

Urbanization, Intensification, Suburbs

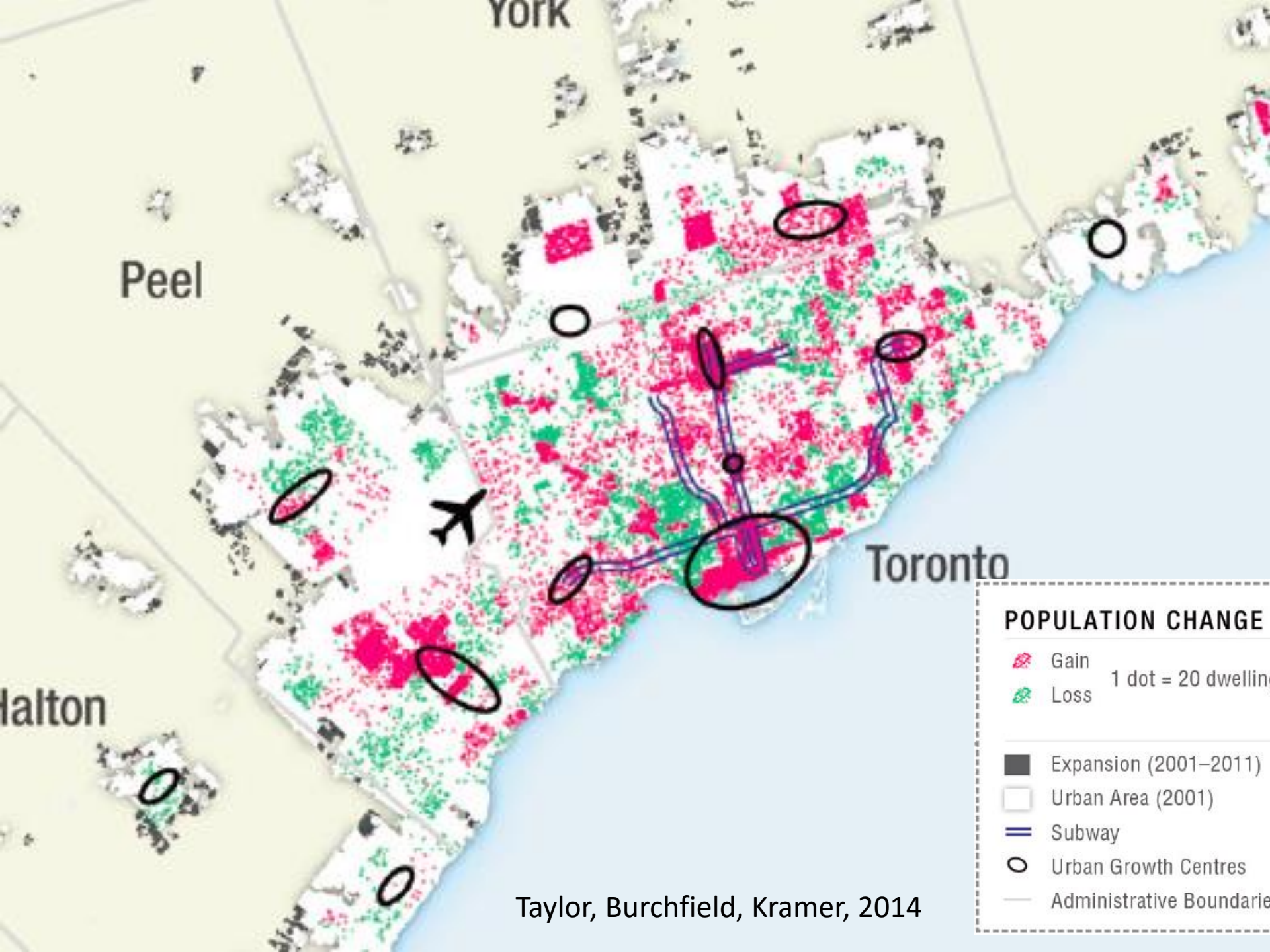
André Sorensen

Professor, Human Geography, University of Toronto Scarborough



- **3 main points**

- Intensification is essential for the future of Toronto's inner suburbs
- We must take careful account of the existing urban forms of places like Scarborough in planning for intensification
- Toronto, and especially Scarborough, is well positioned to be a world leader in transforming its inner suburbs away from automobile dependence, and towards places where residents have a genuine choice of travel modes



POPULATION CHANGE

Gain

Loss

1 dot = 20 dwellings

Expansion (2001–2011)

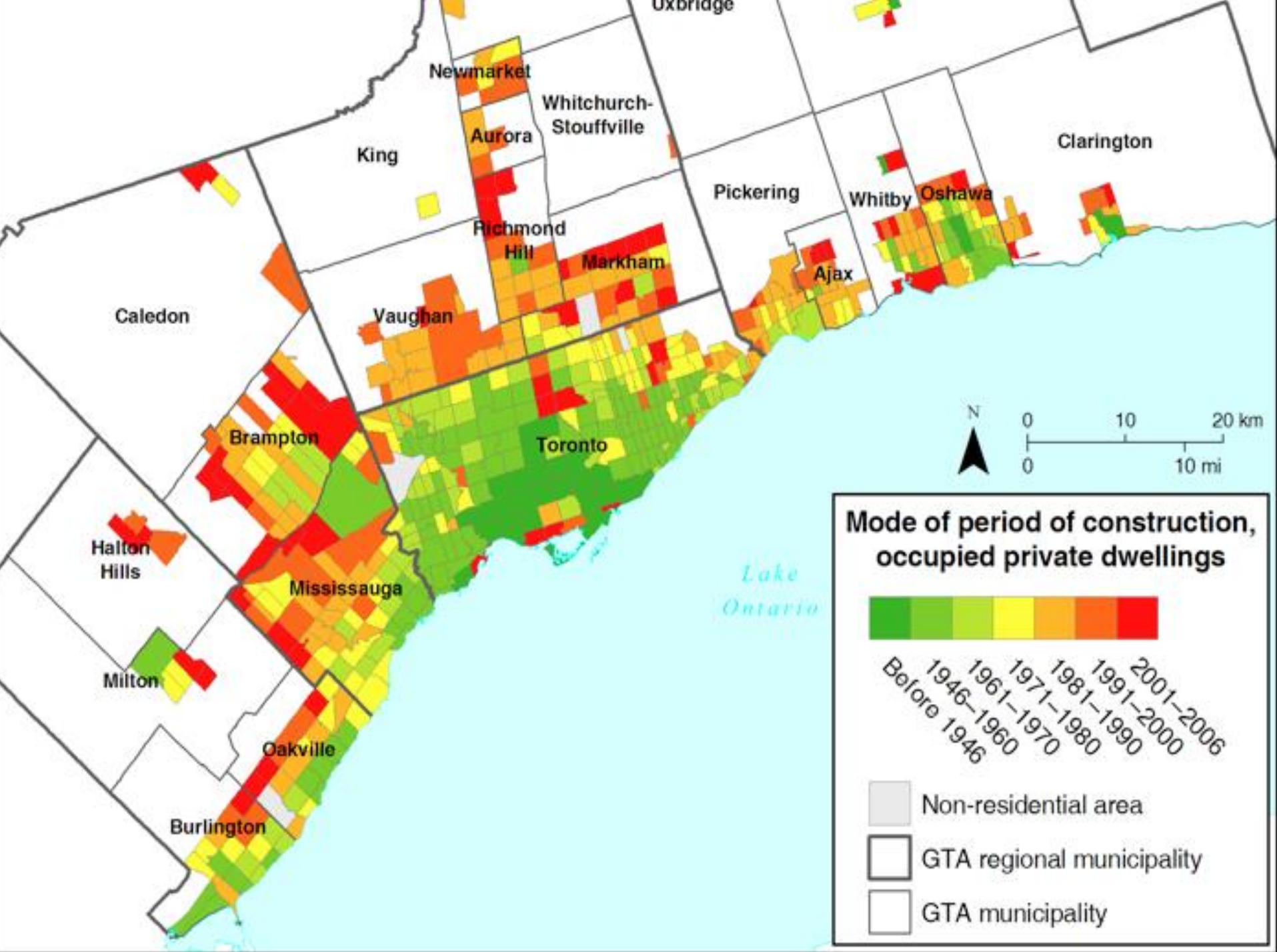
Urban Area (2001)

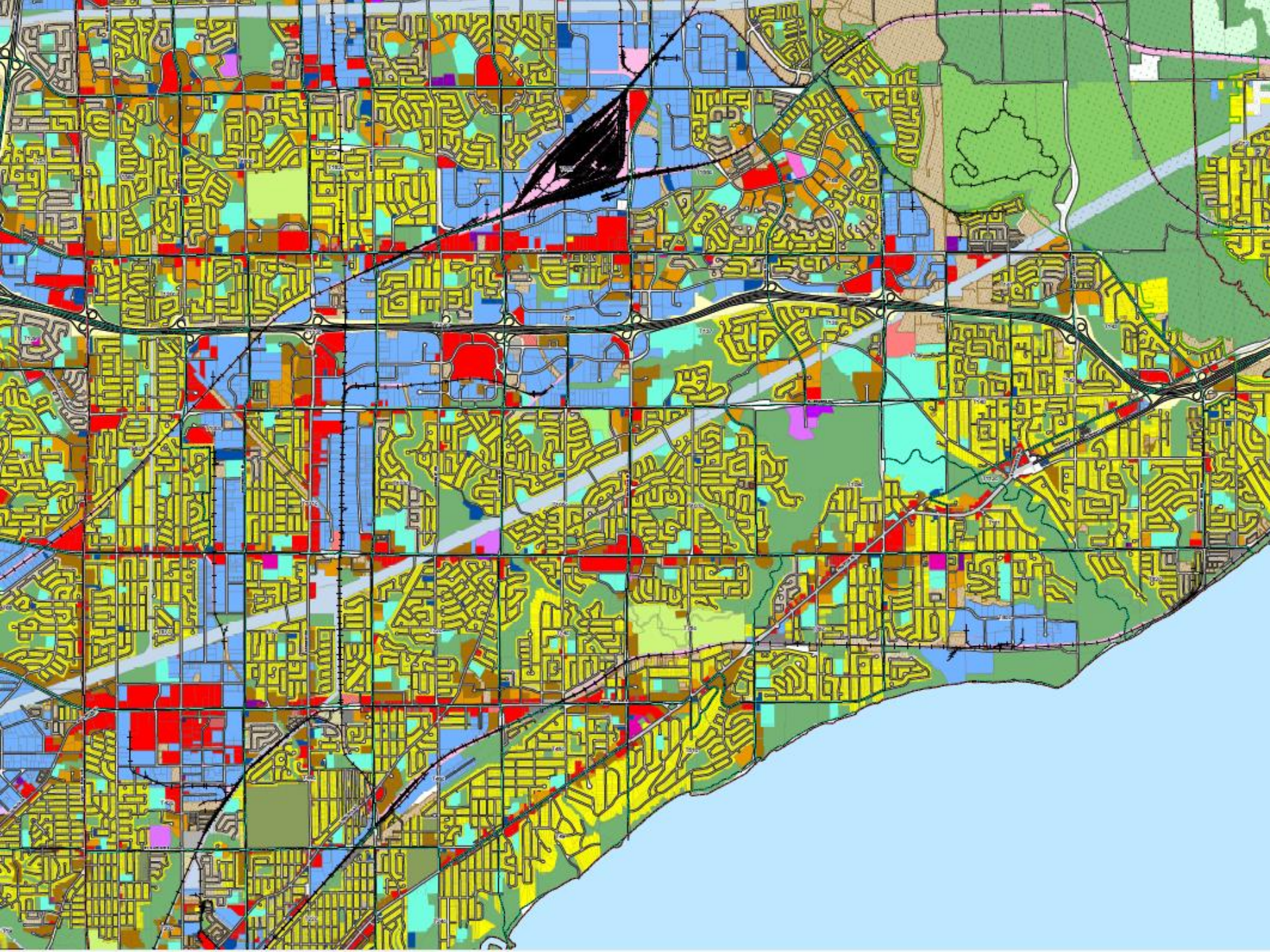
Subway

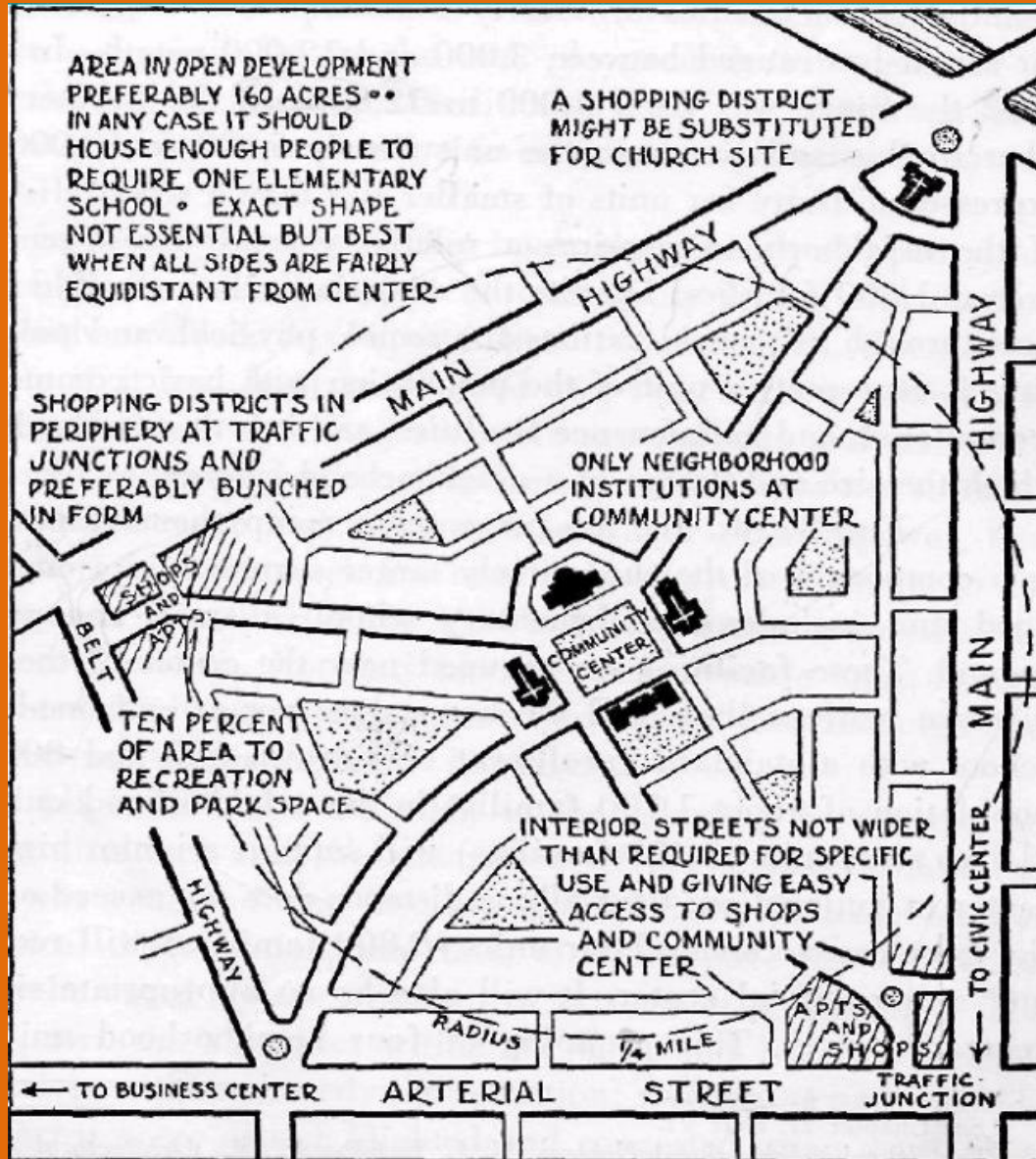
Urban Growth Centres

Administrative Boundaries

Taylor, Burchfield, Kramer, 2014

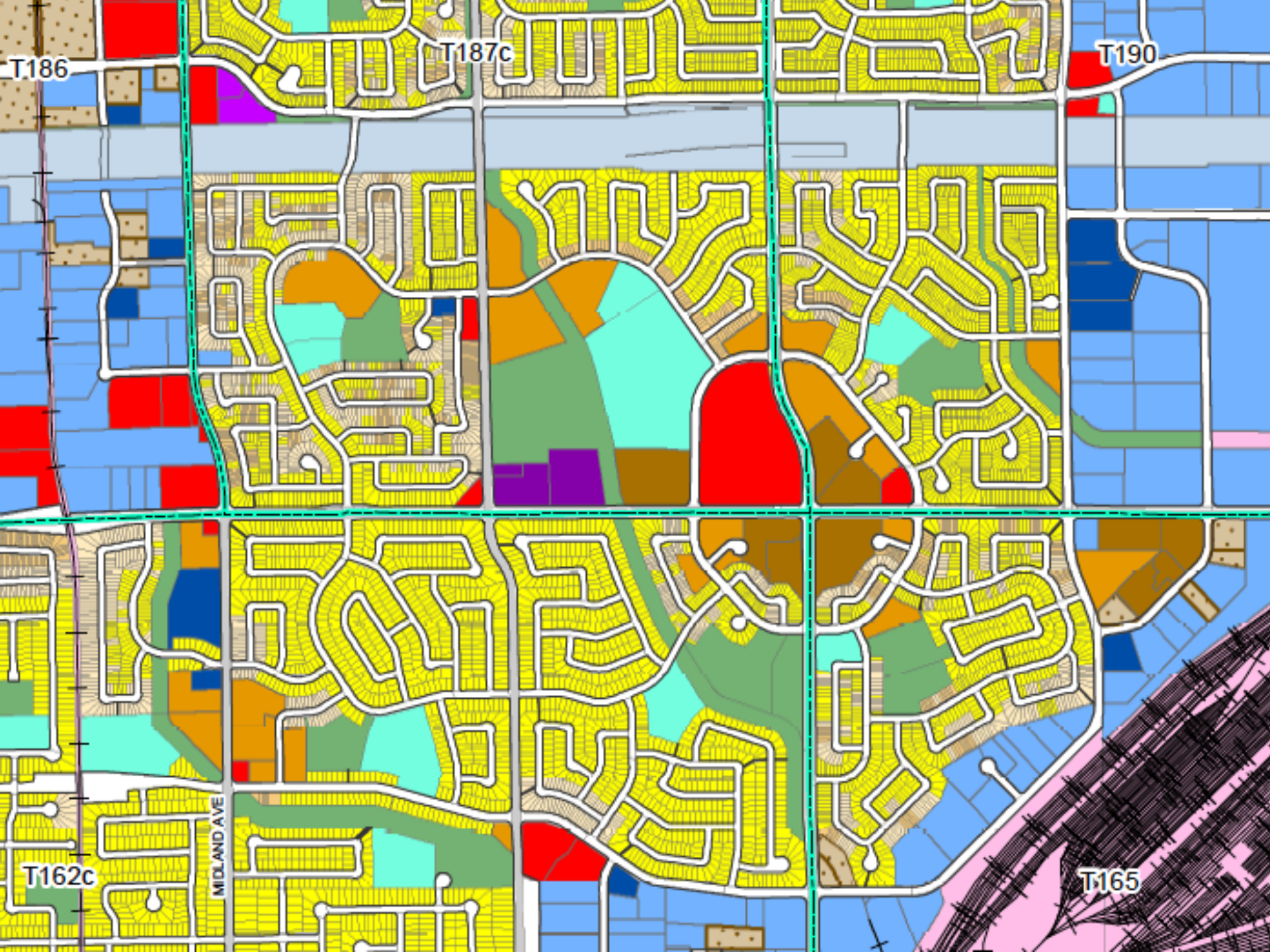






Neighbourhood Unit

- **Clarence Perry 1929**
- Max distance from home to community centre should be $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, so 160 acres
- Road hierarchy – arterials and neighbourhood streets to protect pedestrians, especially children, from fast traffic
- Elementary school & institutions at center, enough households to support



T186

T187c

T190

T162c

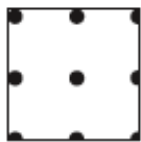
MIDLAND AVE

T165



A T L A N T A

pop 3 499 840 area 511 952 ha



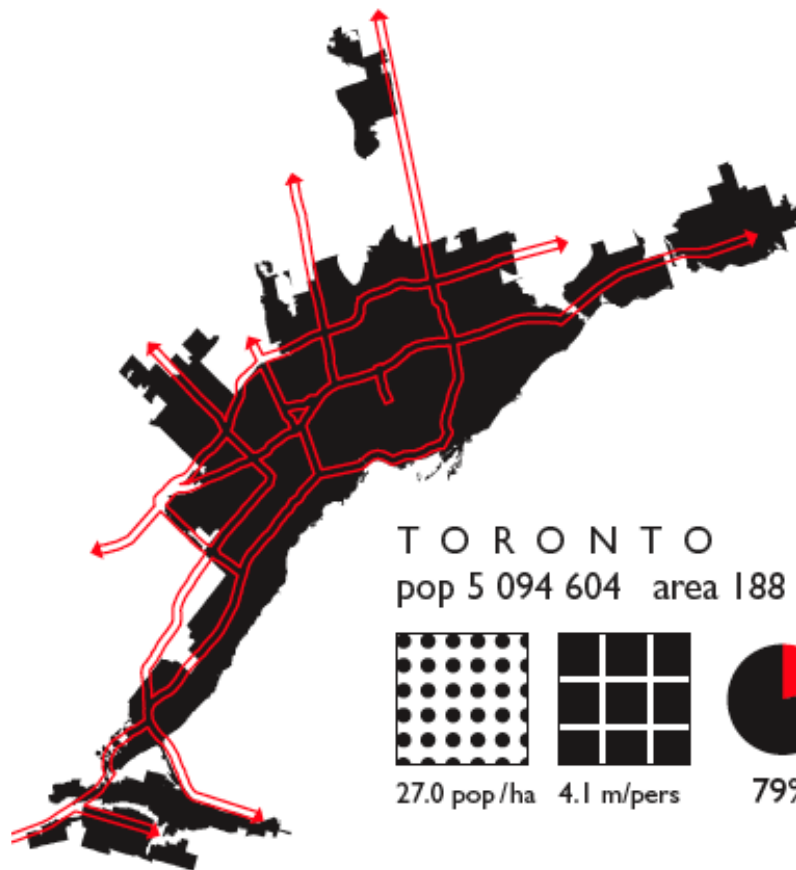
6.8 pop/ha



8.7 m/pers

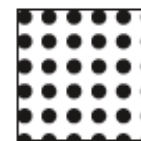


95%



T O R O N T O

pop 5 094 604 area 188 508 ha



27.0 pop/ha



4.1 m/pers

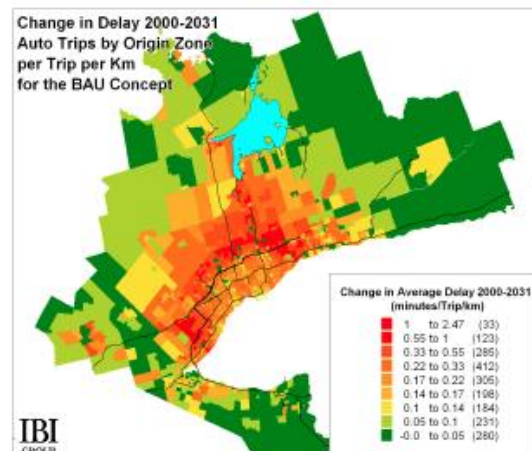
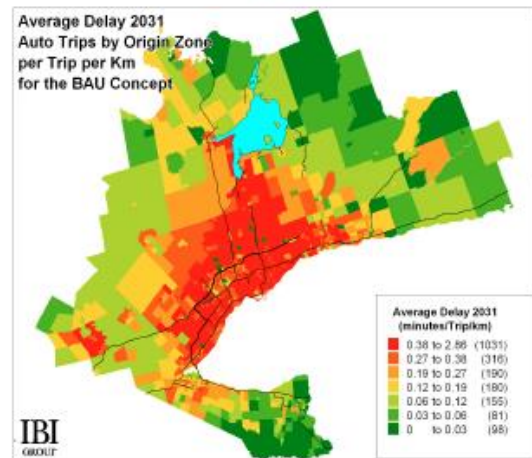
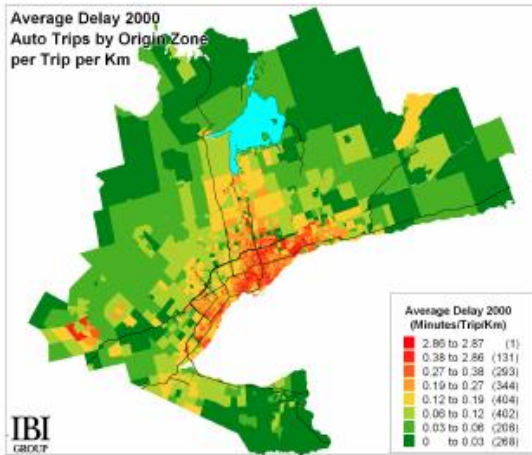


79%



- Atlanta and Toronto both had 500,000 population in 1950
- Toronto region has 4 times the density, measured the same way, with 4 times the share of trips by public transit

Exhibit 3.18: Mapping of Auto Trip Delay by Traffic Zone

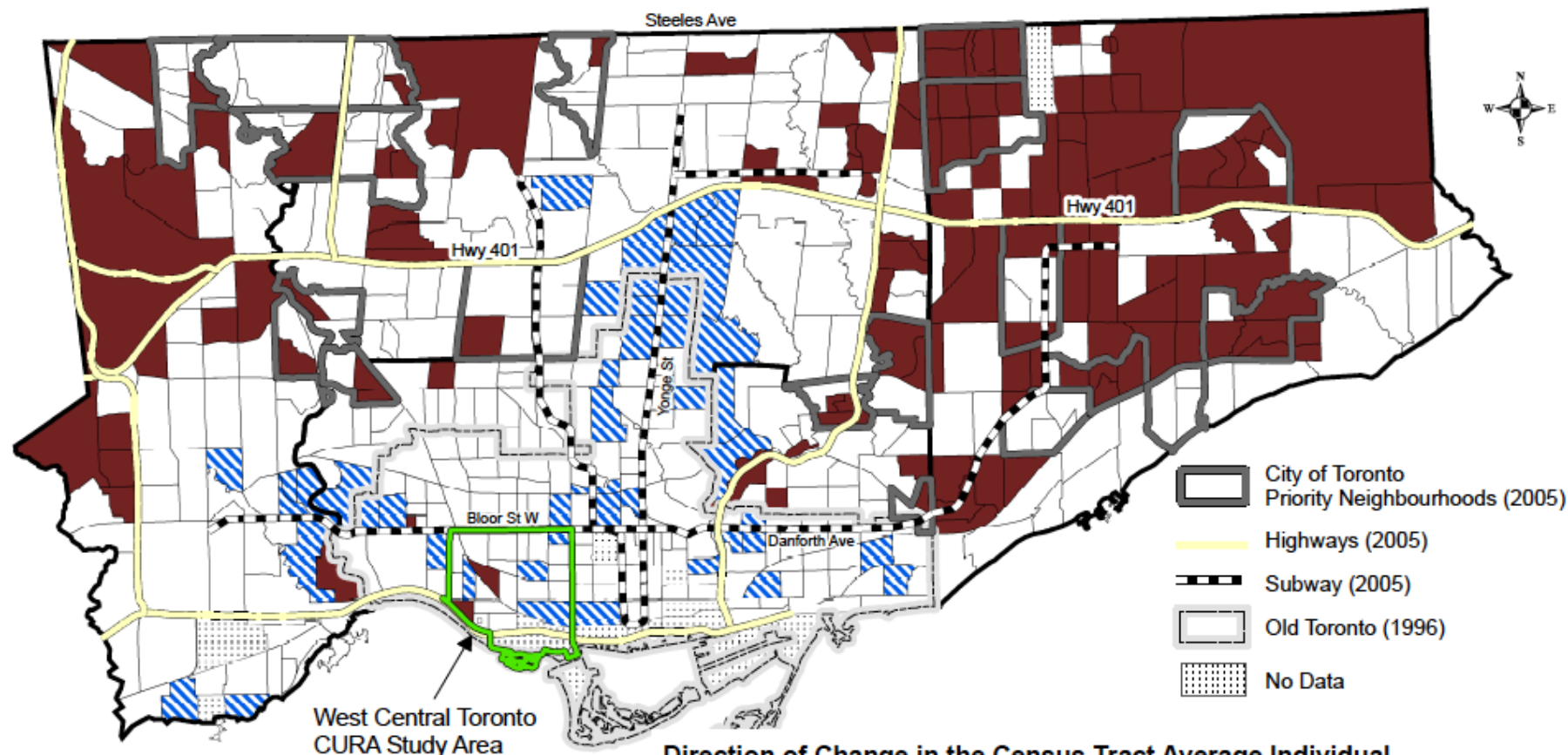


Congestion

- Neptis - IBI Business as Usual Report, 2003
 - Existing congestion 2000
 - Projected congestion 2031
 - Change in congestion 2000-2031

Toronto Neighbourhoods with a Persistent Change in Income, 1980 to 2005

Average Individual Income from all sources, 15 Years and Over, Census Tracts



Direction of Change in the Census Tract Average Individual Income as a percentage of the Toronto CMA Average

Time Periods: 1980-1990, 1990-1995, 1995-2000, 2000-2005

Increasing Since 1980 (46 Census Tracts, 9% of the City)

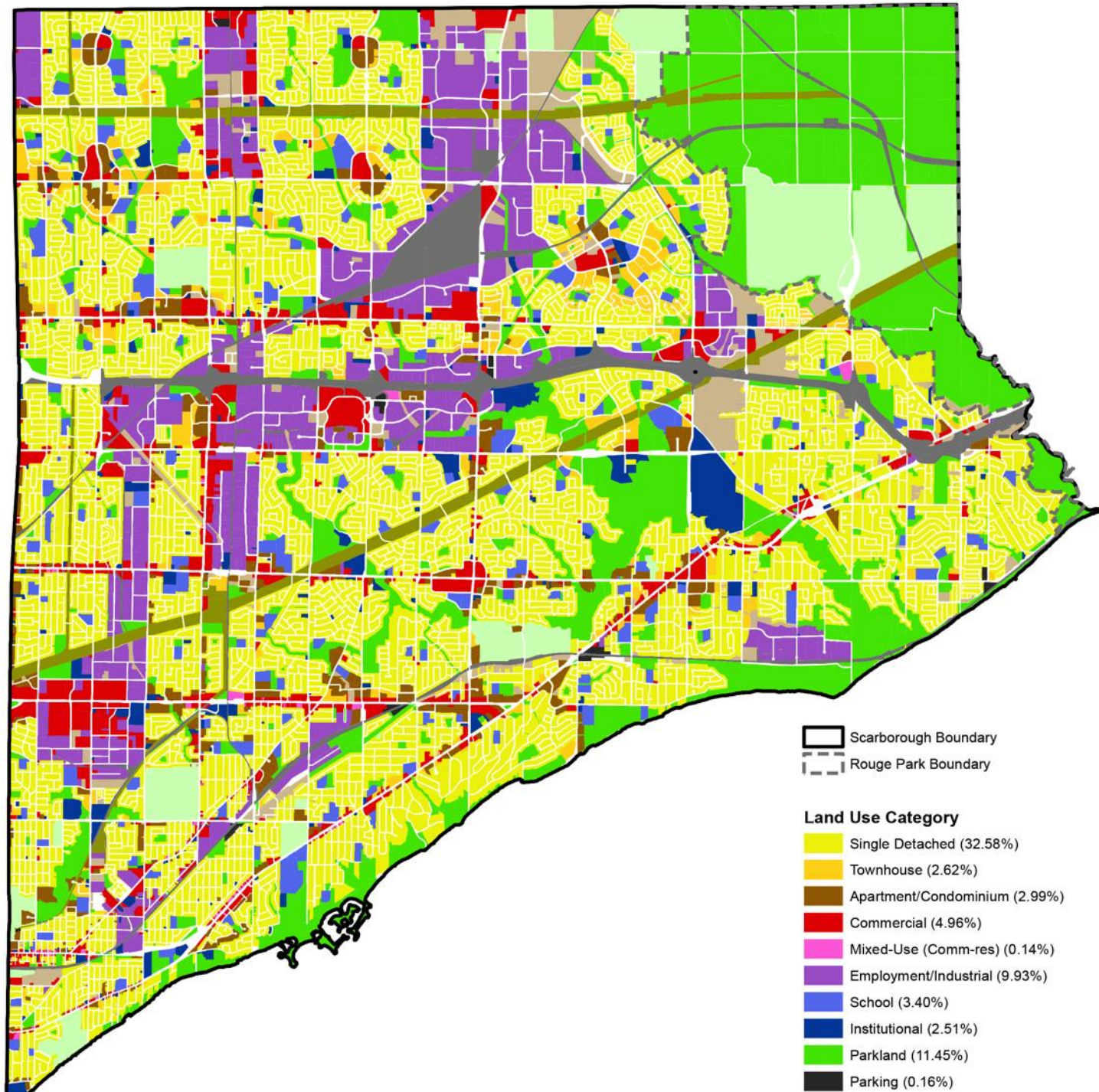
Direction of Change is Not Persistent (341 Census Tracts, 66% of the City)

Decreasing Since 1980 (128 Census Tracts, 25% of the City)

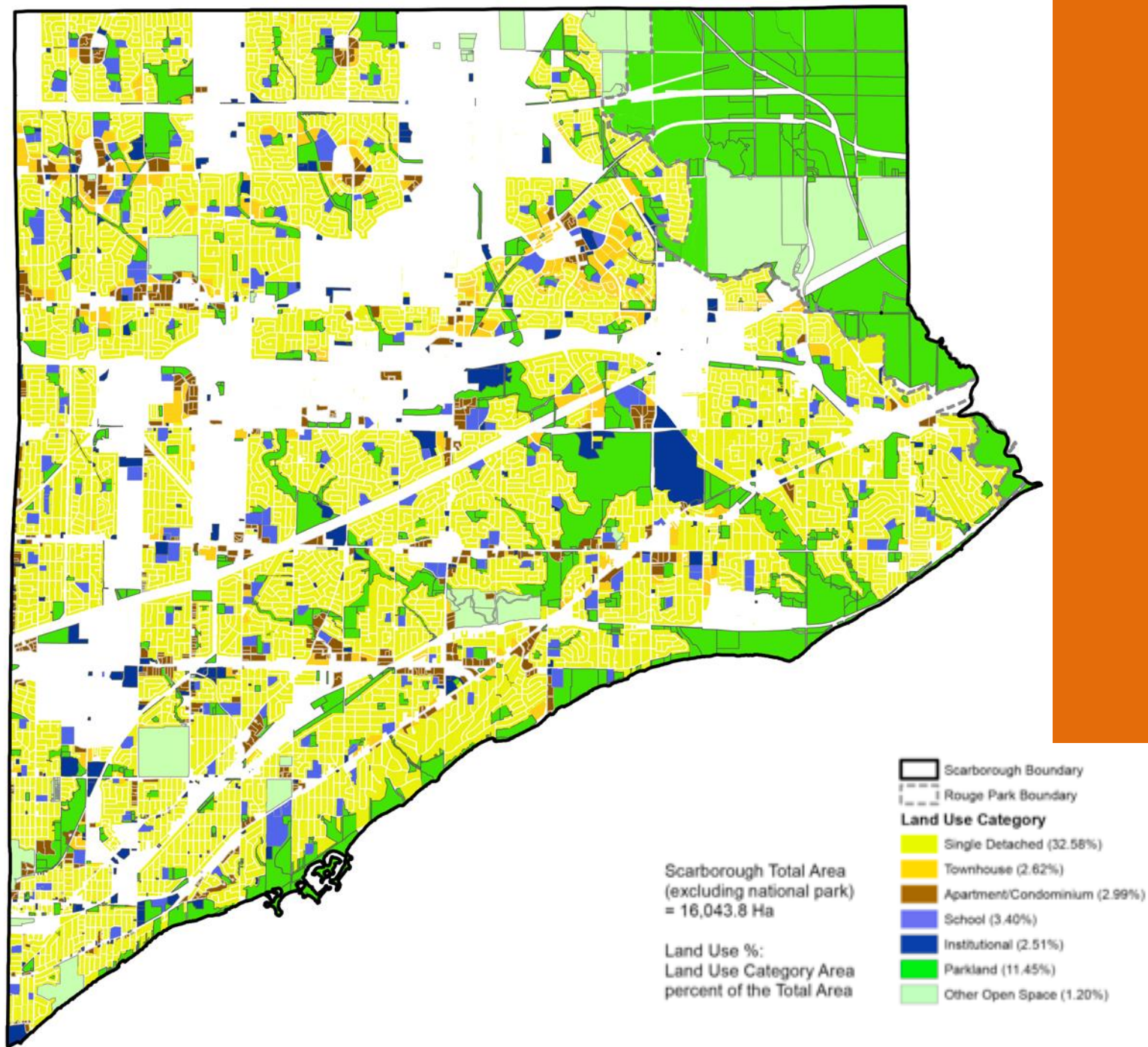
Note: Census Tract 2001 boundaries shown. Census Tracts with no income data for one or more years between 1970 and 2005 are excluded from the analysis. There were 527 total census tracts in 2001.

Analysis: R. Maaranen. UofT Cities Centre
Source: Statistics Canada,
Census 1981, 1991, 1996, 2001, 2006

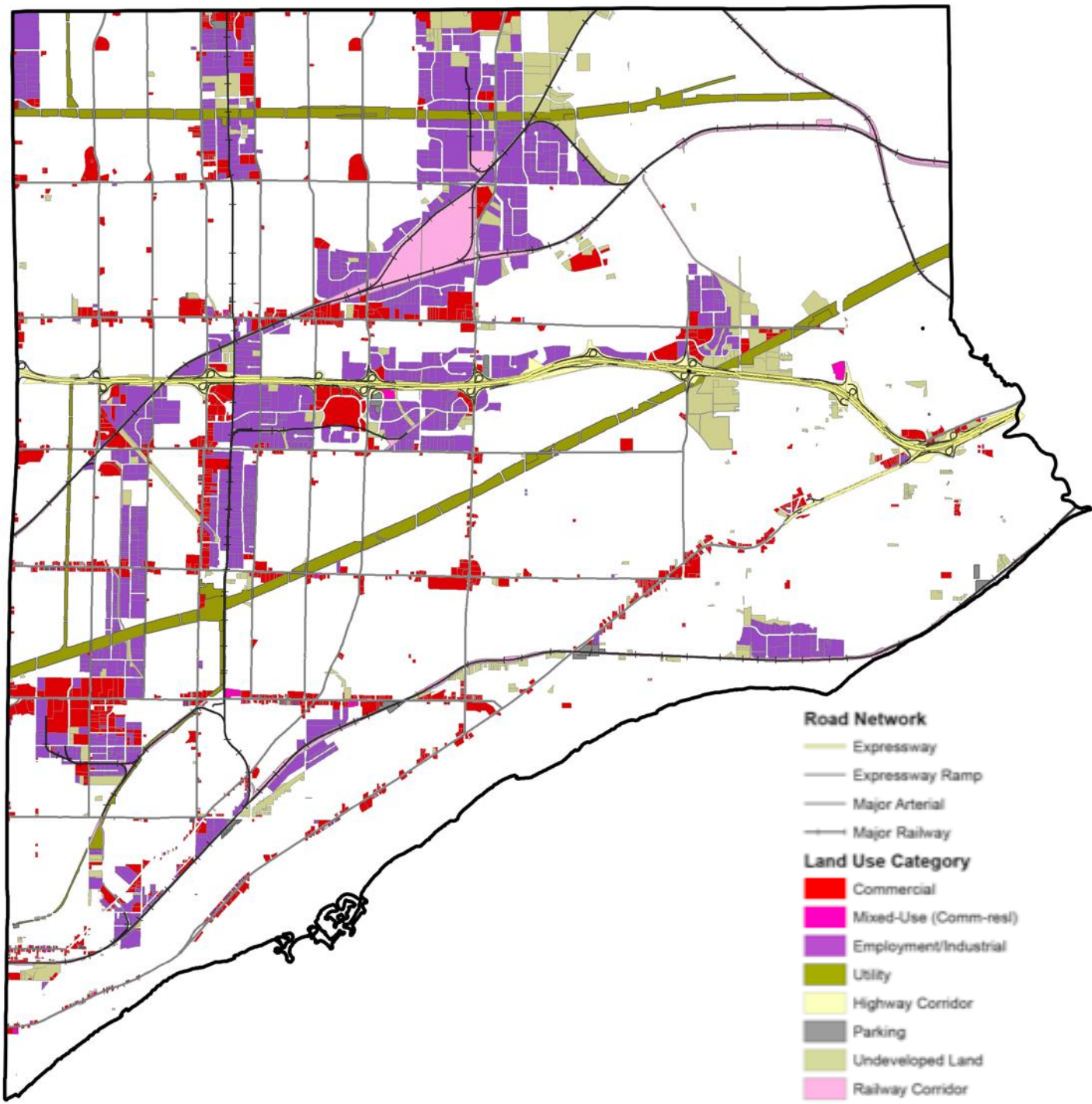
(c) Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto, 2008
Neighbourhood Change Community University Research Alliance, SSHRC
J.D. Hulchanski, PhD, Principal Investigator.
For more information, see: www.gtuo.ca &
www.urbancentre.utoronto.ca

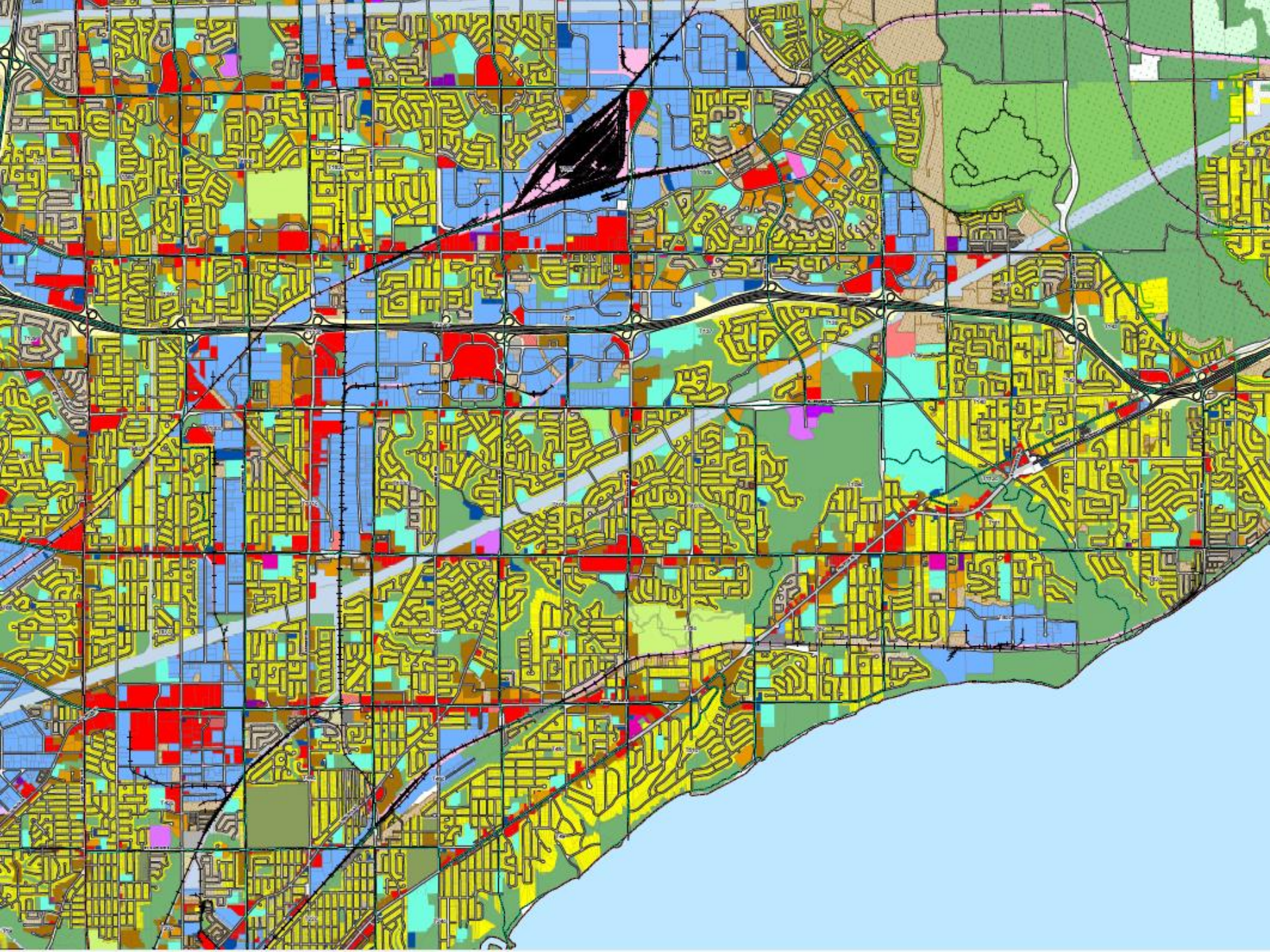


80.4%
Relatively
'frozen'



The other
19.6%





Thank you