Problem

Boundaries have always been historically important in the development of population centers. The border between New York and New Jersey plays a huge role on the development of the New York City Metro as well as the border of Kansas and Missouri in the Kansas City Metro. The problem with state boundaries is that the different laws, codes, and taxes can cause unequal urban development and can lead to lopsided development in a metropolitan area. An area with a high sales tax maybe geared predominantly to residential while an area with a low sales tax and high income tax will be heavily commercial. There are also other hidden implications state boundaries going through metropolitan areas can have and this project will look at that.

In the project two metro cities will be compared for their similarity. One is the Sioux City, Iowa metroplex, and the other being the Sioux Falls, South Dakota Metroplex. The Sioux City Iowa metro is spread over three states: Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. The Sioux Falls area is spread soley over South Dakota. For some more background, Iowa has fairly high income tax while low sales tax and no grocery tax. Nebraska is fairly low across sales, property, and income taxes. South Dakota has a grocery tax, however, has no income tax and has no corporate income tax. Their laws and regulations have a very business friendly slant, and as such, attract high tech fields as well as medical and professional fields. Iowa and Nebraska have higher overall taxes but focus more on infrastructure and education while South Dakota puts a slightly less of a focus.

The main focus and problem to be looked at, however, is how do states lines affect a metropolitan area. Do they help or hurt development? Is development really lopsided? Really

looking at these two metropotanilans areas and looking at the difference between Sioux Falls

which has no boundaries, and Sioux City, which has three state boundaries will be the focus.

Data

To obtain the data, I first looked at a Zip Code Map, and manual pulled the ZipCodes of the

Neighborhoods I wanted. I then went on a the U.S. Census website and found the Lat Lon's for

the zip codes. I then mannual appended the income data to the csv file for each zip code. This

allowed me to do further analysis and also was serve as a reference point in the discussion.

Geospatial Data was obtained through Foursquare API and by putting in the various Lat-Lons

and finding venues close by those Lat-Lons

NAME	ZIP	LAT	LON	INCOME
Downtown Sioux Falls	57103	43.54379	-96.6938	56,319
Central Sioux Falls	57105	43.52211	-96.734	57,295
North Sioux Falls	57104	43.59735	-96.7013	36,850
Northwest Sioux Falls	57107	43.60164	-96.8252	61,213
Southwest Sioux Falls	57106	43.50241	-96.8304	61,620
South Sioux falls	57108	43.47331	-96.6896	94,094

NAME	ZIPCODE	LAT	LON	INCOME
East Sioux Falls	57110	43.54969	-96.6311	68,409
Tea	57064	43.46329	-96.8703	81,845

NAME	ZIPCODE	LAT	LON	INCOME
Downtown Sioux City	51101	42.49156	-96.3994	17,649
North Sioux City	51105	42.51332	-96.3707	33,390
Briar Cliffs	51104	42.53499	-96.4024	59,096
Riverside	51103	42.52066	-96.4416	38,181
Singing Hills	51106	42.46039	-96.3226	54,415
Sergant Bluff	51111	42.41448	-96.3879	56,318
South Sioux Nebraska	68776	42.47802	-96.4613	51,389
Dakota Dunes SD	57049	42.52041	-96.5042	73,567