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CONTEXTUALIZING THE ARTISTIC DIVIDEND

Nov 12, 2012 05:06 am | DANIEL SILVER, DIANA MILLER

ABSTRACT: *Artists have been a central theme in recent debates about the causes of urban development. This article shifts attention to the question of context: in what sorts of places are artist concentrations most likely to stimulate the local economy? To tackle this question, we employ a Canadian national database of local amenities. This database includes roughly 1.8 million total amenities in 1,800 distinct categories, across every Canadian locality. By coding these amenity categories on 16 qualitative dimensions (like self-expression, glamour, or neighborliness), we measure the specific cultural “scene” for each Canadian neighborhood. Our main findings are*

threefold. First, in general there is a strong correlation between artist populations and rising local wages. Second, this correlation is strengthened in more self-expressive, glamorous, and charismatic scenes. Third, in contrast to artists, “creative professionals” are linked with lower local wage growth generally and in such scenes. Finally, synthesizing these results, we conclude with a comment about what it might mean for “bourgeois” and “bohemian” lifestyle preferences to become more tightly integrated in contemporary postindustrial contexts, offering evidence based on the location of artists, graphic designers, and advertising firms that processes of functional differentiation and interchange may provide a more compelling explanation than processes of fusion and conflict.

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INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS FOR LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES: NETWORKS LINKING DETROIT AND WINDSOR

Nov 12, 2012 05:06 am | ERIC S. ZEEMERING

ABSTRACT: *How do international border cities interact with one another about sustainable development? Existing research suggests international networks play a role in linking cities in a global dialogue about sustainability. Within individual cities, local networks including government agencies and nongovernmental organizations also play a role in sustainability discussions. This research suggests both perspectives on networks can inform the study of how international border cities approach interaction about sustainable development. Detroit and Windsor are examined as a case study. Interviews with government officials and nongovernmental organizations in both cities illuminate how Windsor and Detroit approach sustainable development in different ways. Social network analysis is used to identify organizations bridging the border between Canada and the United States. The research offers new propositions about how networks contribute to economic, environmental, and social policy coordination in international border regions.*

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COMPETITION AND COOPERATION IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: EXAMINING THE PERCEPTIONS OF PRACTITIONERS IN ONTARIO, CANADA

Nov 12, 2012 05:05 am | GODWIN ARKU

ABSTRACT: *This article reports on a study that explored economic development practitioners' perceptions of competition and cooperation in economic development. The study was conducted against the backdrop of (1) an increasing advocacy by scholars and policymakers for cooperative policy practices in economic development instead of competition and (2) the restrictive institutional environment within which practitioners operate in Ontario. The analysis in the paper is based on in-depth interviews with eighteen economic development directors from a wide range of communities in the province of Ontario, Canada. Findings indicate that practitioners had a strong positive view of regional approaches in the present global economy. These findings contrast sharply with prior studies suggesting that practitioners are unwilling to cooperate in regional economic development. The study offers several possible reasons for a change in thinking. Practitioners also supported restricting financial incentives to businesses in Ontario, arguing that restrictions provide a more even environment for economic development activities in the province. Interestingly, practitioners' support appears to contradict doubts about the global competitiveness of Ontario communities in such a restrictive environment. In light of practitioners' positive cooperative attitudes, study findings suggest areas for policy interventions to enhance practical cooperative policy making.*

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THE REASSERTION OF A BLACK/NON-BLACK COLOR LINE: THE RISE IN INTEGRATED NEIGHBORHOODS WITHOUT BLACKS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1970–2010

Nov 12, 2012 05:05 am | RONALD J.O. FLORES, ARUN PETER LOBO

ABSTRACT: *This research is a descriptive assessment of the growth and stability of racially integrated neighborhoods in New York City from 1970 to 2010. The focus of our analysis is on the inclusion of blacks in these integrated areas given that current scholarship has shown that in other venues, Asians and Hispanics are socially separating themselves from blacks and aligning themselves with whites. The predominant pattern of racial integration in the city, and one that appears to have become more stable over time, combines whites, Asians and, to a lesser extent, Hispanics, but typically excludes blacks. We conclude by placing our findings within the broader literature on the emerging black/non-black color line, where Asians and Hispanics are increasingly aligned with whites while distancing themselves from blacks.*

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BEYOND ETHNIC ENCLAVES? EXPLORING THE SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF LATINO-OWNED EMPLOYER FIRMS IN

TWO U.S. IMMIGRATION GATEWAYS

Nov 07, 2012 07:24 pm | QINGFANG WANG

ABSTRACT: *The Latino population in the United States has increased dramatically during the past several decades. However, Latino-owned businesses have been understudied. Even less is known about these firms' spatial distribution. Built on an interdisciplinary literature on industrial locations and ethnic economies, this study examines how the development of ethnic minority-owned businesses is contingent on the local neighborhood as both a work site and habitat. Using a confidential national survey of ethnic minority-owned businesses in the United States, this study compares the spatial distribution of Latino-owned employer firms in the Miami and Atlanta metropolitan areas. Consistent with previous research, results from this study strongly reinforce the importance of a connection between ethnic population concentration and emergence of ethnic businesses. A concentration of local businesses and co-locating with other businesses, regardless of ethnicity, are very important as well. Such agglomeration effects seem particularly important for new immigration destinations like Atlanta where a favorable entrepreneurial environment is still being developed for ethnic minority businesses. However, the positive effects from co-locating with local businesses are not linear. A threshold effect and small count preferences are detected in the two study areas.*

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INDICATORS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION IN PRE- AND POST-MERGER LOUISVILLE

Nov 04, 2012 08:52 pm | JANET M. KELLY, SARIN ADHIKARI

ABSTRACT: *Proponents of metropolitan consolidation identify a range of benefits that may be realized through merger, including improved financial health. There is little agreement as to the actual outcomes across localities that have consolidated, even when limiting the scope to the four major*

urban mergers, including the merger of Louisville, Kentucky with Jefferson County in 2003, which is under consideration here. One likely reason for conflicting results is the limitation of reflexive analysis as a means of assessing financial impact. In the private sector, analysts would use financial ratio analysis to determine whether the new merged entity was financially healthier after merger. Though a political merger differs from a private sector merger, financial ratio analysis can still be used for pre- and post- analysis of merger effects on financial health. Further, when enough time has passed since merger, quasi-experimental designs like interrupted time series can test the hypothesis that merger had no significant financial impact on the entity at all.

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NEW PERSPECTIVES ON COMMUNITY-LEVEL DETERMINANTS OF HOMELESSNESS

Nov 04, 2012 08:51 pm | THOMAS BYRNE, ELLEN A. MUNLEY, JAMISON D. FARGO, ANN E. MONTGOMERY, DENNIS P. CULHANE

ABSTRACT: *Understanding the root causes of homelessness is important for developing effective solutions to the problem. This fact has not gone unnoticed by researchers, who have made numerous attempts to identify the underlying structural determinants of homelessness by modeling inter-community variation in the rate of homelessness as a function of community-level variables. Yet, prior studies in this area have a number of serious limitations, principally their reliance on methodologically flawed estimates of the size of the homeless population. The present study addresses this and other limitations by using newly available and more reliable estimates from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to model variation in the rate of homelessness across a large and diverse sample of communities throughout the United States. In doing so, this study builds on the analysis conducted by [Lee, Price-Spratlen, and Kanan \(2003\)](#), and its findings have implications for policy and future research.*

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THE SUBURBANIZATION OF DECLINE: FILTERING, NEIGHBORHOODS, AND HOUSING MARKET DYNAMICS

Nov 04, 2012 08:50 pm | JEONGSEOB KIM, HYUNGCHUL CHUNG, ANDRES G. BLANCO

ABSTRACT: *This study explores how the locations and characteristics of neighborhoods affected the process of housing filtering in the Orlando metropolitan area during the 2000s. The results show that racial composition was an important determinant of filtering down and that the foreclosure rate and income composition of neighborhoods became more important factors during the housing market bust period. The filtering process tended to be more affected by neighborhood attributes than by changes in the housing market, especially during the housing market bust period. As the filtering down process was not sensitive to the neighborhood location itself, suburban areas were also susceptible to filtering down processes like inner city areas. Moreover, there was a high probability of suburban decline through filtering down during the housing market bust period. These results may be the reflection of recent trends of central city rebound and suburban decline in the Sun Belt.*

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[OFF TO MARKET: NEIGHBORHOOD AND INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYMENT BARRIERS FOR WOMEN IN 21ST CENTURY AMERICAN CITIES*](#)

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