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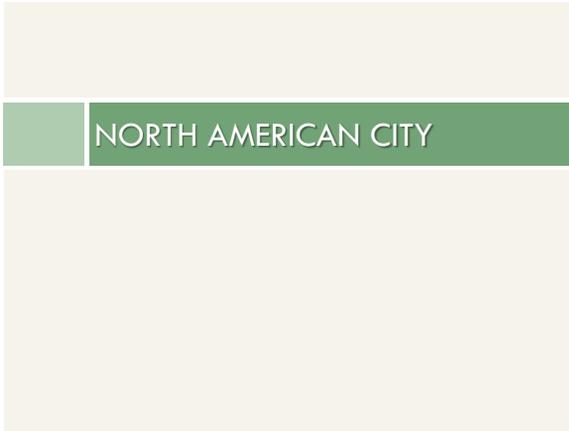
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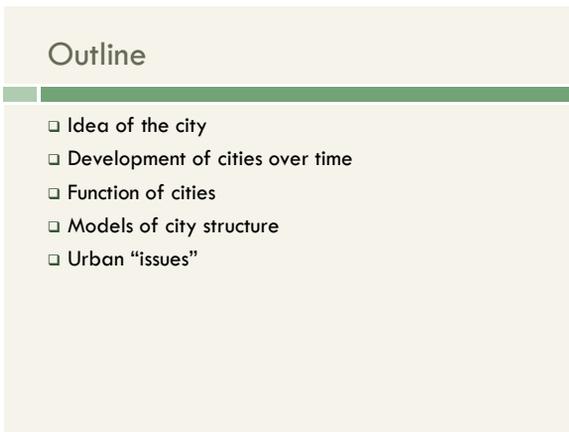
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## Why Cities

- Approximately 80% of Americans and Canadians live in a city or its metropolitan area



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## North American City

- More similarities than differences
- Canadian cities similar to American cities; however, they generally have more public spaces.



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## Terms

- **City** – is generally an urban settlement with a large population.
- **Town** - is a type of settlement ranging from a few hundred to several thousand (occasionally hundreds of thousands) inhabitants.

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## Terms

- ❑ **Village** - is a clustered human settlement or community, larger than a hamlet, but smaller than a town or city.
- ❑ **Township** - is a settlement which has the status and powers of a unit of local government.

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## Terms

- ❑ **Urbanized area** – is an area with an increased density of human-created structures in comparison to the areas surrounding it. Urban areas may be cities, towns or conurbations, but the term is not commonly extended to rural settlements.

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## Terms

- ❑ **Metropolitan area** - is a large population center consisting of a large metropolis and its adjacent zone of influence, or of more than one closely adjoining neighboring central cities and their zone of influence
  - ❑ One or more large cities may serve as its hub or hubs, and the metropolitan area is normally named after either the largest or most important central city within it

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### Cities in 1830



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### Cities in 1870



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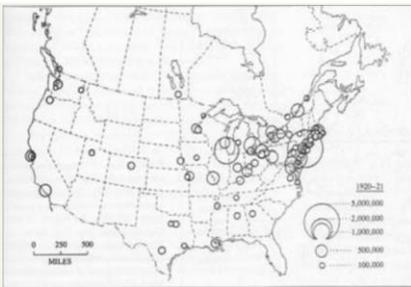
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### Cities in 1920



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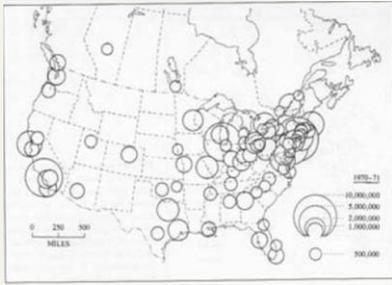
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## Cities in 1970




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## Largest Cities – United States

Rank	City	State	Population (July 2000)	Change since 2000
1	New York	New York	8,143,197	134,543
2	Los Angeles	California	3,844,829	150,345
3	Chicago	Illinois	2,842,518	-53,503
4	Houston	Texas	2,016,862	58,964
5	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	1,483,281	-54,269
6	Phoenix	Arizona	1,481,575	139,948
7	San Antonio	Texas	1,256,559	105,062
8	San Diego	California	1,215,540	32,127
9	Dallas	Texas	1,213,825	25,202
10	San Jose	California	812,332	17,053
11	Detroit	Michigan	686,671	-44,599
12	Indianapolis	Indiana	784,118	2,204
13	Jacksonville	Florida	782,623	47,017
14	San Francisco	California	739,426	-37,307
15	Columbus	Ohio	730,657	18,641
16	Austin	Texas	690,252	39,453
17	Memphis	Tennessee	672,277	-10,676
18	Baltimore	Maryland	635,815	-15,339
19	Fort Worth	Texas	624,067	82,728
20	Charlotte	North Carolina	610,949	48,976

\*Using the April 1, 2000 estimates from Source: BPC, using U.S. Census Bureau data

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## Largest Cities – Canada

City	Population
Montreal	1,016,376
Calgary	768,082
Toronto	653,734
Winnipeg	618,477
Edmonton	616,306
North York	589,653
Scarborough	558,960
Mississauga	544,382
Vancouver	514,008
Laval	330,393

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## City Growth and Decline (1990-2000)

- Las Vegas (+85%)
- Austin (+41%)
- Mesa, AZ (+38%)
- Charlotte (+37%)
- Phoenix (+34%)
- Raleigh (+33%)
- Col. Springs (+28%)
- St. Louis (-12%)
- Baltimore (-12%)
- Buffalo (-11%)
- Pittsburgh (-10%)
- Cincinnati (-9%)
- Detroit (-8%)
- Toledo (-6%)
- Calgary (+31%)
- Toronto (+20%)
- Edmonton (+18%)
- Sudbury, Ont. (-12%)
- Thunder Bay, Ont. (-7%)
- Chicoutimi, Que. (-6%)

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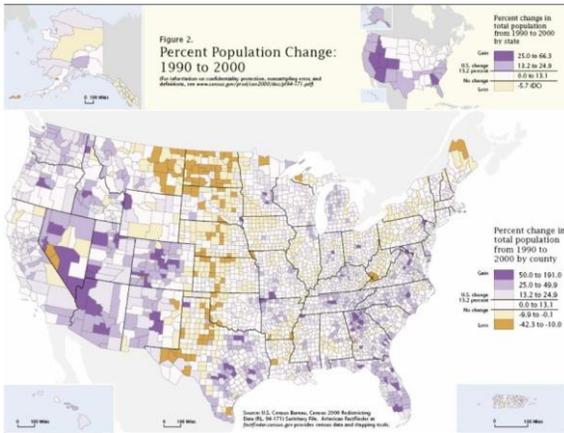
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## Extent of Urban Influence

- City vs. Metropolitan Area
- Media markets
  - Television
  - Radio
  - Newspaper

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## Media Markets

- **A media market** (broadcast market, media region, designated market area –DMA) is a region where the population can receive the same (or similar) television and radio station offerings, and may also include other types of media including newspapers and Internet content.
  - They can coincide with metropolitan areas, though rural regions with few significant population centers can also be designated as markets.
  - Conversely, very large metropolitan areas can sometimes be subdivided into multiple segments.
  - Market regions may overlap, meaning that people residing on the edge of one media market may be able to receive content from other nearby markets.

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## Map of United States Designated Market Areas (DMAs) - TV



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## Map of Canada Designated Market Areas (DMAs) - TV



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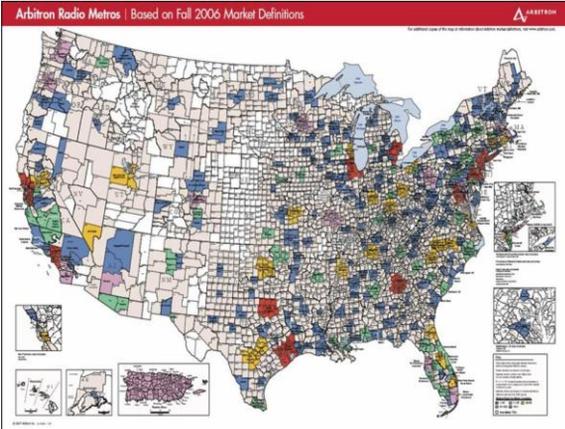
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## Newspapers

- The heyday of the newspaper industry was the 1940s, but the percentage of Americans reading newspapers began to decline with the increased competition from radio and television
- Newspaper circulation numbers are reported to the Audit Bureau of Circulations
  - USA Today, 2,524,965
  - The Wall Street Journal, 2,068,439
  - The New York Times, 1,627,062

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## Newspapers – United States

Arlington (VA) USA TODAY (m-mon to thur)	2,154,539
New York (NY) Wall Street Journal (m-mon to fri)	2,091,062
New York (NY) Times (m-mon to fri)	1,118,565
Los Angeles (CA) Times (m-mon to wed)	914,584
Washington (DC) Post (m-mon to fri)	732,872
New York (NY) Daily News (m-mon to fri)	729,124
Chicago (IL) Tribune (m-wed to fri)	680,879
New York (NY) Post (m-mon to fri)	652,426
Long Island (NY) Newsday (m-mon to fri)	580,069
Houston (TX) Chronicle (m-mon to sat)	553,018
San Francisco (CA) Chronicle (all day-mon to fri)	512,640
Dallas (TX) Morning News (m-mon to thur)	510,133
Chicago (IL) Sun-Times (m-mon to fri)	481,798
Boston (MA) Globe (m-mon to fri)	450,538
Phoenix (AZ) Arizona Republic (m-mon to sat)	432,284
Newark (NJ) Star-Ledger (m-mon to fri)	408,672
Minneapolis (MN) Star Tribune (m-mon to sat)	380,354
Philadelphia (PA) Inquirer (m-mon to fri)	376,493
Atlanta (GA) Journal-Constitution (m-mon to thur)	371,853
Cleveland (OH) Plain Dealer (m-mon to sat)	365,288

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## Newspapers – Canada

Toronto (ON) <i>Star</i> (m-mon to fri)	463,840
Toronto (ON) <i>Globe and Mail</i> (m-mon to fri)	317,411
Montreal (QC) <i>Le Journal de Montreal</i> (m-mon to fri)	262,161
Toronto (ON) <i>National Post</i> (m-mon to fri)	246,632
Toronto (ON) <i>Sun</i> (m-mon to fri)	201,612
Vancouver (BC) <i>Sun</i> (m-mon to thur)	183,004
Montreal (QC) <i>La Presse</i> (m-mon to fri)	181,186
Vancouver (BC) <i>Province</i> (m-mon to fri)	160,482
Montreal (QC) <i>Gazette</i> (m-mon to fri)	140,503
Ottawa (ON) <i>Citizen</i> (m-mon to fri)	130,431

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## Unique City Functions

- Development in the past
  - New Orleans
  - Omaha
- Presently
  - Las Vegas
  - New York
  - Ottawa
  - Detroit/Windsor

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## City Functions

- Commercial
  - Central Business District (CBD)
  - "String Street"
  - Mall
- Administrative
  - Replacement for commerce in downtown
- Service

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## City Functions

- Residential
  - Largest use of land in most cities
  - Varied spatial history
- Industrial
  - Functional location (i.e. ports, rail and highway connections)
- Transportation
  - Roads
  - Parking lots/spaces

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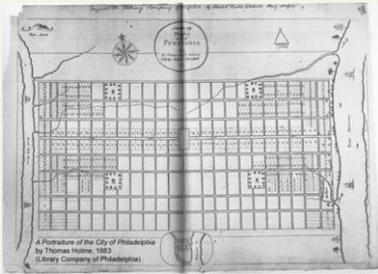
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## Transportation – Grid System



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## Transportation – Highways



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## Transportation – Public Transit

- Railways
- Bus
- Public transit sees greater usage in Canada



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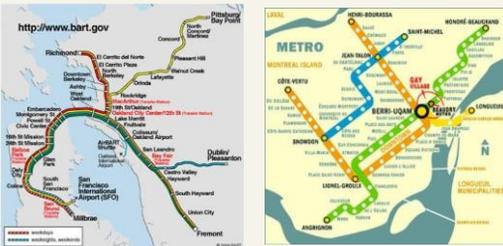
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## Transportation – Public Transit



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## Central Business District

- The CBD or downtown is the central district of a city, usually typified by a concentration of retail and commercial buildings.
- Although applicable to any city, both terms usually refer to larger cities only.

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### Concentric Circles (Burgess Model)

- **Zone III:** This zone is gradually been reconverted to other uses by expanding manufacturing / industrial activities
  - It contains the poorest segment of the urban population, notably first generation immigrants living, in the lowest housing conditions
- **Zone IV:** Residential zone dominated by the working class and those who were able to move away from the previous zone (often second generation immigrants)
  - This zone has the advantage of being located near the major zones of employment (I and II) and thus represents a low cost location for the working class.

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### Concentric Circles (Burgess Model)

- **Zone V:** Represents higher quality housing linked with longer commuting costs
- **Zone VI:** Mainly high class and expensive housing in a rural, suburbanized, setting
  - The commuting costs are the highest
  - Prior to mass diffusion of the automobile (1930s), most of these settlements were located next to rail stations

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### Sector Model (Hoyt Model)

- Economist in 1930's
- Central activities expand out by sector
- High-end housing in attractive sector
- Industrial near transportation
- Middle-class housing next to high-end
- Lower-class housing gets the rest

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## Multiple Nuclei Model

- ❑ The multiple nuclei model is an ecological model put forth by Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman in 1945
- ❑ The model describes the layout of a city
- ❑ It notes that while a city may have started with a central business district, similar industries with common land-use and financial requirements are established near each other

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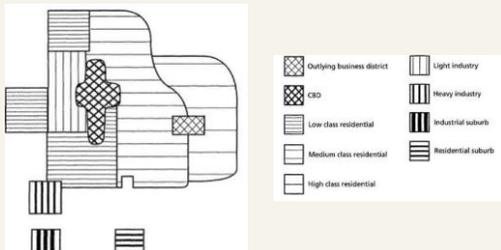
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## Multiple Nuclei Model




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## Multiple Nuclei Model

- ❑ These groupings influence their immediate neighborhood.
- ❑ Hotels and restaurants spring up around airports, for example.
- ❑ The number and kinds of nuclei mark a city's growth.
- ❑ The theory was formed based on the idea that people have greater movement due to increased car ownership.

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## Suburbs and Inner Cities

- ❑ Suburban residents and jobs came from somewhere
- ❑ Growth now limited to suburbs
- ❑ Segregation by class, race
- ❑ Falling tax income, rising service needs
- ❑ Spatial mismatch: jobs moved, poor didn't

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## Suburbs and Inner Cities

- ❑ But agglomeration still matters
- ❑ Immigrants still arrive in cities
- ❑ Increasing redevelopment of downtowns
  - ❑ Battery Park in NYC
  - ❑ Jack London Square in Oakland
  - ❑ Train station in Sacramento

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## Stages of Urban Development

- ❑ Pre 1850: "Walking cities"
  - ❑ Boston, Philadelphia, Quebec City
- ❑ 1850-1940: "Industrial cities"
  - ❑ Cleveland, Akron, Chicago, Spokane
- ❑ 1940-: "Modern cities"
  - ❑ Miami, San Diego, Phoenix

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## The Interstate & Cities

- ❑ Originally intended for “between state” but often used more for local traffic
- ❑ Rise of suburbs
- ❑ Inner-city decline
- ❑ Reduced use of public transit



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## Urban Issues – Sprawl



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## Urban Issues – Segregation

- ❑ Detroit, MI: 950,000 people – 90% non-white
- ❑ Livonia, MI: 100,000 people – 94% white



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## Urban Issues – Gentrification

- ❑ **Gentrification** - encompasses a number of processes of change in demographics, land uses and building conditions in an area, accompanied by rapid increase in a neighborhood's property prices and influx of investment and renovation.
- ❑ Since 1970's
- ❑ Changes in family structure
- ❑ City reinvented as a professional center, from a manufacturing center
- ❑ Raises tax base
- ❑ Displacement of previous occupants

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