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# Introduction to case studies

## A typology

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# Typologies and criteria

- There could be as many typologies as criteria, but:
- ... in line with the DEMOLOGOS analytical “pillars” (see previous presentations) we have privileged time/space connections:
- Result: a “paired” typology.
- The following slides summarize info on:
  - Lead themes
  - Spatial “entry” point and inter-scalar articulation of development trajectories
  - Time frame and regimes of accumulation considered
  - Emblematic and conjunctural path-breaking moments
  - Path-dependency, continuity, path-breaking /-making

# A typology of case studies (1)

Typology	Case Study	Lead Theme(s)
<i>Glocal metropolises</i>	Brussels	Spatial mismatch between regulation and accumulation, new scalar geometries
	London	Conflict between City of London and rest of the nation, structured by conflicts in the fields of finance, politics and industrial capital
<i>Trans-border development</i>	Vienna & Centrope	New scalar geometries that resemble the one of the Habsburg Empire
	Hong Kong & Pearl River Delta	Evolution of inter-scalar articulation of development ; <i>structural-strategic</i> context of development stages; <i>strategic-discursive moments</i> in hegemony production
<i>Metropolitan restructuring</i>	Chicago	Between regulatory dynamics and sustainable growth; from deindustrialisation to globalisation
	Rome	Changes in urban governance, accumulation, and social inclusion
<i>Uneven regional development</i>	Mezzogiorno & Reggio Calabria	Evolution of regional policy & governance of urban growth
	North of England & Newcastle	Shifting discourse of regional policy & urban policy

# A typology of case studies (2)

Case Study	Time frame	Spatial articulation
Brussels	Pre-Fordist, Fordist, Post-Fordist	Global/European, National, Urban
London	Pre-Fordist, Fordist, Post-Fordist	Global/World, National, Urban
Vienna & Centrope	Pre-Fordist, Fordist, Post-Fordist	Regional (transnational), National, Urban
Hong Kong & Pearl River Delta	<u>Pre-Fordist</u> , (Late)Fordist, Post-Fordist	Global, Trans-border, Regional, Urban
Chicago	Crisis of Fordism, Post-Fordism	(National), Urban
Rome	Fordist, Post-Fordist	National, Urban
Mezzogiorno & Reggio Calabria	(Late) Fordist, Post-Fordist	EU, National, Regional, Urban
North of England & Newcastle	Pre-Fordist, Fordist, Post-Fordist	EU, National, Regional, Urban

# A typology of case studies (3)

Case	Emblematic moments	Path-breaking moments/events	Continuities
Brussels	Expo 1958 Redevelopment of Noordwijk (1970) DHL and night-flights (2000 -)	End of Belgian colonialism (1960), "capital of Europe"	The mutually reinforcing relationship between the Belgian scale-making project and the Brussels urban scale
London	Struggle over and defeat of Tariff Reform (1906) EEC membership (1973) 'Big Bang' (1986) choice for finance	End of colonialism Creation of Greater London Council End of GLC and creation of Greater London Authority	National and international primacy due to finance capital and the support of national government
Vienna & Centrope	Karl Lueger's democratic movement (Fin de Siecle Vienna) Creation of Danube island (Fordism) Rejection of Expo95 (Post-Fordism)	1918 (end of the Habsburg Empire, creation of a nation state), 1989 (fall of the Iron Curtain - end of state-socialism)	Semi-peripheral status Internationalisation of finance capital
Hong Kong & Pearl River Delta		Communist revolution and Cold War (1949-on) PRC "open-door" policy (1978) "Handing-over" to PRC (1997)	Primacy of commercial-financial capital Pivotal role in evolving inter-scalar articulation "Hinge" between Centre and periphery

# A typology of case studies (3)

Case	Emblematic moments	Path-breaking moments/events	Continuities
Chicago	"Chicago works together" (after a "city on the brink"), "make no little plan" projects (Boeing headquarter, Olympic bid)	US-deindustrialisation (1970s - ), national neoliberalism (Reagan 1981-88),	Machine politics (from Daley to Daley), status as a secondary world city
Rome		Social movements (1968 onward) and "Red councils" (1976-85) Election of Rutelli Mayor with new electoral system (1993)	Service-based accumulation and society (although evolving) Roots of new governance in 1970s social mobilisation and "Red "councils
Mezzogiorno & Reggio Calabria		Start of regional policy (1950) Tangentopoli scandal, beginning of "Second Republic", end of national regional policy (1992) Falcomatà Mayor (1993)	Uneven development and urban-regional-national articulation of accumulation model Fordist regulatory framework throughout the 1980s
North of England & Newcastle	Northern Way policy (2004) as emblematic of "Ne" Labour project	Post-war Spatial Keynesianism (1940s) Thatcher neo-liberal turn (1979)	Regional divide New labour "Third Way" in continuity with Thatcherism