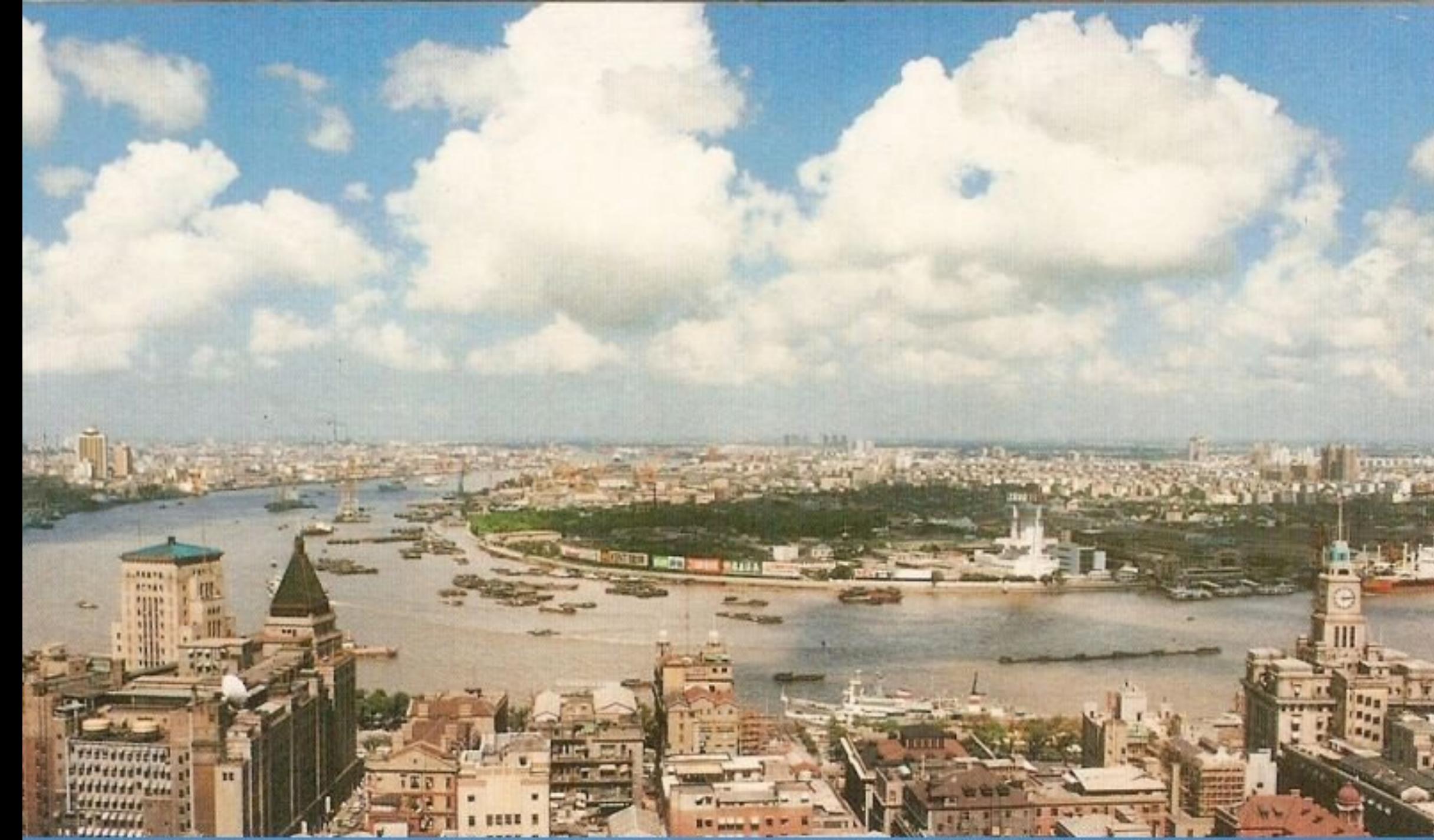


Lecture 18

18.2 Epilogue!

1987



Shanghai



2012

credit: telegraph/reuters/jesus diaz

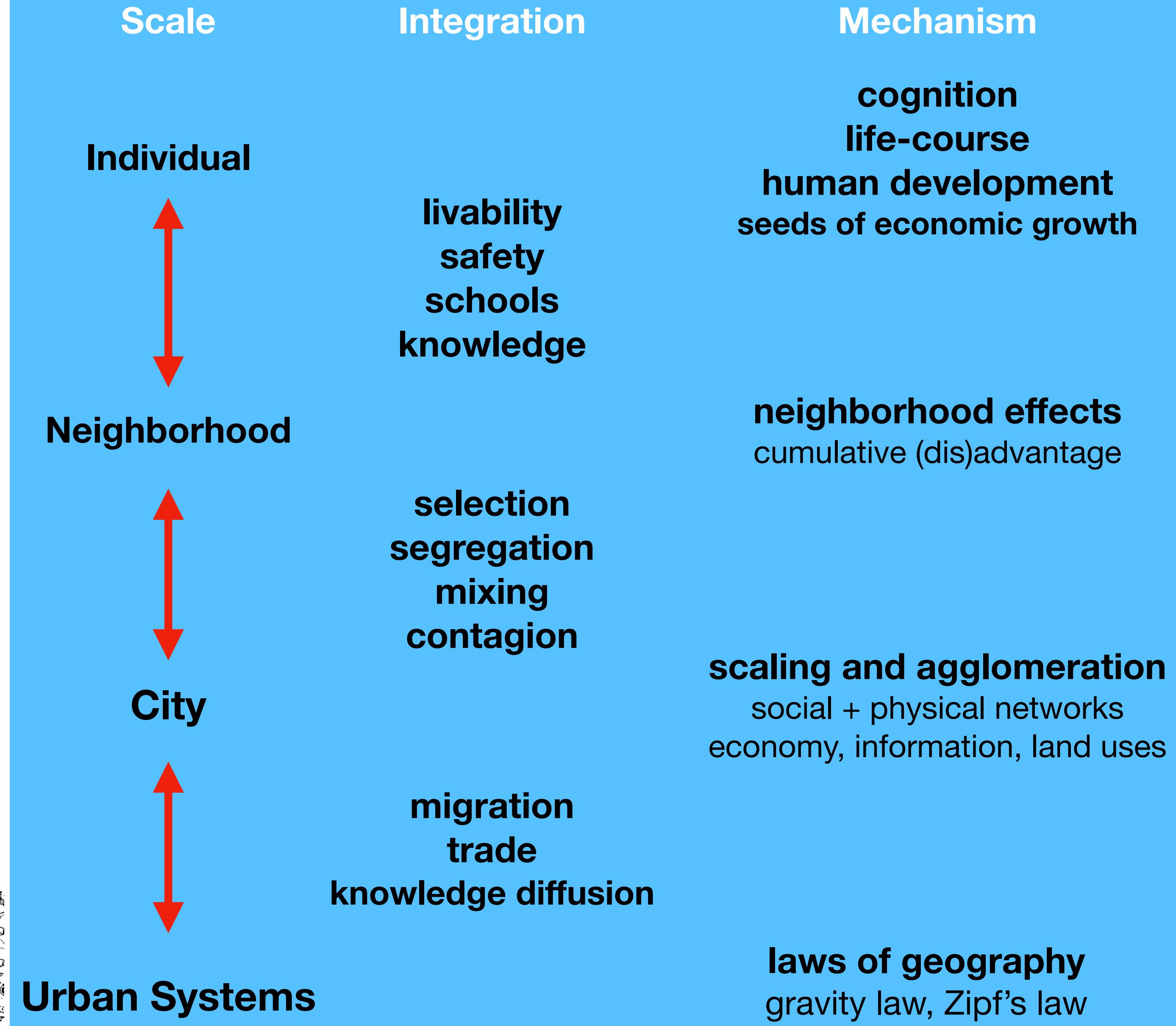
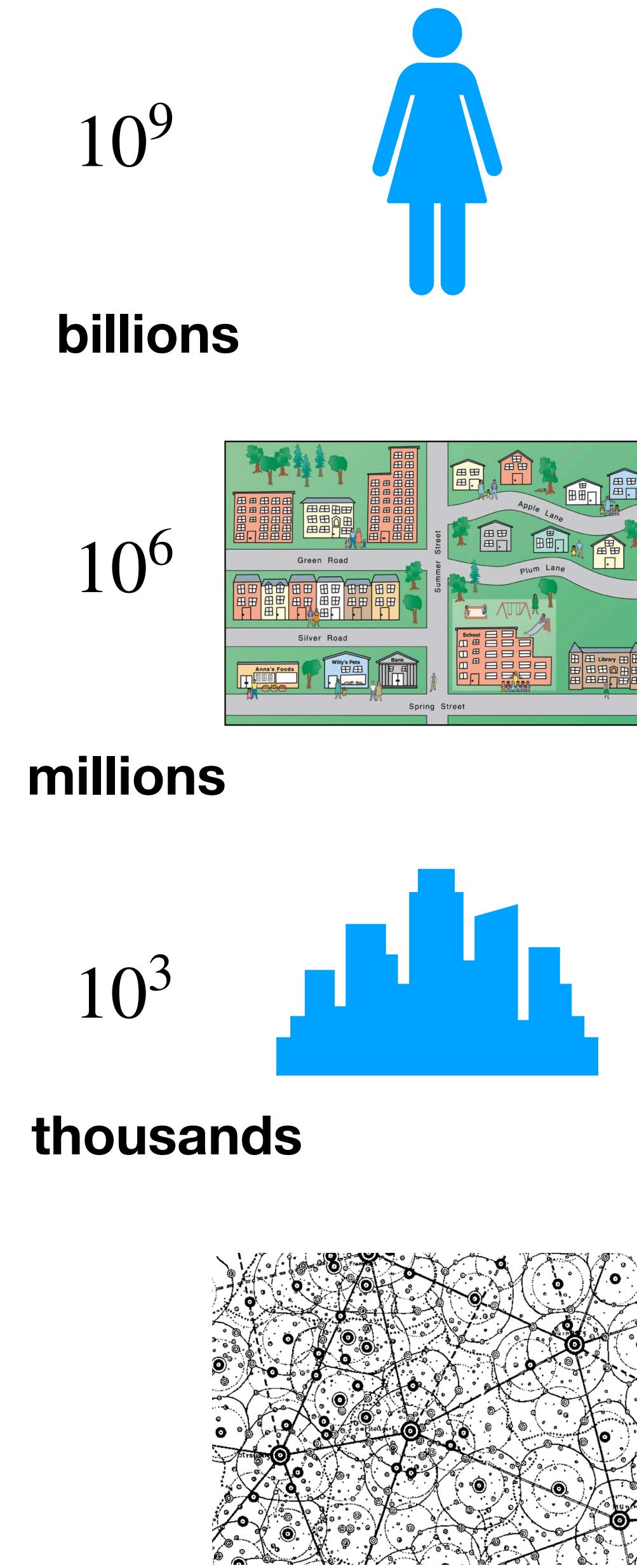
Bringing it all together

- Life-Course Theory (life path)**
- Individual budget, growth rates, mechanics of inequality**
- Complementarities, Diversity and Inequality**
- Neighborhoods, Social Identity and Segregation**
- Spatial equilibrium and the Network Structure of Cities**
- Growth rates, Flows and the Urban System**
- Information, Collective Agency and Systemic Change**

microscopic
individual, local environments



macroscopic
whole cities and nations



Urban Science: Integrating scales + disciplines

Provided that some groups on earth continue either muddling or revolutionizing themselves into periods of economic development, we can be absolutely sure of a few things about **future cities**:

The cities will not be smaller, simpler or more specialized as cities of today.

Rather, they will be more intricate, comprehensive, diversified and larger than today's and will have even more complicated jumbles of old and new things than ours do.

Jane Jacobs

The Economy of Cities, 1980



**Thou shall not treat Cities
as a bunch of
Problems**

They are the solution to our most fundamental challenge of being creative and prosperous in any society

A photograph of a woman with dark hair tied back, wearing a vibrant sari with red, green, and yellow patterns. She is looking through a telescope at a large map of India that is spread out on a surface in front of her. The map shows various states and regions of India in different colors. In the background, there are several small bags of snacks or supplies stacked on shelves. The lighting is dramatic, with strong highlights and shadows.

Our Opportunity

Realizing the Potential of People and Cities Globally

Every person is unique, yet we are all human. Every city is distinct, but shares many common characteristics with other places. A systemic approach to cities surfaces these similarities, creating a platform to identify what is shared and what is particular. From this perspective, knowledge created locally in Chicago can be translated to Mumbai or Rio de Janeiro, and vice versa.

This type of knowledge comes from the synthesis that happens at the edges of traditional academic and institutional boundaries. The Mansueto Institute's work begins where these boundaries end. In all our research, partnerships, and practice, we strive to act more effectively locally, while learning faster globally.

<https://miurban.uchicago.edu>

Stay connected !

Thank You !