Lecture 12

Cities & Regions
Cities & Regions

I. •Cities
II. Regions
III. Networks
An urban world
I. Cities

A. Territory
B. Economy
C. Agglomeration
D. Growth
Cities

- What is a city?
  - Built environment
  - Concentration of activities
  - Density of population
Urban territory

- Where does the city end?
  - Suburbs & Satellites
  - Urban fringe
  - Exurbia
  - Hinterlands

New term: City-Regions
City & State

- Normally: urban territory ≠ state territory
  - Loosely bounded
  - City-states rare

- City limits & governments
  - Central city
  - Municipalities (suburbs)
  - Metropolitan
  - Special Districts

- Cities & nation-states
  - Federal states vs. centralized States
I. Cities

A. Territory
B. •Economy
C. Agglomeration
D. Growth
Urban powerhouses

- Bigger than national economies
  - Tokyo, New York and Los Angeles
  - Top three cities in economic output
  = Canada or Spain in GDP
  - #6 London’s economy > Sweden
Cities & hinterlands

- Older idea of city & country
  - Territorial reach of city

- Regional service centers
  - Central Place Theory

- Exploitation of country
  - Hinterland theory
  - Concentration of surplus
    - Gray Brechin, Imperial San Francisco

- Mercantile city
  - Necessary link of city & country
    - William Cronon, Nature’s Metropolis
The Productive City

- City economies
  - Productive (surplus)
  - Self-reinforcing
    - (see below)
Urban Functions

- Focal points of regional, national & global economies
- Concentrate chief economic functions

- Industrial
  - Lecture 8
- Commercial/distribution
  - Lecture 10
- Retail/consumption
  - Lecture 13
- Financial
  - Lecture 14-15
- Management
  - Lecture 16
Economies

- Economies of proximity
  - Agglomeration
  - Specialization
  - Innovation
    Cf Lecture 8

- In all domains:
  - Production, distribution, retail management, & finance
  - Same logic applies to all
I. Cities

A. Territory
B. Economy
C. Complexity
D. Growth
Complex Cities

- Many sectors, many parts
- Greater stability
  - Variety of activities
- Clusters of clusters
  - Specialization + clustering_districts
- Geographic clusters/districts within big cities
- Bay Area
  - Downtown SF, SFO, Silicon Valley, Berkeley, 680
- Los Angeles
  - Hollywood, San Pedro, Alameda Corridor, Santa Ana, LAX
I. Cities

A. Territory
B. Economy
C. Complexity
D. •Growth
Endogenous growth

- Production...
  - In the city
  - For the city
  - Of the city

- Accumulation
  - Surplus/profit
  - Reinvest
  - Finance
Cities & innovation

- Centers of creativity
  - Influx of talent
  - Interaction & new ideas
    Richard Florida, *The Creative Class*
- Incubators of new firms
  - Start-up companies
  - Reuse of space (infrastructure)
- Centers of capital
  - Risk & entrepreneurship
Cities & Regions

I. Cities

II. •Regions

III. Networks
II. Regions

A. Territory
B. Economy
C. Society
What is a region?

- What scale?
  - Loose usage
- Open territory
  - Unbounded (usually)
- Commonality
  - Regions imagined
- Unity
  - Internal connection & integration
Natural or Social?

- **Natural regions**
  - Old idea in geography
    - *Environmental determinism*
  - Influence on human affairs
    - Mostly pre-modern

- **Social regions**
  - Government
    - e.g. US states
  - Economy
    - Trade links, industry base
  - Society
    - shared culture & history
Regions vs. nation-states

- Subordination of regions
  - Triumph of nation-states
  - Economic integration
  - Cultural homogenization

- Rebellious regions
  - Rebels
    - Santa Cruz (Bolivia), Chiapas, Quebec, Catalonia.
  - Breakaway
    - Slovenia, Slovakia, Ukraine, Pakistan, Bangladesh
  - Crushed
    - Chechnya, Confederacy, Tibet, etc.
Federal states

- Federal systems of government
  - US, Canada, India, Mexico, Italy, Germany
  - Certain internal regional autonomy

- Historic foundations
  - City-states, colonies, feudal state/regions, culture regions

- Devolution & change
  - Impositions (Germany > WW2)
  - Rebellions (Canada, Spain, Mexico)
  - Transitions (China > 1980)
Europe of the regions

- European history of fragmentation
  - More than Americas or much of Asia

- EU regional policy
  - EU center vs. national governments
  - Rediscovery of the regions

- Devolution of EU states
  - Britain, Spain, Yugoslavia
Weakening of nation-state?

- Loose talk
  - From EU
  - From globalists
- Major powers solid
  - US, China
  - Russian recovery
- Latin America
  - Revived states
II. Regions

A. Territory
B. •Economy
C. Society
Regional Complexity

- The full mix, like cities (only more)
  - Industry, commerce, labor, capital

- National economies in miniature?
  - Less complex, less robust
  - Like small countries

- Spatial scale ≠ economic scale
  - California vs. Montana
  - Guangdong vs. Xinjiang
  - Valley of Mexico vs. Sonora
Regional Specialization

- Segments of national economies
  - Internal trade among regions
- Types of regional specialties
  - Resource-based
    - Texas & Louisiana (oil), Northwest (timber)
  - Consumer/Retail-based
    - Fashion (Paris, Milan)
  - Government-based
    - Government offices + Beltway bandits (W.D.C.)
    - Military (So Cal)
  - High-tech based
    - Electronics & Biotech (Bay Area)
### TABLE 8.6. Technology Districts in the United States

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Employment</th>
<th>Location quotients*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>California</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerospace</td>
<td>229,124</td>
<td>3.02</td>
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<tr>
<td>Biologicals</td>
<td>5,255</td>
<td>2.08</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electronics and components</td>
<td>509,692</td>
<td>2.05</td>
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<tr>
<td>Precision instruments</td>
<td>40,913</td>
<td>1.59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical equipment</td>
<td>25,627</td>
<td>1.48</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Massachusetts and Connecticut</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aircraft and engines</td>
<td>17,918</td>
<td>7.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial services</td>
<td>21,849</td>
<td>6.39</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aerospace and armaments</td>
<td>77,911</td>
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<td>Precision instruments</td>
<td>36,042</td>
<td>2.81</td>
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<td>Electronics and components</td>
<td>101,150</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radio, TV, and telecommunications</td>
<td>67,545</td>
<td>1.82</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research and development labs</td>
<td>12,272</td>
<td>1.80</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medical equipment</td>
<td>8,119</td>
<td>1.65</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>New York and New Jersey</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmaceuticals and biologicals</td>
<td>47,599</td>
<td>2.41</td>
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<td>Medical equipment</td>
<td>21,950</td>
<td>1.86</td>
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<td>Banking and finance</td>
<td>319,952</td>
<td>1.51</td>
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<td>Advanced services</td>
<td>504,500</td>
<td>1.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electronics and components</td>
<td>54,150</td>
<td>1.26</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Texas</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Construction and engineering</td>
<td>677,463</td>
<td>1.73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td>29,374</td>
<td>1.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electronics</td>
<td>76,597</td>
<td>1.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ohio, Michigan, and Pennsylvania</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Instruments</td>
<td>31,816</td>
<td>1.40</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Washington</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aircraft</td>
<td>54,523</td>
<td>7.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronics and components</td>
<td>3,809</td>
<td>2.62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Location quotient is the ratio of the percentage of output of industry x in economy y (the locality in question), to the percentage of output of industry x in the nation’s economy as a whole.
Regional difference

- Same industry, different practices
  - Even different technologies


- Like national differences
Continental differences

- **US v EU**
  - US has greater factor mobility across regions
  - US has greater regional specialization
  - EU more fragmented, redundant

- **US has higher level of innovation**
  - Because people & capital rush to hot spots
II. Regions

A. Territory
B. Economy
C. Society
Regional social orders

- Long-standing differences
  - Stuff of tourism -- but what about economics?

- Local customs & cultures
  - Language, food, dress, religion, etc.

- Class & racial orders
Starting places

Same as national capitalisms

- City-states
- Conquest & colonies
- Slavery & free labor
- Revolts & defeats
Evolving economies

- Agrarian history
  - Property & labor systems
    - E.g. Ranchers in US west, northern Mexico
    - Ranchers & small holders in E. Bolivia
    - Rural poverty in southern Italy

- Commercial/financial history
  - Market & profit orientation
    - E.g., Hong Kong, Shanghai, Guangdong in new China

- Industrial history
  - Resource, Basic, Specialty, High-tech, etc.
  - Big capital & small enterprise
    - E.g. California v West Virginia
The south is still different

- Cheap labor, open shop, etc.
  – Gavin Wright, Old South, New South

Number of executions in 2003

- Percent in poverty
  - reds are 18-27%, 27-50%
Regional Politics

- Economic & social foundations
  - PAN in Northern Mexico
  - Islamists in southern Tunisia, central Turkey
  - Southern Democrats (now Republicans)
  - SF liberalism
  - Lombard League
  - East Germany
Cities & Regions

I. Cites
II. Regions
III. • Networks
III. Networks

A. Systems

B. Hierarchies

C. Vanguards
Systems of places

- From City-Systems to Nodes & Networks
  - Rediscovery of an idea in a globalized economy

- Connections between many places
  - Of many sorts, not just business linkages or single production chains

- Flows of commodities, capital & labor
  - Also information & ideas
Generalized & Specialized

- **Specialized cities & regions**
  - Silicon Valley, Pittsburgh, Liverpool, Comstock Lode, Pacific Northwest, etc.
  - Spatial division of labor by place
    - Economies of trade & specialization

- **Generalized cities & regions**
  - New York, Los Angeles, Mexico City, etc.
  - Economies of agglomeration at a distance
    - Mutually reinforcing through trade, etc.
Urbanized Economies

- Capitalism & rise of cities
  - Urbanized vs. agrarian economies
  - Globe is repeating old pattern

- Inter-city connections
  - More than to hinterlands
    - Allan Pred, Urban Growth & City Systems in the United States, 1840-60
  - Endogenous growth of city-systems
Global networks

- Connections across national boundaries
  - Linking up major cities
  - Extended to regions

Allen Scott, Regions & the World Economy

Fig. 4.2. A schematic representation of the contemporary geography of global capitalism.
III. Systems of Places

A. Networks

B. Hierarchies

C. Vanguards
City hierarchies

- Rank-order of cities
  - NY
    - SF, LA, Chicago, etc.
    - Stockton, Sacramento, Fresno, etc.
    - Sonora, Angels Camp, South Lake Tahoe, etc.

- National differences
  - Primate city systems
  - Dispersed city systems
Global cities & regions

- International hierarchies
  - Top global centers
    - London, New York, Tokyo
  - Second tier international cities
    - Shanghai, Singapore, Hong Kong, Mumbai
    - LA, SF, Chicago, etc
    - Frankfurt, Paris
  - Third tier national centers
    - Berlin, Milan, Dubai, Moscow, Sao Paulo, Mexico City, Istanbul, Cairo
Unequal Regions

- **US**
  - North, South, Interior West, etc.

- **China**
  - Coast & interior

- **Japan**
  - Center vs. far north & south
Uneven regional development

- More developed =
  - More industry, higher tech
  - Headquarters, business centers
  - More urban, richer markets

- Less developed =
  - Low wage, low cost
  - More agricultural, rural
  - Export-led

  *Parallels international inequality*
Place competition

- Osaka vs. Tokyo
- LA vs SF
- Berlin vs. Frankfurt
- Shanghai vs. Guangdong
- Mexico City vs. North

See lecture 11
III. Systems of Places

A. Networks
B. Hierarchies
C. •Vanguards
Vanguards of capitalism

- Urbanization & capitalism
  - Go hand in hand
  - Urbanization of everything...

- Entry points of new social order
  - Money nexus
  - New classes
  - Consumerism

- Lead geographic frontier
  - How capitalism expands
But at what cost?