic focus is int'l trade w/the core.**

23. What is a suburb? is a residential or commercial area situated within an urban area but outside the central city.
- How is this different than the adjective "sub-urban" (lecture)? "sub-urban" can refer to less density (larger single family homes). Some city neighborhoods can be "sub-urban" (Edgebrook) while some suburbs can have urban density (Evanston)
 - In what areas did Americans live in 1950 (incl. %s) Suburbs (20%), city (40%), small town (40%)
 - After WWII, what group of Americans spurred the growth of the suburbs? returning veterans married had several children (baby boom) and needed decent housing.
 - (p 481) Detail the pull factors of a suburban lifestyle. a detached single-family dwelling on private land, space to park cars, greater opportunity for home ownership, space, privacy, daily retreat from urban stress, more space for play and protection from high crime/traffic of inner city life,
 - By 2000, how had the areas where Americans live shifted (incl. %)? suburbs (50%) city (30%) rural (20%)
 - What is a "boomburb" (lecture)? outlying RESIDENTIAL district of an urban area that is expanding rapidly (pop. > 100K with more than 10% growth census)
24. What is the "legal process of adding land to a city"? annexation
- Why did people in peripheral areas agree to annexation? city offered better services such as water supply, sewage disposal, trash pickup, paved streets, public transportation and police/fire protection.
 - Why has annexation slowed in recent decades? residents outside city prefer to organize their own services rather than pay city taxes for them.
 - What U.S. has defied this trend and grown rapidly due to annexation in recent decades (lecture)? Houston is expected to surpass Chicago as 3rd largest city due to annexation.
25. What problem arises from the growth of many legal entities in large U.S. metropolitan areas? local govt. fragmentation
- What are some examples of the various entities that exist? counties, municipalities, townships, school districts and special districts which provide fire protection, water supply, libraries and public transportation
 - What state has the highest # of govt. entities? Illinois The least? Hawaii
 - How have Indianapolis and Miami dealt with this? by consolidating city and county govts.
26. What is urban sprawl? the development of suburbs at relatively low density and at locations that are not contiguous to the existing built-up area.
- What costs are incurred by urban sprawl?
 - govt must spend more \$ to extend roads/utilities to new development
 - more prime agricultural land is lost through construction.
 - more energy is expended b/c trips to work/services are longer distances
 - What is an exurb? a district outside a city, especially a prosperous area, beyond the suburbs. Ex. DeKalb, Grundy counties (IL) LaPorte, Porter (IN)
 - How has the U.K. tried to limit the amount of urban sprawl surrounding their metropolitan areas? mandatory open space. British cities are surrounded by greenbelts
 - What is smart growth? legislation/regulations to limit suburban growth and preserve farmland by producing a pattern of compact/contiguous development
 - What does smart growth emphasize over sprawl? in-filling
 - What is the major criticism of smart and slow growth policies (including New Urbanism below)? poor are excluded from the benefits, restrictions on supply of land could drive up prices for housing in Europe.
27. In what two ways are suburban areas segregated?
- residential segregation
 - Traditionally, what groups of people are less likely to live on the suburbs? Why? low-income and African-Americans b/c of the high cost of housing and unwelcoming attitude of established residents

- As a consequence, how could the social and economic demographics of suburbs be described? (this has changed, we will discuss!) homogeneous
- ii. Through what legal means was suburban residential and commercial segregation created? Define and describe. Zoning ordinances are laws that limit the permitted uses of land and max. density of development. Identify districts only for single-family homes, apartments, industry or commerce. Zoning in the suburbs has traditionally created single-use areas (residential, commercial etc.) leading to auto-centric non-walkable environment.
- b. Commercial Segregation
 - i. As opposed to living in the city, what is needed for suburban residents to access consumer services? car
 - ii. (p 494) What does the health of urban areas depend on? relieving traffic congestion
- 28. (de Blij p 321) What is New Urbanism? development, urban revitalization and suburban reforms that create WALKABLE neighborhoods with a diversity (thru mixed-use zoning) of housing and jobs
 - a. What do New Urbanists believe their programs will achieve? reduce how long people spend in traffic, incr. the supply of affordable housing and rein in urban sprawl create neighborhoods that promote a sense of community and a sense of place.
 - b. What is a building goal for housing under New Urbanism? MORE DENSITY, walkability
- 29. (Rubenstein p 488) What is better suited than automobiles to move large numbers of people in urban areas? public transport
 - a. Compare the emphasis on public transport in the U.S. and in Europe? greater importance in Europe. Ex., both Munich and Indianapolis have 1.4 million people but Munich has 103km of heavy rail, 434km of light rail and 83km of trams while Indianapolis has zero rail transportation
 - b. Describe the trend in the use of public transport between the 1940s and now? hit peak of 23 billion in 1940, decl. to low of 6 billion in 1970, now recovered to 10 billion
 - c. Describe the vicious cycle in which public transport is caught. Fares do not cover operating costs, as patronage declines and expenses rise. Fares are increased which drives away passengers and leads to service reductions and higher fares.
 - i. What group of people are especially disadvantaged by a lack of public transit? Describe. low income people may not be able to reach employment. Many jobs are in suburbs which have unreliable or non-existent public transit.

Inner City Sustainability (Rubenstein p 490 – 495) The textbook's description of inner city density changes and other issues is light. The best source for a comprehensive explanation of the population and viability trends in cities would be the Concentric Zone Model Density Changes Graphic Organizer posted on Classroom and my website.

- 30. What did many inner city neighborhoods experience during the 20th century (lecture)? depopulation
 - a. What have these areas been called (lecture)? zones of abandonment
 - b. According to your textbook, what is the "underclass"? group prevented from participating in the nat'l benefits of an MDC b/c of a variety of socioeconomic challenges
 - i. How can the existence of an underclass be explained with core/periphery model thinking (lecture)? the underclass is viewed as an inconvenience to the elite (crime, welfare)
 - What, therefore, has been the failed approach to these PEOPLE by the ruling classes (lecture)? they are "housed" in segregated communities or imprisoned. Investors make \$ off the pipeline of incarceration of poor people.
 - What process (review) would they be experiencing? ghettoization
 - Review some reasons this might be happening (lecture). lack of social capital, institutional racism, drug/alcohol addiction, breakdown of the traditional family, underresourced education
 - c. What is a danger of classifying people in this way (lecture)? stereotyping all inner city residents as members of the underclass.
 - i. Where do a disproportionately large share of the "underclass" live? inner city

ii. Detail some of the problems faced by this group of people.

- Job Skills lack technical skills, less than 1/2 finish high school, many low-skill jobs are out-of-reach in far off suburbs.
- Family structure. unwed mothers, 2/3 of babies in inner-city neighborhoods 80% are single parent homes. Lack of child care forces single moms to choose between work and caring for children, could lose welfare benefits if fathers move back home.
- Health and Safety. inner-city neighborhoods have a high share of serious crime like murder reflecting joblessness and addiction. Gangs may form to control illegal drug trade which might lead to violence
- Services. lack of adequate police/fire protection, shops, hospitals clinics and other health care facilities. Food deserts are common.

Urban Renewal (p 492 - 493)

31. What is the process by which city governments encourage the revitalization of inner city areas? urban renewal

a. During the mid-20th how did govts. try to improve the housing of inner city neighborhoods? public housing

i. What is public housing? govt-owned housing rented to low-income people w/ rents set at 30% of tenant's income.

- What were some of the problems experienced in public housing? elevators frequently broken, drug use and crime rates were high
 - What did observers claim was the cause of these problems? the high-rise bldgs themselves b/c they concentrated too many poor people into a high-density environment. Residents are isolated.
 - What would an APHG student call this (review)? ghettoization
 - What did the government start doing to public housing several decades after it was built? demolish it
 - How did the number of public housing units change between 1980 and 2010? decr. by 1 million
 - During the same period what happened to demand for public housing? incr. by 2 million
 - What has been the government response (lecture)? Chgo. Housing Authority gives vouchers to former residents to seek housing on the open market. This has led to the dispersal of former residents throughout the city's low income neighborhoods.

32. Why are consumer services returning to the CBD? to meet the needs of new residents in gentrified neighborhoods and providing leisure activities for residents and tourists alike.

a. What is the Chicago example of this process? Chicago's Navy Pier, a former cargo dock, was converted to shops and attractions. The Riverwalk has converted former shipping facilities along river into tourist/entertainment space.

33. What is a private enterprise form of urban renewal? Define. GENTRIFICATION is the process of converting an urban neighborhood from predominantly low-income renter-occupied areas to a predominantly middle-class owner occupied area.

a. What groups of people are especially attracted in renovating inner city neighborhoods? Why? single people and couples w/out children who are not concerned about the quality of inner city schools

b. What characteristics in a deteriorated inner-city neighborhood are attractive for gentrifiers?

- houses may be larger and more substantial yet less expensive than homes elsewhere in the city or suburbs.
- houses may possess attractive architectural details such as ornate fireplaces, cornices, high ceilings and wood trim "Vintage"
- proximity to the CBD, eliminates the strain of commuting on crowded freeways or public transportation.
- inner city neighborhoods are near theaters, bars, restaurants, stadiums and other cultural/recreational facilities near the CBD.

We will discuss the problems with gentrification in class