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The Changing Economy of Urban Neighbourhoods: An Exploration of Place of Work Data for the Greater Toronto Region

Jim Simmons, Larry Bourne, and Shizue Kamikihara

Research Paper 219, December 2009, vi, 44 pp.
ISBN 978-0-7727-1477-0

This paper explores Statistics Canada's recently released place-of-work employment data at the census tract level for the combined metropolitan areas of Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton. The maps show the spatial implications of the sectoral shifts of the last 30 years, as jobs in manufacturing have disappeared or relocated, while jobs in financial and business services have grown rapidly. This latter growth has reinforced downtown concentration, and created a new type of work environment in the outer suburbs: a mix of office towers, industrial parks, and power centres linked by freeways.

Rental Paths from Postwar to Present: Canada Compared

Greg Suttor

Research Paper 218, December 2009, vi, 59 pp.
ISBN 978-0-7727-1476-3

This paper compares the history of Canadian rental housing since the Second World War with six other large affluent Western nations: the U.S., U.K., France, Germany, Netherlands, and Australia. Though "liberal welfare" Canada most resembles the U.S. and Australia, its rental history has notable parallels with Northwestern Europe. The factors supporting high postwar demand and its subsequent fading are explored, as is the growth and decline of the postwar rental production regime. A review of trends in housing demand, supply, and policy links Canada's experience to international trends. These include the 1970s production peak, the rise and fall of social housing, tenant income decline, and the severe neoliberal drift of recent policy.

Lovely Spaces in Unknown Places: Creative City Building in Toronto's Inner Suburbs

Michael Noble

Research Paper 217, March 2009, vi, 50 pp.
ISBN 978-0-7727-1474-9

This report examines the applicability of a creative cities strategy to Toronto's inner suburbs, particularly its priority neighbourhoods. The author studied two priority neighbourhoods – one in North York, the other in Scarborough – and interviewed individuals working in arts, culture and creative industries in those areas. The results demonstrate that the creative class is having a significant impact on the social, physical, economic, and cultural life of the inner suburbs and has the potential for even greater impacts in future. The author proposes a Creative City Strategy for the Inner Suburbs, to be formed through community engagement and integrated with existing creative city and strong neighbourhood agendas. This perspective would lead to a more inclusive, diverse and effective creative city vision for Toronto.

Habitat for Humanity and the Neoliberal Media: A Comparison of News Coverage in Canada and the United States

Jason Hackworth

Research Paper 216, March 2009, vi, 39 pp.
ISBN 978-0-7727-1473-2

The notion of "government failure" is central to neoliberal theories. This study analyses the way in which the charitable organization Habitat for Humanity has been depicted as a challenge to interventionist government, and an alternative to "government failure." A qualitative and quantitative content analysis of more than 1,400 news articles from six North American newspapers was conducted to determine the extent to which the organization has become normalized as a viable alternative to state-delivered housing. The author argues that neoliberal assumptions, originally associated with a small cadre of right-winged political economists, have permeated mainstream attitudes towards the role of government in the provision of public goods.

From Abandonment to Affordable Housing: Policy Options for Addressing Toronto's Abandonment Problem

David Wachsmuth

Research Paper 215, November 2008, vi, 48 pp.
ISBN 978-0-7727-1472-5; price for hard copy available on request

This report presents the City of Toronto with a strategy to help alleviate the city's affordable housing crisis by addressing the problem of abandoned properties. Abandonment is a multidimensional process, with functional, physical, and financial aspects: not all vacant properties are financially abandoned, and some buildings that are essentially abandoned by their owners may retain some residents. The author presents data from a study of abandoned rental housing in Toronto and proposes strategies to deal with a range of abandonment issues, including a "Use It or Lose It" bylaw whereby the City could expropriate abandoned buildings for affordable housing and deter future abandonment through vacancy fines and positive incentives.

Commercial Change in Toronto's West-Central Neighbourhoods

Katharine N. Rankin, with the assistance of Jim Delaney, Courtney Hood, Justin Ngan and Sabin Ninglekhu

Research Paper 214, September 2008
ISBN-13 978-0-7727-1471-8; price for hard copy available on request

This study explores how commercial change contributes to wider processes of exclusion and gentrification, as well as the resources available to counter this trend. The researchers studied three commercial strips in Toronto's downtown West-Central neighbourhoods (West Queen West, Roncesvalles Village, and Bloorville Village), representing different characteristics and stages of commercial gentrification. The report focuses on themes such as ownership structure in relation to local investment; the politics of strip "branding," and the role of immigrant-owned businesses in building social cohesion; the role of Business Improvement Areas in promoting local development and fragmenting the urban landscape; and the challenges and opportunities for business finance. The report concludes with some recommendations for policy and community organizing.

Better Off in a Shelter? A Year of Homelessness and Housing among Status Immigrant, Non-Status Migrant, and Canadian-Born Families

Emily Paradis, Sylvia Novac, Monica Sarty, J. David Hulchanski

Research Paper 213, July 2008, viii, 89 pp.

ISBN-13 978-0-7727-1469-5; price for hard copy available on request

This report contains the results of a panel study that followed 91 women-led homeless families in which the woman was either (1) an immigrant or refugee, or (2) Canadian-born. The results showed that women without status – including temporary workers awaiting resolution of a refugee claim, or those living "underground" – are extremely vulnerable, often living in conditions of deep poverty, housing instability, danger, and exploitation. Family shelters, which were intended to function as a crisis intervention of last resort, are in fact functioning as transitional and supportive housing for many of the families. In some respects, women were often better off in the shelter than they were in their own homes, either before or after becoming homeless. The report concludes with recommendations for service providers, provincial and municipal governments, and human rights organizations.

Housing for the Toronto Economy

Duncan MacLennan

Research Paper 212, July 2008, viii, 72 pp.
ISBN 978-0-7727-1468-8; price for hard copy available on request

Housing is one of the key integrative systems in the economy, like the labour market or the financial system. Yet Canadian housing policymakers and advocates have failed to make the case for housing effects on economic outcomes. This study seeks to supply some of the missing connections between housing and the economy in the city of Toronto, focusing particularly on the effects of globalization and the drivers that affect the housing system, and including an overview of research connecting housing to its effects on health, crime, educational outcomes, and quality of life. The report concludes with recommendations for further study, and for measures to help make the connection between housing and the economy at the local, provincial, and federal levels.

The Timing, Patterning, & Forms of Gentrification & Neighbourhood Change in Montreal, Toronto, & Vancouver, 1961 to 2001

R. Alan Walks and Richard Maaranen

Research Paper 211, May 2008, viii, 109 pp.
ISBN 978-0-7727-1465-7; price for hard copy available on request

This report presents a method for determining the timing, patterning, and forms of gentrification and residen-

tial neighbourhood upgrading between the 1960s and 2001 in Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver, using census data. The resulting maps show a clear geography of gentrification in each city, whereby the process starts in a few core areas and moves outwards into adjacent neighbourhoods, as well as a “gentrification frontier” in each city, where gentrification is likely to occur in future. The authors also identify the main forms of gentrification (deconversion of older housing stock, new construction, and the conversion of non-residential buildings to housing) and the way in which these forms combine to produce gentrified neighbourhoods in each city. They note that although new construction presents an opportunity to mitigate the problems caused by gentrification, this opportunity has not been seized. If present trends continue, the inner cities of Canada’s three largest cities will become the preserve of elites, while low-income households are forced to occupy less accessible fringe locations, a situation that contributes to social exclusion.

Neoliberalism, Social Welfare, and the Politics of Faith in the United States

Jason Hackworth

Research Paper 210, June 2007, vi, 36 pp.
ISBN 978-0-7727-1459-6, \$10.00

The Bush Administration has actively promoted the use of faith-based institutions—from individual congregations to multi-faith alliances—as a replacement for the social welfare activity previously performed by the federal government. This shift challenges existing notions of social welfare, church-state separation, and the politics of the Right in the United States. This report summarizes the key events of the faith-based social service movement during the past 35 years. The modern faith-based social service movement began in the 1970s, and its efforts began to bear fruit with the 1996 Welfare Reform Act, the first major institutional manifestation of the movement. More recently, however, the faith-based social service movement has shown signs of abatement, within the larger debate on the American Right about the relative merits of its two largest ideological blocs: economic conservatism (also known as neoliberalism), and social conservatism. Though this story is American, the politics of the Right are relevant to several other Western countries, including Canada.

Urban Density in the Greater Golden Horseshoe

Paul Hess, André Sorensen, and Kate Parizeau

Research Paper 209, May 2007, vi, 69 pp.
ISBN-13 978-0-7727-1455-8; price for hard copy available on request

The Ontario government has recently taken a proactive approach to growth planning in the Toronto region, or Greater Golden Horseshoe (GGH). To carry out its policies, the Province needs reliable ways of measuring density and monitoring how it changes over time. This paper reviews the various definitions of density and discusses methodological and data problems associated with density measurements in the GGH. The authors examine existing density distributions in the GGH using 2001 census data, and analyse the densities of 10 sample census tracts. The authors note problems with using gross density for making comparisons between areas or time periods, and problems with using census data in density calculations. The authors recommend the delineation of small census tracts with permanent boundaries for the area of the GGH that is expected to build up during the next 20 to 30 years and the creation of a regional database on employment location, density, and output.

Balancing Supportive Housing with Civic Engagement

Jordana Ross

Research Paper 208, March 2007, vi, 32 pp.
ISBN-13 978-0-7727-1454-1, \$10.00

Public meetings involving the development of supportive housing for psychiatric survivors may lead to conflict, sometimes characterized by discrimination against psychiatric survivors and often ending in the expense of Ontario Municipal Board hearings. This report examines Toronto’s consultation practices and analyses three case studies to identify what contributes to conflicts between community members and housing providers, and what changes to the planning process might help overcome these conflicts and encourage the development of supportive housing. The report concludes with eight recommendations directed towards the City of Toronto’s Planning Department and Affordable Housing Office and supportive housing providers.

Justice and Injustice: Homelessness, Crime, Victimization, and the Criminal Justice System

Sylvia Novac, Joe Hermer and Emily Paradis

Research Paper 207, November 2006, x, 189 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1451-7, \$12.00

Using Toronto as a case study, this multi-method study explores the relationship between homelessness and the criminal justice system. The literature review covers the prevalence of incarceration among homeless adults and youth; the vulnerability of homeless individuals with mental illness and patterns of transinstitutionalization; the prevalence of homelessness among ex-offenders; the criminalization of homelessness and the negative effects on homeless people of law and order approaches to the regulation of public space; offences committed by homeless people; the victimization of homeless people; treatment of homeless people by the police and courts; and service needs and recommendations. A catalogue of more than 70 programs and policies to reduce homelessness among ex-prisoners and the incarceration of homeless individuals is included. Interviews with key informants, a survey of long-term homeless individuals who had been incarcerated or have had dealings with police and courts, and focus groups with homeless persons and service providers add detail.

A Visceral Grief: Young Homeless Mothers and Loss of Child Custody

**Sylvia Novac, Emily Paradis, Joyce Brown,
and Heather Morton**

Research Paper 206, October 2006, vi, 74 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1450-9, \$10.00

The Young Parents No Fixed Address (YPNFA) Committee commissioned this report to explore service interventions for young homeless mothers who lose custody of their child. The report is based on a literature review and interviews with health and social service providers. The report surveys what is known about the effects on mothers of having children removed from their custody, and at existing programs for homeless women in this situation, including bereavement and support services. It also looks at existing research by YPNFA members in this area on young homeless mothers. The report contains findings from interviews with workers from YPNFA member agencies and other agencies about their experiences working with young pregnant or parenting women who are homeless or underhoused.

The report concludes with recommendations for improved services and suggestions for further research.

The North American Urban System: The Limits to Continental Integration

**Jim Simmons and Shizue Kamikihara,
with the assistance of Larry Bourne
and Irma Escamilla**

Research Paper 205, October 2006, viii, 59 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1449-5, \$10.00

The North American urban system, as defined here, includes the urban systems of Canada, Mexico, and the United States; with almost 400 urban areas, and more than 300 million people. The paper explores the variations within and among the three urban systems, with respect to the spatial distribution, economic base, income per capita, cultural origins, and government; and then examines the relationships among cities through trade, migration, and airline passenger movement in an attempt to understand the patterns of population growth. It is evident that this urban system is not fully integrated, nor is it closed to the rest of the world. The partial integration permits substantial variations among cities in the levels of income and sources of population growth, especially evident along the Mexican border.

Taking the Pulse: Gauging Neighbourhood Change in Toronto's Downtown West End

**Sirine El Kalache, Limin Fang, Abigail Moriah,
Luz Rodríguez, Melissa Tapper**

Research Paper 204, May 2005, viii, 68 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1445-2, \$12.00

The authors of this paper administered and analyzed a household survey to provide St. Christopher House (SCH) with a better understanding of the issues facing the residents they serve. This research was designed to address three main questions: How do the residents perceive the changes occurring within the neighbourhood? How are these changes affecting their way of life in terms of housing, commercial activity, new residents, and safety? And what can be done to respond to these perceived changes? This research allowed residents to voice their concerns and views about neighbourhood changes. These concerns and views will be translated into policy and planning recommendations for the city, as well as for SCH, the main social service provider in Toronto's West End.

Ethnic Identity, Place Marketing, and Gentrification in Toronto

Jason Hackworth and Josephine Rekers

Research Paper 203, April 2005, vi, 26 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1442-8, \$10.00

Urban theory has historically viewed ethnic commercial strips as a more-or-less organic extension of nearby ethnic residential enclaves. This paper argues that some of these areas function as a branding mechanism (intended or not) to produce nearby residential gentrification. Certain forms of ethnic identity attract affluent professionals looking for an alternative to suburban life. Some neighbourhood institutions have recognized this attraction and begun to manufacture a saleable form of ethnicity to tourists and prospective residents alike. This paper explores the influence of ethnic packaging on the process of gentrification in Toronto, using the examples of four ethnically defined business improvement areas (BIAs) – Little Italy, Greektown on the Danforth, Corso Italia, and the Gerrard India Bazaar.

How Cities Grow: A Study of Time Series Data for Canadian Cities

Jim Simmons, Larry S. Bourne, and Jeffrey Cantos

Research Paper 202, November 2004, viii, 57 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1439-8, \$12.00

The report explores annual data for Canada's metropolitan areas from Statistics Canada, focusing on the growth of population, employment and income for the 15 largest urban centres over the last 20 years. Growth processes – both demographic and economic – differ widely from one city to the next, varying in magnitude, timing, and importance. The growth of employment and income are more volatile over time than changes in population and are largely absorbed locally as changes in the labour force participation, wage level, and level of savings. As immigration has overtaken natural increase as the leading contributor to Canada's population growth, spatial and temporal variations in population growth have increased. Finally, as public and private services now account for most of the change in employment, the latter has become more sensitive to local and regional population change, replacing the sectoral economic variations driven by export markets.

Urban Growth and Decline in Canada, 1971-2001: Explanations and Implications

Jim Simmons and Larry S. Bourne

Research Paper 201, February 2004, x, 43 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1431-2, \$10.00

This paper further explores some of the issues raised in an earlier research paper by the same authors (“The Canadian Urban System, 1971-2001: Responses to a Changing World,” 2003) concerning urban growth. The research draws on the findings of the 2001 Census of Canada and comparable data for 1971 to investigate trends over the past three decades. After describing the location and amount of urban growth, the paper examines the correlations between growth and other urban characteristics and between growth and changes in those characteristics. In particular, the authors consider the question of whether cities are becoming more alike or more specialized in some ways. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of continued variability in the rates of urban growth and decline.

The Canadian Urban System, 1971–2001: Responses to a Changing World

Jim Simmons and Larry S. Bourne

Research Paper 200, July 2003, viii, 71 pp.,
ISBN 0-7727-1428-2, \$12.00

Canada is now overwhelmingly an urban nation. More than 80% of Canadians now live in urban areas and over 60% in the larger metropolitan regions. As those cities change, so too does the nation. In recent decades, Canadian cities and the entire urban system have undergone a transformation. As the factors driving change have evolved, so must our ideas evolve about how the urban system is organized. Drawing on research on urban Canada over the last thirty years, this paper provides an overview of change in the Canadian urban system for the period from 1971 to 2001. Particular attention is paid to the importance of changes in the national environment – in the economy, the demography, and the public sector – and to shifts in the global environment that have in combination reshaped the urban system. In future, growth is likely to become more uneven, with further concentration in a few large metropolitan regions and with much of the rest of the country in relative decline. The direction of evolution of the urban system is likely to become more dependent on forces emanating from outside the country.

Explaining Municipal Responsiveness to Immigration: An Urban Regime Analysis of Toronto and Mississauga

Kristin Good

Research Paper 199, January 2005, iv, 34 pp., ISBN 0-7727-1441-X, \$10.00

Questions surrounding fair and effective ways to integrate immigrants into Canadian society arise most immediately in cities. However, since immigration policy is outside municipal jurisdiction, and because Canadian municipalities are administrative wards of provincial governments, academics have paid little attention to the way in which municipal governance structures adapt to these dramatic social changes. This paper compares the responsiveness of Toronto and Mississauga, two highly diverse municipalities in the Greater Toronto Area, to the needs and preferences of immigrants and ethno-racial minorities. There is significant variation in the extent to which these two municipalities have adopted diversity policies to facilitate the inclusion and integration of immigrants. The paper uses the dominant theoretical paradigm of the American urban politics literature – urban regime theory – to shed light on why these municipalities have responded so differently to social change.

Toronto's Quiet Crisis: The Case for Social and Community Infrastructure Investment

Peter Clutterbuck and Rob Howarth

Research Paper 198, November 2002, vi, 60 pp. ISBN 0-7727-1419-3, \$10.00

In the debate over the future of cities in general and the future of Toronto in particular, attention has so far focused on the crisis in physical infrastructure. But equally important is the state of a city's social and community infrastructure – including child care, public libraries, neighbourhood centres, old age homes, public health units, environmental protection initiatives, settlement support for immigrants and refugees, and recreation programs. These programs benefit families, help vulnerable individuals, build skills and community capacity, and contribute to the quality of life for all community members. This vital but often-overlooked part of Toronto's infrastructure is struggling to survive in the face of budget cutbacks, which have led to understaffing, higher fees, long waiting lists, the elimination or reduction of programs, and the persistence of unequal

levels of service in different parts of the City. This paper estimates the costs of meeting pressing needs in selected areas of Toronto's social infrastructure.

City-Suburban Differences in Government Responses to Immigration in the Greater Toronto Area

Marcia Wallace and Frances Frisken

Research Paper 197, January 2000, vi, 43 pp. ISBN 0-7727-1377-4, \$8.00

Immigration is a national government responsibility in most countries, and for that reason its effects on the behaviour of municipal governments have received little attention. This paper focuses on immigration into the urban and suburban cities of the Greater Toronto Area, and examines how six cities in particular respond to their immigrant communities. The research found that, despite functioning within a common legislative and economic context, and having similarly large percentages of their population as immigrants, the responses of municipal governments to immigrant settlement vary not only in content and comprehensiveness, but also in the amount of initiative shown by municipal officials in putting the responses in place. These variations suggest that Canadian municipal governments have more flexibility to design their own policies than is implied by their constitutionally mandated subjection to provincial laws. This may be especially true for those circumstances, of which immigrant settlement is one, where the scope and intent of senior government policies are unclear or are undergoing frequent modifications.

Changing Urban Places: Mobility, Migration and Immigration in Canada

L.S. Bourne and Mark R. Flowers

Research Paper 196, March 1999, vi, 74 pp. ISBN 0-7727-1201-8, \$10.00

Migration and immigration have always been prominent features of the Canadian scene. However, as rates of fertility and natural population increase have declined following the early post-war baby boom, these two components have assumed increasing importance as determinants of urban and regional growth, and more broadly as sources of social change and economic well-being, and subjects of policy concern. This paper offers an overview of population migration and immigration in Canada, with specific emphasis on movements within

and between urban areas during the 1981-86 and 1986-91 census periods. The study attempts to illustrate the impressive volume, variety, volatility and uneven geography of population flows in Canada by region, city-size and relative location, as well as by age and sex. It explores the complex relationships between migration and immigration flows and between those flows and the attributes of individual urban places through correlation and regression analyses, and offers a simple typology to demonstrate the diversity of migration regimes that characterize those places. The paper concludes that, while there are common properties to migration flows, no single model or typology fits all flows or places or time periods. Indeed, the diversity of flows suggests that Canadian cities are becoming more dissimilar in their social characteristics, and growth prospects, over time.

The Power of Local Identity: C4LD and the Anti-Amalgamation Mobilization in Toronto

Martin Horak

Research Paper 195, November 1998, *vii*, 44 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1378-2, \$8.00

The Ontario government's December 1996 move to amalgamate Metro Toronto's municipalities sparked an unprecedented wave of popular protest, led by an ad hoc group of local activists called Citizens for Local Democracy, or C4LD. The paper explores the origins and characteristics of this protest wave, drawing upon insights from urban regime theory and social movements theory. It argues that C4LD's strength stemmed from its function as a defensive group for the local socio-political identity of Toronto's downtown progressive middle class. Amalgamation threatened the institutional locus of this identity, the middle-class progressive regime in the old City of Toronto. The provincial government's heavy-handedness broadened opposition beyond the city core, temporarily subsuming longstanding animosities between the "core" and the "suburbs" in Metro. C4LD leaders used their past mobilizational experience to position the group at the head of a metropolitan-wide protest wave. However, given the fragmented nature of metropolitan politics the anti-amalgamation consensus was fragile, and mobilization died down rapidly as the province's determination to press ahead became clear.

Breaking the Trail to Northern Community Empowerment: The Community Transfer Initiative in Cape Dorset

Graham White

Research Paper 194, April 1998, *vi*, 77 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1375-8, \$8.00

The paper examines the efforts of the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) at bringing about a large-scale transfer of governmental authority to small local communities through a "Community Transfer Initiative" (CTI). This exercise is analyzed from the perspective of the central policy-making structures and processes of the GNWT and from the perspective of one community, Cape Dorset, which experienced the largest and most successful transfer under CTI. The paper focuses on how the apparently clear and straightforward principle of transferring significant authority to local and community governments can become politically and administratively problematic.

Governance and Social Well-Being in the Toronto Area: Past Achievements and Future Challenges

Frances Frisken, L.S. Bourne, Gunter Gad and Robert A. Murdie

Research Paper 193, April 1997, *vii*, 69 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1207-7, \$8.00

Toronto's reputation as a successful city rests on (1) the economic and social well-being of the downtown core and inner residential areas, (2) the equitable distribution of public goods and services over the metropolitan area, and (3) a public transit system that has performed more effectively and efficiently than all others in North America. The paper looks at how municipal tax sharing, social housing, and transportation policies contributed to the development of those characteristics in Metropolitan Toronto, the two-tier federation established in 1953 to deal with rapid population growth and territorial expansion. While the Ontario government was critically important to the enactment and implementation of those policies, it has largely ignored their underlying principles in its responses to the spread of growth beyond Metro's boundaries. It is consequently difficult or impossible for Toronto, either as a city or an urban region, to maintain the characteristics that have given it a reputation for success.

The Toronto Guide: The City, Metro, The Region

Edward T. Relph

Major Report 35, February 1997, 134 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1256-5, \$12.00

A guidebook with a difference! The Toronto Guide explores many of the facets of Toronto's past and present that make the city what it is — historical and geographical contexts, social fabric, architectural and ethnic styles, issues of environment and pollution, housing and transportation, downtown and suburban development. Packing lots of information and an illustration on every page — most of them line drawings by the author — the updated Guide is designed to be enjoyed by visitor and resident alike.

The Canadian Urban System Revisited: A Statistical Analysis

Larry S. Bourne and Mark R. Flowers

Research Paper 192, October 1996, *vii*, 81 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1254-9, \$8.00

Urban systems are the collective expression of the nation's urban fabric and territorial organization. This paper examines the properties of all 152 urban places in Canada with over 10,000 population, documents their contrasting properties, in the nation's new core and periphery and among city-size categories, then evaluates the correlates of structural differences and growth rates. Using multivariate analysis it identifies the underlying structure of the system and develops a series of classifications of urban places according to their attributes. While confirming many of our assumptions about differences between Canadian urban areas, the results of the analysis raise further questions by illustrating the intense diversity and complexity of the urban system.

Urban Regions in a Global Context: Directions for the Greater Toronto Area

Proceedings of a conference held at the University of Toronto, October 18-20, 1995

Major Report 34, March 1996, *vii*, 153 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1405-3, \$12.00

The conference explored critical challenges facing cities in an era of globalization, drawing on the experience of other cities — in North America, Europe and Australia — to highlight lessons and choices for the future of the

GTA. The volume presents major papers by Peter Hall, L. J. Sharpe, Ann Markusen, Michael Goldberg and Leslie Kilmartin; and comments and short analyses by a dozen local and international scholars and practitioners. Published with the Program in Planning, Department of Geography, University of Toronto. Contents:

1. Strategic Metropolitan Planning: The London Experience, Peter Hall
2. Urban Futures, Functions and Forms in a Global Setting, Michael A. Goldberg
3. Toronto's Economic Future: A Ruminantion on Comparisons with Seven U.S. Cities, Ann Markusen
4. Planning Urban Regions: Social Dimensions, L.A. Kilmartin
5. Is there a Case for Metro Government? L.J. Sharpe

Two Kinds of Housing Allowance, 1980-93: An Evaluation

Marion Steele

Research Paper 191, November 1995, *vi*, 53 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1252-3, \$8.00

The study analyzes the two kinds of housing allowance programs in existence in the provinces. The first is the rent and income conditioned (RIC) allowance offered to those who are not welfare recipients; SAFER in Manitoba is an example. The second is the allowance that pays actual rent up to a maximum (ARM) for welfare recipients in many provinces including Manitoba and Ontario.

New Urban and Regional Geographies in Canada: 1986-91 and Beyond

Larry S. Bourne and Antony E. Olvet

Major Report 33, July 1995, *vi*, 74 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1404-5, \$8.50

The report summarizes changes in the Canadian settlement system during the 1986-91 census period. Initially, it develops a periodization of urban and regional development over the post-war period and outlines the contextual factors, both national and international, that are currently shaping the urban process in Canada. Drawing on data to describe trends at three spatial scales — national, provincial, the urban system and the intra-urban scale — the paper demonstrates the continuing evolution of new urban and regional geographies in Canada,

concluding with a summary of some of the policy and research challenges that flow from these trends.

Urban Growth and Population Redistribution in North America: A Diverse and Unequal Landscape

Larry S. Bourne

Major Report 32, May 1995, *vi*, 41 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1402-9, \$7.50

Written for an international audience, the report overviews trends in urbanization and population redistribution in the US and Canada over the post-war period. Emphasis is placed on the massive scale and rapidity of urban growth and the uneven consequences that flow from that growth. New urban hierarchies are emerging as a result of economic restructuring and demographic change, and in response to intense international competition.

The Social Consequences of Planning Talk: A Case Study in Urban Intensification

Philippa Campsie

Research Paper 190, March 1995, *iv*, 48 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1203-4, \$7.00

Much recent planning literature and popular writing on urban affairs in Ontario, especially in Toronto, promotes a policy of urban "intensification." The paper examines the benefits that are claimed for the policy, notably the prevention of further urban sprawl and the creation of new and affordable housing. However, the term is defined vaguely and some of the so-called benefits appear to be mutually exclusive. The paper argues intensification as it is promoted in Ontario in the 1990s is actually a policy of controlling urban form and urban population in such a way as to shape the city around the preferences of its dominant social groups.

Financing Local Services: Patterns, Problems and Possibilities

Richard M. Bird

Major Report 31, February 1995, *vi*, 54 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1204-2, \$8.00

The worldwide trend to decentralization of public services brings with it a new realization of the importance of local government finance. As national governments

shift more functions to the local level, local expenditures and revenues will constitute an increasingly important component of total public sector activity, with significant implications for national development patterns as well as for accountability and administrative efficiency in service provision. The paper reviews the ways in which local services are financed, and examines the different characteristics of local government finance in three groups of countries: those of the OECD, Eastern Europe and the developing world. It discusses some of the problems and issues involved in efficient and equitable service delivery, and proposes some institutional approaches to address these.

The Weight of the Past on North American Immigration

Charles Tilly

Research Paper 189, August 1994, *vi*, 19 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1373-1, \$5.00

The kind of cities that North Americans have depends to an important extent on the social organization that brings new residents and takes old ones away. Observers have previously regarded long-distance migration as the product of large international forces, such as war, famine and economic crisis; they have viewed the process of immigration as posing major problems of absorption and disruption at the national level, and of disorganization and assimilation at the individual level. Recent analysis, however, emphasizes the social history of migration, showing the importance of immigrants' social relations in constraining and determining their migration choices, their social organization and their work in their new locations. Despite the influence of large events on immigration, the paper shows the importance of people's small-scale experience, common life histories, their behaviour in the face of limited choice, and the dense social relations that characterize long-distance migration.

The Pathway Towards Sustainable Development and Sustainable Urban Forms

Igor Vojnovic

Research Paper 188, May 1994, *iv*, 45 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1372-3, \$7.00

Encouraging an optimal allocation of resources through correct pricing would be the main policy initiative in fulfilling the equity conditions required for advancement toward sustainable development and sustainable

urban forms. By recognizing the true costs in the pricing of urban private and public goods, urban regions would have a greater propensity to intensify to a more compact and efficient pattern of development, which would inevitably reduce their consumption of energy, material and land. Advancement towards sustainable urban forms, therefore, would be generated by improvements in the efficiency of various functions within the city and by subsequent increased levels of natural ecological preservation. If correct pricing initiatives were to be introduced, planners would on the one hand have a critical role in ensuring that the full benefits of compact form are realized and, on the other hand, also be responsible for alleviating potential pressure points caused by the new direction of market forces. These new market directions would inevitably encourage greater compactness of development as opposed to spread patterns.

Seeing the Invisible: Women, Gender and Urban Development

Caroline O.N. Moser with Linda Peake

Major Report 30, September 1994, vi, 50 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1374-X, \$8.00

This review of research on Third World women, gender and urban development since the 1960s examines the extent to which and the reasons why these issues form a separate agenda or are incorporated into mainstream research. It presents explanations for the marginalization of urban gender issues, and why their integration into research agendas is of critical importance. The paper examines four distinct periods of urban development, each dominated by a particular theoretical and policy development model. These in turn have resulted in different research approaches to women and gender issues, and have set important parameters for the organizational and institutional issues involved in research. The review concludes by identifying a gendered urban research agenda for the 1990s. It is accompanied by an extensive bibliography.

Barriers to Equal Access in the Housing Market: The Role of Discrimination on the Basis of Race and Gender

J. David Hulchanski

Research Paper 187, November 1993, 29 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1367-7, \$5.00

This discussion of the nature of and reasons for barriers to equal access to housing in Canadian housing markets focuses on Metropolitan Toronto's rental housing market. The paper argues that all people do not have equal access to rental housing because discrimination is found in the rental market as it is throughout society. All types of discrimination exist in a system of mutual support, and there is nothing special about housing markets to protect them from the forms of discrimination that permeate the rest of society. Discrimination in the rental market takes the form not only of denial of access to housing units, thereby limiting the number, type and location of options available to certain groups, but can include the extraction of a financial premium for access.

Empowering People: Building Community, Civil Associations and Legality in Africa

Edited by Richard Sandbrook and Mohamed Halfani

Major Report 29, 1993, xiii, 209 pp. 6 x 9in. perfect bound. ISBN 0-7727-1364-2, \$14.95

In Africa, widespread disillusionment with government has inflated expectations concerning the socio-political role of indigenous civil associations. Popular organizations are expected not only to respond to immediate needs, but also to help empower their hitherto marginalized or oppressed constituencies. How are these organizations confronting the inevitable pitfalls and constraints to meet these challenges? Social activists from eight sub-Saharan countries tackle this question. To hear their voices is to renew hope in a less oppressive and more prosperous future. With a foreword by Edward Broadbent, and a contribution from Julius K. Nyerere.

Visions for the Metropolitan Toronto Waterfront, II: Forging a Regional Identity, 1913-68

Wayne C. Reeves

Major Report 28, June 1993, 145 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1365-0, \$10.00

In 1912, the Toronto Harbour Commissioners prepared the first comprehensive plan for the Toronto waterfront. The second, radically different, plan was unveiled in 1967 by Metro Toronto. In the intervening years, efforts to forge a regional identity had taken place. Topics discussed include the advocacy of a metropolitan political unit before World War II; the City of Toronto's master

plan of 1943; the creation of inter-municipal planning boards and other regional authorities prior to 1953, and the preparation of physical plans by these organizations. For Metro Toronto, the waterfront provided the setting for a vastly expanded regional infrastructure, including sewage and water facilities, expressways, and regional parks. Attempts to develop a conservation strategy for the lakeshore were propelled in part by the lobbying of community groups. The content of and responses to Metro's 1967 plan, and Metro's involvement with other waterfront ventures through 1968 are also examined.

Visions for the Metropolitan Waterfront, I: Toward Comprehensive Planning, 1852-1935

by Wayne C. Reeves

Major Report 27, January 1993, 109 pp.
ISBN 0-7727-1401-0, \$10.00

The first of two volumes provides a general overview of waterfront-related planning in the Toronto area during the period 1852-1935. Plans were brought forth to resolve a host of problems and to take advantage of opportunities along the lakeshore and in the regional watershed. The topics addressed here include the struggle between the railways and other interests; proposals to develop several major public properties; the systematization of municipal services; the emergence of a local planning and civic improvement movement; the creation of a new public port authority, the Toronto Harbour Commissioners (THC), and the nature and evolution of its 1912 plan. The THC's plan was the most ambitious and comprehensive effort of its time. The visions of the THC and the other plan-makers set important precedents for later regional thinking and the waterfront activities in Toronto.