Urbanization, Intensification, Suburbs

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• **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
Toronto is a very young city.
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
• 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
Metropolitan Toronto Plan, 1966
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

- 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.
80.4% Relatively ‘frozen’
The other 19.6%
Thank you