FRIEDMAN’S CORE PERIPHERY MODEL
GROUP MEMBERS

- ANNISA PHILLIP
- MARIELLE GORDON
- DANIELLE RICHARDS
Who was John Friedman

- **John Friedman** is one of the pioneering urban theorists of the late twentieth century. He founded the Graduate School of Architecture and Planning at UCLA in the late 1960. He is famous for his analysis of world city formation.
The core-periphery model of development, tries to represent the emergence of an urban system in four major stages which works equally with the development of transportation.

From an initial state of inequalities, disparities are reduced and a functionally integrated urban system emerges.
• It helps explain why some inner city areas enjoy considerable prosperity, whilst others display all the signs of urban deprivation and poverty.

• The core-periphery model works on many scales, from towns and cities, to a global scale.
John Friedman proposed that the world can be divided into four types of regions. These are;

- Core regions
- Upward transition regions
- Resource frontier regions
- Downward transition regions
Core regions

- Core regions refer to centers, which are usually metropolitan. These centers typically have a high potential for innovation (improvement) and growth.

Example:
- São Paulo in Brazil
Upward transition regions

- Upward transition regions are areas of growth, which spread over small centers, rather than at the core.
Resource frontier region

• This refers to a newly colonized region at the periphery of a country, which is brought into production for the first time.
Downward transition regions

- These are regions on the periphery characterized by depleted resources, low agricultural productivity or by outdated industry.
- A current Caribbean example of this is in Haiti.
The model explained
- Services, investment and jobs are concentrated in the **core** Central Business District (CBD).
- Accessible inner city areas may benefit from a **trickle down** of wealth from the core.
- For example, in some areas there may be a through-flow of office workers to the inner city seeking low-price lunchtime meals.
- The core also provides work for inner city residents.
Core-Periphery Model

Inner City
levels of wealth, development and standards of living
decrease with distance from the core

Central Business District:
Concentration of services and investment, jobs and wealth

fewer jobs and services, less investment

Inner City

Spread Effects
Less accessible inner city areas may experience a backwash effect, with the little investment that occurs in the inner city becoming concentrated close to the CBD, widening the poverty-wealth gap.

This is illustrated in the diagram below, a reversal of the core-periphery model.
Core-Periphery Model

More accessible inner city areas
Levels of wealth, development and standards of living increase with distance from the area of urban poverty

Area of Urban Poverty
A high crime rate, environmental decay and social deprivation discourage new investment in jobs and services

Levels of wealth, development and standards of living increase with distance from the area of urban poverty

More accessible inner city areas

Reversal or Backwash
STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT
 According to John Friedman’s theory, there are four stages of development. These include:

1. Stage 1 - Pre-industrial
2. Stage 2 - Transitional
3. Stage 3 - Industrial
4. Stage 4 - Post-industrial
STAGE 1
The pre-industrial stage.
• This refers to the agricultural / primary sector of society, which is characterized by economies limited to a small area and a small scale settlement structure.
• Each aspect of the pre-industrial society is fairly isolated, dispersed and characterized by low mobility.
STAGE 2

The transitional stage.
- The concentration of the economy in the core begins. This is as a result of capital accumulation and industrial growth.
- A dominant centre emerges within an urban system to become its growth pole. Trade and mobility increase, but within a pattern dominated by the core even if overall mobility remains low.
Among the numerous examples of such a phase is the early industrialization of Great Britain in the late 18th century or the beginning of the colonial incorporation of regions in Latin America, Africa or Asia.
STAGE 3

The Industrial stage.

- Through a process or economic growth and diffusion other growth centres appear. The main reason for deconcentration is the increasing production costs (mainly labour and land) in the core area.

- This diffusion is linked with increased interactions between elements of the urban system and the construction of transport infrastructures.
STAGE 4

The Post-industrial stage.

- The urban system becomes fully integrated and inequalities are reduced significantly.
- The distribution of economic activities creates a specialization and a division of labour linked with intense flows along high capacity transport corridors.
The classic core-periphery model: Myrdal & Friedmann

Demands from center for goods/services yields payments to periphery

Supply of materials and products

Center

Periphery

Capital flows to periphery

Shortage of labor in center creates stimulus for labor migration from periphery

Supply of labor from periphery will create labor shortage in periphery and raise wages and incomes

Adequate Labor

Adequate Capital
A great example of core and periphery is Brazil with the 'golden triangle' at its core and the Amazon being its main peripheral area. There are reasons why the core area is developed and not other areas.

- *Sau Paulo* developed because of it coffee industry.
- *Rio de Janeiro* developed because it's a port and became big with imports and exports.
- In contrast, the peripheral areas haven't developed because of the lack of accessibility to the area or a lack in human and physical resources.
Within cities like Sao Paulo, Belo Horizonte and Rio de Janeiro, overheating has become a serious problem. Large amounts of people from the peripheral areas within Brazil move to the core area. This causes many problems such as:

- Overcrowding.
- Lack of housing.
- And sometimes the formation of favelas.
As well as the problems this causes to the cities, the peripheral areas are also effected.

A large majority of the people who are moving into the core area are young adults. The peripheral areas are then therefore loosing young, potentially educated, adults.
CONCLUSION

The core-periphery model was developed in 1963 by John Friedmann and it identifies the spatical distances from the core. The model attempts to represent the emergence of an urban system in four major stages.

It helps explain why some inner city areas enjoy considerable prosperity, whilst others display signs of urban deprivation and poverty.