

A. Peterson (1981)

1. Scholar

- 1) Known for urban politics
 - a) Federalism, local government and education
- 2) Fundamentally reshaped way we study political science and urban politics
 - a) Different views that study urban politics
 - b) People misinterpret it
 - i) Political science extension of Tiebout model
 - ii) Apply I to politics
- 3) Chapter 2
 - a) Most tax payers receive less in benefits than they pay
 - b) Reasons for government inefficiency
 - i) But no citizen will receive as much municipal goods
 - ii) Some people are getting discounts

2. City limits

- 1) 3 policy typology
 - a) Development
 - b) Allocations
 - c) Redistributive

B. Cities and New Economy

1. Jacobs

- 1) Cities are initially seen as compilation of capital and labor
 - a) 60s, scholars noticed cities aggregate the sum greater than their parts
 - i) Industry has been moving abroad, not giant centers
 - ii) Cities can decline but not all
 - b) Manufacturing → tech economy → thriving
 - i) Most people noticed this like Jacobs
- 2) Jacobs was a journalist
 - a) Spent career raging against urban planners
 - i) Now is an icon in urban planning world
 - ii) Notice post-industrial economy "Death/life of US cities"
 - b) Disliked suburbanization
 - i) Cars/suburbs divide people
 - Liked sidewalks because people encounter one another
 - Create chance for contact
 - ii) Active/diverse cultural life created post-industrial life
 - You need to interact with others for diversity
 - iii) Argument: places without sidewalks will have people to be conditioned to not talk with another
 - You get used to random encounters accidentally
 - You don't plan it, but you meet people of diverse culture
 - c) Casual interaction with people you never met
 - i) Suburban people have less privacy
 - It's easier to be anonymous in cities

- ii) Creates chance for economic advances
 - Great ideas come from a lot of different places

2. Florida (2003)

1) Rise of the created class

- a) A lot of politicians liked it and Florida
 - i) Turned into a media darling
- b) Likes present day of Seattle of Microsoft, Amazon and Biotech

2) Cities and created class (2005)

- a) Sociological argument where working class comes from
- b) What cities should do to be competitive based on knowledge

3) Argument of his work

- a) Long term shift in US
 - i) Farming → industry → service/knowledge based
 - ii) Service economy separated into routinized and creates
 - Routinized: retail/restaurants
 - Creative: knowledge based
- b) Social relation is changing
 - i) Tech changes how people communicate
 - ii) Personal relationship with people who live far away
 - Accelerate to 21st century
- c) As a consequence of the 2, there's a rise in the creative class
 - i) Isn't specific but they're scientists, engineers and thinkers
 - Group of people who are creative/mobile
 - Loose social ties
 - ii) Attracted to tolerant/diverse/bohemian communities
 - Tolerance/diversity means something different from race
 - Diversity as in an alternative lifestyle (homos)
 - Bohemian: tats, piercings
- d) All 3 points indicate that cities should adopt new policies
 - i) Creative class likes high density urban development (condos/townhouses)
 - ii) Cultural/recreational amenities
 - Museum, concert halls
 - But not pro sports
 - iii) Religious organizations are bad

4) Research

- a) Points to cities with good creative class
 - i) Have high economic growth
 - ii) Negative correlation with good sports cities and economic health
 - iii) Sports fans aren't smart
 - Can't appreciate art/nature
 - Tech firms don't have a lot of sports fans

b) Impact

- i) Politicians invited him

5) Article

- a) DV: regional economic growth
- b) IV: creativity
- c) Causal mechanism: creative class → economic growth
 - i) Tech: innovation and cities with big tech companies
 - ii) Tolerance: creatives want to live in Bohemian place (census)
 - iii) Talent: you get talent by being tolerant (college education)
- 6) Is his argument valid?
 - a) Not enough evidence and doesn't present both viewpoints
 - b) Measurement of tolerance was questionable
 - i) Has a problem with big cities but not a great score
 - ii) Argument would have been accepted in the 90s
- 7) Opinions by academic community
 - i) Offers from lots of schools
- 3. Hoyman and Faricy (2009)
 - 1) Research
 - a) DV: economic growth/job creation
 - b) IV: triumphant data over cheap talk
 - Asked him for data and tested for a lot of theories
 - Promoting different policies than Florida
 - c) Cities should do certain things.