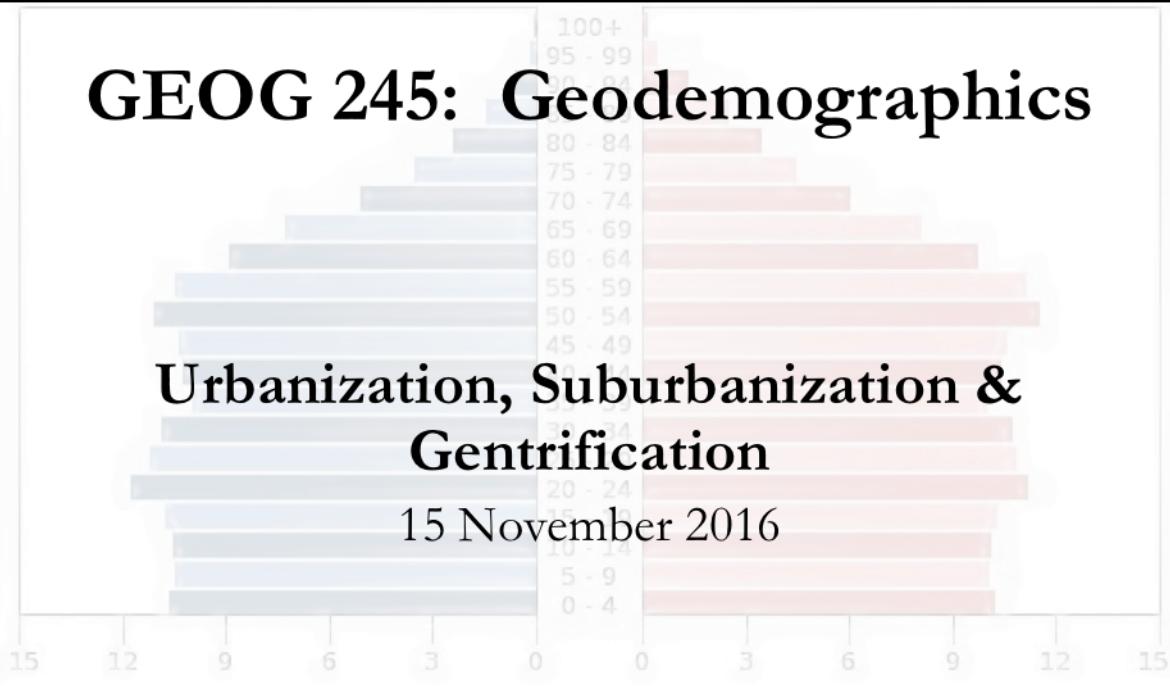


GEOG 245: Geodemographics

Urbanization, Suburbanization &
Gentrification

15 November 2016



Announcements

- No sections or lecture next week (Thanksgiving Week)
 - Watch Gran Torino
- Final exam on December 8th in class
- Assignment 3 due Thursday by midnight
- Extra office hours tomorrow:
 - 1:30-3:00pm in Smith 411
- How to get your own data into GIS tutorial tomorrow:
 - 3:00-4:00pm in Smith 401 (The Sherman Lab)

Next week, in lieu of lecture, please watch the film *Gran Torino* and come to class on 11/28 prepared to discuss the film. If you recall from the syllabus, your section participation grade is worth 10% of your class grade and since that is the only true discussion in section, it will be weighted heavily toward that grade. So please come prepared to participate!

If you feel uncomfortable watching *Gran Torino* (Possible trigger warnings: language: curse words, racial slurs; violence: gang violence and initiations, implied rape) please send me an email so that we can discuss an alternative.

Announcements

- For Thursday:

- No reading, but please fill out the survey on canvas by Wednesday at midnight
 - if you want to pull it up on your phone or computer now, go ahead
 - should take 1 minute to complete
- The results will be shared with the class as part of an activity, so please don't share anything you do not feel comfortable with the whole class seeing (though your name won't be attached)

Thursday: Rebecca will be giving a guest lecture during half of class. The other half of class I want to revisit a few of the things that Lee talked about last Thursday to help tease out what from his guest lecture you are expected to know and ensure that everyone understands a few key survey models.

Population Research Discovery Seminar

How Does Big Data Contribute to Improved Demographic Knowledge

Patrick Gerland, Chief of Mortality Section, Population Division, United Nations

Thomas LeGrand, Department of Demography, University of Montreal

Adrian Raftery, Department of Sociology & Department of Statistics, UW

Emilio Zagheni, Department of Sociology & eSciences Institute, UW

Join us for a provocative panel discussion among leading demographers about the opportunities and pitfalls of big data for improving population health knowledge.

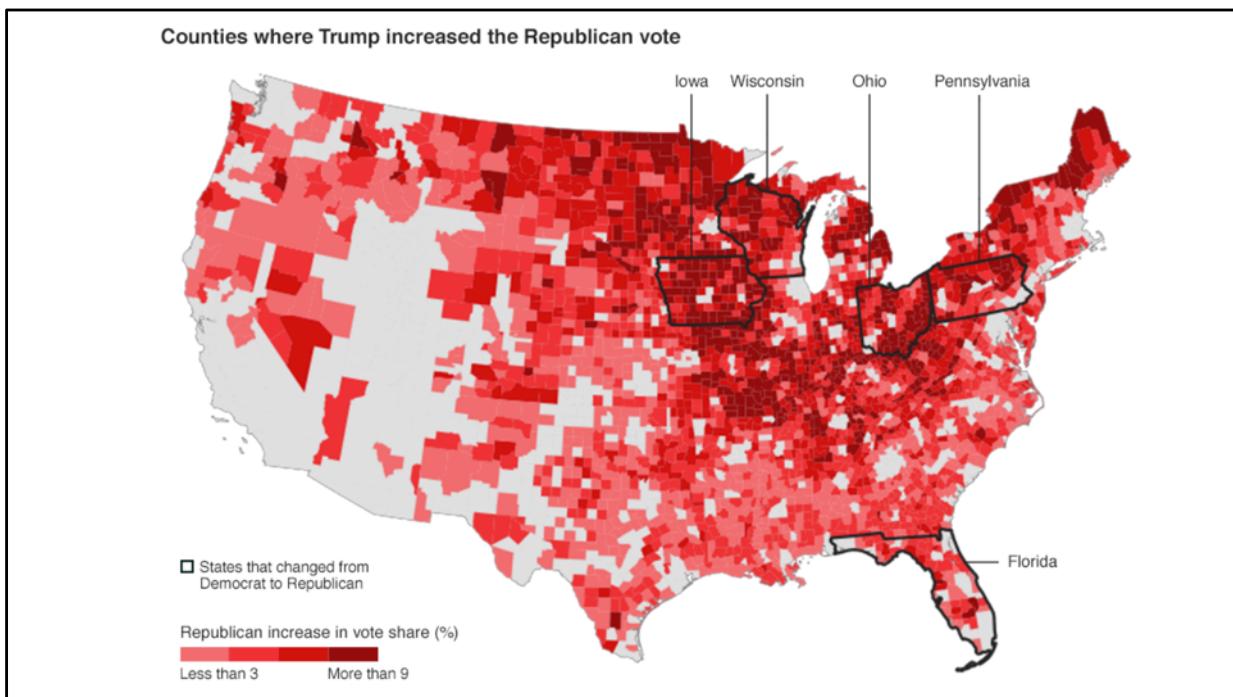
Date: Friday, 11/18/16

Time: 12:30-1:30 pm, PST

Location: 121 Raitt Hall

Plan for Today

- Revisiting the Demographics of the Election
- Urbanization
- Suburbanization
- Gentrification
- Feedback

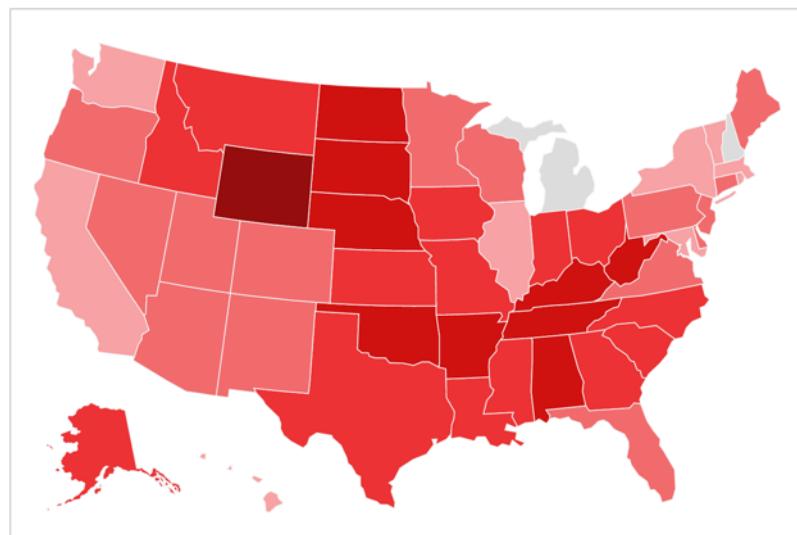


Trump was able to shift the vote in key battleground states.

Donald Trump's vote share mapped

Republican

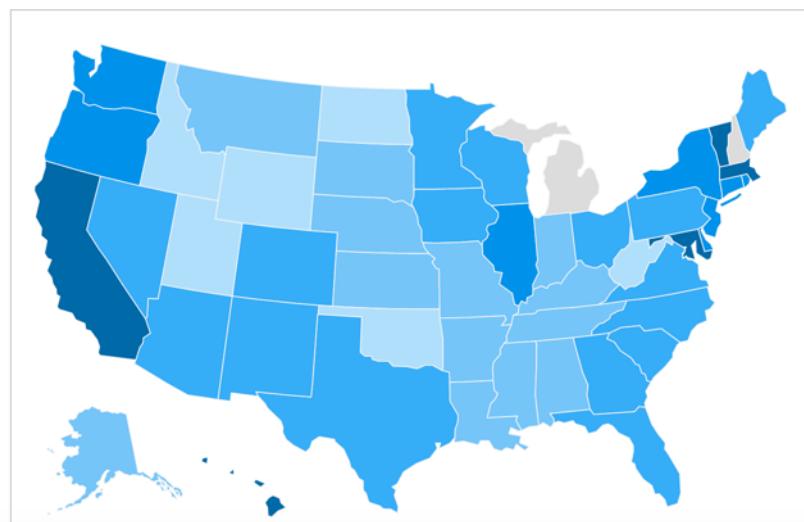
0% 30% 40% 50% 60% +70%



Hillary Clinton's vote share mapped

Democrat

0% 30% 40% 50% 60% +70%



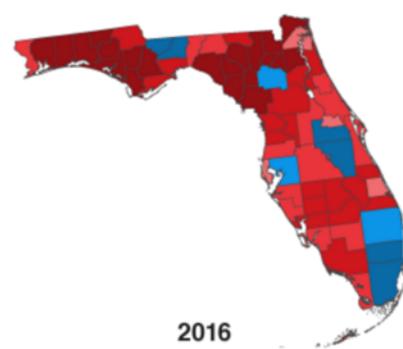
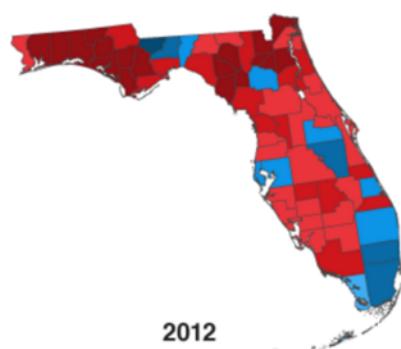
Key states: How Trump won Florida

Vote share stayed the same for Republicans, but fell for Democrats

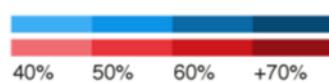
Democrat victory in 2012



Republican victory in 2016



Democrat
Republican



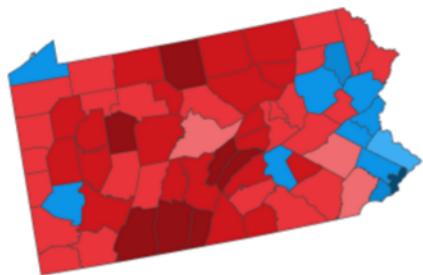
Map shows county level results

Key states: How Trump won Pennsylvania

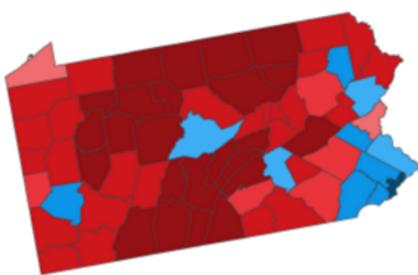
Democrat victory in 2012



Republican victory in 2016

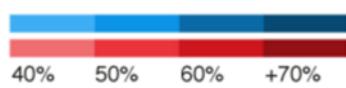


2012



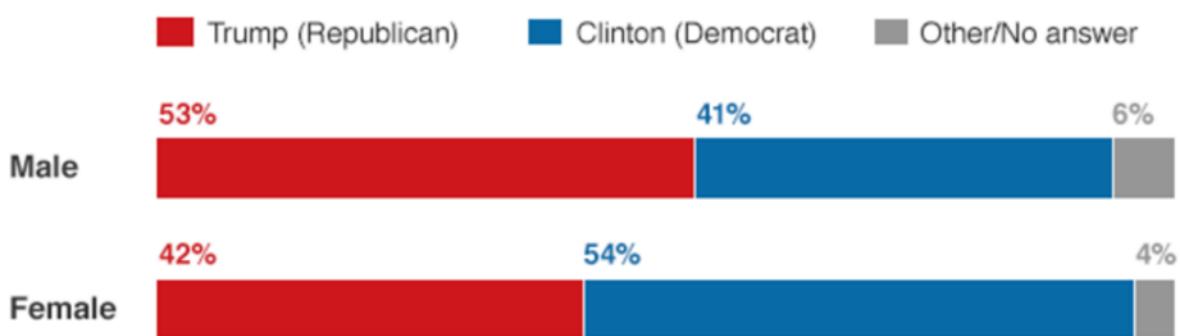
2016

Democrat
Republican

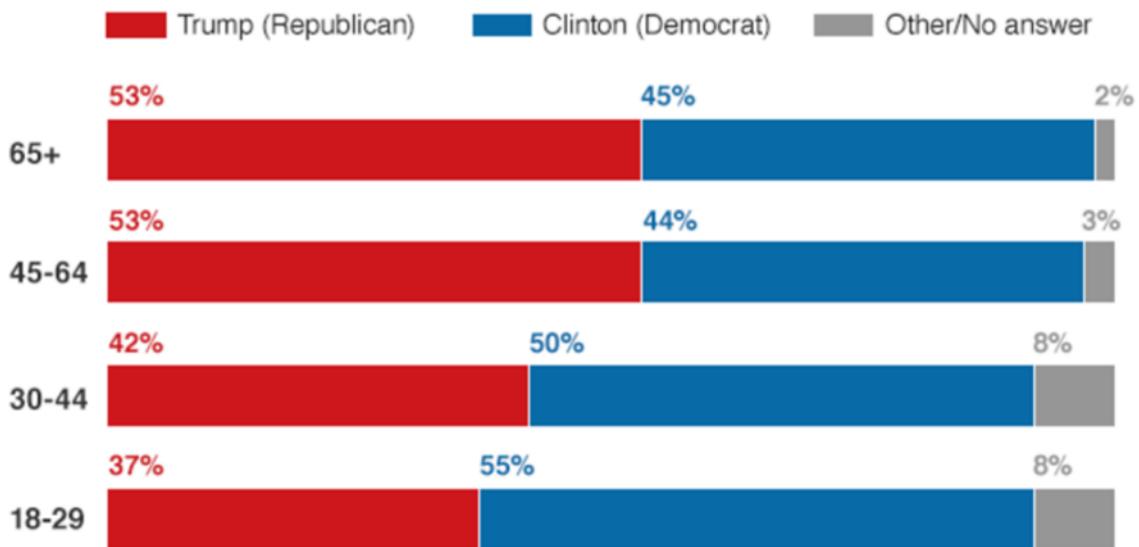


Map shows county level results

Trump more popular with male voters



Older people vote for Trump



Majority of white voters opt for Trump

Trump (Republican) Clinton (Democrat) Other/No answer

White



Hispanic



Asian



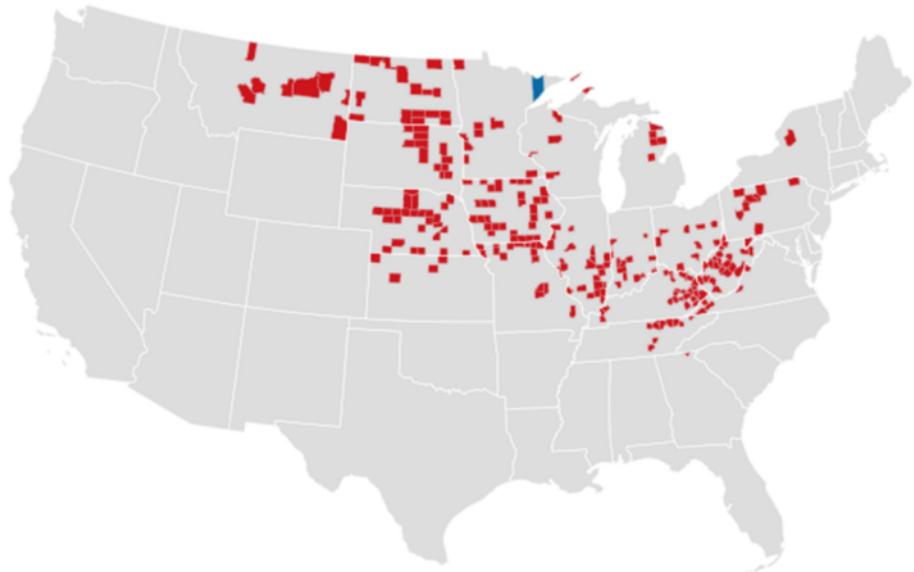
Black



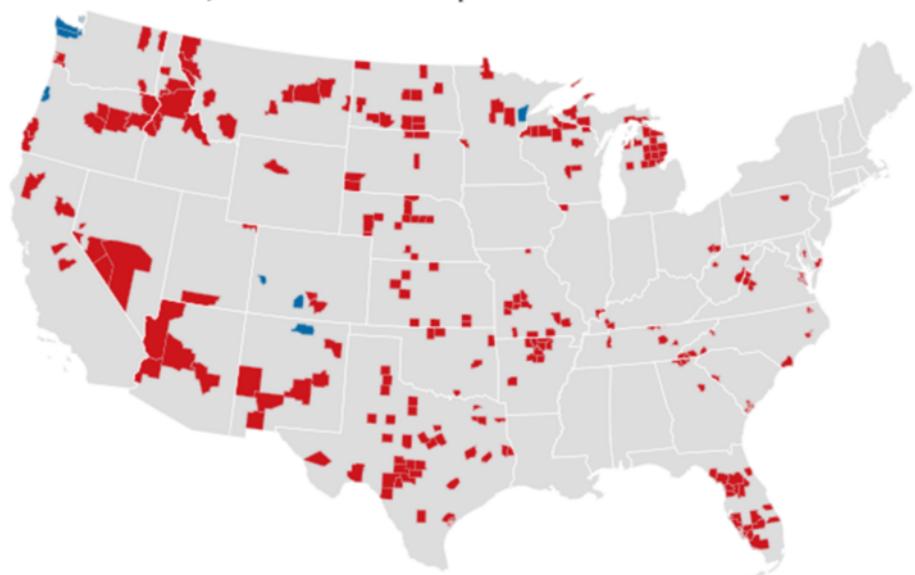
Other



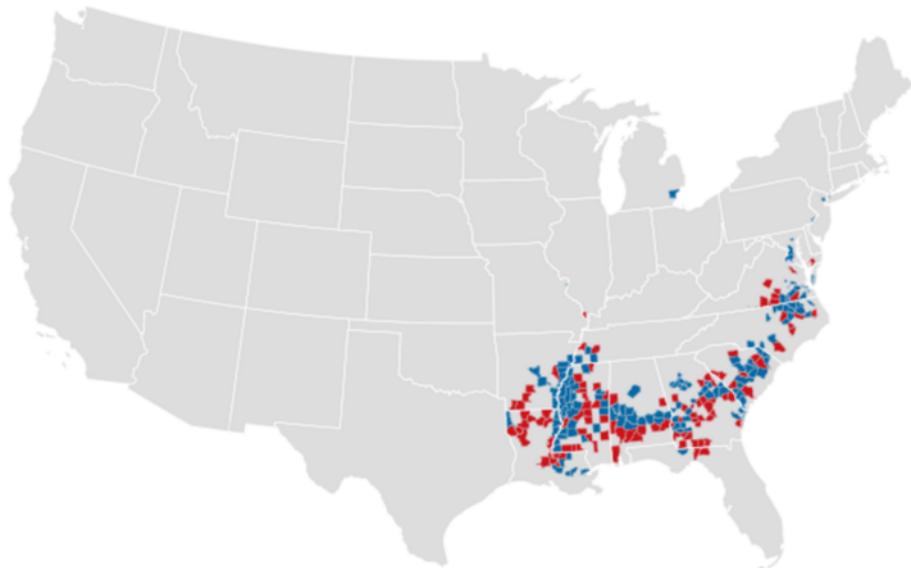
**Of the 250 counties with the...
...most white people, 249 voted for Trump**

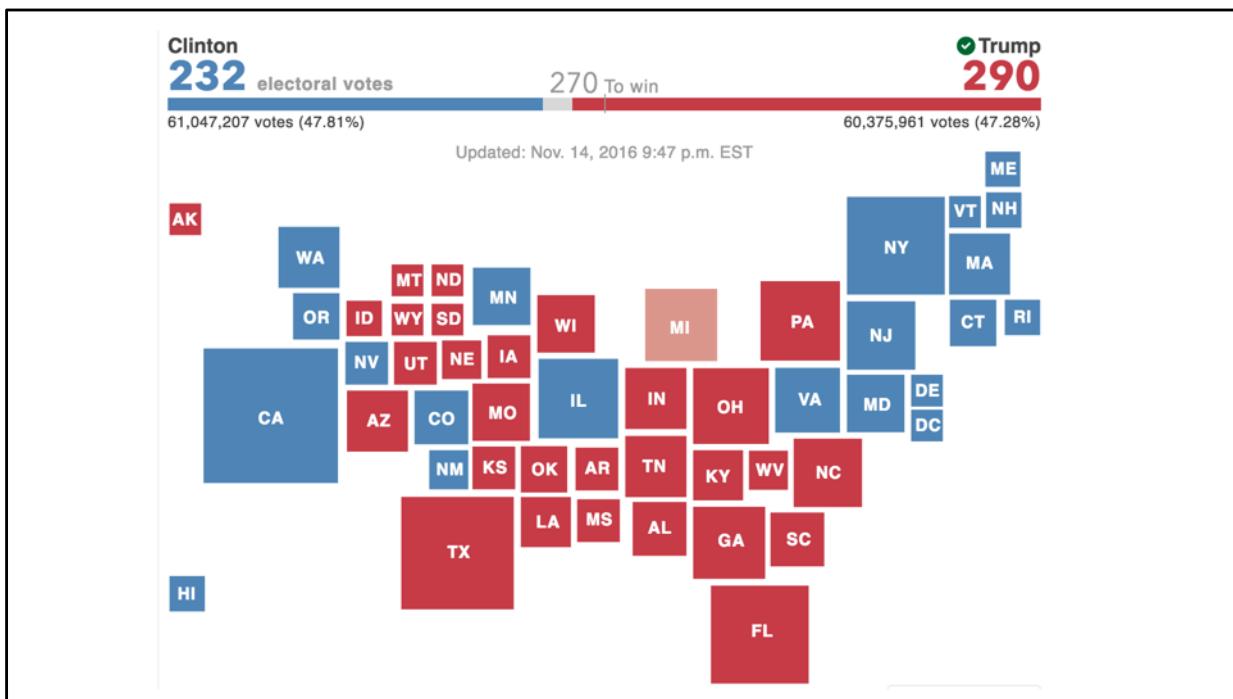


...most old men, 241 voted for Trump



...most black people, 144 voted for Clinton





Questions?

Plan for Today

- Revisiting the Demographics of the Election
- Urbanization
- Suburbanization
- Gentrification
- Feedback

What does urban really mean?

What does urban really mean?

- Size and concentration of a population settlement
- Politically designated areas (ex. towns, cities)
- Location of central features in an urban lifestyle
- A concentration of economic activities or occupations
- Presence of specific local institutions

Demographers define urban as...

an area of relatively large population density settled in an area surrounded by a less dense settlement

But where do we draw the line?

But where do we draw the line?

- Depends on the country
- Often standardized at 100,000+ or 1 million+

So what does urbanization mean?

So what does urbanization mean?

- “degree of urbanization”
 - % of total population residing in places that are called urban
- “process of urbanization”
 - Rate of change over time in the % of population residing in urban places

Urbanization \neq Urban Growth

- Just because a city's (or even many cities') population is growing, doesn't mean that there is urbanization
- Why?

Urbanization \neq Urban Growth

- Just because a city's (or even many cities') population is growing, doesn't mean that there is urbanization
- Why?
 - Rural areas may be growing too
 - Urbanization has to do with the relationship between urban and rural population, so urban growth only equals urbanization if it is happening at a faster rate than rural growth

So what produces urbanization?

So what produces urbanization?

- Higher population growth in urban areas than rural areas
- Net movement of people from rural areas to urban areas
- Reclassification of rural areas as urban areas

Higher population growth in urban areas, or the net increase in population, is a relatively recent phenomenon. Historically, cities have had higher mortality rates than rural areas, but in the last century this has shifted. Why? (historically high: infectious diseases spread quickly in cities; today low: increased sanitation, access to clean water, hospitals, etc.)

Net movement of people to urban areas, or rural-to-urban migration used to be the norm. Population would move from rural to urban areas, first smaller urban areas, and then on up to larger urban areas (called “movement up the urban hierarchy”). In the last 50 years, we have seen a shift in the other direction (“down the urban hierarchy”), with increased urban-to-urban migration, counterurbanization (or rural populations growing faster than urban ones), and decentralization (or suburbanization).

Urbanization through History

- First in the Global North
- Then in the Global South

Urbanization was the product of industrialization. Industrialization provided livelihoods not tied to the ownership of land. Urbanization in the US mirrors the shift from steam power to electricity and the rise of the steel industry. When such technologies produced an excess of labor, urbanization was the result. In the Global North this development and urbanization was largely capital-intensive (money intensive; a concentration of wealth in urban areas). In the Global South, most urbanization is not for manufacturing jobs, but for service jobs producing a more service-intensive urbanization (concentration of service need in urban areas).

Urbanization goes hand in hand with the demographic transition!

Urbanization through History

- 1990 marked the transition to where more than half of humans now live in urban areas of more than 20,000 people
- Today
 - 75% of the population in the Global North is urban
 - 46% of the population in the Global South is urban
 - Globally, 37% of the population lives in cities with over 1 million
 - Globally, 21% of the population lives in cities with over 10 million

So, what size cities are accounting for the most urbanization?

So, what size cities are accounting for the most urbanization?

- Historically in the Global North and today in the Global South: Mega-cities

Historically, growth has been primarily in mega-cities (What are examples of mega cities?)

Today, this is happening in the Global South—primarily in Asia, but also Africa. We see rapid urbanization to a single or small number of cities or city systems.

Mega-Cities Tend to be Geographically Concentrated

- In the Global North:
 - Eastern Seaboard (Washington, DC to Boston)
 - Southern California (San Francisco to San Diego)
- In the Global South:
 - Coastal China (Beijing to Shanghai...and arguably further south)
 - Northern India (New Delhi to Calcutta)

Mega cities often function as city systems.

Why does this matter? (produces an uneven distribution of urban growth and wealth; this increases disparity within nations)

So, what size cities are accounting for the most urbanization?

- Historically in the Global North and today in the Global South: Mega-cities
- Today in the Global North: Small cities

“down the urban hierarchy”: Shift started in 70s, strengthened in the 90s.

But it depends on the location. In the US, the NE urbanized first. The sunbelt didn’t start urbanizing until later and continued urbanizing longer.

Who migrates?

Why do people migrate internally?
So why do you think they migrate internationally?

Who migrates?

- Most migration for jobs or education
 - Produces brain drain from rural areas
 - Remittances sent back to rural areas affect rural economies
- Migration is an investment
 - Initial cost, but long term reward in opportunities/pay

Brain drain: those who are most educated and ambitious leave

Remittances: money sent back to families left behind

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What is suburbanization?

What is suburbanization?

- Process of residential, commercial, and industrial growth and development beyond a central city
- The movement of people out of the cities into new neighborhoods surrounding the city

So what lead to suburbanization?

So what lead to suburbanization?

- Housing boom following depression and WWII
 - Too few houses
 - High demand for single family homes
 - House building industry took off
- Federal Government Involvement
 - Mortgages lasted longer; required smaller down payment
 - GI Bill created low interest loans
 - Road construction
- Automobile

In 1938 only 5% of houses were built by large builders. By 1959, 64% of houses built by large builders.

After WWII suburbs growing faster than cities ever did.

Primary Forms of Transportation

- Pre-1880s: Most people walked
- 1880s-1920s: Rise of the Electric Street Car
- 1920s-Present: Dominance of the Automobile

Suburbanization could not have happened without Henry Ford.

What does suburbia look like?

What does suburbia look like?

- Limited access highways linking metro regions and suburbs (for commuters)
- Block pattern of detached houses designed for nuclear families
- Large lots (+/- 0.5 acre of land)
- Concentration of economic activity into shopping malls and plazas
- White

Suburban lots have gotten bigger with new development over time.

Suburbanization was historically a white phenomenon (largely due to racial covenants, also other forms of discrimination (who could and could not secure a loan, car, etc.)) This trend is slowly shifting...

So why does anyone want to live there?

Essentially what are the pull factors to the suburbs?

So why does anyone want to live there?

- Larger lots
- Less pollution
- Less traffic
- Lower house prices
- More homogenous

Questions?

Listen: *Little Boxes* by Malvina Reynolds

- Lyrics:

Little boxes on the hillside,

Little boxes made of ticky tacky,

Little boxes on the hillside,

Little boxes all the same.

There's a green one and a pink one

And a blue one and a yellow one,

And they're all made out of ticky tacky

And they all look just the same.

Song can be found at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VUoXtddNPAM>

The song was originally written in 1962 in San Francisco. Malvina Reynolds was a singer, songwriter and political activist.

Yes, this song was later used as the theme song of Weeds.

Listen: *Little Boxes* by Malvina Reynolds

- Lyrics:

And the people in the houses
All went to the university,
Where they were put in boxes
And they came out all the same,
And there's doctors and lawyers,
And business executives,
And they're all made out of ticky tacky
And they all look just the same.

Song can be found at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VUoXtddNPAM>

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Listen: *Little Boxes* by Malvina Reynolds

- Lyrics:

And they all play on the golf course
And drink their martinis dry,
And they all have pretty children
And the children go to school,
And the children go to summer camp
And then to the university,
Where they are put in boxes
And they come out all the same.

Song can be found at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VUoXtddNPAM>

The song was originally written in 1962 in San Francisco. Malvina Reynolds was a singer, songwriter and political activist.

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Listen: *Little Boxes* by Malvina Reynolds

- Lyrics:

And the boys go into business
And marry and raise a family
In boxes made of ticky tacky
And they all look just the same.
There's a green one and a pink one
And a blue one and a yellow one,
And they're all made out of ticky tacky
And they all look just the same.

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Listen: *Little Boxes* by Malvina Reynolds

What message is the singer/songwriter trying to convey?

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Yes, this song was later used as the theme song of Weeds.

Questions?

What motivates decentralization today?

Spoiler alert: the trend of suburbanization is reversing (gentrification), but there are still motivations for moving out of the city. What does suburbanization or decentralization look like today?

What motivates decentralization today?

- Rise in telecommunications
 - More working from home
 - Company headquarters/offices no longer have to be downtown
- Displacement

What do we mean by displacement? (gentrification is forcing some people out)

Plan for Today

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And that brings us to gentrification.

So what is gentrification?

So what is gentrification?

- Influx of businesses and individuals with generally higher educational and income levels settling in traditionally poorer neighborhoods

This then displaces the population who was living there.

Gentrification in context

- Baby boomers grew up in the suburbs more than any previous cohort
- As they reached financial maturity, they began to purchase and renovate cheap housing in older parts of central cities
- White and upwardly mobile populations who maybe grew up in the suburbs moving back to the city
- Causes rent and property values (taxes) to increase pushing low income families and individuals out

So what does gentrification look like?

What might you notice about a neighborhood as part of gentrification?

So what does gentrification look like?

- “Urban revitalization”: money being invested in areas where it wasn’t before
- Neighborhood turnover: a lot of people moving in and out
- Population of the neighborhood shifting: change in population composition
- Increased ownership: shift of rental property to owned housing
- Increase in property values (or rents): costs more to live there

Why is this happening across America?

Gentrification seems to be accelerating in the US.

Possible explanations for why this is happening across America

- Demographic
 - Effect of baby boom
 - Childless couples (need less space, have more income)
- Cultural
 - Pro-urban mindset (urban is hip)
 - Pro-green mindset (walking/biking to work is hip)
- Economic
 - As rent goes up throughout the city, produces cascading effect
 - Increase in transit options; rise in the cost of gasoline

Discuss with the people around you...

- What are the factors motivating gentrification in Seattle?
- What are the two primary population movements encompassed in the idea of gentrification?
- What does gentrification look like in a neighborhood?
- How is gentrification affecting Seattle?

Based on the reading for today (you are welcome to pull it up on your phones or computers) and your experience in Seattle, what does gentrification look like here?

Questions?

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Feedback

- This is feedback for me
- I want to know what I can do to improve
- I don't want to wait until the end of the quarter to get your feedback because at that point there is nothing I can do about it
- Totally anonymous; don't put your name on it

This is your opportunity to anonymously let me know how things are going. This will be your last chance before the end of the quarter evaluations (at which point there is nothing I can do to improve the class for you) to give me anonymous feedback. You are of course always welcome to approach me directly with non-anonymous feedback.