



BUILDERS OF DIESELMOTORS















Wikipedia





#### **Dynamic view:**

- 1. How important is co-location att different points in time?
- 2. How do regions develop new varieties of work in the longer run?



## Time-varying agglomeration benefits

Nursery cities (Duranton and Puga 2001) ILC (Neffke et al. 2011) Cluster life cycles (Hervas-Oliver 2014)



# EG and regional economics: externalities and agglomeration economies

Industrial districts (Asheim 2000) Regional clusters (Porter 2000) Cities (Glaeser 2000) Externalities (Henderson 1997)

# Geography of long-term development

WLO (Storper and Walker 1989, Boschma 1997) Growth eras (Enflo and Henning 2016) Cycles of regional growth (Henning et al. 2016, Lundquist, Martynovich and Olander 2017)



#### **Economic history**

Pollard (1997) Schön (2010) Magnusson (2000)







- "...new goods and services [...] do not come out of thin air. New work arises upon existing work; it requires "parent" work." (Jacobs 1970)
- Regional branching (Boschma and Frenken 2011)
- Regional path dependency (Martin and Sunley 2006, 2010)
- Suggestions fall into two categories (Jacobs 1970)
  - ideas suggested by the materials or skills already being used
  - ideas that arise from particular problems in the course of the work
- Regional resources/capabilities (Lawson 1999, Neffke et al. 2018)





(Wikipedia)



- Swedish regions (1969-2002): coherence, entry, exit (Neffke, Henning and Boschma 2011)
- Spain 1988-2008 (Boschma, Minondo and Navarro 2013)
- US cities 1975-1997 (Essletzbichler 2013)
- Technologies in US cities 1975-2005 (Rigby 2013)
- China 1998-2008 (He, Yan and Rigby 2015)
- ...and others...
- As many relatednessess as there are resources (Neffke and Henning 2013)
- Tension: Windows of locational opportunity (Storper and Walker 1989, Boschma 1997)
- Logics may differ in different "eras" of economic development (Enflo and Henning, 2016)





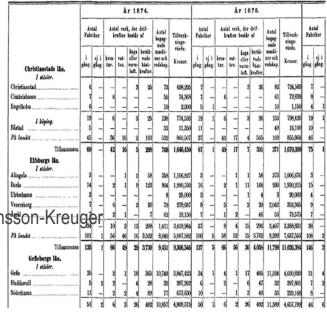


- Second Industrial Revolution: later part of the 1800s
- Rapid growth of mechanical and chemical industries
- Spatially dispersed compared to other European countries; urbanized later
- Diffusion of manufacturing industries 1900-1965 (Berger, Enflo and Henning, 2012)
- Electrical grid, better and cheaper transportation (Enflo and Henning 2016, Enflo and Berger 2017)
- Localized links of early manufacturing debated (Schön 1982).



#### Data

- Industrial activities in Swedish cities 1900-1965
- Collaboration with Lukas Ahlström, Thor Berger, Kerstin Enflo, Linnea Johansson-Kreuge
- Digitized for every 5th year
- City areas, 50 largest cities
- Record industry presecence, entry, exit
- Remove industries obviously dependent on localized factors: mining, electricity, water
- —Classification-based relatedness (inspired by Frenken et al. (1997); 68 industries)
- 8 groups of related industries: (1) metals and machinery, (2) earth and clay, (3) wood, (4) paper, pulp and graphical, (5) food, (6) textiles and clothing, (7) leather, hair and rubber, (8) chemicals.
- —Occupation-based relatedness (inspired by Farjoun (1998); 31 industries)
- Correlation of occupational profiles of American industries, census 1900 (IPUMS-USA data)
- Translation to the Swedish industry codes: binary relatedness (positively corr/ not)



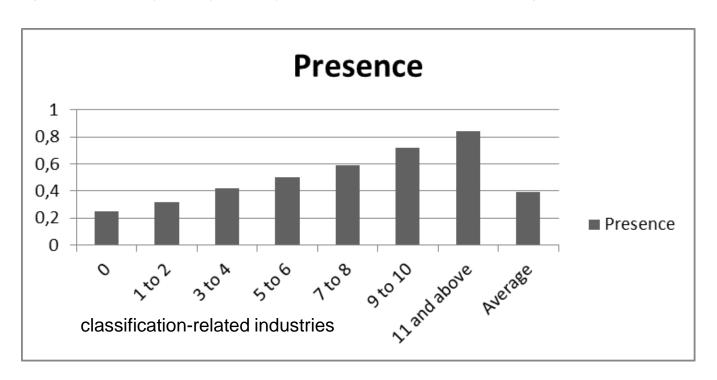






#### Presence shares

(13306 present year/city/industry combinations of 34300 possible)



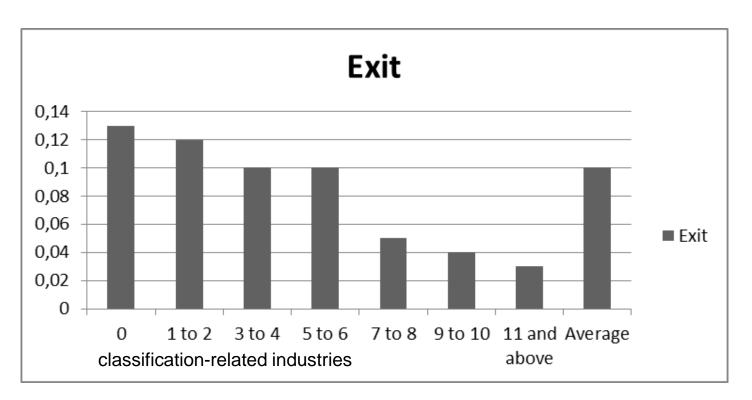






#### Exit shares

(1247 exits)



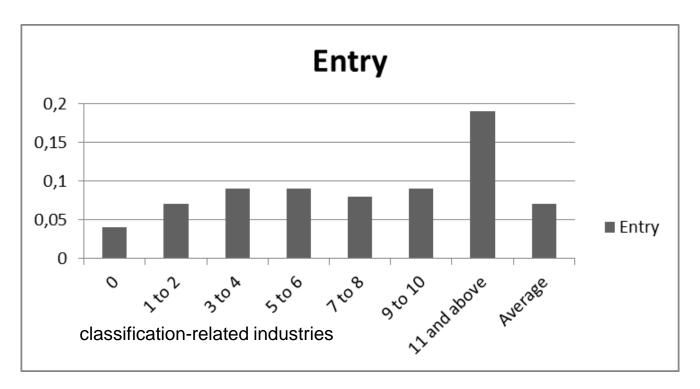






### Entry shares

(1384 entries)









#### This holds

- Controlling for size of industry and city
- —Testing the contrafactual non-embeddedness
- Adjusting for the fact that the possible number of related industries vary greatly between the sectors

#### The entry variable

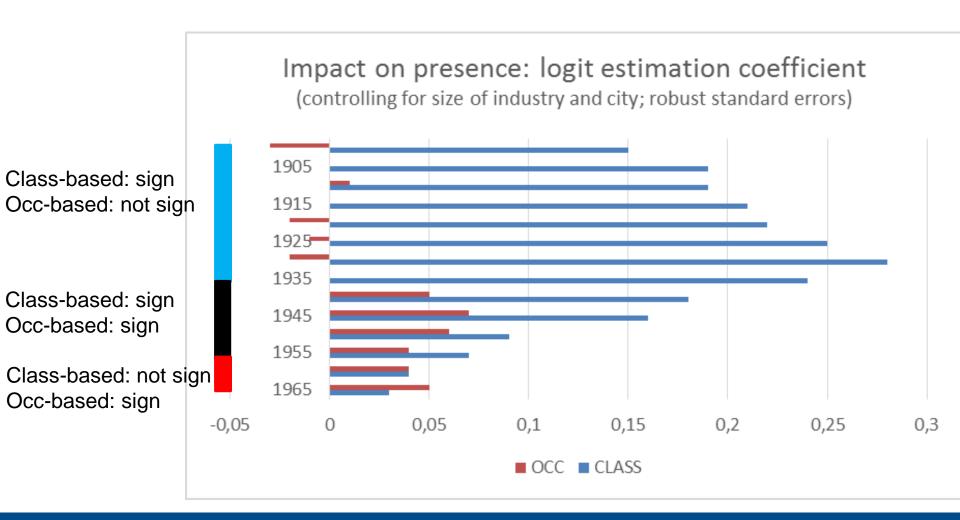
- —After the Second World War until 1960 (where the other studies start), there seems to be a whole lot less related entries
- And the average embeddedness present industries increases until WWII and decreases significantly thereafter



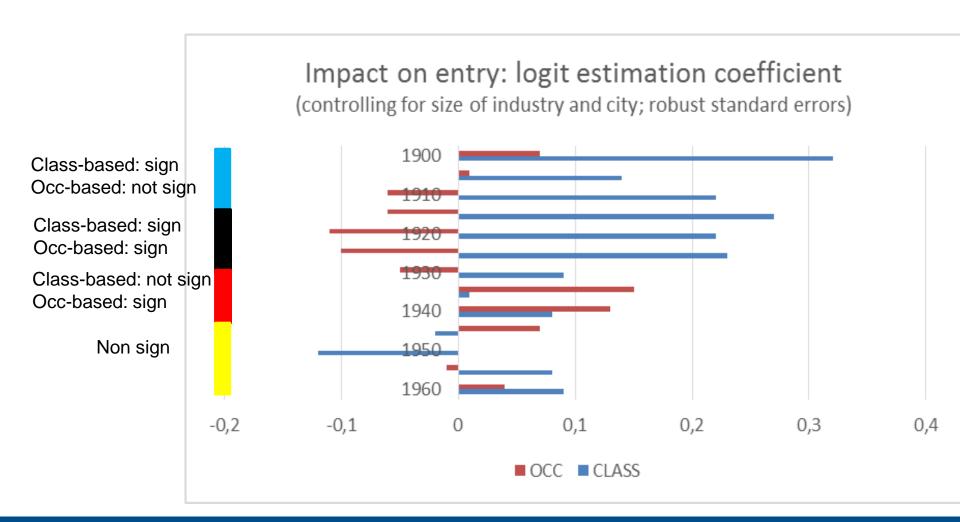




#### Growing importance of occupation-based relatedness







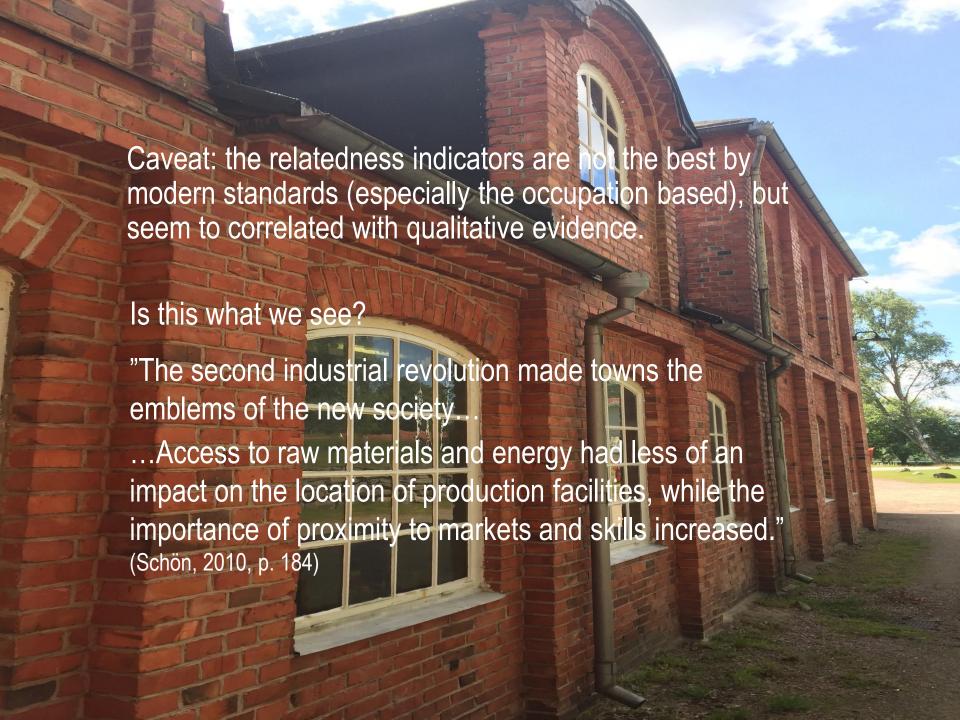


#### Conclusions

- Coherent regional portfolios were established early in the Second Industrial Revolution process
- The general coherence and related branching pattern seems to hold also for the historical data
- Very consistent patterns, given that we cross-use international historical data, general patters are also consistent with other breaking points
- There are "relatedness regimes" that also influence regional development
- Empirics-based speculation:
- Second industrial revolution until WWII: coherence and entry based on sector-specific localized resources
- WWII- ?: stronger focus on occupations and skills; formalization of occupations









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