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# Prices 2013/2014

Prices = 1 years membership from the date you join

BAND A	2013	2014
ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP	GBP (£)	GBP (£)
Individual	£85	£87
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Individual	£21	£22
Student	£11	£11
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NOTES:

- Student rate is for full time students only and proof may be requested.
- Early Career rate is for those in the first five years work since full-time education. Proof may be requested.
- Associate rate is for those who are retired from full-time work.
- Corporate rate is for organisations, university departments, companies etc.

# **Global Urbanization: Challenges and Prospects**

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International Conference

Monday 16<sup>th</sup> – Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> December 2013

Covel Commons Conference Center, UCLA,  
Los Angeles, United States of America

This volume has been compiled by  
Elizabeth Mitchell

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Welcome

We warmly welcome you to Los Angeles, California, USA, and to the latest in the Regional Studies Association (RSA) annual series of Global Conferences.

The conference will comprise a vibrant mix of sessions including plenary sessions, workshops and special sessions. During the conference we will be hearing more than 100 papers in almost 50 sessions over two and a half days, and we warmly thank all those who will be contributing to the event for their preparation time, presentation and their ongoing commitment to the Association and to their work in our field.

The RSA is approaching the end of its current Development Plan period and is taking stock of progress and change since 2007. It is pleasing to report a 56% increase in our total membership since 2007. We have also increased our membership internationalisation with a 37% increase in the number of countries in which we have membership during this period. Our membership profile has also changed. In 2007, we identified the danger that members would “all grow old together”. This is certainly not the case now - 20% of our members are in the student category and 30% are early career researchers (within 5 years of the date on their PhD certificate). We believe that these new voices, heard through the publication “Regional Insights”, through their own RSA funded research programmes, conferences, in research networks and at master classes add greatly to the Association’s contribution to thinking about regional challenges.

In this planning period to the end of 2013, and into the new period running to 2020, we will retain our commitment to knowledge exchange. We are busy increasing our contribution in this area. In 2013, after working with DG Regio and the Committee of the Regions for five years on the European Week of Regions and Cities (Open Days) we have just been declared the Exclusive Partner for the OD University. We have also just agreed a formal relationship with the Brazilian Ministry for National Integration in the organisation of the 2014 RSA Global Conference in Brazil.

The RSA is approaching its 50<sup>th</sup> year. We are middle aged, but hopefully not stuck in our ways. Two innovations for 2013 are the launch of our new journal – ***Territory, Politics, Governance***. This journal provides a platform for articles developing theory and research in territorial politics and the governance of space. The first issue will be available at the conference. This journal includes a Policy Advisory Board who will meet for the first time later this year and draws its membership from the Committee of the Regions, DG Regio, IBM Academy, OECD, United Nations, UN Habitat and World Bank. We will be asking these policy makers to comment on regional challenges as they see them and to consider the key questions for the research community from their perspectives.

Finally, please pencil in dates in your diary for our two international conferences next year, 2014 in Fortaleza, Brazil from Sunday 27<sup>th</sup> –Wednesday 30<sup>th</sup> April (inclusive) and in Izmir, Turkey from Sunday 15<sup>th</sup> – Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> June (inclusive). Details are available on the Association website.

In closing this warm welcome to you we must thank Professor Michael Storper, who has been instrumental in working with the Association to bring the conference to fruition, especially for his work on the programme. We would also like to extend our thanks to all those who helped in bringing this conference from initial conception to completion. We do believe that our multi-disciplinarily and international spread give us a wonderful pool of committed individuals to work with and the RSA Board is very appreciative of time and effort given.

We do hope that you enjoy the conference, and look forward to meeting you.  
With all best wishes



Andrew Beer  
Chair



Sally Hardy  
Chief Executive

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## **PLENARY SPEAKER ABSTRACTS**

### **THE GLOBAL URBAN SYSTEM: USING INTERNATIONAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL LINKAGES TO MAP THE ENTIRE URBAN SYSTEM AND SHOW THE CONTINUING ROLE OF GLOBAL STATE HIERARCHY**

**John Agnew, UCLA, USA**

This paper, based partly on the research of my colleague Nian Su, challenges the dominant focus on economic functionality in world-cities research and the top tiers of the global urban system. International and intergovernmental linkages are used to show the workings of the urban system as a whole in a political register and how the state system still works to privilege and subordinate cities

### **BECOMING AN URBAN ANIMAL**

**Danny Dorling, University of Sheffield, UK**

With hindsight everything becomes clearer, but hindsight is only possible after the event. The event was the beginnings of rapid worldwide urbanisation in the 1960s and it was part of the reason for the rate of population growth first beginning to slowdown in the 1970s. Population numbers carried on rising rapidly, but no longer as rapidly as before. That slowdown continued throughout the 1980s. People were having fewer and fewer children, especially people in cities. The highest ever number of babies were born worldwide occurred in the early 1990s, there have been fewer people born ever year since 1990. By the start of this century it became possible for UN demographers to first forecast a future peak in worldwide population. The exact timing of that peak now depends as much on how much further we age, as on how many fewer children we have. Rates of urbanisation are currently so great that rural depopulation is forecast to occur in many areas, not just in the richest countries. The pace of change has been so fast that it is, unsurprising, disorientating. However, our urban future could be a much greener, more equitable and more stable future, far more stable than the two centuries of demographic revolution that preceded it. Rapid population growth in the recent past both required and encouraged huge increases in material consumption. A world with fewer young adults next year, for every year we can foresee ahead, is not something we have imagined, let alone begun properly to prepare for.

### **WHY CREATIVITY IS THE NEW ECONOMY**

**Richard Florida, University of Toronto and NYU, USA**

Regions are becoming more specialized in economic activity, creating a global battle for talent. Combining in-depth analysis, cutting-edge trends, compelling personal stories and a touch of humor, Dr. Richard Florida presents his insights into how creativity and the Creative Class are revolutionizing the global economy during a time of "Great Reset". Looking toward the future, Florida identifies the patterns that will drive the next Great Reset and transform virtually every aspect of our lives—from how and where we live, to how we work, to how we invest in individuals and infrastructure, to how we shape our cities and regions. He shows how these forces, when combined, will spur a fresh era of growth and prosperity, define a new geography of progress, and create surprising opportunities for all of us. He takes a deeper look at the forces reshaping our economy, giving us a provocative new way to think about why we live as we do—and where we might be headed. Florida uses lessons from the last ten years to show how Creative Class theory has grown from a prediction to a prescription for an economy in turmoil, outlining the need for a Creative Compact—a new social compact that can put us back on the path to economic growth.

## **CITIES OF THE ASIAN CENTURY: A NEW WORLD OF THEORY**

**Ananya Roy, University of California, Berkeley, USA**

The start of the 21st century is marked by a rearrangement of the established global order of development and underdevelopment, prosperity and poverty. While the liberal democracies of the North Atlantic remain mired in economic crisis, the economic powerhouses of the global South, notably the BRICS, are creating new models of capital accumulation and human development. With an eye on the politics of location - notably Los Angeles as the site of this conference on "global urbanization" - this talk outlines the implications of a rearranged world for the analysis of urbanism. Designating the current historical conjuncture as the Asian Century, it examines new formations of economic hegemony and their instantiations in bold projects of city-making, such as the creation of the Asian world-class city. Such projects are also unleashing a new urban politics, possibly unprecedented in its scope of transnational solidarity and global connectivity. This too is constitutive of a rearranged world and its geographies of theory.

## WORKSHOP ABSTRACTS

*The Institutions of Governance*

### ENHANCING REGIONAL PROVISION OF DIALYSIS MACHINES IN BRAZIL

**Pedro Amaral, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, BRAZIL**

**Alan Murray, Arizona State University, USA**

The spatial structure of the health services system is strongly linked to utilization rates and health care outcomes. Therefore, service facility location is a great concern, requiring well planned service provision. This is especially true in developing countries, where resource constraints are severe. In this work we use methods to evaluate the regional provision of dialysis machines in Brazil. We examine the distribution of dialysis equipment across Brazilian municipalities and resulting average distance to provision centers. System enhancements involving new dialysis equipment for different levels of investment are explored. Analysis results show that the locational efficiency of dialysis equipment can be improved to enhance access to provision centers. The findings also suggest that nationwide allocation plans enable shorter average distances to be realized compared to the state-by-state allocation that is traditionally relied on.

*Urban and Territorial Politics*

### COLLABORATIONS BETWEEN FOR-PROFIT AND NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS: NEW POSSIBILITIES FOR ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE

**Yuko Aoyama, University of Manchester, USA**

How do for-profit and non-profit organizations collaborate to produce favorable outcomes for the society? In this presentation I explore potentially new forms of economic governance by focusing on how the concept of public goods is being redefined through globalization, and examine three cases where these redefining and rescaling are in progress. They include the emerging carbon market trading regimes to mitigate global environmental challenge; initiatives to combat global pandemics and neglected diseases to mitigate global public health challenge, and innovation for the poor to mitigate global poverty challenge. These developments suggests that for-profit and non-profit entities are intermingling in various new ways to produce outcomes that satisfy both societal and economic objectives, and in turn, point to the need for a new conceptual apparatus that goes beyond our current understanding of competition versus collaboration.

*Technology, Innovation, Territorial Networks*

### A STUDY OF THE EMERGENCE OF THE U.S. BIOFUEL INDUSTRY: IMPLICATIONS FOR INNOVATION, NETWORKS AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**Sharmistha Bagchi-Sen, University at Buffalo, USA**

**Peter Kedron, Ryerson University, CANADA**

While much of the literature on agglomeration and regional industrial transformation focuses on what is local, we are increasingly beginning to understand that much of what matters in regional industrial restructuring is not local. Approaches to the topic commonly emphasize the central role of innovation, as exemplified by literature on techno-economic paradigms and industry life cycles. Indeed, the conceptual prominence of innovation has led to the emergence of parallel literatures on the development and function of innovation systems. However, questions remain about the roles local and non-local factors (e.g., knowledge, policies) play in different industrial and regional circumstances, and how firm action may alter the development of regional industrial pathways. Within the U.S. first and second generation biofuel industry, local policies and resource stocks encourage geographic differentiation of innovation, which depends on non-local knowledge networks

mediated by firms. This research analyzes the characteristics of interregional knowledge networks within the biofuel industry by tracing the development of networks across value chains over time and space. In doing so, the role of this industry in regional industrial development is discussed.

*Urban and Territorial Politics*

## **PLACE-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY IN ENGLAND: FILLING THE MISSING SPACE**

**David Bailey, Aston University, UK**

**Paul Hildreth, University of Salford, UK**

The paper examines the implications of a place-based economic strategy in the context of the UK Coalition government's framework for achieving local growth and the creation of Local Economic Partnerships in England. It draws on the international literature to outline the basic foundations of place-based policy approaches, drawing out two key features, particularly as they relate to governance institutions and to the role of knowledge. After examining key concepts in the place-based policy literature, such as 'communities of interest' and 'capital city' and 'local elites', it shows how they might be interpreted in an English policy context. The paper then discusses a place-based approach towards an understanding of the role of knowledge, linked to debates around 'smart specialisation'. In doing so it shows why there is an important 'missing space' in local growth between the 'national' and the 'local' and how that space might be filled through appropriate institutions and policy responses. Overall, the paper outlines what a place-based approach might mean in particular for Whitehall, in changing its approach towards sub-national places and for local places, in seeking to realise their own potential. Furthermore, it outlines what the 'missing space' is and how it might be filled, and therefore what a place-based sub-national economic strategy might address.

*Technology, Innovation, Territorial Networks*

## **CITIES ON THE KNOWLEDGE MAP: DOES CENTRALITY AFFECT INNOVATION?**

**Pierre-Alexandre Balland, URU - University of Utrecht, NETHERLANDS**

**David Rigby, University of California, Los Angeles, USA**

The wealth of cities is generally associated with their position in the geographical space. Having access to water, being close to rich areas or having fertile lands where diseases do not spread easily are good indicators of economic wealth. But in a knowledge-based economy, not only the geographical location matters but also the position of cities on the "knowledge map".

The knowledge map is a network-based representation of the connections between knowledge items, such as technologies. Using patent data from the USPTO, we are able to define 438 different technological classes. The nodes are technologies, and the connections between them give their degree of relatedness. Using inventors' home addresses, we can put the US cities on this knowledge map. The overall structure resulting from all the connections between a set of cities and a set of technologies form a complex 2-mode network.

In this knowledge space, some cities are located in the centre, while others are located in the periphery. The main idea is that central cities are able to recombine very diverse and complex pieces of knowledge, and we test the hypothesis that these cities will be more innovative, but also create more valuable knowledge. Central cities should also be more protected in the long run, being able to be innovative in different technological class if there is a decline in their core technological competence.

## **UNVEILING FINANCIAL MONOPOLY SPACE: A DISSECTION OF THE WORLD CITY ARCHIPELAGO 'AREA'**

**David Bassens, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, BELGIUM**

**Michiel van Meeteren, Ghent University, BELGIUM**

The vantage point of this paper is that the current academic vibrancy of the world cities research has the potential to revisit long-standing debates in area studies about the nature and role of spatial representations in the production of knowledge. World cities research is a multidisciplinary research project that aims to analyze the spatial organization of the global economy from the perspective of networked urban economies. Research usually produces a range of maps or cartograms, which represent the archipelago-shaped 'world city network' (WCN). The WCN is a critical representation of a wider metageographic discourse on the role of large interconnected urban areas as command-and-control centers of the global economy. This command-and-control is taken to be exercised from a limited set of cities which function as nodes in transnational and interurban flows of capital, goods, people, and information. In this paper we argue that this metageography is a socially and materially constructed area that represents, but at the same time obscures the monopoly geographies produced by global finance. By examining the WCN metageography through Harvey's perspectives of absolute, relative and relational space, we show how the practices embedded within global financial produce an archipelago shaped territory that has both material and discursive effects. The paper attempts to understand how this archipelago geography came into being, and analyzes the power relations and social practices that allow this particular economic imaginary to 'stick'. In particular, we frame its development against broader debates about the nature of the 'post'-post-fordist global accumulation regime and the possibility that this has entailed a transformation from flexible to financial accumulation.

## **RE-EVALUATING FDI LINKAGES BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING ECONOMIES: FROM COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO KNOWLEDGE ORIENTATION**

**Harald Bathelt and Peng-Fei Li, University of Toronto, CANADA**

This paper revisits studies on foreign direct investments (FDIs) to argue for a novel understanding of such flows as drivers of knowledge-based economic globalization. In retrospect, the FDI literature on flows from highly developed to developing economies remains fragmentary in many respects and does not consistently support the assumption of positive impacts of FDIs on the host economy. Empirical studies are sometimes dated, have a short-term focus and come to different conclusions. Using the cases of China and Canada, this paper suggests that it is necessary to employ a dynamic interpretation of FDIs. It hypothesizes that, with the upgrading processes in Chinese industries and regional economies, FDIs which were traditionally led by cost/resource considerations have been readjusted and increasingly follow knowledge acquisition/creation strategies. As a consequence, such FDIs can be expected to have a stronger economic impact in China than former ones, especially over the longer-term. Based on extensive micro-level databases of Canadian and Chinese firms, this paper will test this hypothesis of the new nature of FDI linkages systematically. First, it aims to show that linkages between industrial clusters/knowledge agglomerations in the home and target country have become more important over time, as opposed to investments to low-cost/resource regions. This will be investigated across different industry groups. Second, the paper tests whether firms with transnational cluster connections exhibit better economic performance than those that have other types of FDI connections.



**Andrew Beer, The University of Adelaide, AUSTRALIA**

Explicit and implicit regional policies have been a feature of developed economies for more than a century (Hall 1969; Armstrong & Taylor 1993) and they remain an increasingly important component of the policy landscape in many nations. The EU and its constituent nations, place considerable priority on 'territorial development' and the balancing of both wellbeing and productive capacity across regions (OECD 2009). China has a long history of regional policy, with strategic and economic concerns driving formal processes of economic relocation and expansion. Australia and some other nations such as the USA have been more partial in their engagement with regional policy, with local or national level solutions to the challenges of economic development preferred. Importantly, the available evidence internationally neither supports nor denies the case for regional policy and programs (Markusen 1999). This paper seeks to address this gap. The impact and outcomes of regional policy lie at the centre of a critical debate that spans academic circles and powerful supra-national organisations, including the World Bank and the OECD. One group of institutions and researchers argues government interventions that promote the growth of weaker regions do so at the cost of aggregate national economic growth and have an uncertain track record in levelling economic development outcomes. Economic activity, the World Bank (2008) has argued, is inevitably lumpy and policy settings should therefore focus on the 'spatially blind provision of essential public services and balanced regulation of land, labour and product markets' (Gill 2010 p.3). Economic integration, the World Bank (2008) argues, will result from such locationally blind policies. Academic critiques of regional policy have been wide ranging with Freebairn (2003) arguing regional policies reduce competitiveness by discouraging industry from establishing in the most productive locations. Regional policy has also been attacked for encouraging governments to invest in infrastructure for which there is limited demand (Daley & Lancy 2011), discouraging the movement of labour to higher-wage regions and industries, and adding to the burden of government regulation on industry (World Bank 2008). Other researchers have noted that regional policies often exhibit perverse effects, including facilitating 'rent seeking' behaviour as firms seek locations that offer the most favourable subsidies (Malecki 1999) and become 'footloose' – moving as one set of incentives expires and others become available elsewhere. There is clear evidence of such behaviour in Australia and internationally (Beer et al 2003a). At a more fundamental level, Glaeser (2012) has argued that the major metropolises now dominate economies and that policy should facilitate their roles as engines of growth rather than seek to redistribute employment and productive capacity. A second group of scholars and institutions, however, has assembled substantial evidence that effective regional policies are essential for national and regional wellbeing. The OECD analysed the growth of regions over a ten year period (OECD 2010, 2012) and concluded that spatially blind policies are a necessary, but not sufficient, condition for growth, and may have perverse outcomes (Garcilazo et al. 2010). They noted that across the OECD, regions with lower rates of growth accounted for 44 per cent of aggregate growth between 1995 and 2005 and that less than half the metropolitan regions in the OECD had growth rates greater than their national average (OECD 2010). The OECD (2010 p.3) noted the seminal work of Williamson (1965) who concluded national economic growth often resulted in 'increasing regional disparities in the early stages of development, but later stages of development led to regional convergence'. The OECD also found that while the 1990s were dominated by big growth shifts to the major cities, economic growth has moved away from core regions since 2000. From this basis they concluded that the economies of advanced nations have a clear need for regional – or spatially focussed - policies as national economic growth will increasingly depend upon the economic performance of lagging regions and these places are likely to benefit from investment in infrastructure and the promotion of innovation.

This paper examines the arguments for and against regional policy within contemporary economies and asks whether the economies of nations without effective regional policy frameworks suffer from a 'missing fraction' within economic development. The paper draws upon examples from the US and Australia to answer this question, while contributing to the debate on the appropriate scale of economic development activities.

## **SPARKING DEMAND FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLES: AN ASSESSMENT OF CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Nigel Berkeley, Coventry University, (SURGE), UK**

The pressure for cities to adapt to the pressures of climate change is having a profound effect on the automotive industry. Increasingly strict regulations on vehicle emissions are forcing manufacturers to exploit new technologies in developing alternatively fuelled vehicles (AFVs). To further push the industry governments globally have introduced a range of supply and demand measures to stimulate the design, manufacture and take-up of hybrids, fuel cell and especially electric vehicles (EVs). These have included: R&D grants, investment in charging infrastructure, purchase grants, tax rebates, free parking and free recharging; alongside penalties for purchase of higher CO<sub>2</sub> emitting vehicles. However, sales, particularly of EVs have been extremely poor. Just 22,000 EVs were sold in Europe in 2012, a market share of 0.2%; way short of volume required to achieving the goal of 20 million by 2020. This paper analyses why demand has been so poor, considering factors such as: upfront purchase price and whole life costs, lack of awareness of EV technology, limited vehicle product range, perception of performance/quality; perceived availability of supporting infrastructure; and improvements of emissions in internal combustion engine vehicles stimulating demand for small cars. In addition, directions are provided as to how this situation can be reversed, for example through improvements in pricing, performance, style and choice; incentive packages; marketing, information and awareness; and flexibility of ownership. It is argued that overcoming barriers to uptake is not receiving sufficient attention but is critical given the role that EVs can play in the sustainability of cities at all scales.

## **COHESION POLICY: A NEW INSTITUTIONAL AGENDA?**

**Peter Berkowitz, European Commission: Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy, BELGIUM**

European Cohesion Policy is the principal investment instrument at EU level for the economic development of Europe's regions and cities with a budget of €325 billion for the period 2014 to 2020. It has undergone over the last two years a fundamental reform that places it squarely in the middle of the discussion on the role of institutions in regional policy. These changes have been driven by the "better spending" debate launched in the context of the review of the EU budget, by World Bank and OECD work on the geography of economic growth and by changes in European economic governance. The reform has sought to introduce a reinforced institutional dimension into the policy at several levels including: a linkage to structural reforms under the European Semester; the introduction of ex-ante conditionalities in relation to national and regional strategic, institutional and regulatory frameworks; a reinforcement of mechanisms promoting multi-level governance and administrative capacity involving regional, urban and local authorities in relation to programme management through a national partnership agreement; the recognition that the effective delivery of many policy objectives such as innovation and social inclusion need to be embedded in place-based strategies; and a semi-contractualisation of programme delivery. However, there are real challenges ahead in delivering this new agenda that reflect underlying difficulties in assessing institutional performance and change.

## **USING MOBILE PHONES TO IMPROVE CLIMATE CHANGE PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE PACIFIC: SCALES AND SPACES OF INNOVATION**

**Adam Bumpus, University of Melbourne, AUSTRALIA**

This paper explores the interaction between climate change and development organization priorities and projects and the increasing popularity of information communication technologies (ICTs), such as mobile phones in developing countries. Through case studies in Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) the

paper details the governance and technical barriers and opportunities for the use of ICTs to improve the monitoring and evaluation of climate change projects in the Pacific by sourcing data from people on the ground (so-called 'crowdsourcing'). The paper applies geographic debates on the multi-scalar, multi-actor governance of climate change and development, to the scales and spaces of innovation associated with using ICTs to improve transparency and effectiveness of climate change projects. The paper illustrates that it is the multi-scalar nature of climate change impacts, projects and future climate finance investments that means that innovation to improve communication of impacts needs to occur at multiple scales and involve multiple actors. This is in combination with broader economic development factors such as Internet infrastructure. The paper concludes with theoretical and practical implications for the use of ICTs for improving climate change investment effectiveness and future priority setting through a better understanding of multiple connections that exist for ICTs, climate and development.

*The Geography of Development: Output, Employment, Incomes*

## **THE DECLINE OF SERVICES AND ITS IMPACT ON RURAL COMMUNITIES IN ENGLAND: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY**

**Ignazio Cabras, University of York, The York Management School, UNITED KINGDOM**

According to several sources, the disappearance of essential services such as post offices, village shops, surgeries and pubs in rural areas of England has a dramatic impact on rural communities. This is because these places work as a network tier for the entire area by providing opportunities in terms of community engagement, business and employment. Their disappearance then often results in the vanishing of socio-economic benefits arising from initiatives which frequently have an origin in the village pubs.

The study presented in this paper explores and investigates issues related to the decline of services and facilities in rural England by analysing 293 parishes selected among the most rural and spatially remote in the country and monitored between 2000 and 2011. The author examines data gathered from secondary sources and obtained from primary research, investigating how the disappearance of services has had an impact on residents and local communities. Information is discussed from the viewpoints of community cohesion and socio-economic opportunities arising for local communities.

Results appear to indicate that a more active involvement of rural communities where services are still functioning and a higher level of interaction within local communities. In addition, findings provide an overview of the changes occurred in the structure of the considered rural context within the years of reference, providing a valuable contribution to literature in terms of original information.

*The Digital Revolution: Implications for Cities and Regions*

## **DUMB PHONES, SMART KIDS: MOBILE PLATFORMS AND PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

**Tim Campbell, Urban Age Institute, USA**  
**Daniella Ben-Attar, ISRAEL**

Young people (ages 15 to 24) have been at the forefront of the rapid developments in information and communication technology, particularly with the onset of the mobile miracle. Three quarters of the world's population have access to a mobile phone, with the developing world more "mobile" than the developed world. The majority of these users are young people, and they have been innovative in overcoming limitations in broadband access. "Narrowband" mobile communications applications—such as text messaging and scaled-down social networking—have been tailored by young users in developing countries with notable impacts on participatory engagement in local government. This paper canvasses experiences in dozens of countries and explores through personal interviews how these tools are being used to enhance youth "voice" in such areas as mobilization of demand, improvement of services, participatory engagement and accountability in local

government. The paper examines barriers and opportunities in these trends and identifies some of the enabling conditions necessary to ensure meaningful impact.

*Neighbourhoods, Social Mobility, Segregation*

## **BRAZIL: ACCELERATED METROPOLITIZATION AND URBAN CRISIS**

**Clélio Campolina Diniz, Center for Regional Development and Planning, BRAZIL**

In recent decades, the process of Brazilian metropolization has been accelerated, reaching 22 urban agglomerations of more than 1 million inhabitants in 2010. The highest concentration occurred in the metropolitan area of São Paulo, with 20 million inhabitants in 2010 (or 30 million if we considered the daily commute of large amount of population who lives nearby). It is followed by the metropolitan region of Rio de Janeiro with 12 million inhabitants, Belo Horizonte, Porto Alegre, Salvador, Recife and Fortaleza, approaching the 5 million each, followed by 15 others with population between 1 and 4 million each.

This fast metropolization process without an appropriate supply of housing, urban transportation and basic services has brought a major crisis in life conditions in Brazilian cities, as manifested by the number of people living in slums, the deficiency of the transport system, the poor quality of basic public services. Compounding these conditions, Brazilian people often use their own cars. The automotive industries has an output of 4 million vehicles/year, which increases the already harrowing urban congestion.

In recent months, as may be accompanied by the daily press, there has been violent protests in major most of Brazilian cities, whose list of demands includes, among others, improving public transport and basic services, especially education and health.

This is the Brazilian Government dilemma for planning and guiding their public policies to improve the living conditions in large towns or cities.

*Urban and Territorial Politics*

## **TERRITORIAL URBANIZATION AND THE PARTY-STATE IN CHINA**

**Carolyn Cartier, University of Technology, Sydney, AUSTRALIA**

This paper examines the empirical conditions and research design problems of territorial urbanization in China. In China the Party-state regularly engages in territorial practices, especially territorial rescaling, territorial mergers and urban redistricting in order to guide and achieve political and economic goals including planned urbanization, rationalization of government administration, capital allocation and investment, and general pursuit of continued economic growth. These territorial strategies are negotiated within the political system of the Chinese Communist Party and they not open to systematic research; they are decided through non-transparent processes and unilaterally by the Chinese central government. Yet the international literature on urbanization in China often subsumes state territorialization practices under internationally recognizable categories like 'urban and regional planning' or simplifies and contains the process to fixed spaces with labels like 'special zone' development. Instead, this paper begins by observing the reality that the party-state in China regularly pursues re-territorialization strategies: subnational territories are not constitutionally guaranteed in China and the state maintains powers to establish new cities and enlarge and merge existing ones, and even eliminate others, with significant implications for geographically targeted economic development and governing powers. The analysis asks to what degree the process of territorial urbanization reproduces the state power in China, and pursues the question through examination of the case of the Shanghai Pudong New Area, the site of the Shanghai financial district, where a recent territorial merger doubled its size and where new policies seek to transform the district into Asia's leading international financial center.

## **HOW GUANGDONG GROWS**

**Chunli Che and Bo Wang University of International Business and Economics, CHINA**

**Xiaojun Wu, Donghua University, CHINA**

Hit by the financial crisis in 2008, China's growth rate has dropped below 10%, but Guangdong continues to grow at or over 10%. On the contrast, Shanghai slows down its growth rate to 7.5% in 2012, which ranks last in China. What is more interesting is that there are much more universities and research institutes in Shanghai than in Guangdong. The paper aims to explore the story behind Guangdong's growth.

In China, the terminology scientific and technology innovation is different from the general concept technology innovation, which includes scientific discovery and technology innovation. While many papers estimate the contribution rate of technological progress to China's economic growth by scientific and technology innovation instead of technology innovation.

This paper estimates the contribution rate of scientific discovery and technology innovation to Guangdong's economic growth separately (2001-2011). It employs a three-stage approach, estimating the contribution rate of capital and labor in order to estimate the contribution rate of technological progress, then estimating the contribution rate of scientific discovery and technology innovation to economic growth. The result can first show which contributes more, scientific discovery or technology innovation, secondly, give a brief explanation why Guangdong has been growing at least as fast as Shanghai with much fewer universities and research institutes, finally, tell why Guangdong has been growing at the rate over 10% which is higher than that of China in average, while the investment rate is lower than that of China, policy recommendations can be made about how to change China's growth pattern.

## **HOUSING LOW-INCOME PEOPLE IN GLOBALIZING TAIPEI**

**Yi-Ling Chen, University of Wyoming, USA**

The idea of "becoming a global city" has strongly influenced the urban policies in Taipei, since the 1990s. The Taipei City Government has implemented several mega projects in the city; claiming to improve Taipei's global status, such as building the highest building in the world and creating a new financial district. Meanwhile, the squatters, that used to be a part of Taipei's landscape after 1949, have rapidly disappeared and are displaced by luxury buildings and parks. Globalizing Taipei becomes the fertile ground of housing speculation and leads to serious problems of housing affordability. Recently, the post-2005 housing boom has triggered a strong social rental housing movement. This paper will firstly examine how "global city discourse" has influenced the urban projects in Taipei, since the 1990s. Then, it will explore the status of low-income housing in Taipei's urban policies. This paper will draw on several theoretical concepts, including the right to the city, neoliberalization in East Asian cities, and worlding cities, to discuss the problem of low-income housing in globalizing Taipei.

## **THE REGIONAL COOPERATION CHALLENGE: CODIFIED SUBSTATE POLITICAL SOVEREIGNTIES REQUIRE ENABLING LEGISLATION FOR EFFECTIVE MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION**

**Thomas Christoffel, Regional Community Development News, USA**

Regional visionaries' project increased metropolitan area and rural region economic success through cross-boundary coordination, cooperation and collaboration by regional leaders. State and local governments are

designed and organized to operate within their boundaries, so working across boundaries goes against that design and requires specific legislation for it to be permitted. The private sector is not constrained by stringent limits, as the internal boundaries of the United States were intended not to be impediments to cross-boundary commerce.

During research in 1972 about the Service District Commission in the 1968 Virginia Area Development Act, I was told: "Planners need to look at what the Code allows." Once on the job, I learned the importance of the Code of Virginia. It wasn't that it could not be changed to enable something new, but that it was a requirement. Even existing options in the Code had to be sold to localities for them to be implemented.

Boundaries define areas of responsibility and, ultimately, who pays the bills, be they for capital or operational expenses. The single purpose authority remains the primary tool for implementation, but there are other legislative options to deal with the problem of political legitimacy, such as having one or more directly elected local officials whose duties include direct representation on regional political bodies. Alignment of state election districts to defined regions is another. Other options are presented.

*The Geography of Development: Output, Employment, Incomes*

## **CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES ON CREATIVE LABOUR: PRECARITY, EXPLOITATION AND UNSPEAKABLE INEQUALITIES**

**Karenjit Clare, University of Cambridge, UK**

The 'creative industries' have acquired a new significance within both policy and academic spheres. These industries and its practitioners are regarded as 'cool, creative and egalitarian' by policy makers and academics, who cite the youth, energy, and informality as some of its main attractions (Leadbeater and Oakley, 1999). My paper aims to disrupt the positive narratives and propagated images of creative workers and instead focuses on the relationship between project forms of organization and 'new' forms of employment, insecurity, inequalities (particularly class and gender), and (self)exploitation in the advertising industry.

In exploring these themes, I detail the working practices of advertising workers employed in London whose fragmented lives require them to be flexible, passionate, work unpaid or for little pay, and constantly be ready and willing to network and work irregular hours. The talk will raise critical questions on how we begin to challenge the myths of egalitarianism, meritocracy, freedom and flexibility that circulate in the creative industries? Further, my work brings together developments in sociology, economic geography, and management in order to illuminate how micro-level processes of interpersonal evaluation and interaction contribute to macro-level labour market inequalities.

*The Institutions of Governance*

## **SUSTAINABLE URBAN FORMS IMPACTS ON ROAD FACILITY DEMAND: THE CASE OF TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT**

**Terry Clower, University of North Texas, USA**

Transit-oriented development (TOD) is seen as an increasingly desirable choice for many residents and businesses. Typically characterized by higher development density, TOD offers urban planners opportunities for sustainable development options to counteract some of the deleterious effects of urban sprawl, declining urban cores, and possibly traffic congestion sparked by rising populations. However, questions remain regarding how TOD impacts the use of road transportation facilities. Residents of TOD may alter transportation mode choices, trip lengths (and ultimately vehicle-miles traveled), frequency of roadway use, and route selection. This paper reports the findings of research in three Texas cities exploring the degree to which living in TOD affects travel behavior among residents, the nature and extent of the impacts of these behavior changes on facility demand, and potential roles that state transportation agencies could play in encouraging



future transit-oriented development projects to enhance overall transportation network efficiency. Previous studies suggested that self-selection behavior drives demand for transit services among TOD residents – using transit prior to moving into a TOD property. We confirm that finding and note that the choice of TOD-living is more about lifestyle choices than gaining convenient access to transit services. Moving into TOD property can be associated with changing transportation routing choices, but does not meaningfully alter mode selection and may not directly benefit air quality. Still, TOD does support demand for transit services and should be an important component of urban design planning, especially in “newer” metropolitan areas.

*The Geography of Development: Output, Employment, Incomes*

## **LOCAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC RE-INVENTION IN CANADA IN AN AGE OF GLOBALIZATION**

**Charles Conteh, Brock University, CANADA**

The proposed paper will analyze the economic resilience and adaptability of mid-sized cities and regions across Canada in the face of structural changes to the global economy. Over the past decade in particular, industrial dislocation, plant closures, chronic unemployment, and youth-outmigration have been persistent challenges for smaller and mid-sized cities across Canada. The paper will compare how these cities are mobilizing their local assets to exploit the opportunities and minimize the threats presented by globalization over the past decade. The cities and regions included in the paper will be drawn from various provinces of the country, and consist of the following; Moncton (in New Brunswick), Kingston, Niagara and Ottawa (in Ontario), Winnipeg (in Manitoba), and Victoria (in British Columbia). Each of these city-regions serves as critical economic hubs whose activities are highly integrated into the global economy, but has been confronted with considerable challenges in recent years. The key difference between success and failure for most cities and regions in Canada and around the world is the ability to resolve local social, political and economic challenges that constrain adaptation to change. The paper will employ quantitative and qualitative research methods: The data will consist of statistical analysis, semi-structured interviews and content analysis of key policy documents. The proposed paper will make theoretical and policy contributions to our understanding of local and regional economic re-invention and adaptation in the face of seismic global economic changes.

*Urban and Territorial Politics*

## **THE POLITICS OF LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HOW AND WHY THE U.S IS DIFFERENT**

**Kevin Cox, The Ohio State University, USA**

Compared to the Western European countries, local economic development policy in the US and the politics it generates are strikingly different. This is despite recent changes in Western Europe. These contrasts form the focus of this paper. The point of departure is the question of location: in the US it is a matter of how to turn the location choices of firms, state agencies and other organizations to the advantage of local growth coalitions; in Western Europe it has been a matter of regulating location so as to contribute to the creation of ‘the good geography.’ In the US policy is highly decentralized and locations are in effect decided by a market: a market in which local growth coalitions play a major role, providing information and developing their ‘product.’ In the countries of Western Europe it has tended to be otherwise: more centrally orchestrated through national land use planning apparatuses, through national transport, housing and energy policies. The balance there has changed since the 1970s. Some responsibilities have been devolved to more local branches of the state and the single market of the EU has provided additional countervailing tendencies. But the planning of locations retains very significant import and resistance to the American model is often strong. The important questions, therefore, are: Why such different approaches? And what are their implications for the politics of location?

## **FINANCIAL SYSTEM RESILIENCE: THE CASE OF BRAZIL**

**Marco Crocco, Mara Nogueira and Fabiana Crocco, Center of Regional Development and Planning, BRAZIL**

The discussion about regional resilience have been having increasing attention in economic literature. Originally used in ecological and physical sciences, the concept of resilience has been used to understand how some regions are able both to resist and to recovery of an external shock. Using the concept of adaptive regional resilience developed by Martin (2012) and Simmie and Martin (2010), the paper tries to apply the use of this concept to other areas of regional interest: regional financial systems. The option of apply the concept of resilience to regional financial system is based on the understanding that financial systems are not spatially neutral but their behaviour are affected by the feature of the territory and they have an actively and intentional action that contributes to the understanding of the regional disparities shown inside countries.

Using the case of Brazil as an empirical evidence, the paper aims to use the concept of 'adaptive resilience' to understand how regional financial systems inside the country had managed to respond to financial shocks that has a huge impact in it after the end of the 80's. There is a huge literature that shows that financial system in Brazil has an important role in the explanation of its regional disparities (Crocco at al 2005, 2010). This literature shads light on the perverse behaviour of financial system that don't facilitate financial intermediation on regions where it is most needed. Indeed, the supply of credit and other financial services are more available in those regions that are more developed. This behaviour is not only a consequence of regional features but also a strategic behaviour of financial system that contribute to the both the maintenance of the regional disparities but also its increase. This behaviour remains even after a series of events (shocks) that have implied in a strategic change of the financial system behaviour. One relevant example of this change of strategy is the end of the hyperinflation in the beginning of the 90's, which supposed to have forced the financial system to increase its supply of credit. However, this did not happen as others shocks. It is important to note that the concept of resilience used in the article is a negative one. During the period of the analysis, shock after shock, the Brazilian financial system remained nonfunctional both in the sense of not providing the desired volume of credit as a whole and in its regional operations. Four major shocks can be pointed: the end of the hyper inflation in the 1994; the Asian crisis of 1998 and its impacts on Brazil, mainly the end of one to one exchange rate between USA dollars and Real (Brazilian currency); the opening of the Brazilian market for foreign banks; and financial crisis of 2008. All of these shocks had implications for the operations of financial system, specially in terms of the bank's strategy to search for profitability. Despite of that, the financial system remains not functional and regionally unbalanced.

## **VEBLÉN GOODS AND METROPOLITAN DISTINCTION: A STUDY OF THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY OF CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION**

**Elizabeth Currid-Halkett and Hyojung Lee, University of Southern California, USA**

The extant literature suggests that uneven economic development is a function of industrial clustering, human capital and ensuing cumulative advantage. This paper introduces another variable: the role of consumer goods. Drawing from Thorstein Veblén's conception of "conspicuous consumption", we look at the role of "Veblén goods", goods used to demonstrate status and social position, in explaining both the competitive advantage of particular cities and economic, social and cultural distinctions amongst cities. Using a unique data set, the Consumer Expenditure Survey, we analyze both commodity and luxury consumption patterns across major US metro areas. We study the relationship between particular types of consumer practices, particularly "conspicuous consumption", and how it may relate to other social and economic phenomena and clustering. We look at these patterns across income, geography and relationships to other consumption patterns. We seek to understand and form a consumption theory of the city and the role of status goods in shaping economic geography and its distinctions.

## **CLUSTERS AND THE GREAT RECESSION**

**Mercedes Delgado and Michael E Porter, Temple University, USA**

**Scott Stern, Harvard University, USA**

This paper evaluates the effect of cluster composition on the economic performance of regions in the context of the Great Recession. While agglomeration economies improve performance in regions specialized in clusters, 'too much' specialization increases a region's risk and may limit its ability to respond to a negative shock. We examine the role of clusters over the business cycle, and test which types of cluster configurations reduced the negative impact of the Great Recession and/or facilitated the economic recovery. Using a newly available set of cluster definitions (Delgado, Porter and Stern, 2013), the empirical analysis focuses on regional employment growth and the rate of creation and exit of regional industries in the United States from 2002 through 2011.

## **CONTRASTING ULAANBAATAR'S LANDSCAPES OF TRADITIONALISM, SOCIALISM AND GLOBALISM: NEGOTIATING SUSTAINABLE HYBRIDITY IN POST-SOCIALIST MONGOLIA**

**Alexander Diener, University of Kansas, USA**

Evolving from a trading center at the crossroads of caravan routes, to a seat of Lamaic power, to a socialist capital, to an arena for competing global influences, Ulaanbaatar's landscape is a living testimony to urban adaptation. This paper examines an ongoing negotiation between traditional culture (mobile pastoralism and Shamanism/Buddhism), socialist legacy, and globalization in the evolving architecture, urban design, and public spaces of Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia. While tracing the historical development of the city, the primary focus of the paper is the rampant social change occurring over the last two decades. The role of competing national narratives in shaping the cityscape is considered in relation to contemporary economic, political, and social realities. These include urbanization trends that concentrated over a third of the Mongolia's population in the capital and recent infusions of foreign direct investment in the mining sector. The resulting contrast between modernist-styled, glass skyscrapers in the city-center and impoverish, peri-urban settlements of nomadic tents (gers) on the hillsides surrounding Ulaanbaatar offers an ideal venue for examining the search for sustainable hybridity in capital cities of developing states. A combination of secondary source research and observations drawn from several months of fieldwork provide the basis for a discussion of the city's role as a forum for cultural contestation and national reform, and global integration.

## **THE GEOGRAPHIC EXPANSION OF INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS**

**Adam Dixon, University of Bristol, UK**

**Ashby. H.B. Monk, Stanford University, USA**

There are two major trends that have manifested in the business of institutional investment over the past decade. Firstly, a growing number of pension and sovereign funds are moving towards a more active role in the investment process; this can either be through a more dynamic role in external manager selection and monitoring, or it can be seen in the in-sourcing of asset management functions that would traditionally be managed by external parties. Secondly, a growing number of large investors located far from the major international financial centers. These two trends give rise to some geographic and organizational complexities, including access to talent, local knowledge, and investment opportunities. In an attempt to resolve some of these issues, some investors have turned to opening additional offices in major international and regional financial centers. In effect, these funds are expanding geographically, moving their funds out into the markets

that they find appealing, rather than waiting for intermediaries to come to them. In this paper, we document and assess this trend, while also offering these institutional investors a set of principles and practices that can guide their geographic dissemination. In forming our arguments, we rely on the findings from twelve case studies of investment organizations, which were based on a reading of publicly available material and 'elite interviews' with senior executives at these organizations.

*Technology, Innovation, Territorial Networks*

## **LEVEL PLAYING FIELD IN CHINA: SUBSIDIES AND PERFORMANCE OF YOUNG FIRMS**

**Jun Du and Tomasz Mickiewicz, Aston Business School, UK**

The quality of Chinese institutions across the regional and across the sectoral environments differs, and this has impact on the performance of businesses. In particular we focus on skewness in subsidies flows as a measure of institutional weaknesses. Utilising a large firm level data set of 1.9 million observations over 1998-2008, and applying for multilevel estimation methods, we find evidence that institutional weakness has negative impact on the performance of new entrants, but less so on incumbent businesses. Likewise the negative impact is stronger on privately owned compared with state-owned and foreign invested companies. We interpret our results utilising entrepreneurship theories.

*Urban and Territorial Politics*

## **PORT-AU-PRINCE: SPACE, PLACE, POLITICS AND THE REVOLUTIONARY POETICS OF GRAND RUE**

**Carolyn Duffey, San Francisco Art Institute, USA**

Edwidge Danticat, well known Haitian American novelist and short story writer, has spoken of the dangers of the much repeated claim of Haitians' admirable, yet somewhat tragic "resilience" in the aftermath of the horrific 2010 earthquake, centered in the capital of Port-au-Prince. This claim seems part of what has been an endlessly catastrophic narrative of this island nation, so frequently dubbed by the West as "the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere," yet these representations ignore the huge role the US, along with France and other developed countries, have had in creating such a state before and after its revolutionary inception. Contemporary imposition of World Bank and IMF loans, with their structural adjustment programs, in effect destroyed Haiti's agricultural sector, and helped produce the massive overcrowding of Port-au-Prince, whose many informal housing structures then contributed to the terrible death toll of the earthquake. Post-earthquake NGO controlled "aid" has been similarly problematic.

What I plan to do in this paper is re-frame this faulty Haitian narrative by examining and contrasting two Port-au-Prince neighborhoods, Jalousie in the hills above the city center and the older crumbling area bordering Port-au-Prince's main street Grand Rue, both neighborhoods referred to as bidonvilles or slums. Both are involved in forms of post-earthquake urbanization which engage Haiti's rich aesthetic history, but in Lefebvre's terms of "conceived space" and "perceived space," the politics of art in these streets is producing everyday life quite differently.

"Jalousie en couleurs" is Haitian President Michel Martelly's project to paint the still standing structures in this slum in rainbow colors as a nod to well known Jalousie-born painter Prefete Duffaut and thus beautify this shantytown without a sewage system or electricity, a community which is clearly visible to the wealthy nearby hill neighborhood of Petionville, now developing several luxury tourist hotels, which gaze directly at the newly colorful Jalousie.

Grand Rue, on the other hand, is explosive in its production of a vibrant aesthetic community of artists called "Atis Rezistans" (Resistant Artists). These self-trained sculptors who use the materials of their streets, including skulls of nearby cemeteries, altars of practicing vodou oungans, or the metal and plastic remnants of urban life for their sculptures, have expanded their work to produce what they call the "Ghetto Biennale" to resist the "bourgeois" gallery world of both Haiti and the global mega-exhibitions, specifically "to expose social, racial, class and geographical immobility" in the art world. Not incidentally, improvements in economic health, including that of the young artists in training, are a part of this revitalized community. This coming December 2013 will be the "Third Ghetto Biennale: Decentering the Market and Other Tales of Progress." The strapline of this international gathering is "What happens when First World Art rubs up against Third World art? Does it bleed?" All participants in this event must create their work in Haiti in collaboration with Haitian artists and show the works to and perhaps with local neighborhood audiences. To avoid the ethnographic gaze and the accompanying commodity fetishism, this is a 'lensfree' event.

What I would like to show about the contemporary situation of this capital city of Haiti is that post-earthquake imposed globalized policies of urban re-construction fall short in comparison to the way the global is made local and the "ghetto" is reclaimed otherwise by the "Atis Rezistans" in the streets of Port-au-Prince.

*Technology, Innovation, Territorial Networks*

## **GROWTH IN CITIES REVISITED**

**Gilles Duranton, Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, USA**

This paper revisits the "growth in cities" analysis of Glaeser et al (JPE 1992) which underscores the importance of entrepreneurship in urban growth. Glaeser et al's data consisted of a subsample of the 1956 and 1987 County Business Patterns (CBP). I use the universe of the CBP at roughly 10 years intervals between 1956 and 2006 including a newly digitised version of the CBP for 1956.

1. I first show that I can replicate the results of Glaeser et al using the same estimation procedure and a comparable subsample. In particular there is a negative association in the data between establishment size and subsequent employment at the level of city-sectors.
2. Their results are robust to using the extended sample and alternative years of data.
3. However the effect of establishment size in city-sectors becomes weakly negative, zero or even positive once I control for systematic city and sector effects by year.
4. Using a novel identification strategy to deal with the simultaneity of establishment entry and employment growth in sectors and cities, positive average effects of establishment size on subsequent employment growth become more prevalent.
5. This average positive effects hides two interesting features:
  - The effect of establishment size declines over time from positive to negative.
  - The effect of establishment size is U-shaped.

Hence growth in cities and sectors is fostered by either small or big establishments and the positive effect of big establishments declines over time and becomes negative for the more recent period.

## **THE MIGRATION RESPONSE TO THE LEGAL ARIZONA WORKERS ACT**

**Mark Ellis and Richard Wright, University of Washington, USA**

**Kristy Copeland, Dartmouth College, USA**

**Abstract** The Legal Arizona Workers Act (LAWA) became law in 2008 and required all public and private employers to authenticate the legal status of their workers using the federal employment verification system known as E-Verify. With LAWA, Arizona became the first state to have a universal mandate for employment verification. While LAWA targets unauthorized immigrants, most of whom are Latinos in Arizona, other groups could experience LAWA's effects. Employers may seek to minimize their risk of LAWA penalties by not hiring those who appear to them as more likely to be unauthorized, such as naturalized Latino immigrants and US-born Latinos. Existing research suggests a reduction in foreign-born Latino employment in response to LAWA; this paper investigates whether groups that are most likely to be affected by the law migrated to other states. Difference in differences models of migration reveal a significant and sustained increase in the internal outmigration rate from Arizona of foreign-born, noncitizen Latinos - the group most likely to include the unauthorized - after the passage of LAWA. There was no significant LAWA internal migration response by foreign-born Latino citizens. US-born Latinos showed some signs of a LAWA-induced internal migration response after the law went into effect, but it is not sustained. We discuss the implications of the findings and offer speculative comments on how immigrant settlement may adjust in the coming years to the intersecting geographies of post-recession economic opportunity and local/state immigration policies.

## **THE DYNAMICS OF LOCAL HOUSING SEARCH: GROUND-TRUTHING 'BIG DATA'**

**Edward Ferrari, University of Sheffield, UK**

The housing market can be conceptualised as a 'search market' in which the search activity undertaken by prospective purchasers or renters is a critical schotastic process that determines the efficacy of matching of sellers and buyers (Wheaton, 1990). This process has important implications for market outcomes in terms of vacancy (Wheaton, 1990), market 'thinness' and price discounting strategies (Sass, 1988), time on market (Genesove & Han, 2012) and the hedonic specification (Kim, 1992). Despite recognition of the importance of search behavior as uniquely spatial process central to analysis of mobility, modeling remains underdeveloped (MacLennan & O'Sullivan, 2012) and is hampered by lack of data. Costly surveys are normally used to elicit information from movers on the substitutable properties they considered. Recently, 'big data' drawn from sources like real-estate websites has proved to be a promising avenue for exploration (Rae, 2012; Piazzesi et al., 2013). This paper attempts to describe housing search dynamics in the city of Sheffield, England using a combination of search data drawn from a leading online estate agency and a local household survey. Comparison of these datasets suggests some pros and cons to each approach.

## **U.S. STATE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT REFORM: TECHNOCRATIC FIX, POLITICAL IDEOLOGY OR A NEW GOVERNANCE PARADIGM?**

**Edward Feser, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA**

As in the UK, with the new localism agenda of the Coalition Government leading to the abolishment of Regional Development Agencies and the establishment of Local Enterprise Partnerships, the institutions of subnational economic development in the US are in considerable flux. At least thirteen US states have initiated or implemented major reforms of their economic development institutions since 2010, with most of those efforts involving a partial or complete elimination of traditional state-run development agencies and replacement with various forms of public-private partnership. In some cases, the reforms have included new

arrangements for regional economic development planning and policy making. The motivations behind this wave of institutional change are not yet clear and the US case is made more complex by the absence of a substantive policy discourse at the federal level around the question of subnational economic development strategy and governance. This paper investigates the factors influencing current US state economic development reform through an analysis of formal documents, media materials, and expert testimony. I contend that what appears as an emerging consensus around public-private partnerships and government-corporate collaboration as the best route to successful economic development programs and strategy at the state level is, instead, an unstable solution arising from significantly different perspectives regarding how state government should engage in economic development laterally across policy domains and vertically with local and federal economic development organizations and agencies.

*The Geography of Development: Output, Employment, Incomes*

## **URBAN GREEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT IN SHRINKING CITIES**

**Amy Frazier, Oklahoma State University, USA**

**Sharmistha Bagchi-Sen, University at Buffalo, USA**

Urban green spaces are integral to improving resident quality of life and providing ecosystem services, but urbanization typically fragments natural areas, and it is difficult to reclaim them once physical infrastructure has been built. In shrinking cities, which are cities experiencing population decline, there are an abundance of vacant and abandoned residential buildings that must be demolished for safety and maintenance reasons. The post-demolition vacant lots can potentially be reclaimed as natural areas in order to defragment the green network and increase overall connectivity. Unfortunately, little effort has been made to prioritize buildings for demolition, and few plans are made for the parcel after demolition, leaving the lots to become wastelands or dumping grounds. This research examines an alternative future for residential demolition sites as part of the green network by developing a model that allows city planners to rank properties for demolition based on their capacity to increase the connectivity of the green network. Areas most at risk for experiencing residential demolitions are identified using geographic weighted regression, and the likelihood that each residential building will be demolished is computed through a logit model. The properties most likely to be demolished are ranked according to their ability to connect the green network, and the connectivity improvement of the network is analyzed using landscape metrics. This method allows city planners to proactively determine which properties to prioritize for demolition and organically reclaim natural urban areas. Results show that large increases in green network connectivity can be achieved from these parcels.

*Neighbourhoods, Social Mobility, Segregation*

## **DEFINING NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES: PROFILES OF CHOICE NEIGHBORHOODS INITIATIVE APPLICANT DEFINED NEIGHBORHOODS**

**Matthew Gebhardt, Portland State University, USA**

Over the last two decades concern over spatial concentrations of poverty and disadvantage has become an ascendant scholarly and policy issue, and research on the impact of neighborhoods on individual and family life chances has grown substantially. While debate continues as to whether and to what extent good and bad neighborhood effects matter, the current administration has devoted a limited amount of funding to programs that address neighborhood effects. This paper focuses on one of these programs, the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative (CNI) introduced in 2009.

CNI provides competitive grants to fund redevelopment and revitalization in neighborhoods with concentrations of poverty and subsidized housing with the goal of transforming them into neighborhoods of choice thereby improving neighborhood outcomes. Functionally the successor to HOPE VI which provided funds to redevelop severely distressed public housing, CNI makes an important change. It allows applicants to define target neighborhoods that extend beyond the boundaries of a publicly subsidized housing complex.

Beyond having high concentrations of poverty and publicly subsidized housing, little information is so far available about the types of neighborhoods being targeted. This paper presents the preliminary results of Department of Housing and Urban Development funded research on the economic, demographic and physical characteristics of the neighborhoods put forward by local applicants for CNI Planning Grants. Combining applicant provided spatial information with GIS, Census and American Community Survey data, this paper provides a profile of applicant neighborhoods and their relationship to surrounding neighborhoods and metropolitan areas. It also explores their evolution over the past two decades and identifies emerging trends.

*Inter-regional Migration*

## **UNEVEN GEOGRAPHIES OF IMMIGRANT LABOR MARKETS**

**Jamie Goodwin-White, UCLA Geography, USA**

Where do immigrants fit into existing wage distributions across US metropolitan areas? What determines this, and how is it changing over time? Are there some metro areas where newcomers would fare better, either absolutely or relatively? How do locational choice, internal migration, and selection matter for determining immigrants' labour market outcomes as the recession takes hold? This paper attempts to answer some of these questions through analysis of counterfactual wage distributions across major US metropolitan areas, using CPS data from the last decade. I also decompose inter- and intra-metropolitan wage gaps to begin to consider how within-group and between-group economic inequalities are shaped. This also allows examination of the social-spatial constitution of local labour markets, wage queues, and the extent to which these constrain and enable integration.

*Urban and Territorial Politics*

## **METROPOLISATION IN EMERGING ECONOMIES (WITH SPECIAL STRESS TO CE EUROPE) AS A PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT THROUGH IMITATION**

**Grzegorz Gorzelak and Maciej Smętkowski, University of Warsaw, POLAND**

Metropolisation is a process that is functionally related to two mutually interconnected phenomena: globalisation and emergence of information economy. Metropolises are the hubs of the Castellsian economy of flows, and these flows within the metropolitan network are composed of information: economic decisions, capital, cultural patterns, innovations, news.

In the developed countries metropolisation has proceeded along with industrial modernisation, that has been accelerated along the process of emergence of service-driven post-fordist development. In the "Second World" of real socialism this was industry that constituted growth of the biggest cities, capital cities as well. "Metropolisation" as contemporarily understood could not have emerged, and instead of metropolises "urban agglomerations" driven by industry dominated the settlement landscape of these countries.

Metropolisation has become one of the most pronounced manifestations of the post-socialist transformation. Structural change – deindustrialisation and development of segments of information economy – have been the deepest and the fastest in the biggest cities which begun to change from quantitatively defined "agglomeration process" to qualitatively described "metropolisation process" (one has to remember that fully fledged metropolises are still a rare phenomenon in CEE, and in most cases we may only speak about cities with some metropolitan functions).

The paper will examine the metropolisation process in Central and Eastern Europe in a comparative manner. Its main message related to the thesis that as the entire process of transformation has proceeded along the "imitation" pattern, by the same token the CEE metropolitan cores have become the "imitations" of their more mature counterparts in the developed countries. The "imitation" is partly a result of exogenous pattern of development (FDI's, technology spillover, cultural patterns etc.) as endogenous potential is still relatively



weak and loosely connected to economic development. This thesis will be corroborated by both the analysis of the changes in socio-economic structures, and also by the city management patterns which have not as yet allowed for efficient management of the metropolitan regions.

Most of empirical evidence of the paper will be based on the results of the FP7 project “Growth – Innovativeness – Competitiveness” to Foster Cohesion in Central and Eastern Europe” currently implemented by a wide network of research centres throughout Europe.

*The Geography of Development: Output, Employment, Incomes*

## **CREATIVE FIRMS AS NEXUS OF COMMUNITIES IN MODERN CITIES**

**David Grandadam, Patrick Cohendet and Laurent Simon, HEC Montréal, CANADA**

The contribution will focus on the role of creative industries in modern cities as a major locus of knowledge creation, and employment of talents, which is deeply rooted in the underground activities of the city. Our view is that the creativity of these firms is characterised by the existence and interactions of a myriad of communities which are the active units of the many projects of the creative firms, but which find their source of inspiration and creativity in the fertile soil of the creative city itself. The contribution will rely on an in-depth analysis of creative firms of Montréal, namely Le Cirque du Soleil and Ubisoft, in order to understand their unique characteristics in terms of production and employment.

It will be emphasised that creative firms in modern cities tend to adopt a very specific mode of organisation: they concentrate internally on the governance of multi-project activities, which contribute, thanks to the creative role of communities, to the generation, exploitation and development of “creative slack” as a source of growth for the firm. At the same time, they tend to place their indirect capabilities, and in particular their innovative capabilities, in the underground of the city. Thus, it is as if these firms, while concentrating internally on the formation and exploitation of creative slack as their key internal core competence, had delegated the building of creative capabilities of the communities to the local milieu of the city, in particular, the development of innovative capabilities.

The modern city, here Montréal, plays the role of a large scale forum, consisting of a myriad of creative communities, which is a fertile soil for igniting sparks of creativity. Through their constant opening to the external world and their continuous search for best practices from outside the organization, communities of specialists in these creative firms are unique devices tapping into the external world to bring permanently useful knowledge and creative ideas to the firm. Thus, tracing the sources of creativity in these firms reveals a maze of creative communities of different sizes and scopes, a “hidden architecture of creativity”, starting from the different elementary communities of specialists in the firm to those also participating in the dynamic socio-cultural life of the city.

*The Institutions of Governance*

## **THE GLOBAL AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE**

**Ulrich Graute, United Nations, USA**

In 2012 the Member States of the United Nations agreed to develop a Post-2015 Development Agenda with a single set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs and their national targets as proposed by now aim at objectives like eradication of poverty and a transformation of economies through sustainable development by 2030. Panels, expert networks and global and national dialogues generated an engaged discussion and produced first sets of proposals. Member States now have to agree on the final set of SDGs, on mechanisms to implement the agenda and then all stakeholders have to get ready for the practical implementation.

While the global agenda aims at leaving its footprint on the territory of the world the paper analyzes if the agenda may also increase the role of local governance as a key arena in the multi-level setting of development cooperation. Ambitious as the agenda setting is, it is neither intended to produce a legally binding document nor to transfer competences and decision-making power between levels of government. Instead, what is more likely is a system of loose coupling between arenas and actors who do already exist. One argument discussed by the paper is, that in this setting local and especially urban governments and their governance mechanisms may gain in relevance due to there positioning in the multi-level system and the aim of the agenda to produce results on the ground.

#### *Inter-regional Migration*

### **ADDRESSING SKILLS DEFICIENCIES, ATTRACTING TALENT AND MIGRATION POLICY CHANGES**

**Anne E Green, University of Warwick, UK**

Economic growth policies and skills strategies emphasise the importance of addressing skills deficiencies and mismatches for economic growth. While skills deficiencies and mismatches can occur in any sector or occupation, and across the qualification spectrum, in many regions and nations there is a strategic focus on 'attracting talent', especially the 'best talent' – both nationally and internationally - alongside an emphasis on 'growing local talent' to maintain and enhance competitiveness. Yet in a context of high unemployment the question arises of a possible conflict between addressing skills deficiencies by attracting talent through inter-regional and international migration on the one hand and encouraging the development and utilisation of local talent on the other.

This paper considers this question in the specific context of recent experience of international migration to the UK and UK migration policy changes. Over the long-term, there has been a policy shift from a liberal regime of unrestricted access to a predominantly demand-led system characterised by increasing restriction (at least for certain categories of migrants). In 2008 a Points-based System (PBS) was introduced to manage inflows to the UK of economic migrants from outside the European Economic Area (EEA), and since its introduction several adjustments to the PBS have been implemented to reflect labour market conditions and broader strategic migration objectives.

Much of the recent free movement of labour from Eastern and Central Europe to the UK has been to less skilled jobs associated with high rates of labour turnover, which may have not only enabled employers to continue in a low skills equilibrium, but given them access to more productive labour and hence removed the need to increase the skills of the workforce or recruit local unemployed people. Contemporaneously managed migration policy, with a particular focus on skilled labour, has become increasingly restrictive with the introduction of an annual limit on non-EU economic migrants and the tightening of eligibility criteria for entry of (highly) skilled migrants, so perhaps stifling economic growth.

This paper draws on primary case study research with employers in the UK, as well as the broader literature on economic growth, skills and migration policy, to investigate some of the implications for businesses in the UK and for local economies of unrestricted access to labour from the EU and increasing restrictions on labour from elsewhere. It explores the attractiveness to employers of labour from other parts of the EU vis-à-vis the local non-employed population for low skilled roles, the attractiveness of the UK to the best talent, and the substitutability of UK/EU labour for non-EU migrants in (highly) skilled roles. In so doing it addresses the question whether, in the case of the UK, national migration policy in a global economy may conflict with attempts to raise skills levels and foster economic growth, and so thwart attempts to move towards a high skills equilibrium.

## **SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF URBANIZATION PATTERNS: THE CASE OF LAND USE AND POPULATION DENSITY IN MILAN METROPOLITAN AREA**

**Gianni Guastella and Stefano Pareglio, Università Cattolica, ITALY**

Large and middle-size urban agglomerations are recently experiencing a trend toward spatial decentralization of population and employment. The relocation of people and workers has occasionally caused the emergence of urban secondary poles, in certain ways soliciting a refinement of territorial administrative competences. In contrast to this trend, the city of Milan (IT) will soon experience a re-centralization at the administrative level, as a consequence of the implementation of a new national policy. With the merger of two former provinces, namely Milan, and Monza and Brianza, the Metropolitan City of Milan will be established, grouping together 188 municipalities. Valuable efficiency gains are expected from this administrative centralization. This paper investigates the extent to which such policy design is coherent with current urbanization patterns in the area. Applying Exploratory Spatial Analysis to urbanization density at the municipality level, the spatial pattern of urbanization in the area is studied, in an effort to detect the presence of secondary agglomeration poles. The hypothesis of a mono-centric structure is further tested by adapting a spatial econometric extension to the Central Business District framework. Finally, a methodology is suggested and implemented to observe any time trend in urbanization patterns. Using information on urbanized area and population density, evidence is found in this paper that the urban structure is predominantly mono-centric and, to the greatest extent, stable.

## **POWER-BIASED TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND POLITICAL RESPONSE: EXPLAINING THE RISE OF EXECUTIVE EARNINGS**

**Frederick Guy, Birkbeck, University of London, UK**  
**Peter Skott, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA**

We propose an explanation for the rising pay of US corporate executives since 1980. Our model sheds light on the growth of pay in the highest percentiles generally, and the spatial polarization of pay. It also provides a synthesis of technological and institutional explanations for income polarization.

Neo-liberal policies, together with recent generations of information and communication technologies (ICTs) have favoured winner-take-all product markets; they have also contributed to the well documented rise, since the 1970s, in the firm-level volatility of profits and employment (company results have become more volatile even in periods of relative macroeconomic stability). We show, with an efficiency wage model of the relationship between shareholders and executives, that these changes can explain rising executive pay. Taking the ability of executives to extract greater rents as an indication of power, we see this as an example of what we have called, in other contexts, power-biased technological change (PBTC). We estimate our model using data from a panel of publicly traded companies in the US.

Our data is for CEOs, but the logic applies to other decision makers in the same firms, and in financial/legal firms doing business with these firms at the strategic level. Together with the role of certain cities as loci of corporate control functions, it therefore helps explain the spatial polarization of incomes and wealth. We discuss the interaction of technological change and social response in creating the market structures that have produced this outcome, and compare the US response with that in other OECD countries that faced the new technologies with different institutional endowments.

## **SOVEREIGN NETWORKS IN THE SPACE OF FLOWS: THE POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY OF OFFSHORE BANKING**

**Daniel Haberly, University of Sussex, UK**  
**Dariusz Wójcik, University of Oxford, UK**

The rise of offshore financial centers in many respects epitomizes the ability of transnationally mobile private capital to undermine traditional forms of state economic sovereignty. As recent crises in Iceland, Ireland, and Cyprus have demonstrated however, this undermining of state sovereignty poses an inherent paradox which calls into question the structural stability, as opposed to simply the civic responsibility, of the international offshore financial network. On the one hand, the core rationale for offshore finance is the protection of private property from the state; on the other hand, the institution of private property is itself ultimately dependent on state protection. Here we analyze the co-evolution of the international offshore and onshore banking systems from 2005 to 2012 in terms of the interplay between multiple contradictory modalities of state economic sovereignty. Contrary to the common perception of an inexorable rise in the scale and influence of offshore finance, the international offshore banking network has in fact withered substantially over the past six years. This has occurred, however, in a highly uneven manner; ironically, the sections of the offshore banking network exhibiting the greatest growth and stability have been those most securely rooted in state economic sovereignty.

## **UNDERSTANDING URBAN MASSIFICATION PROCESSES: TOWARDS A COMPARATIVE, CROSS-NATIONAL RESEARCH AGENDA**

**Alan Harding, University of Liverpool Management School, UK**

Two starkly different perspectives have dominated academic discussion of the profound stretching of national and international urban hierarchies in recent decades. The first, rooted in neo-classical economics and building upon insights from the 'New Economic Geography', emphasizes the importance of (new) agglomeration processes and tends to be dismissive of deliberate attempts to arrest place-specific economic decline. The second, derived from critical political economy, emphasises the role of governmental and quasi-governmental institutions and public policy choices in driving competition between sub-national territories. Each employs distinct empirical research strategies but is largely blind to the complex, real-world decision-making processes that impact upon the selective, accelerated process of urban asset development in some places rather than others. This paper examines the problems that result from this lacuna in terms of generating evidence that is meaningful to policy-making communities whose choices impinge upon spatial development patterns. It proposes the notion of 'urban massification' as a lens through which to view these selective asset-development processes and illustrates the way in which they might be studied, empirically, with reference to a small number of 'instances' of massification in and for Greater Manchester in northern England. Observations from the Manchester case are then used to anticipate what a structured, cross-national approach to understanding urban massification processes might feasibly look like. It is anticipated that the paper will connect the conference 'gateway themes' on urban/territorial politics, the governance of city-regions, state-centrism and territorial politics, institutions and economic development/growth, and regional policy in a global world.

## **BEYOND STATE CENTRISM? THE RISE OF NEW NON-STATE SPATIAL STRATEGIES**

**John Harrison, Loughborough University, UK**

The early part of the 21st Century has seen city-regions retaining and affirming their status as pivotal political-economic and societal formations in globalization. Part and parcel of this discourse has been the extraordinary appeal among policy elites to plan and implement economic development policy at the scale of city-regions, with new forms of governance being actively encouraged. The UK (especially England) has been no exception with a host of economic development strategies launched to operate across a variously defined city-region scale. Nevertheless, critics have argued that a 'thin' approach has been adopted, with economic development strategies branded as city-regional producing nothing more than a patchwork quickly of assorted, weak, and often contradictory initiatives which ultimately fail to live up to expectation. Characteristic of a prevailing neoliberal state spatial restructuring and governmentalized remapping of state space, each new initiative is appearing somewhat less governmentalized than its predecessor (see Local Enterprise Partnerships). The aim of this paper is to explore alternative models of city-regional development, and more broadly the rise of non-state spatial strategies. Illustrated through case studies, most notably Peel Holdings Atlantic Gateway Strategy in North West England, the paper showcases the near-future potential for a growth in alternative place-based economic development strategies designed, orchestrated and implemented by non-state actors. In an era where both state and society find themselves increasingly reliant on non-state actors, in particular major private investment groups, to deliver the future jobs, growth and regeneration of our major urban regions this paper highlights a series of important concerns that the rise of non-state spatial strategies poses for place-based economic development interventions. Not least of these concerns are the privatisation of local democracy, in what people are increasingly referring to as the depoliticised or post-political urban condition, and the ownership of key local and regional infrastructure (e.g. transport, energy) and public service assets (e.g. schools, hospitals, fire stations).

## **THE EFFECT OF 'FLEXIBLE ALLOCATION' ON THE SOCIAL MIX IN DEPRIVED NEIGHBORHOODS**

**Anders Høst and Benjaminsen Lars SFI, DENMARK**

An array of housing policies including landuse planning rules, social housing management and tenant allocation reforms have been introduced across Europe since the 1990s. The objective is to improve the social mix in deprived neighborhoods.

In Denmark 'flexible allocation' was introduced in the social housing sector in June 2000 after a trial period of 2 years. Hence, social housing organizations are allowed to favor residents who fulfill specific socioeconomic criteria when allocating vacant dwellings. Both the allocation criteria and the share of vacant dwellings rented out through 'flexible allocation' are locally defined through an agreement between the social housing organization and the municipality. Predominantly, newcomers with steady employment are given priority.

The research questions are: Does 'flexible allocation' increase the share of newcomers and residents with employment and/or a qualifying education? Is the effect of 'flexible allocation' altered by the neighborhood composition and/or the local housing market context? Does flexible allocation increase or decrease the share of residents living in the housing projects for a short period?

The empirical analyses combine high quality administrative registers and survey data on allocation procedures collected during 2011. It covers the period from 1994 until 2005 and encompasses 228 social housing estates. In 110 of the estates 'flexible allocation' was introduced between 1998 and 2005. We exploit the quasi-experimental setting applying a difference-in-differences-model with multiple treatment groups and multiple time periods including detailed controls and estate-fixed-effects. We find that 'flexible allocation' increase the share of newcomers and residents with employment and/or a qualifying education.

## **IS THERE A SOCIAL GRADIENT IN EXPOSURE TO SURFACE WATER FLOOD RISK IN URBAN AREAS?**

**Donald Houston, and Alan Werritty, University of St Andrews UK**  
**Alistair Geddes, University of Dundee, UK**

Urbanisation and climate change may be simultaneously increasing risk from surface water flooding. Northern Europe has seen particularly marked increases in flooding over the last 20 years.

This paper reports findings on the socio-spatial distribution of risk to surface water flooding in urban areas. Previous research has focussed on river and coastal flooding, both of which predominate in rural areas. No previous study has examined surface water flooding in urban areas, despite this representing around one-third of all flood-risk.

The paper identifies the location of surface water flood risk in urban areas using novel high-resolution digital elevation models of towns and cities in the United Kingdom. Estimates of the population living in areas at risk are derived using small-area data from the Census of Population and smoothing techniques. Finally, the socio-economic characteristics of the populations of areas at risk from surface water flooding are compared to the socio-economic characteristics of areas not at risk.

Previous research has found that areas at risk of flooding from rivers tend to be relatively affluent because such environments are often 'leafy' and offer attractive places to live. In contrast, areas at risk from coastal flooding are characterised by less affluent residents because of proximity to industrial and former industrial development. More complex and mixed results are found for surface water flooding in urban areas, resulting from path-dependencies in patterns of urban development. The policy implications for urban sustainability, sustainable urban drainage systems and climate change adaptation are discussed.

## **INSTITUTIONS, CAPITAL AND REGIONAL GROWTH SYSTEMS**

**Robert Huggins, Cardiff University, UK**

Drawing on both the institutional and endogenous capital accumulation theories of growth, this paper develops a systems based analysis of regional growth trajectories. In particular, it conceptualises the regional economy as a growth system through which different forms of institutions provide the basis for different forms of capital accumulation across regions. Fundamentally, the paper proposes that regional growth systems constitute a number of institutional forms reflecting the relationship between regions and their firms. It is argued that first order regional institutions, in the form of markets and competition within markets, are the key institutions that enable or constrain firms in their bid to generate wealth and ultimately economic growth. However, it is second order regional institutions – in the form of innovation, entrepreneurship, learning, and networks – that provide the basis for a region's overall capability to compete in those markets in which its firms operate. The capacity of a region to accumulate research capital (innovation), entrepreneurship capital (entrepreneurship), human capital (learning), and network capital (networks) will moderate the efficiency of its market and competition institutional systems. Higher rates of efficiency will lead to new capital generation and growth, allowing second order institutions to reproduce themselves, while lower rates of efficiency will result in institutional decay.

## **EVALUATING THE POTENTIAL FOR JUSTICE IN URBAN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN THE U.S.**

**Sara Hughes, NCAR, USA**

Given the current and projected atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> levels and warming trends there is an urgent need to adapt cities to a changing climate. Adapting cities to climate change will have important consequences for urban populations as it requires a reshaping and reconfiguration of urban infrastructures, services, and decision making processes. It is critical that this reshaping and reconfiguring is just, meaning that decision making processes involve all groups within the city, the adaptation needs of vulnerable groups are prioritized, and adaptation actions that reduce vulnerability are implemented where they are most needed and have tangible benefits for vulnerable groups. This paper explores the extent to which urban climate change adaptation in the U.S. has the potential to be just by evaluating the existing sustainability initiatives of over 1,800 local governments using the International City/Council Management Association's 2010 survey. The frequency and distribution of actions taken by local governments that are adaptive or that address justice concerns are catalogued and described. In addition, preliminary analyses determine the extent to which cities are pursuing both adaptation and justice-oriented activities. The results help to highlight the extent to which justice concerns still need to be included in local government sustainability programs and where priority areas may be for encouraging and fostering capacity for justice in climate change adaptation.

## **ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS AND LOCATION STRATEGIES: A MIXED LOGIT INVESTIGATION OF EUROPEAN FIRMS INVESTING IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES**

**Simona Iammarino, Riccardo Crescenzi and Andrea Ascani, London School of Economics and Political Science, UK**

This paper investigates how the location behaviour of Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) is shaped by recipient countries' economic institutions. These include Labor Market Regulation, Business Regulation, Government consumption, Protection of Property Rights and Legal Enforcement of Contracts. By employing data on individual investment projects undertaken from 2003 to 2008, the study examines the location strategies of 6,905 European MNEs into a set of 21 countries, which include European New Member States, accession and candidate countries, European Neighbourhood Policy countries, and the Russian Federation. From a methodological point of view, the paper firstly implements standard Conditional and Nested Logit models, while, in a second step, the analysis benefits of the advantages associated with random-coefficient Mixed Logit. The latter allows unbinding the estimation from restrictions associated with IIA as well as evaluating MNEs heterogeneous preferences over location attributes. Results appear to be robust across different sample specifications and methodologies.

## **STATE CENTRISM AND TERRITORIAL POLITICS**

**Andrew Jonas, University of Hull, UK**

Over the years the study of globalisation has provoked considerable discussion among state theorists in respect of the role of territorial politics. On the one hand, proponents of a 'strong' perspective see such politics as an active force in shaping how globalisation is underpinned by struggles between various territorially-based growth coalitions. On the other hand, 'weaker' versions tend to regard the territoriality of the state as a backdrop or incidental outcome of longer-term processes of state 'hollowing out'. To these divergent viewpoints can be added recent discussions in human geography about the respective merits of

territorial and relational approaches to regional economic development. However, such discussions themselves often elide the territorial view of politics and power with state-centric reasoning. In this paper, I argue that bringing the state into the analysis of territorial politics does not equate directly with holding a territorial approach to economic development. Rather it invites ways of thinking about processes of economic development in an open-ended, relational fashion as having certain necessary territorial attributes albeit these are often manifested as a 'contingent geopolitics of capitalism'. This idea is illustrated by considering the variety of city-regional assemblages involved in struggles around economic development and the collective provision of infrastructure. To the extent that the state is the orchestrator of city-regionalism in its different territorial forms (e.g. internationally-orchestrated city-regionalism), this does not automatically preclude alternative perspectives of territorial politics, including capital- or citizen-centric views.

*Urban and Territorial Politics*

## **TERRITORIAL LOCK-IN: A TREND OF MUNICIPAL EVOLUTION IN CONTEMPORARY METROPOLITAN AREAS**

**Jae Hong Kim, University of California, Irvine, USA**

Many contemporary metropolises have undergone dramatic transformation of their internal structures that strongly defies a simple, dichotomic characterization of suburbanization: growing suburbs vs. declining central cities. Although recent studies have highlighted this fact by indicating many incidents of suburban decline or demonstrating substantial variation in the growth trajectories of different suburban areas, still little is known about under what circumstances a suburban place tends to flourish/struggle and why. This study attempts to unveil the nature of the complex transformation (i.e., the rise and fall of suburban communities) by focusing on the importance of the municipal territory configuration within the metropolitan area. More specifically, it pays attention to territorial lock-in – a situation in which municipal boundary expansion has been blocked due to physical and/or administrative constraints – an increasing number of suburban communities as well as central cities have experienced. Analysis of large US metropolitan statistical areas, in which individual municipalities' territorial conditions are quantified and then related to a set of socio-economic variables, shows that the territorial factor accounts for a significant portion of the variation in municipal growth/development dynamics (particularly when the jurisdiction's developable land stock has already been depleted) beyond the extent to which each suburb's age or distance from the central city can explain. A distinct pattern of policy attitude is also found in the locked-in communities, suggesting that the territorial situation may shape the way these municipalities work and evolve.

*Capital Markets and Territorial Development*

## **REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL FINANCE: DEVELOPING EMISSIONS MARKETS TO DIRECT CLEAN ENERGY INVESTMENT UNDER DIFFERENT MODELS OF GOVERNANCE**

**Janelle Knox-Hayes, Georgia Institute of Technology, USA**

The relationship between finance and economic growth is a long debated topic within regional studies. In this article, analysis of emerging carbon emissions markets in the United States, Europe, China and Japan is used to explore the relationship between finance and economic growth. Carbon markets lend unique insight into the operation of finance because they are built in advance of the underlying commodities markets (clean energy markets) they are meant to influence. In each case, the varying relationship between finance and industry has had an impact on shaping the markets, and in turn has influenced their ability to direct investment into clean energy. In Europe, institutional logics of finance and have created a low growth but stable investment in clean energy. In the United States, the predominance of financial markets, with little emphasis on industry, have directed investment away from clean energy and into other modes of finance. In Japan, the emphasis on manufacturing and heavy industry have nested the emissions markets in logics of technology transfer and clean energy development, but the absence of financial innovation has inhibited the growth of underlying



clean energy markets. In China, centralized authority has enabled the government to leverage foreign investment into wind and solar industries, but the absence of price discovery and insufficient market depth has led to a collapse in clean energy demand. The most successful economies are able to balance the influence of financial and industrial sectors in the creation and operation of new markets.

*Capital Markets and Territorial Development*

## **GLOBAL URBAN GREENING: THE VIEW FROM FINANCE**

**Sarah Knuth, University of California, Berkeley, USA**

In the wake of the late 2000s financial collapse, powerful institutions and interest groups took up the rhetoric of a “green economy;” frontier clean technology development and manufacturing meant to simultaneously rescue and reinvigorate industrial economies and effect major reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions, among other pro-environmental outcomes. Institutions like the OECD, the World Bank, and, in the United States, the Obama Administration advanced the greening of urban infrastructure and built environments as a central element of these visions. They reimagined existing city climate change mitigation policies as economic development programs and advocated for policies from building energy efficiency retrofits and redevelopment to new mass transit infrastructure to cleantech cluster promotion. And a central part of these urban green economic development proposals was a search for new urban fiscal tools, products capable of financing the major urban transformations envisioned. In the post-crisis period, advocates have consequently put forward a raft of new “green” financial instruments, from new kinds of municipal bonds, infrastructure trusts, bids to tap into carbon markets, real estate-tied financial products and beyond (e.g., Merk et al., 2012; World Bank, 2010).

The paper examines how this urban financial experimentation is linking many of these fiscal instruments to parallel experiments in green real estate value and finance in the US and elsewhere –potentially deepening financialization in urban government and in the spheres of social reproduction and productive capital, while maintaining growth coalitions’ reliance on rising real estate values. The paper focuses particularly on the US context. The once-secure US municipal bond market has been severely strained in the long aftermath of the subprime crisis, as new demands and austerity pressures weaken a fiscal system already strained by years of off-the-books borrowing and damaging experimental deals. In this context, the new green instruments that mayors and other politicians are proposing may complicate these debt structures still further – or be used as a wedge to effect a more fundamental transformation of US fiscal federalism. And the paper considers the financial industry’s stake in these changes. It argues that institutional investors in a global context of compromised yields and need for new accumulation frontiers post-crisis are seeking new investment roles for green real estate and sub-national public debt, and doing so both in the US and in emerging markets globally. Together, urban politicians and financial institutions are shaping a new era in urban development and financial geography, creating both new possibilities and very real dangers of further speculation, collapse, and accumulation by dispossession.

*Technology, Innovation, Territorial Networks*

## **THE INTERSECTION OF METROPOLITAN KNOWLEDGE SPACES AND CORPORATE KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS**

**Dieter F. Kogler, University College Dublin, IRELAND**

Historic events and path-dependent processes accumulate into place specific technology/knowledge spaces. In a similar evolutionary fashion corporations develop unique competencies, that over time, result in a particular technology/knowledge topography that is unique to the firm. The present study investigates the intersection of these metropolitan knowledge spaces and corporate knowledge networks.

Based on the arguments of agglomeration theory and the spatial embeddedness of the firm, the aims are 1) to map the evolution of the U.S. knowledge space over the time period 1975-2005; 2) to identify and locate the knowledge cores of cities and firms within this space; and 3) to examine the relationship between these urban knowledge cores and the knowledge networks of firms. The knowledge space is determined by co-classification data found in patent documents, which are used to develop a measure of patent class technological relatedness upon which the knowledge space is structured.

Results show that over time, patents increasingly cluster within technology classes that are located close to one another in the knowledge space. They also reveal considerable heterogeneity in measures of technological specialization across US metropolitan areas. Furthermore, evidence suggests that the knowledge space of firms is much more spatially dispersed and dynamic than what might be suggested by traditional location theories. It appears that inventive ventures have the ability to embed themselves in various urban settings through inventor relationships, even as many of these are only temporary in their nature, thus extending their knowledge space well beyond the physical boundaries of the firm.

#### *Urban and Territorial Politics*

### **RE-MAKING THE PUBLIC SPACE IN ISTANBUL AND BUDAPEST: POPULIST, NEO-CONSERVATIVE OR SIMPLY NEO-LIBERAL?**

**Umut Korkut, Glasgow Caledonian University, UK**  
**Emel Akçali, Central European University, HUNGARY**

Turkey and Hungary are the newest authoritarian states in Europe with nationally popular leaders. Both Prime Ministers, Erdoğan of Turkey and Orbán of Hungary, support vigorous city planning schemes that would both serve both the political and socio-economic interests of their supporters and associate Istanbul and Budapest with more traditional and nationalistic themes – insulated from the cosmopolitan characteristics that have made these cities global. These cities consequently have become arenas to say the final word in long-term ideological battles such as those between secularism and religion, nationalism and cosmopolitanism and social democracy and neoliberalism. This is crucial inasmuch as Turkey's and Hungary's conservative leaders could not manage thus far to insert their credentials in the widely shared cultural capital of city dwellers.

This paper investigates how through the means of creating new urban landscapes, Erdoğan and Orbán aspire to connect with what they claim to be the glorious imperial history of these relatively new nation states. This process demonstrates a re-invented authoritarianism. Istanbul and Budapest, indeed two glorious global cities, are to serve the purposes of national leaders. Recently, the political processes of redesigning the Taksim Square in Istanbul and Kossuth Square in Budapest demonstrated the embedded nature of authoritarianism, neoliberalism, populism, and neo-conservatism. Furthermore, these processes also illustrated the aspirations of both leaders for gentrification, that is, making urban spaces comfortable for those citizenry that identify themselves with Erdoğan's and Orbán's socio-economic politics and follow the habits ascribed to them by these governments, but exclude their opponents. This paper debates the transformation of public spaces in Istanbul and Budapest and frames this transformation under the authoritarian leaders' battles for acquiring cultural capital that has made these two cities global via the help of neo-liberalism.

#### *Inter-regional Migration*

### **HUMAN CAPITAL THEORY AND INTERNAL MIGRATION: DO AVERAGE OUTCOMES DISTORT OUR VIEW OF MIGRANT MOTIVES?**

**Martin Korpi, Institute For Economic and Business History Research, SWEDEN**  
**William Clark, UCLA, USA**

Empirical studies on internal labor migration are usually based on observed patterns of net flows into local labor markets with relatively lower unemployment and relatively higher real wages. Evidence here suggests

that internal migrants move to enhance returns to their labor. In contrast, major surveys in the USA, the UK and Australia show that less than a third of internal migrants are motivated primarily by employment reasons. A possible explanation for this disconnect revolves around average and individual outcomes from migration. Using a sample of 39 000 Swedish regional migrants, this paper addresses this disconnect by examining the distribution of short and long term migrant income changes, and the factors that predict their placement within this distribution. We show that returns to migration do matter, especially for the more educated migrants. Overall, however, about a third of all migrants had negative short term returns to migration and about 40 percent make below median gains even in the long run. The data support a view that average outcomes are an insufficient way to measure the role of human capital motivated migration.

*The Institutions of Governance*

## **FROM NEAR-DEATH EXPERIENCE TO POST GROWTH TRANSITION? EXAMINING THE INSTITUTIONAL DYNAMICS OF REGIONAL ECONOMY-ENVIRONMENT TRANSITIONS**

**Robert Krueger, WPI, USA**

**David Gibbs, University of Hull, UK**

**Christian Schulz, University of Luxembourg, LUXEMBOURG**

A near-death experience focuses one to re-evaluate priorities and values.

The global economy has just had a near-death experience.

--Nobel Laureate, Joseph Stiglitz

The fall-out from the late 2000s global financial crisis has led some commentators to question whether our economic system has reached its capacity for growth, especially in environmental terms. “Limits to growth” theories are not new, but they have gained new momentum from the Economic Crisis and concomitant “crises” that surround it, such as concerns over climate change and global food insecurity.

Thinkers from various professional quarters have developed or resurrected alternatives to orthodox growth paradigms (e.g. the French *décroissance* approach) and proposed transitions for sustainable cities and regions (Geels, 2010). Indeed, the so-called “*décroissance*” or “post growth” paradigm and transitions management approach have gained some traction in scholarly and policy circles (Jacobs 2012; Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2010; Jackson, 2009; Smith, 2003).

For two decades, scholars, largely from a regulationist perspective, have examined the institutional shifts that accompany local and regional economic regime changes. Regulationism focuses on hegemonic meta-narratives (e.g., Neoliberalism) and their dynamic underlying institutions. Regulationists, however, overlook the “intermediary” contexts; the politics of dominant priorities and the spatial implications of transitions (Hodson and Marvin 2012).

Recent ideas advanced through the “interpretive institutionalist” approach may help reveal new insights into the problematic nature these transitions (c.f. Bevir and Rhodes 2012; Gibbs and Krueger 2011). An interpretive account of institutions and capitalist transformation extends regulationism by exploring how social relations in cities and regions are created, sustained, and modified, through the ideas and actions of individuals. It thus conceptualizes institutional change/transition through a framework of ‘meaning making’ by agents who create and recreate their milieu as part of broader political-economic contexts.

Through the lens of “interpretive institutionalism” this paper seeks to systematically identify and examine those cities and regions where post-growth and sustainability transitions are developing. Our work complements existing political economic explanations by looking beyond institutional form and incorporating agents’ understanding of their “green economic opportunities” in their political and economic milieu. This work may thus produce a better understanding of the factors that influence sustainability transitions in local and regional economies.

## **REGIONAL ATTRACTIVENESS REVISITED: URBAN VS. RURAL LANDSCAPES IN THE CASE OF TUSCANY**

**Anna Loffredo, Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, ITALY**

**Nicola Bellini, Institute of Management – Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, ITALY**

Landscapes are sometimes perceived as a constraint to local economic development, e.g. limiting the expansion of industrial sites and of infrastructures. At the same time landscapes offer the community and the productive system some "resources" (both tangible and intangible), which may be a factor of attractiveness. The impact of landscape resources on attractiveness may be very diverse and changing over time.

This essay aims at investigating the dynamic relationship between landscape and attractiveness of territories. With respect to the concept of landscape, the definition provided under the European Convention on Landscape has been adopted, thus implying that there are not only natural components of the landscape, but also cultural and historical ones, that contribute to the identity of the place. This view clearly goes beyond the purely aesthetic logic and does not limit itself to the rural settings. The concept of attractiveness has been investigated as the result of the ability of a given context (territory, supply chain, cluster) to develop variables that will promote innovation, and attract investments and qualified human and intellectual capital (the "talents").

Both concepts have thus shown to be "multi-dimensional", that is consisting of a series of qualifying elements, whose combination could define a certain "landscape potential" and a certain "attractiveness potential".

In the European framework, Tuscany is a context of great interest, in which landscape factors (aesthetic, environmental, natural, cultural-historical and of identity) play a significant role. The Tuscan case has been then analyzed in individual contexts (supply chains, clusters, or geographical areas) through a qualitative assessment that highlighted the complex nature of that relationship. Our findings are integral part of a lively policy debate about the new Landscape Plan of the Region.

## **GLOBAL CONNECTEDNESS AND LOCAL DISCONNECTEDNESS**

**Mark Lorenzen, DRUID/Copenhagen Business School, DENMARK**

**Ram Mudambi, Temple University, USA**

The paper combines the disciplines of economic geography and international business in order to investigate the impact of global value chains, global migration, and spatial costs on the urban forms of major cities. While such forms are diverse, a common denominator is that consumption and knowledge-intensive production activities cluster in ever-denser urban centers. Concomitantly former hinterlands are losing their reciprocal relationships with such urban centers and are drained of economic activities. We argue that such 'local disconnectedness' of hinterlands is directly related to the 'global connectedness' of urban centers. Global connectedness is facilitated by falling spatial costs, and its two typical manifestations are global value chains (GVCs) and global migrant communities. GVCs arise as multinational enterprises (MNEs) fine-slice and geographically disaggregate economic activities, leveraging globally dispersed knowledge concentrated in urban centers of major cities. This process is underpinned by the increasing global mobility of expert labor that increasingly connects major cities through their personal relationships. As the urban centers of these major cities in turn become more globally connected, they derive a greater share of value from GVCs, becoming less dependent on their former hinterlands. Thus, global connectedness and local disconnectedness are two sides of the same coin.

The processes through which major cities become globally connected involve cumulative causation: New inflows of FDI and global migrants are contingent upon cities' existing stock of MNEs and size of immigrant communities. The resulting distribution of global connectedness between major cities is highly skewed. There

is likely to be a steep drop-off of global connectedness below a critical minimum level, under which stocks of MNEs and size of immigrant communities are so small that they do not function to attract new inflows. This drop-off is further augmented by comparatively high minimum efficient market sizes and population size thresholds for the specialized city services catering to MNEs and immigrant communities, such as financial and legal services and air transportation. The skewedness and drop-off of global connectedness raise significant questions for MNE strategy and policy makers.

*Technology, Innovation, Territorial Networks*

## **INCUBATING ENTREPRENEURIAL ACTIVITY IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY: INCUBATORS, ACCELERATORS AND CO-WORKING SPACES**

**Elizabeth Mack, Arizona State University, USA**

Business incubators are physical spaces designed to help entrepreneurs grow their company in a low cost, supportive environment. The traditional incubation model typically charges below market rents or takes an equity stake in an entrepreneurial venture in the initial years of operation. The kinds of ventures incubators target varies by type of industry and stage of the entrepreneurial venture, so too does the range of services provided by incubation spaces. More recently, the virtual incubator, the business accelerator model and co-working spaces have emerged as alternative ways of fostering entrepreneurial activity. While prior studies have examined the traditional business incubation model in depth, little research exists about the role of other types of incubation spaces in fostering entrepreneurial activity.

This study uses Phoenix, Arizona as a case study for examining incubation activities, broadly defined to include traditional incubators, virtual incubators, accelerators, co-working spaces, and hybrid incubation models. The population of incubators in the Phoenix metropolitan area is surveyed and the managers of the incubation spaces interviewed. The information obtained from just over 30 surveys and semi-structured interviews administered were used to test hypotheses regarding the role of incubation spaces in today's global information economy. Specific hypotheses tested include:

H1: Incubation spaces help entrepreneurs adapt to technological change.

H2: The nature of technology assistance provided to entrepreneurs varies by type of incubation space.

H3: University aligned incubation spaces function differently than non-university aligned incubation spaces.

*Neighbourhoods, Social Mobility, Segregation*

## **CHOICE INFLUENCES AND ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES IN NEIGHBOURHOOD SELECTION**

**Duncan MacLennan and Darja Reuschke, University of St Andrews, UK**

This paper aims to bring together two key strands in housing economics and economic geography, namely economic influences on housing selection processes and potential urban economy consequences from the choices of those who work at and from their home location. The paper briefly reviews the importance of selection processes in neighbourhood choices and stresses the likely non-separability 'selection' and 'neighbourhood' effects for households with expectations and investment intentions. It then focuses, in order to bring together traditionally separate discussions of urban consumption and production, on self-employed households and households that work at home. Previous literature on neighbourhood effects has centred around the negative impacts of neighbourhoods and housing on education, health, unemployment, etc. while the potentially positive interrelationships between residential location and housing choices with entrepreneurship have not been systematically explored. There has been a growing recognition of 'agglomeration' as key to economic growth processes within cities. However, at both theoretical and policy levels there has been a disjuncture between perspectives on how people work, start-up businesses and innovate and how they live and house themselves. An emerging literature on home-based businesses suggests

that homes and neighbourhoods are important for forming and growing new businesses. This paper argues that new forms of work and businesses, notably home-based businesses, and nascent entrepreneurship might be best facilitated by particular kinds of housing and neighbourhoods. It discusses relations of (would-be) entrepreneurs with their homes and local neighbourhoods by connecting concepts developed in neighbourhood and urban research such as 'third spaces' and 'role models' with key concepts in economic research and entrepreneurship studies, notably local embeddedness, network theory and evolutionary geography theory.

*The Institutions of Governance*

## **MAPPING URBANIZATION: TERRITORY, POLITICS, GOVERNANCE**

**Gordon MacLeod, Durham University, UK**

The unfolding of 'planetary urbanization' is forcing a reconsideration of our traditional cartographies of the city (Brenner and Schmid, 2012). This is about more than the scale and extent of urbanization: it is also about how land, people, and nature even in erstwhile 'non-urban' areas are being expropriated through elite-orchestrated developments alongside other expressions of predatory capitalism and speculative government. It relates further to the sculpting of a wretchedly uneven social ecology as privileged premium spaces and enclosures are lodged between or leapfrog multiple precarious inner urban, suburban, and peri-urban 'peripheries': all of which might be compromising a communicative urban commons. It is a patchwork metropolis whose governance and politics also demands consideration. Initial analysis might reveal an entangled arrangement of multilevel elected authorities working in partnership with numerous private 'shadow' organizations sequestered from democratic avenues and engineering a populist 'post-political' institutional landscape; a mode of governing-by-consensus that sutures political dissent. However, the narrative of post-political urbanization sits uneasily alongside recognition of momentous citizen insurgence in Latin America and an efflorescence of grassroots uprisings in many cities since 2011: meaningful dissident struggles for emancipation, egalitarianism, and democracy, and ranging from those waged against North African dictators to the Spanish Indignado, Istanbul's Taksim Solidarity, and Occupy multitudes. In taking inspiration from Roy's (2009) plea to dislocate the Euro-American center of theoretical production alongside literatures from radical planning theory and political insurgence, this paper aims to offer a conceptual mapping of governance and politics in the early twenty-first century metropolis.

*The Institutions of Governance*

## **ENERGY CLUSTERS AS 'WICKED' AND COMPLEX SYSTEMS – LESSONS FROM ENERGY VALLEY, NETHERLANDS, ON CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT**

**Anu Manickam and Karel van Berkel, Hanze University of Applied Sciences, NETHERLANDS**

The Dutch energy cluster, Energy Valley, is challenged with issues related to energy transition and regional economic development. The traditionally gas-driven energy cluster is faced with new drivers of change that are both internal and external to the cluster. Scope and scale of this regional cluster is affected by these drivers reflected by the emergence of new communities and networks in different spaces in the cluster: local, regional, digital, cross-sector, and cross-border. Changing cluster dynamics through drivers of change were investigated through 24 in-depth interviews from stakeholders in different places in the cluster. The research captured the 'diversity of perspectives, expectations, and strategies in a complex understanding' (Voß and Bornemann, 2011) of cluster development, guided by an analytical framework based on complex adaptive systems approach.

The Energy Valley case study was chosen for the convergence of energy transition challenges and that of regional development in an economically 'poor' region. The case offered rich data on the complex and 'wicked' problems (Rittel and Weber, 1973) in the cluster that included technology and energy resource biases, regulation and policy shifts and conflicts in different areas, regional and national/EU priorities, stakeholder

engagement and demands, etc. This paper will highlight specifically the emergent patterns of interaction that show how the stakeholders responded to drivers of change in the energy cluster. The empirical findings contribute to a developing interest in clusters as complex systems (Carbonara, Giannoccaro and McKelvey, 2010, Martin and Sunley, 2007, Wixted, 2006).

*The Institutions of Governance*

## **URBAN SUSTAINABILITY AND MEGAREGIONS: ECONOMIC GROWTH, RESOURCE USE AND INNOVATION IN GLOBAL URBAN SYSTEMS**

**Joan Marull, IERMB, Autonomous University of Barcelona (UAB), SPAIN**

**Elena Domene, Vittorio Marull and Carme Font, Barcelona Institute of Regional and Metropolitan Studies, Autonomous University of Barcelona, SPAIN**

This paper aims to better understand the environmental implications of the emerging new system of networks of cities, called megaregions, in order to analyze its implication in relation to sustainability. Megaregions are emerging global economic units, the result of the concentration of production facilities, innovation and consumer markets that already exceed the metropolitan scale. Although their development is based on the theory of agglomeration economies, and therefore focuses its attention on economic growth, there are socio-ecological metabolic processes that cause profound changes on the environment and, in turn, accelerate global change. Along the work we present a descriptive analysis of the evolution of the European megaregions in the last decade, we test the working hypothesis of regions presenting economic productivity benefits by belonging to a megaregion in different time periods, and we attempt to look for structural relationships between economic, ecological and network structure indicators through regression models. Finally, we discuss our results and some conclusions regarding implications for sustainability at megaregional scale. The research shows that the sustainability of megaregions is to an important extent determined by their spatial, economic, demographic, resource and innovation differences. This paper wants to contribute to the supporting design of integrated systemic tools and measures able to represent reality better while coping with accelerated global change.

*The Institutions of Governance*

## **ARE REGIONAL SYSTEMS GREENING THE ECONOMY?**

**Massimiliano Mazzanti and Davide Antonioli, University of Ferrara, ITALY**

**Simone Borghesi, University of Siena, ITALY**

The adoption and diffusion of environmental innovations (EI) is crucial to green the economy and achieve win win environmental – economic gains. EI are extensively related to various meso conditions which are external to the firm. The latter mainly refer to stakeholder's pressures, policy pressures, and spatial spillovers of local and global level. Notwithstanding the importance of micro levers that back EI, we here especially focus the attention to relatively overlooked issues such as local spatial spillovers. This is relevant since growth depends upon the development of strong idiosyncratic regional factors – agglomeration economies are one important element - that must be integrated with the challenges posed by global markets. We analyse a rich dataset that covers the innovative activities and economic performances of firms in the Emilia Romagna Region in Italy, a manufacturing district rich area. We analyse firm's performances through a two steps conceptual model. First, we look at the relevance of spatial levers, namely whether agglomeration of EI adoption induces EI in a given firm. Second, we test whether EI have significantly increased firm economic performances. We observe that the role of agglomeration turns out to be fairly local in nature, given that spillovers are significantly inducing innovation within the municipality boundaries, which is coherent with the district based Marshallian economies of North east of Italy. Regarding Economic performances, firms Productivity is positively related to EI adoption while profitability indicators are unrelated: export oriented firms that adopt EI and organizational change as strategies are better off. EI turn out as a potential key source of growth in the green economy to challenge the ongoing crisis.

## **REGIONAL MIGRATION AND EMPLOYMENT FLEXIBILITY: SUBSTITUTES OR COMPLEMENTS? EVIDENCE FROM THE LOCAL AND REGIONAL LABOUR MARKETS OF BRITAIN**

**Vassilis Monastiriotis, London School of Economics, UK**

**Ioannis Kaplanis, OECD, FRANCE**

Employment flexibility is commonly associated to greater labour mobility and, by implication, also to faster cross-regional adjustments. The literature however offers very little hard evidence on this and quite limited theoretical guidance. On the one hand, flexibility is considered to raise labour mobility, including in its geographical dimension, by reducing reservation wages and entry/exit rigidities. On the other hand, flexibility may allow faster intra-regional adjustments (through wages and/or sectoral reallocations) and reduce job-durations (and security), thus lowering the relative returns to migration. The scant literature on the topic offers arguments – and some, often indirect, empirical evidence – in both of these directions. To address this ambiguity, this paper examines directly the empirical relationship between employment flexibility and cross-regional adjustment (migration) at the regional and local levels in the UK. Our results reveal a number of interesting patterns. Employment flexibility is associated with higher labour mobility, but only at a rather localised scale (within regions, across local authorities). At the same time, employment flexibility seems to reduce the responsiveness of migration to unemployment, at both the local and regional scales – meaning that in flexible labour markets migration becomes a lesser mechanism for labour market adjustment. Combined, these results suggest that rising flexibility may be linked to higher persistence in spatial disparities, as intra-regional adjustments are strengthened while extra-regional adjustments weakened.

## **ECONOMIC GROWTH, URBANIZATION AND HOUSEHOLD FORMATION: A GLOBAL COMPARISON**

**Paavo Monkkonen, UCLA Luskin School of Public Affairs, USA**

There is a strong and well-documented connection between urbanization, economic growth, demographic change, and household composition. As countries industrialize, their population tends to migrate from the countryside into cities. In fact, no country has ‘developed’ without urbanizing. During this time of economic growth and urbanization, a demographic shift occurs, characterized first by a drop in mortality rates and increase in life expectancy, and then a decrease in fertility rates. Less well understood, however, is how the combination of economic growth and urbanization affects household formation rates. On the one hand, increases in income are hypothesized to allow individuals to form households at a younger age. On the other hand, urban growth leads to higher prices for land and housing, thus limiting the ability to form new households. This paper assesses the impacts of economic growth and urbanization on household formation at different ages in urban areas, using census data at multiple points in time for almost 40 countries. Analysis consists of a descriptive, cross-sectional set of models as well as fixed effects models using multiple years of data. Results shed light on debates over the convergence of household structure that has been argued to occur with development.

## **DEVELOPING A REGIONAL GOVERNANCE INDEX: THE INSTITUTIONAL EFFECTIVENESS OF REGIONS**

**Tiffany Morrison, The University of Queensland, AUSTRALIA**

The problems of regions include globally uneven power relations and development patterns, and rapid and uncertain exogenous threats. Local and regional institutions play a critical role in ensuring the resilience and/or



resourcefulness of regions in the face of such problems. To understand why some regions are resourceful while others strain or even paralyse under conditions of inequity, complexity, uncertainty, and unpredictability, it is necessary to identify the effective operational elements of regional governance. Measuring and monitoring levels of regional governance enables an assessment of the capacity of regional institutions to cope with the diversity of problems that may arise. A regional governance index is proposed. Four indicators of regional governance are identified, enabling measurement of (1) engagement in regional networks; (2) diversity and synergies across the instrument mix; (3) robustness and adaptability in instrument design; and (4) broader fiscal, administrative and democratic support. These indicators are tested using a case analysis of two regions in the USA and Australia. The test reveals that the index is useful in identifying how particular regions can enhance their institutional performance, and in assisting government agencies and nonprofits to prioritise their investment. The index also contributes to the study of how regional institutions respond to complex problems by enabling further development of systematic work in this domain.

### *Inter-regional Migration*

## **WHY DO THEY STAY? IMMOBILITY AND LABOUR MARKET OUTCOMES**

**Philip Morrison, Victoria University of Wellington, NEW ZEALAND**

**William Clark, UCLA, USA**

Migration and labour mobility studies are dominated, as their names suggest, by theories and empirical accounts of movers. Studies of internal migration for example ask who moves between local labour markets, why they move and with what consequences - to themselves, their origin and destination.

However the bulk of any regional population are stayers, not movers. Even over periods as long as a decade internal migrants typically make up a minority of the population. Even after adding in international migrants, most residents are stayers. The last twenty years has seen a marked decline in the propensity to migrate between regions not only within the USA but within many other countries as well. As a result, not only are a growing proportion of individuals classified as stayers but their average duration of residence in their region is increasing.

Why do most people spend most of their working lives within a single region? In this paper we argue that staying is the dominant, preferred state and that migration is primarily an adjustment towards a desired state of stability. The reasons are both internal and external to the individual (and household). Internal factors associated with individuals themselves are governed by strong endowment effects; existing possessions and known neighborhoods are favoured for consumption and investment well beyond their sale price and a comparison of alternatives might suggest. The result is a lower level of mobility than suggested by a simple 'rational' comparison of the costs of staying and costs of moving. External factors also contributing to growing stability. The growing relative size of cities and their decreasing heterogeneity means that more employment and housing opportunities are offered within their boundaries thus reducing the incentive to move elsewhere.

If endowment effects do lower mobility we would have to show that the income returns to staying are lower for an otherwise matched sample of movers and stayers. The inflated value of what is already possessed may also be accompanied by an inflated presence of non-financial returns to staying.

We test this endowment hypothesis on a unique survey of movers and stayers in New Zealand covering the two year period 2005-2007 (The Survey of Dynamics of Motivation and Migration in New Zealand). Our first model looks at the income returns to staying versus the returns to moving as a function of resident and place characteristics controlling for mover/stayer selection effects (via propensity score matching). Our second model examines the net holistic returns to moving and staying using as arguments both the characteristics of individuals and their location while also controlling for selection effects.

## **EU-CHINA REGIONAL POLICY DIALOGUE: UNPACKING THE MECHANISMS OF AN UNLIKELY POLICY TRANSFER**

**Ida Musiałkowska, Poznan University of Economics, POLAND**

**Marcin Dabrowski, University of Vienna, AUSTRIA**

In a globalizing world many countries and regions face similar challenges, which encourages governments to seek policy solutions, ideas and examples of ‘good practice’ abroad that could be transferred to their domestic contexts and effectively address policy issues. At the same time certain states or international organizations are keen to export their norms to third countries or organizations for pragmatic or normative reasons. Such processes of transnational learning from each other, export/import of norms and exchange of knowledge on policy approaches are embedded in international relations, diplomacy or para-diplomacy. There are many policy areas where such transnational cooperation takes place and a plethora of governmental and non-state actors can be involved, i.e. regional authorities, subnational actors, civil servants, members of non-governmental organizations, representatives of businesses that have a stake in transfer and even diffusion of standards of their country or region of origin. While such policy exchanges and transfers appear to be increasingly commonplace, there is a shortage of studies on that topic, and in particular on the dynamics and mechanisms of policy transfer and learning between the EU and third countries. This study aims at bridging this research gap and adding to the emerging literature on the external dimension of EU governance (e.g. Lavenex, 2004; Lavenex et al., 2009; Lavenex, 2011; Schimmelfennig & Wagner, 2004) from the perspective of regional policy.

The existing studies tend to focus on the external influence of EU policies in the European neighborhood, but few of them look into such dynamics in third countries further afield. While some of the recent research has started addressing the issue of export of EU policy standards to the international organizations and third countries beyond the wider European area (e.g. Falkner and Müller, 2013), the focus has so far been on policy areas that have a clear external dimension, such as trade, aviation, environment or agriculture. By contrast, there has been hardly any research on EU policy transfer to other regional organizations and third countries in the field of regional policy. Regional policy appears to be internally oriented, but, as shall be demonstrated, involves an increasing intensity of international dialogue and exchanges, particularly with the major emerging economies. To date we know very little on this topic. The few existing studies have dealt with the transfer of elements of the EU regional policy to Mercosur (Musiałkowska, 2011) and compared selected aspects of regional policies in the EU and China (Dunford, 2010; Dabinett and Rae, 2013) or EU and ASEAN (Bafoil, 2013), but none has tackled the issue of policy transfer.

This topic is all the more interesting that it is a case of a rather unlikely transfer. Nonetheless, policy transfer in regional policy between the EU and China has indeed been initiated through the EU-China Policy Dialogues Support Facility (PDSF), operating since 2007 as a platform for learning and exchange of practices in a range of policies. One can thus ask what forms of policy transfer are possible under those difficult conditions. By analyzing the dialogue between the European Union and China in that policy area, we will shed some light on this under-researched issue, showing that these conditions warrant only ‘soft’ forms of transfer based on inspiration and lesson-drawing.

The EU has accumulated knowledge on pursuing its own regional/ cohesion policy that interferes with national policy-making in the Member States. EU cohesion policy is also widely seen as an innovative and complex policy implemented at an unprecedented scale and using a range of pioneering instruments and approaches (e.g. the partnership principle, strategic programming, extensive evaluation, financial instruments). However, given the rather modest track record of effectiveness of EU cohesion policy in bridging the regional development gap among all EU regions and the ongoing economic crisis, the European Commission tries to establish relations with other parts of the world and stimulate mutual learning in the field of regional policy in order to find new solutions to the current challenges. China, despite the fact that it is not a regional organization, has a strong interest in pursuing the dialogue in this particular area due to the fact that there are some elements that seem useful in terms of managing the policy, delimitation of regions and their specificities. In fact, China faces significant regional development disparities akin to the North-South and East-West disparities within the EU, and hence seeks to emulate some aspects of the EU cohesion policy framework and

use them to address this problem. The aims of this paper are to examine the conditions and motivations for such cooperation, identify the areas where dialogue on regional policy takes place and examine its mechanisms. Thus, drawing on the approach proposed by Rose (1993), we consider the policy transfer as a dependent variable.

The remainder of the paper is organized as follows. The next section will discuss the context and the theoretical underpinnings of the study. It will review the literature on EU external governance dealing with export and diffusion of EU rules and policies to other regional organizations and third countries. It will also discuss the notion of policy transfer. Subsequently, we will examine our case study – the EU-China policy dialogue on regional policy. After setting the scene and explaining the rationale for this policy dialogue, we will examine the areas where exchange between the EU and China takes place and attempt to shed some light on its mechanisms and outcomes. The paper will close with concluding remarks and some pointers towards further research on this topic.

*Inter-regional Migration*

**THE MAJORITY-MINORITY DIVIDE IN ATTITUDES TOWARD INTERNAL MIGRATION: EVIDENCE FROM MUMBAI**

**Gareth Nellis and Nikhar Gaikwad, Yale University, USA**

Rapid urbanization is among the major processes affecting the developing world. The internal movement of peoples from rural to urban areas frequently provokes antagonism on the part of cities' native residents, manifested in labor-market discrimination, communal tension, political nativism, and even violent conflict. Scholars have emphasized the role played by cultural prejudice and economic self-interest in driving these hostilities. Using an original survey experiment in Mumbai, India, we pose two questions to test the predictions of these theories: First, can the perceived economic threat of internal migration be offset by cultural or religious affinities between natives and incoming migrants---that is, do these cleavages cross cut? And second, do majority and minority communities attach equal salience to economic and cultural considerations? We find that while all natives care about the economic threat of migration, only minority respondents appear to heed migrants' religious identity, showing strong partiality toward co-ethnics. We contend that the reason for this divergent finding across respondent subgroups is political: minority group members, cognizant of their vulnerable position within the city, view migration into their religious community as a means of strengthening their ethnic base. This finding carries implications for other rapidly modernizing societies, and helps shed light on the interface between migration and urban politics across a range of historical and contemporary settings.

*Inter-regional Migration*

**GOING UP? CANADA'S METROPOLITAN AREAS AND THEIR ROLE AS ESCALATORS OR STAIRS**

**Bruce Newbold, McMaster University, CANADA**

It is well established that workers earn incomes that are significantly higher in large metropolitan areas as compared to other locations in the urban hierarchy, reflecting both agglomeration economies and variation in the composition of skills and abilities across space. What benefits accrue to in-migrants to large urban areas? Fielding's concept of the escalator region provides one way to evaluate the role of large metropolitan areas vis-à-vis the labour market, occupational mobility, and migration. The purpose of this paper is to extend earlier work that looked at the income benefits for young adult migrants by considering the role of other major metropolitan areas within Canada, and whether they function similar to Toronto as escalators, or serve other roles that are unique to employment sector and type.

## **RESHAPING THE WATER SUPPLY METABOLISM FOR SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IN THE FACE OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

**Joshua Newell and Joshua Cousins, University of Michigan, USA**

The water supply metabolism for the growing metropolis of southern California sprawls for thousands of miles in geographically diverse directions, via a complicated infrastructure system of pumping plants, pipelines, dams, and aqueducts that extends for thousands of miles across the American West. Climate models predict a drier West, sparking fears of water supply scarcity for the region, and mandatory emission reduction targets have spotlighted the enormous energy intensity of sourcing, transporting, and treating water, which represents almost 20% of California's total electricity consumption. This paper proposes an interdisciplinary research framework for understanding the material flows of urban metabolism, using water for the City of Los Angeles as a case study. The research uses spatially-explicit life cycle assessment (LCA) to model the embodied energy and emissions of the City's water supply sources. This is done at the utility-scale to inform conservation and adaptation strategies for meeting future demand in the face of climate change. Then, we focus on the dynamics of an emerging water supply source, stormwater, by exploring the motivations of urban water managers for implementing new technologies and infrastructures. This reveals underlying discourses driving the [re]shaping of urban water metabolisms, whether they be climate change adaptation, ecological modernization, or other socio-economic or ecological motivations. More broadly, by drawing on respective strengths in industrial ecology, urban planning, and political ecology, the paper illustrates the importance of collaboration but also the epistemological challenges associated with the melding of disciplines.

## **PART-PEASANT: INCOMPLETE RURAL-URBAN LABOR MIGRATION IN CHINA**

**Yew-Kwang Ng, Nanyang Technological University, SINGAPORE**

**Yinyin Cai, School of Economics and Management, Southeast University, CHINA**

**Abstract:** The special institutional settings including the land allocation system and the Household Registration System in China lead to a rural-urban labor migration pattern in contrast to the norm. Instead of complete migration, the labor of an individual peasant is often split (perhaps over different times of the year) to two or more parts because of institutional reasons. They work both as a peasant in the land and as a temporary migrant worker in urban areas (or in rural non-agricultural sectors). We examine this issue using a province-level panel data. This viewpoint provides a new interpretation of the phenomenon of China's labor shortage, Lewisian turning point, and rising rural migrant wages that appeared in recent years. Under part migration, rural labor supply to urban areas is smaller, making the Lewisian turning point occurring earlier. This has important policy implications for China's future development.

## **CITIES AS SPACES OF POLITICIZATION: THE CASE OF UNDOCUMENTED YOUTH IN LOS ANGELES**

**Walter Nicholls, University of Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS**

This paper examines how cities foster the politicization of marginalized and stigmatized groups. Drawing on the author's research of the undocumented youth movement (DREAMers), the paper examines how networking processes in Los Angeles helped transform disparate individuals into a distinctive thinking-feeling political group. Undocumented youths living in the city-region began to attend area colleges and universities during the 2000s. Encountering other youths facing similar situations, some created campus support organizations at their universities. These organizations provided a supportive space where youths could gather, connect, and talk to one another about their common hopes, values, and problems. The formation of

stronger ties allowed people from very different backgrounds but with a common stigma to become a thinking-feeling group. As the youths came out and formed a group, they continued to confront different forms of discrimination and exclusions in their everyday worlds and related their individual experiences to one another. To use James Jasper's term, these face-to-face interactions transformed individual experiences of stigma into a source of collective 'moral outrage'. The paper suggests that this sense 'moral outrage' was a source of politicization and helped shape the 'oppositional political identity' of the group. These initial steps transformed disparate individuals into a bounded group with distinctive political thoughts and emotions. Thus, by examining how undocumented youths became the political group of the DREAMers in Los Angeles, the paper identifies the specific mechanisms that make cities strategic environments for group politicization.

*Neighbourhoods, Social Mobility, Segregation*

## **HOW PEOPLE DEAL WITH THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD IN PARIS WORKING CLASS AND IMMIGRANT SUBURBS?**

**Marco Oberti, Sciences Po Paris - OSC, FRANCE**

In France, because of the impact of the "French Republican Model of Integration", both social and ethnic segregation are commonly associated with exclusion. It refers not only to social disorder, but also to the idea that people living in poor segregated neighborhoods do not like their location, and are characterized by weak social relations and local civic participation. For these reasons, social mix is often presented as a key reference in many French public policies, even though we don't really know if it makes a clear difference.

In this paper, I will discuss these issues using a survey conducted in Paris working class and immigrant suburbs. How do social and ethnic background, residential status, and location have an impact on these four dimensions (well-being in the neighborhood, perception of segregation, social relations and local civic participation)?

The main results do not confirm the general idea about the "banlieue populaire". First, the majority of people like their place of residence, and the social and ethnic background is less significant than the residential status in explaining the feeling of well-being. On the contrary, the perception of segregation depends more on the ethnic background and it deals with other negative opinions on the place. Finally, we have a more complex picture for social relations and local civic participation. These suburbs cannot be reduced to only anomic places; they are more like a mosaic.

*The Institutions of Governance*

## **HOW TO TAME METROPOLITAN GROWTH**

**Pedro Ortiz, Milano Politecnico, ITALY**

The world's metropolises are exploding. Many are growing at an annual rate of two percent (2%) while some are growing as fast as six percent (6%) a year. When an urban area grows at that rate, it necessitates their duplicating themselves every 12 years, which is proving to be impossible.

Madrid experienced this explosive trend in the 1990's. Its growth-rate was 50% every 20 years and 50% of its total growth occurred in the previous 400 years. Because of its explosive growth, planners, who are generally confronted with growth in the 10 to 15% range, were forced to address the phenomena in a non-traditional way.

A new planning method had to be invented and implemented. That was the ORT system (Ordination Reticular del Territorio), which was used to produce the regional Plan of March 1, 1996. It was the foundation/prototype of the Metro-Matrix Method, on which later work has been developed for numerous governments around the world.

The ORT method enabled officials in Madrid to correctly allocate growth and decisions are still being made based on the strategy that was adopted 15 years ago. Other applications of the ORT method have influenced land use decisions in places such as Bogota, Taiwan, Nairobi, Khartoum and the Caribbean.

The presentation will explain the metro-matrix method and how it has evolved and been applied throughout the world. It's a theory that must be customized to combat the challenges of each urban system and its specific requirements.

Bio: Pedro Ortiz has recently published *The Art of Shaping the Metropolis*, which has been labeled a "unique and timely resource establishes a system to confront, control, and tame the explosive growth of the metropolises and large urban areas of the world, and to do so in a way that enhances economic activity, environmental stability, and quality of life."

*The Geography of Development: Output, Employment, Incomes*

## **FROM BURST TO DUST AND TO PHOENIX AT REGIONAL LEVEL: THE GREEK REGIONS**

**Theodosios Palaskas, Yiannis Psycharis, Andonis Palaskas and Chrysostomos Stoforos, Panteion University of Athens, GREECE**

The paper uses pre and post 2009 macro and micro data at national and regional level to discuss comprehensively the socioeconomic trends and their imbalances that paved the way to the on-going Greek economic crisis and to analyze the top-down policy impacts at regional level. Two policy making and related to the discussion questions, i.e. what are the impacts of the implemented crisis-policies and measures on the Greek regions and to what extent they are symmetrical across regions, are examined in depth. The analysis applies regional econometric modeling using socioeconomic data derived from our team's developed and documented data-basis at National and regional level. The results are revealing a varying degree of link, between the regional and the national crisis, and at the same time strongly support the a-symmetrical impact of the crisis across regions. Regional demographic factors, structure of regional GDP, labour, entrepreneurship, among others, offer good explanations to the findings. The distinct inherent futures of the local economies act as resistances to the crisis and as vehicles (phoenix), especially when their trend is determined exogenously, e.g. tourism, for the regional development potential and recovery with possible positive effects on the national economy. The findings have substantial policy implications and lessons to be learned for the management of the on run crisis and the recovery tools to be applied.

*Multinational Enterprises and Territorial Development*

## **OLIGOPOLISTIC MARKETS AS DIFFERENTIATED COMMON POOL RESOURCES**

**Jerry Patchell, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, CHINA**  
**Roger Hayter, Simon Fraser University, CANADA**

Ostrom and others have attempted to scale-up the commons from local to global in order to deliver solutions to environmental problems shared by the international community. While that approach is appropriate insofar that we all share a physical resource that is being degraded by abuse, it fails to recognize the disparities in size among the exploiters of the resource and the great differences in which exploitation of the resource is turned to value. In this paper we examine the atmosphere (with consequences for climate change) as an open access, potentially common pool resource, control of which is actually determined by a relatively small number of multinational firms in a few sectors. We consider the likelihood of developing common pool rules in light of the reality of global oligopoly and how firms in different sectors differentiate and generate value. We also reflect on the implications of global oligopolistic common pool rules for regional development.

## **GLOBAL URBANIZATION AND INCOME DISTRIBUTION: INEQUALITY AND POLARIZATION ACROSS WORLD REGIONS.**

**Argentino Pessoa, University of Porto, PORTUGAL**

While the world's urban population has yearly expanded by 65 million people, the context and environment of local economic development is quickly evolving. Globalization and technological change, together with rapid development in some world regions are redesigning the world's urban sceneries. If high economic growth rates are likely to carry affluence to many urban regions, and attract huge numbers of people from rural areas, many of the largest urban centers are dealing with traffic congestion, housing shortages, as well as other symptoms of diseconomies of scale. Nowadays, the global urban world is thus facing huge and new challenges which are apparent in several forms, including polarization and divergence in growth and incomes. How are the different world regions facing such challenges? How is global urbanization linked to the distribution of income within and between world regions?

Searching answers to these questions, this paper analyzes the way urbanization is occurring in the different world regions, aiming to identify the key features of the current wave of urbanization and to assess its effects on income distribution. Therefore, the main objectives are: (1) to identify regional patterns in urbanization, income inequality and polarization; and (2) in light of the evidence, to offer some policy suggestions.

## **ADAPTING CITIES TO GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE? OR, THERE IS NO FREE LUNCH**

**Stephanie Pincetl, UCLA, USA**

Many commentators and academic researchers are now interested in cities, and see cities as not only concentrating people as never before in human history, but also their activities and Earth resources. As such, they are seen as having great potential through policy, to reduce their resource inputs and waste flows through greater efficiencies, and thus their environmental impacts. But the question of how to get from one state to another is poorly understood and rarely addressed, in part because the flows themselves and the policy drivers for those flows and resource dependencies are complex and obscure.

Urban metabolism analysis – the quantification of flows at geographically relevant urban scales – expanded to include life cycle analysis and policy drivers is one methodological pathway to begin to explore the transition from a resource intensive urban footprint to one that might be more parsimonious. Linking policy with spatial outcomes reveals inequalities in the use of flows and the impacts they have on nearby and far flung people and places, as well as in cities themselves. In this presentation we discuss our methods and preliminary findings applying an expanded political ecological urban metabolism research project to Los Angeles County.

## **GOVERNING METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLIES IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD**

**Alison Post, University of California, Berkeley, USA**

**Veronica Herrera, University of Connecticut, USA**

International financial institutions and academics advocated two types of institutional reforms for urban water and sanitation systems over the last twenty years: decentralization and institutional reforms designed to insulate service providers from interference by elected officials. This paper analyzes primary sources promoting these reforms, documents their adoption in the developing world, and reviews experiences with both sets of institutional shifts. Based on this analysis, the paper makes three arguments. First, although

decentralization and reforms promoting insulation from politics were advocated in tandem, their underlying rationale was contradictory: reforms such as corporatization and privatization were advocated based on the assumption that manager insulation from politics would improve management, whereas decentralization was marketed as a means of increasing user influence upon utilities management. Second, these reforms were promoted in many developing countries that did not possess the preconditions emphasized in policy documents published by agencies advocating reforms. . Third, the literature to-date suggests that both types of reforms have not mitigated service problems as suggested by reform advocates. Corporatization and privatization have not reduced politicization substantially, while decentralization has not increased user participation uniformly.

*The Geography of Development: Output, Employment, Incomes*

## **PRODUCING THROUGH CURATION: THE ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHIES OF CURATION AND CURATORS**

**Dominic Power, Uppsala University, SWEDEN**

The aim of this paper is to explore the idea that economic development in some regions is related not just to the location and agglomeration of producers and consumers but also of intermediaries. In specific the paper treats the role of a specific type of intermediaries: those involved in processes of curation. Drawing on institutional art theory and research on the cultural economy, it is suggested in the paper that curators evaluate and ascribe value(s) to products in a proactive, critical and strategic way and as such are central to many contemporary value creation processes. Since value and status for so many products are often 'produced' through intricate networks of middlemen and 'cultural intermediaries' (Bourdieu 1984) it is important to understand those employed in such processes and the spatial aspects of their action.

Curators are specialized selectors who choose, sort and arrange multiple works in spaces and in front of audiences. They control exhibition and event spaces that are central to the creation of visibility, value and careers. They make links between existing fields and define new fields through assembling and collecting they create trends, schools, brands and associations. By exercising spatially rooted control over major institutions and exhibition spaces curators are also important to local fields and wider networks that temporarily coalesce around such spaces of exhibition. Finally, although curators are relatively hidden from public view they are well known to insiders and strongly influence the fields they are active in by creating an overall context for individual units and therein value, positions and careers. Curators play a central role in the subjective evaluation systems underpinning many cognitive and cultural markets and by organizing the exhibitions and institutions of display and appreciation they form a vital and highly spatialized series of links between producers, providers, audiences and consumers. This paper attempts to theorize their role in the economy, the nature of their work, and the dynamics of their localisation and geographies.

*Technology, Innovation, Territorial Networks*

## **REGIONAL SKILLS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

**Haifeng Qian, Cleveland State University, USA**

Entrepreneurship plays an important role in regional economic development. Many scholars have studied regional factors that are associated with entrepreneurial activity. Recently, human capital has been found to be an important determinant of entrepreneurial activity. Previous research has primarily focused on education-based human capital. This study argues that skills-based human capital is no less important to entrepreneurship and examines the effects of various types of occupational skills on new firm formation, which will provide new insights into regional workforce/entrepreneurship policy. This research is a quantitative regional study and the geographical unit is U.S. metropolitan areas. The research primarily employs three datasets. U.S. Census Bureau's Business Information Tracking Series includes new firm formation data by region and by industry, which is used to measure the dependent variable, i.e.,



entrepreneurship. Recently, U.S. Department of Labor has established a survey-based dataset, called O\*NET, which provides information on the importance of and the need for different types of abilities and skills in different occupations. O\*NET currently has 87 “skills” (or “abilities”) variables for each occupation, which will all be explored in this research. The third dataset, American Community Survey (ACS) provides data on employment by occupation and by region. The combination of O\*NET and ACS will allow for measuring abilities and skills of metropolitan regions. This research uses multivariate regressions. Abilities and skills are primary explanatory variables for entrepreneurship. Factor analysis will be used to address the large number of variables in abilities and skills.

*The Digital Revolution: Implications for Cities and Regions*

## **‘BIG DATA’ AND HOUSING MARKET SEARCH IN THE UNITED KINGDOM**

**Alasdair Rae, University of Sheffield, UK**

This is the age of ‘big data’: a time when, we are told, many of our problems can be better understood – or even solved – if we interrogate ‘big’ datasets in the right way (e.g. Manyika et al, 2011). As with any grand narrative, however, it is incumbent upon scholars to look critically at the ways in which large datasets can actually help answer long-standing research questions, or whether they merely generate further questions and present us with computational headaches. Should we be more circumspect about claims made by proponents of big data? How do we know big data when we see it? And, importantly, what should we do with big data when we get it? This paper seeks to answer these questions by using a big data example of housing market search activity and behavior in the United Kingdom. It also seeks to assess the extent to which big data is useful in arriving at more robust formulations about the spatiality of housing markets and geographical variations in search intensity. The paper draws upon a rich tradition in the study of housing and housing market search (e.g. Blank and Winnick, 1953; MacLennan, 1982; MacLennan and O’Sullivan, 2012) and concludes that even though big data has an important role to play in advancing understanding, we need to remain cautious about the claims we make and the conclusions we draw.

*Capital Markets and Territorial Development*

## **SEEING LIKE A HEDGE FUND - SEARCHING FOR (NEW CONCEPTS OF) CAPITAL, SPACE AND TIME IN THE OFFSHORE WORLD**

**Mike Rafferty and Dick Bryan, University of Sydney, AUSTRALIA**  
**Duncan Wigan, Copenhagen Business School, DENMARK**

It is now widely recognised that the increased global scale and scope of capitalist production and circulation has challenged existing categories of national economic analysis. The spatial movement of globalised capital accumulation is increasingly superseding the spatial dimension of earlier analytical categories, based largely on national balance of payments accounting (Bryan 1995). But these processes have also challenged our understanding the corporation as a distinct economic entity (Walker 1989). The boundaries between inside and outside of the nation and the firm are now less clear and that blurring is ongoing. Nowhere is this evidenced more starkly than in the globalisation of finance. But perhaps because of a residual disdain for the speculative, unproductive and anarchic aspects of finance, there has been a tendency for analysis to treat these as peripheral and even pathological outgrowths of contemporary globalisation. The current wave of regulatory concern for the link between offshore finance and tax minimisation shows the ongoing hold of this approach to finance.

This paper seeks to build on an alternative if diversely articulated momentum (such as Clark 2008, Lee et.al. 2009, Ferguson 2005, and Wójcik 2011, Zalik 2009) which seeks to take developments in finance seriously. Using data on bilateral international investment flows developed by the IMF, the paper seeks to link the transformations in global finance to the changing nature of what Harvey termed capital’s ‘spatial fix’. Taking two issues - the global development and elaboration of the derivative form (and what we term the ‘derivatives

logic') in and out of finance, as well as the growth of offshore finance, as our points of access to the topic, the paper develops the argument that finance is increasingly integral to both the changing temporality and spatiality of contemporary global political economy. In this sense, the hedge fund and the OFC, rather than being aberrations to regulate away, are an expression of important historical developments in the nature of capitalism.

*Technology, Innovation, Territorial Networks*

## **MAPPING CITIES IN KNOWLEDGE SPACE: ENTRY, EXIT AND SELECTION EFFECTS**

**David Rigby, UCLA, USA**

Patent co-classification data are used to measure the technological distance or relatedness between patent technology classes. The set of all pairwise relatedness measures helps define the U.S. knowledge space. The changing structure of that knowledge space is traced since 1975. If the matrix of technology relatedness values is positive semidefinite, Gower (1971) shows that the coordinates of the technology class nodes can be recovered as the first two eigenvectors of the relatedness matrix. Using these coordinates, inventors, firms or regions can be mapped in knowledge space as a weighted spatial mean.

U.S. cities are mapped in technology space and their movement over time is linked to entry and exit from different technology classes and to the weight of patents found in each class. In turn, entry and exit are modeled as a function of the cognitive structure of the city and the cognitive structure of a city's neighbors, each weighted by distance. The proximity of cities is measured in three ways: as Euclidean distance, as adjusted citation flows, and third, in terms of the strength of co-inventor linkages.

*Technology, Innovation, Territorial Networks*

## **BUSINESS GROWTH, HOME-BASED BUSINESSES AND LOCATION**

**Darja Reuschke and Donald Houston, University of St Andrews, UK**

This paper analyses the drivers of growth in businesses run from home and how they are shaped by location. It is estimated that such home-based businesses (HBBs) represent half of all small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the UK and US. Yet, very little is known about HBBs. What is their contribution to the economy? What drives their growth? Are they constrained to remain small unless they move into business premises? What is the role of cities in promoting HBBs?

Most existing research on SME performance uses cross-sectional data, with limited information on the changing circumstances of firms, including growth. This paper uses – to our knowledge for the first time – longitudinal data, and explores the drivers of HBB growth compared to non-HBBs. The analysis draws on a unique survey of SMEs (the UK Survey of SMEs' Finances), which has not previously been analysed making use of its longitudinal component. The 2008 survey followed-up businesses surveyed in 2004, providing unique data on the growth and changing circumstances for 1,253 SMEs, including 525 HBBs.

Growth is measured in terms of profit, turnover and employees. Five drivers of success will be investigated: business characteristics, owner characteristics, business strategy, access to finance, and characteristics of location. This is the first analysis to compare HBBs with non-HBBs, to assess whether there is an association between HBB growth and relocation, and to investigate the extent to which HBB growth is stronger in urban or rural locations.

## **SHAREHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT: EVIDENCE FROM A UK GLOBAL INVESTOR'S STRATEGY IN JAPAN, 2006-2012**

**Yukie Saito, Gordon L. Clark and Michael Viehs, University of Oxford, UK**

This paper explores how shareholder engagement on environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues is informally exercised by a large global institutional investor with firms located in geographically remote spaces. We study a UK asset manager's corporate engagement strategies behind the scenes on ESG issues toward Japanese firms over the period 2006-2012. In trying to effectively exercise voice in different institutional settings across societies, global institutional investors interact with remotely located target firms on various ESG agendas through self-enforcing, continuous and sometimes collective bargaining processes. Nevertheless, agency issues might arise along the responsible investment chain when delegated engagement activities are conducted in a cost-efficient manner under short-termism.

## **SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: CHALLENGES IN GOVERNANCE AND POLICY MAKING**

**Sneha Sharma and D. Parthasarthy, Indian Institute of Technology, INDIA,**

As cities expand rapidly, the infrastructure has difficulty in keeping pace with the urban population density and growth. More production generates more waste; population increase also generates more waste. Issues of waste cover a wide spectrum: from the use of resources, to the by-products of industrialization and agribusiness, the way products are produced, consumed and discarded. In a time when global food is under pressure much of the food produced is wasted by producers, retailers or consumers. Questions on waste and sustainability become crucial in contemporary debates.

The generation of waste in a particular location is a product of a range of interacting variables: level of economic development, size of urban population, and rate of consumption of commercial goods. Scarcity of space in these cities is one of the biggest challenges for the governing and civic authorities is to effectively deal with waste disposal issues. Waste touches on all four pillars of sustainability: environmental, economic, social and cultural. This paper looks at the various intersections and modalities of waste from a sociological perspective. This research interrogates the crisis of dumping grounds in developing world cities with in terms of sustainable development through a case study of a newly designated dumping ground 'Kanjur-Marg' in metropolitan city of Mumbai. The study explores the inter-linkages between waste management, governance, the role of the informal sector, advanced locality management, local community protests and the role of social class

## **EMBEDDEDNESS, INNOVATION AND COMMUNITY: NANOTECHNOLOGY IN EDMONTON ALBERTA**

**Rob Shields, University of Alberta, USA**

This paper reports on research on innovation and community in relation to efforts to establish a nanotechnology cluster in Edmonton Alberta.

**EXPLAINING ATTITUDES TOWARD REGIONAL GOVERNANCE AMONG LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS: EVIDENCE FROM MICHIGAN, UNITED STATES**

**Thomas Skuzinski, University of Michigan, USA**

There is a strong and well-documented connection between urbanization, economic growth, demographic change, and household composition. As countries industrialize, their population tends to migrate from the countryside into cities. In fact, no country has ‘developed’ without urbanizing. During this time of economic growth and urbanization, a demographic shift occurs, characterized first by a drop in mortality rates and increase in life expectancy, and then a decrease in fertility rates. Less well understood, however, is how the combination of economic growth and urbanization affects household formation rates. On the one hand, increases in income are hypothesized to allow individuals to form households at a younger age. On the other hand, urban growth leads to higher prices for land and housing, thus limiting the ability to form new households. This paper assesses the impacts of economic growth and urbanization on household formation at different ages in urban areas, using census data at multiple points in time for almost 40 countries. Analysis consists of a descriptive, cross-sectional set of models as well as fixed effects models using multiple years of data. Results shed light on debates over the convergence of household structure that has been argued to occur with development.

**REGIONAL INEQUALITY, UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT AND GLOBAL URBANIZATION**

**Ed Soja, UCLA USA**

Why one region develops faster than another is not just a question for regional specialists but offers a challenge to all disciplines, just as much as the related question of why one individual develops faster than others. Uneven development in all its forms has traditionally been addressed from a primarily historical or biographical (lived time) perspective. More recently, a critical spatial (or lived space) perspective has been added to the study of uneven development, economic inequality, and social justice, triggering the rise of a “New Regionalism” along with a radical revision of regional development theory. Starting with the idea that uneven development and the fundamental inequality associated with it is socially produced and therefore can be socially changed, I discuss some of the features of the New Regionalism and how it differs from regionalism in the past. Also discussed is how regional inequality has been shaped over the past thirty years by the generative power of cities and city regions, by the intertwined forces of globalization and economic restructuring, by the dramatic shift taking place from metropolitan to regional urbanization, by the related scalar convergence of metropolitan and sub-national regions, and by the closely associated urbanization of the world, a defining feature of the concept and process of global urbanization.

**SPATIAL IMPLICATIONS OF ORIGATION, RECOMBINATION AND REFINEMENT IN METROPOLITAN INVENTION NETWORKS**

**Deborah Strumsky University of NC at Charlotte, USA**

The many discussions about the relative roles of recombination and origination as sources of technological novelty have not provided much by way of quantification, which is not surprising given the difficulties in discretizing technologies and classifying technological novelty. Using a taxonomy that systematically quantifies inventions as originations, recombination or refinements, we construct technology networks for all us inventions from 1975 – 2012. Results clearly show that the process of invention, as recorded by patents granted by the U.S. Patent Office, has been primarily a combinatorial process with a very limited role for the development of new originating technologies. Given that inventions can be assigned spatially we investigate

the relationship between the invention taxonomy and metropolitan characteristics. Specifically, are some metropolitan areas predisposed toward originating inventions, while other metropolitan areas specialize more in refinements. The analysis suggests that cities form hierarchical networks that underpin the development and evolution of technologies as they mature. Finally, the analysis explores the consequences for Gross Metropolitan Product and Personal Income per Capita of specialization in originations, recombinations or refinements.

#### *Inter-regional Migration*

### **ETHNIC DIVERSITY AND IDENTITY POLITICS IN NEPAL**

**Krishna Prasad Subedi, Hallym University, REPUBLIC OF KOREA**

Hence, I would like to draw an attention to the ongoing serious ethnic conflict in Nepal. In the context of Nepal, 'ethnic conflict' is a dispute about important political, economic, social, cultural or territorial issues between two or more ethnic communities. The violence, in this case, was initiated not by either party to the decade civil war but by groups fighting on behalf of those who profess marginalized-based ethnicity. These groups targeted both the state and the Maoists, polarizing along ethnic issues that were largely unaddressed during the civil war. At present, ethnic movement all over the country is in a chaotic situation. The major groups leading the movement are multiparty, multiethnic, multi-religious, multi-caste, multilingual, multi-geographical and so on. The major demands of the conflicting groups seem to be rational and legitimate for the identity politics too.

Nepal's ethnic and caste based social plurality means that contemporary politics are infused by issues of identity. The heterogeneous alliance of the first people's movement in 1990 terminated authoritarian rule and restore democracy which included left and right wing democrats, civil society members, the media and representatives of marginalized ethnic and caste communities that highlighted an increasing awareness of ethnicity and caste in Nepali political identity. The trend was worsened in the 1996-2006 period, as the Maoist rebels upon various identity based grievances and the failure of the new democracy to end inequality in order to mobilize support for their insurgency. But the use of identity politics became more widespread after April movement in 2006 and the rise of activism among the entire ethnic and marginalized groups until now.

#### *Urban and Territorial Politics*

### **SPACES OF CONTRADICTION: PUBLIC ACCESS ON SAN FRANCISCO'S NORTHEAST EMBARCADERO PIERS**

**Preeti Talwai, University of California, Berkeley, USA**

This paper investigates the roles of urban commercialization and city governance in the shifting meaning of public space along the Embarcadero shoreline in San Francisco, California. Long one of the city's most dynamic and valuable regions, the Embarcadero has evolved from a primarily industrial resource into a cultural, commercial and touristic hotspot. In light of recent development along the shoreline, the paper examines one significant redevelopment project on the Northeast Embarcadero: the Piers 1 ½-3-5 rehabilitation project (2006), including the Ferryboat Santa Rosa (docked at Pier 3 since 1978). Over the past decades, these historically private, highly specialized properties have been reconceptualized as vibrant, public waterfront spaces. Specifically, since its founding in 1968, the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission has required "public access" – areas on private property exclusively for public use – along the shoreline. Drawing on archival materials, ethnographic methods, and visual documentation, in conjunction with theoretical frameworks for publicness, the paper probes the multiple competing publics of these nominally public spaces by addressing the physical and political manifestations of regional policy. It argues that the conceptual development of the Embarcadero was marked by a series of contradictions – conflicting state and economic interests and disjunctions between imagined and actually existing publics. In this regional example of a global archetype, these institutional incongruities are manifested through corresponding physical

contradictions – uneasy juxtapositions between public and private which comprise an exclusive geography that, despite the best intentions, excises the multiple publics of the Embarcadero in favor of a homogenous public sphere.

*Climate Change and Urban Regions*

## **EXPOSURE OF URBAN PRODUCTION NETWORKS TO CLIMATE RISK AND PROSPECTS FOR ADAPTATION**

**Meenu Tewari, Saon Ray and Anant Sudarshan, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA**

A city's productive base and related institutions are key to urban job creation and economic competitiveness. Urban production networks can however be deeply vulnerable to climate change risks depending upon the nature of their inputs, their capital assets, technologies, location, spatial structure and supply chain dynamics. While climate mitigation studies have focused on industrial structure to document the effect of effluents, emissions and other forms of pollution on urban climate vulnerability, the adaptation practices around a city's production networks are much less studied and not well understood. This paper uses the case of Surat, a rapidly growing industrial city in Gujarat, India, to study the vulnerability to climate risk of two key industries: textile weaving and printing, and diamond cutting both of which are deeply embedded in the city structure. Drawing on detailed field work, evidence from a rich manufacturing dataset and a brief comparison with large capital intensive investments on the suburban coastal outskirts of the city, the paper argues that higher value industries and higher value activities within industries are the first to be protected from future climate risks by firms and private actors, leaving lower value and labor intensive sectors and activities more exposed to future risks. There is thus a strong case to be made for concerted collective and public action to address the vulnerabilities of lower value, labor intensive industries and relatively lower value activities within industries

*Technology, Innovation, Territorial Networks*

## **KNOWLEDGE CREATION THROUGH REGIONAL SUPPLY NETWORKS**

**Gregory Theyel, University of Cambridge, UK**

This paper presents an alliance model for understanding how firms develop product and process innovations through their regional supply networks. The model is based on interpretation of supply networks as knowledge systems and is applied to the regional biomedical industry cluster in the San Francisco Bay area. Innovation in regional clusters is created by three main knowledge creation activities, each of which corresponds to a specific type of supply network alliance. First, production networks rely on market transactions that are based on contracts and requirements and these relationships enable firms to move their innovation processes forward with the help of important inputs. Second, firms receive information from suppliers, customers, universities, laboratories, and service providers as they participate in knowledge accumulation and hopefully knowledge development and innovation. Finally, supply network participants co-develop knowledge by forming teams in a more formal way with stated objectives and expectations with the hope of technological and commercial breakthroughs. The three types knowledge creation alliances exhibit increasing degrees of dynamism and learning as firms often maintain all three – market transactions, information exchange, and co-development teams – at the same time and sometimes with the same partners. This research provides a means for understanding, assessing, and managing knowledge creation through regional supply network relationships. The implications of this research include a better understanding of the dynamic nature of different types of alliances, a model firms can use to organize a portfolio of relations focused on innovation, and insight on the supply network potential of a region.

## **KNOWLEDGE EXTERNALITIES, AGGLOMERATION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE EU: MOTIVATING PLACE-BASED REGIONAL INTERVENTION**

**Francesco Timpano and Giovanni Guastella, Catholic University of Sacred Heart, ITALY**

Accumulation of knowledge and human capital and agglomeration are indicated as prominent sources of externalities. Their simultaneous contribution to growth is investigated in this paper accounting for threshold effects and spatial dependence. Based on EU25 regional data (1995-2007), results highlight differentiated growth patterns for less and more developed regions, the effect of externalities being considerable only in the latter group. Externalities are weakly related to agglomeration, suggesting it is neither necessary nor sufficient for regional growth. They are, oppositely, related to the accumulation of knowledge and human capital. Existing gaps are considered as responsible for the persistence of economic disparities, asking for specific policy actions in catching-up regions. This, in turn, strengthens the arguments in favour of a place-based approach to regional policy.

## **LANGUAGE POLICY IN THE HONG KONG-GUANGDONG BORDER REGION**

**James Tollefson, University of Hong Kong, HONG KONG**

A central issue in educational policy is the medium of instruction (MOI): Which language(s) should be adopted for language and subject content learning? Because MOI policies privilege some groups while creating disadvantage for others, MOI policy is the site of struggles over political power and economic resources, and such issues as national identity and national security.

In the Pearl River Delta region (a dense network of cities in the urban prefectures of Guangdong Province in China and the Special Administrative Regions of Hong Kong and Macao), Cantonese, English, and Putonghua (spoken Mandarin) are alternative varieties in competing policy proposals. In Hong Kong, MOI policy has focused since the colonial period on the use of English or Cantonese, but since the integration of Hong Kong into China in 1997, several factors have pressured authorities to increase the teaching of Putonghua, with some even calling for Putonghua as MOI. In the Cantonese-speaking province of Guangdong, Putonghua is the official MOI, but pressure for English MOI is growing, along with citizen's support for Cantonese in the context of increasing non-Cantonese-speaking migrants from elsewhere in China.

This paper presents data on five factors shaping the language policy debate in the region: increasing numbers of children living in Guangdong who attend school in Hong Kong; increasing use of Putonghua in Hong Kong; migration into Guangdong; the Cantonese language movement in Guangdong; and media coverage of language. The analysis concludes with the implications of MOI policy for the continuing integration of the Pearl River Delta region.

## **URBANISATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE BRICS**

**Ivan Turok, Human Sciences Research Council, SOUTH AFRICA**

The relationship between urbanisation and economic development is one of the crucial questions of our time. Almost all of the expected growth in the global population over the next three decades will be concentrated in urban areas of less-developed nations. With 42% of the world's current population, the BRICS will be major contributors to this phenomenon. Theories of the relationship between urbanisation and economic development tend to be over-generalised and insensitive to continental and national differences. They also

ignore the selective and uneven benefits of rising urban prosperity. The BRICS are important as a new global alliance responding to international economic integration and the shifting balance of power towards the South. They accounted for almost half (47 per cent) of the growth in world output between 2000 and 2010.

The purpose of this paper is three-fold:

1. To examine the relationship between urbanisation and economic development in the BRICS: to what extent is urbanisation a cause of urban economic development and not merely a consequence or outcome? The assessment will show that each country's experience over the last two decades has been quite different.
2. To analyse the role of government policy towards migration as a mediating factor influencing the strength and inclusive nature of urban economic development. The BRICS all bear a heavy burden from past efforts to control internal migration.
3. To explore the impact on urbanisation and economic development of new patterns of trade and investment between individual BRICS. The alliance has created opportunities for cities to identify new sources of investment, find new economic roles, and develop new trading partners on a South-South axis.

*Technology, Innovation, Territorial Networks*

# **DOES EU FRAMEWORK PROGRAM PARTICIPATION CONTRIBUTE TO REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT? A TIME-SPACE ANALYSIS OF FP NETWORK QUALITY AND PATENTING PRODUCTIVITY IN EU OBJECTIVE 1 REGIONS**

**Attila Varga and Tamás Sebestyén, University of Pecs, HUNGARY**

A potential policy option for the EU is to promote the involvement of EU neighbor regions in research Framework Programs. It is hypothesized in this paper that position of a region in international inventor networks is in a positive relationship with regional patenting productivity. The related policy question is about the extent to which continuous participation in EU research framework programs influences inventor network positions. The regions particularly interesting for this research are current and former Objective one regions of the European Union. The aim of this research is to make a systematic assessment as to the effectiveness of EU FP programs in influencing the change in the position of Objective one regions in international inventor networks. Information on the present position of EU neighborhood regions in inventor networks complemented with lessons from the research provides the base of policy recommendations as to the likely effectiveness and particular ways of promoting FP program participation in neighbor regions of the European Union.

*Neighbourhoods, Social Mobility, Segregation*

# **THE BROWN SCARE: HISPANIC POPULATION GROWTH, IMMIGRATION AND THE GROWTH OF MUNICIPAL POLICE EXPENDITURES 1970-2000**

**Robert Vargas, Harvard University, USA**

Deindustrialization and racial segregation have been understood to be the factors most responsible for the geographic concentration of poverty in American cities post 1970. This paper explores the role of a third and neglected factor: urban governance. Combining data from the U.S. census of governments from 1972-2002, the decennial census from 1970-2000, and the national league of cities, this paper examines the role of government structures and spending on the concentration of poverty in all American cities with a population of over 100,000. Specifically, I test the role of cuts in welfare programs and growth in city government spending on policing by replicating Jargowsky's statistical models of poverty concentration. In addition, I test whether different forms of city governance (such as Mayoral veto power or the composition of city planning departments) contribute to varying levels of poverty concentration across cities. Findings regression models reveal that differences in city government spending and structure can help explain why poverty concentration grew in some cities more than others. These results have strong implications for theories of urban inequality



by suggesting that urban governance (measured through government spending and government structure), in addition to the decline of manufacturing jobs and increased racial segregation, can play a significant role in the production of urban inequality.

*The Institutions of Governance*

## **COMPETITION WITHOUT GROWTH MACHINES: TERRITORIAL ALLIANCES AND CONTEMPORARY US URBAN GOVERNANCE**

**David Wachsmuth, New York University, USA**

This paper presents an analysis of US urban competitiveness policy in an era when the conditions of possibility of the standard growth machine coalition are increasingly breaking down. I begin by reconstructing the concept of urban competitiveness as an attribute not of territories, but of “territorial alliances” (Harvey 1982)—elite coalitions united to defend the value of place-bound assets, particularly in times of crisis. Drawing on interviews and policy analysis from across the United States, I proceed to analyze a new emerging form such alliances are taking, stretching between cities and metropolitan areas and thus animating what some have termed “megaregions” or “super-regions”. The large-scale urban governance projects I examine display important ruptures with earlier, growth-machine-led rounds of metropolitan regionalism. Ongoing expansion of built environments beyond traditional city/suburb morphologies, the rise of logistics, and the unprecedented collapse in real estate investment following the 2008 economic crisis have all combined to cause a flourishing of large-scale urban regulatory experiments at the territorial and policy margins of the urban system. The result, I argue, is that the field of contemporary US urban competitiveness policy is now better understood not as a network of cities-as-strategic-agents, but as a variegated strategic terrain.

*The Institutions of Governance*

## **THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION'S URBAN SYSTEM: IS THERE VALUE IN FORMALIZING AN URBAN SYSTEM COVERING SIX COUNTRIES**

**Douglas Webster, Arizona State University, USA**

The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS), formalized by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in the early 1990s consists of Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, and the Chinese Provinces of Yunnan and Guangxi. Its urban population only numbers 107 million people out of a regional population of 322 million, but urban places account for the majority of GDP in all countries, and urban growth rates are forecast to be higher than East Asian and global norms until mid-century.

Recently, the ADB has focused on conceptualizing, better understanding, and encouraging region-wide action, to improve the performance of the GMS' urban system, particularly in environmental, competitiveness, and quality of urban life terms.

The paper presents a scenario of likely future urbanization metrics, patterns, and characteristics to mid-century based on demographic, technological, and economic drivers. From this scenario, challenges and opportunities are identified that will play out in urban places of the GMS.

The paper addresses the question of whether there is value in conceptualizing, and attempting to influence urban outcomes over six countries. On the one hand, each country is a sovereign state with its own national urban policies and institutional arrays that implicitly affect urban outcomes. On the other hand, transport systems (expressways, pipelines, rail, high speed rail, low cost airline networks) increasingly interconnect the Region's urban places; while implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2015 will create a free trade and labor zone among the 5 South-East countries equivalent to the EU, while China increasingly exerts influence from the north through economic ties, bilateral trade agreements, and the pull of its transport system (including rail service to Europe).

The author concludes by suggesting possible Regional-scale initiatives to affect urban and inter-urban outcomes such as low-carbon corridors, cross-city knowledge sharing, complementary urban strategies, cross-border city building.

*The Geography of Development: Output, Employment, Incomes*

## **"COMMUNITARIAN CAPITALISM" FOR SHRINKING CITIES**

**Takashi Yamamoto, Takushoku University, JAPAN**

Resilience and sustainability of regional cities in developed economies attract less attention than global issues do, but their failure may endanger national economies. An OECD report shows that about a quarter of cities with the population more than 100,000 are losing population. Regional cities must respond to structural problems of shrinkage caused by demographic, socio-economic, financial, and austerity factors.

To help those municipalities enhance economic resilience, this paper introduces the conceptual framework of "communitarian capitalism". The concept of community capitalism was originally developed by Anchordoguy (2005) to explain national industrial development in Japan. The concept was modified in this paper, however, to present a socio-economic development model for regional cities.

This paper also analyzes some cases of networked approach to regional development, and illustrates that it is effective to support local small- and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs). The networked approach is characterized by strategic interactions both within a municipality and across regions, involving all of the public, private, and civil sectors. More specifically, this paper discusses the effectiveness of the "Economic Gardening" program as a measure to support local SMEs.

Private and civil sectors in regional cities must have larger roles as the role of public sector becomes smaller due to austerity. As an implication of the research, this paper proposes that complementary leadership can contribute to the successful implementation of socio-economic development programs. Combined with the networked approach, complementary leadership will be effective to utilize social capital even in municipalities avoiding social conflicts and resource exhaustion.

*The Digital Revolution: Implications for Cities and Regions*

## **SPATIOTEMPORAL DYNAMICS IN PUBLIC TRANSIT SECURITY PERCEPTIONS: DIGITAL EVIDENCE FROM MEXICO CITY'S PERIPHERY**

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Crime and violence affect many cities of the global south, stemming from a combination of factors, including chronic poverty, trading in contraband, corruption, policy neglect, etc. Mexico City, capital of one of the Americas' more violent countries, is relatively safe, partly a result of local authorities spatially targeted security strategies. Nonetheless, fear of crime permeates various dimensions of residents' daily lives, including their mobility activities, particularly the use of public transportation. We investigate residents' public security perceptions on public transit modes on the periphery of Mexico City, examining the role of privately operated intermodal transfer stations (CETRAMs) in enhancing real and perceived safety. CETRAMs dot the jurisdictional periphery of Mexico City, connecting services among the heavy rail (Metro) system, bus rapid transit (BRT) routes, and a vast network of formal and less formal transit operations that reach out into the sprawl of the megalopolis. We examine security perception among users at two recently constructed CETRAMs, using a smartphone-based app, which dynamically generates geo-tagged and time-stamped data points containing bus type, ridership, speed, and perception-centered survey responses. Accounting for various user, route, and trip characteristics, we attempt to discern what role the CETRAMs play in enhancing perceptions of security. The approach shows the power of new, low cost, easy-to-deploy, high resolution data collection devices in understanding spatiotemporal urban phenomena, and the results offer new perspectives on perceptions of

crime among the primary travel mode in the city and the role of privately developed and operated transfer stations in influencing those perceptions.

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