

Lecture 18

18.2 Epilogue!

1987



Shanghai



2012

credit: telegraph/reuters/jesus diaz

Bringing it all together

microscopic
individual, local environments

Life-Course Theory (life path)

Individual budget, growth rates, mechanics of inequality

Complementarities, Diversity and Inequality

Neighborhoods, Social Identity and Segregation

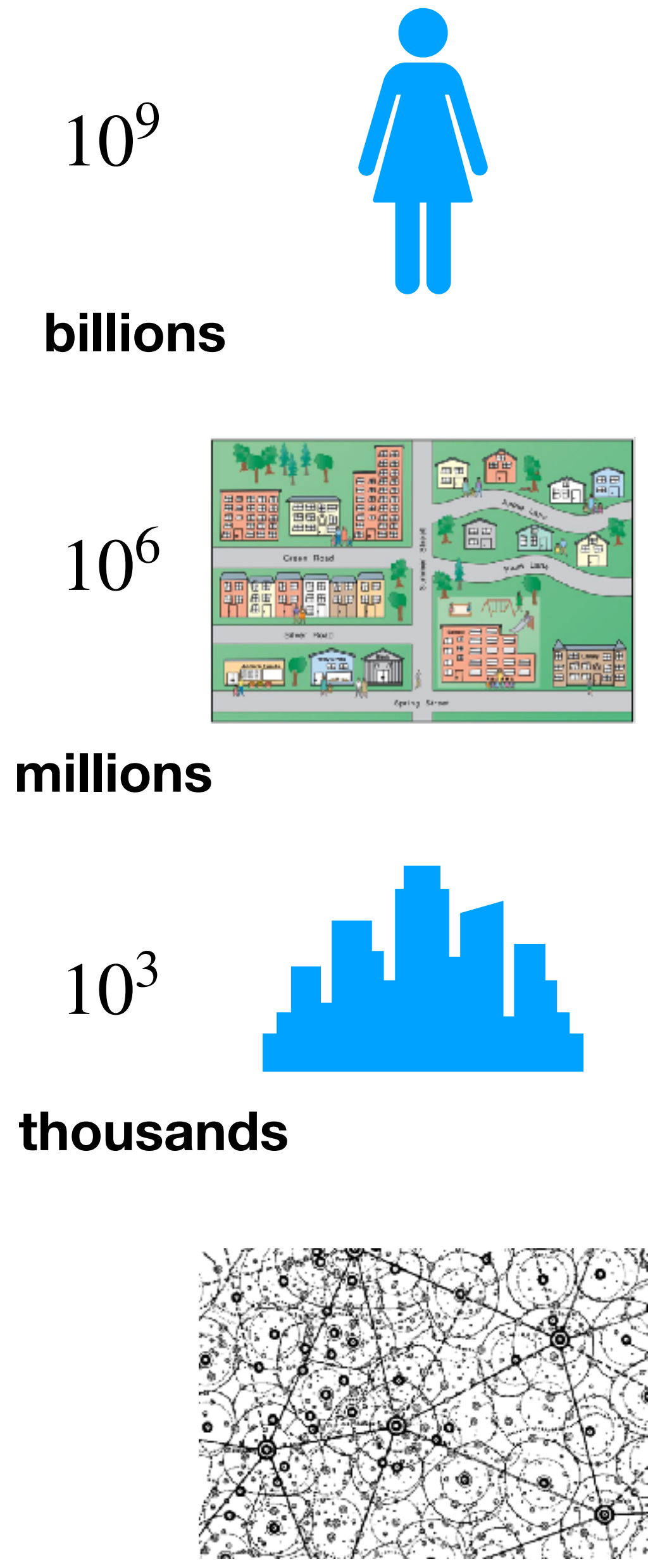
Spatial equilibrium and the Network Structure of Cities

Growth rates, Flows and the Urban System

Information, Collective Agency and Systemic Change

macroscopic
whole cities and nations





Scale	Integration	Mechanism
Individual		cognition life-course human development seeds of economic growth
Neighborhood	livability safety schools knowledge	neighborhood effects cumulative (dis)advantage
City	selection segregation mixing contagion	scaling and agglomeration social + physical networks economy, information, land uses
Urban Systems	migration trade knowledge diffusion	laws of geography gravity law, Zipf's law urban hierarchy
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 young boy in a red shirt is looking through a large metal bowl that is placed on a scale. Several packets of snacks are hanging from the top of the bowl. The background is blurred, showing other people in red shirts.

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://urban-science-lab.org>

Stay connected !

Thank You !