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Komorowski, Marlen

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# DELIVERABLE 1.1d

## Report on Structured Literature Review: CCI and Media Cluster Literature

Marlen Komorowski – June 2017

Part of Work Package 1:  
Conceptual coordination of mapping Brussels' media industry

**Media Clusters Brussels** – MCB – is a collaborative and interdisciplinary research project of the Brussels Capital Region involving the three leading universities of Brussels, VUB, ULB and USL-B. The aim is to analyse the many facets of the media industry located in the Brussels Capital Region and explore the development of clusters.

The *Projet de Plan Régional de Développement Durable / Ontwerp van Gewestelijk Plan voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling for Brussels (2013)*, approved by the Brussels Regional Government on 12th December 2013, identifies the cultural and creative industries as one of the four key sectors of the metropolitan economy, and more specifically proposes a media city at Reyers as the first strategic cluster (Pôle Reyers) to develop. However, despite the fact that the Brussels Region is committed to foster the development of the media sector, there is up until now hardly any empirical data available about the structure and dynamics of the media industry in Brussels. This project aims at creating socio-economic value for the media industry in the Brussels Region and beyond by providing decision-makers with the in-depth knowledge they need regarding the media industry in Brussels while accompanying the phases of implementation of the Pôle Reyers. The overarching research question is: How can the structure and dynamics of the media sector in the Brussels metropolis be enhanced to improve its social and economic roles?

MCB is divided in six **Work Packages**. Work Package 1 offers a general overview, definitions and common framework of the project. Work Packages 2 & 3 focus on Brussels media institutions by studying Brussels' media clusters from a macro and socio economical perspective. Work Packages 4 & 5 focus on the media workers within Brussels from a micro perspective and Work Package 6 on the communities the media workers form to create interactions and communities of learning from a meso perspective. These three points of interest, media institutions, media workers and media communities, enable MCB to grasp all dynamics of media clusters in Brussels.

More information on the Media Clusters Brussels project is available on the Internet ([www.mediaclusters.brussels](http://www.mediaclusters.brussels)).

The project is financed by Innoviris under the Anticipate programme (Prospective Research – Anticipate – 66 – 2014/2018).

## Scope of this report

This report is dedicated to **Work Package 1** – Conceptual coordination of mapping Brussels' media industry. Work Package 1 is committed to develop the overarching concepts for the three levels of the other Work Packages, media institutions, workers and communities. The output of this Deliverable is a review on current media cluster literature and literature on related concepts. An overview of the state of the research field is given and an outline drawn for a future research agenda. The findings of this Deliverable will be used within the other Work Packages to determinate the most suitable analysis frameworks for the media industry and the media clustering phenomenon in Brussels and beyond.

Deliverables that are built on the findings here are:

Deliverable 1.1b and c

Deliverable 2.3b

Deliverables of Work Packages 3.

## Key findings

What is part of the media cluster research field and why should it be analysed?

The media cluster research field is multidisciplinary and integrates diverging concepts and approaches like “media clusters”, “creative milieu”, “creative class”, “creative cities”, “media cities”, “cultural hubs” and more. Within this study, we focus on research on agglomerated CCI and media activities that consolidates the above listed concepts here-after referred to as CCI and media cluster literature.

This research field is still in its infancy, but has become an increasingly popular topic for researchers and policy makers. One of the reasons for its popularity are the heavy concentrations in certain locations for media and CCI activities can be observed, like in Hollywood, London, New York, Berlin, etc. For future research, it is important to understand what ideas unite the CCI and media cluster literature and what different approaches can be taken. There is a need to understand how the research field is evolving to pave a future research agenda.

How do we make a structured literature review?

This Deliverable is based on a novel SLR approach for the field of CCI and media cluster literature that integrates considerations on the SLR as described by Massaro et al. (2016) and the literature reviews of industry cluster research made by Lazzeretti, Sedita and Caloffi (2014) and Cruz and Teixeira (2010). Following their considerations, this study determined six steps that need to be made in the analysis:

- (1) Define the questions that the literature review is setting out to answer.
- (2) Write a literature review protocol and define an analytical framework.
- (3) Determine the type of studies and carry out a comprehensive literature search and test the validity.
- (4) Code and analyse data using the developed framework.
- (5) Develop insights and critique.
- (6) Develop future research paths and questions.

The Deliverable is based on the following databases: Web of Science, Google Scholar and Web of Science Core Collection. The data was handled and analysed using the following software: Zotero, Tableau and NVivo.

How is the literature field evolving and what are the characteristics?

- **About the articles:** The CCI and media research field is still in its infancy but has become more and more prominent in the scientific community over the last 20 years. There are 164 scientific journal articles published. But only a hand full of articles spearhead the research field (12 articles accumulate 50% of all citations). The most cited article is "Struggling with the Creative Class" by Peck (2005).
- **About the authors:** The research field is also spearheaded by only a couple of leading authors (in total 220 authors) who often develop a long-term research interest in the topic. Allen Scott is the most cited author on CCI and media clusters. The researchers working on the topic are mostly affiliated with European or North American research institutes. However, we can see that many different countries are affiliated showing how international the topic is and that within that international research collaborations are not seldom.
- **About the journals:** The variety of different journals (77 in total) interested in publishing on the concept confirms how multidisciplinary the research field is. The most prominent journals are "European Planning Studies" and "Urban Studies". Correspondingly, urban and geography studies are leading the field. But in the last couple of years, journals on communication and media studies become more prominent and form a so-called "long tail".

What are the research approaches and methodologies?

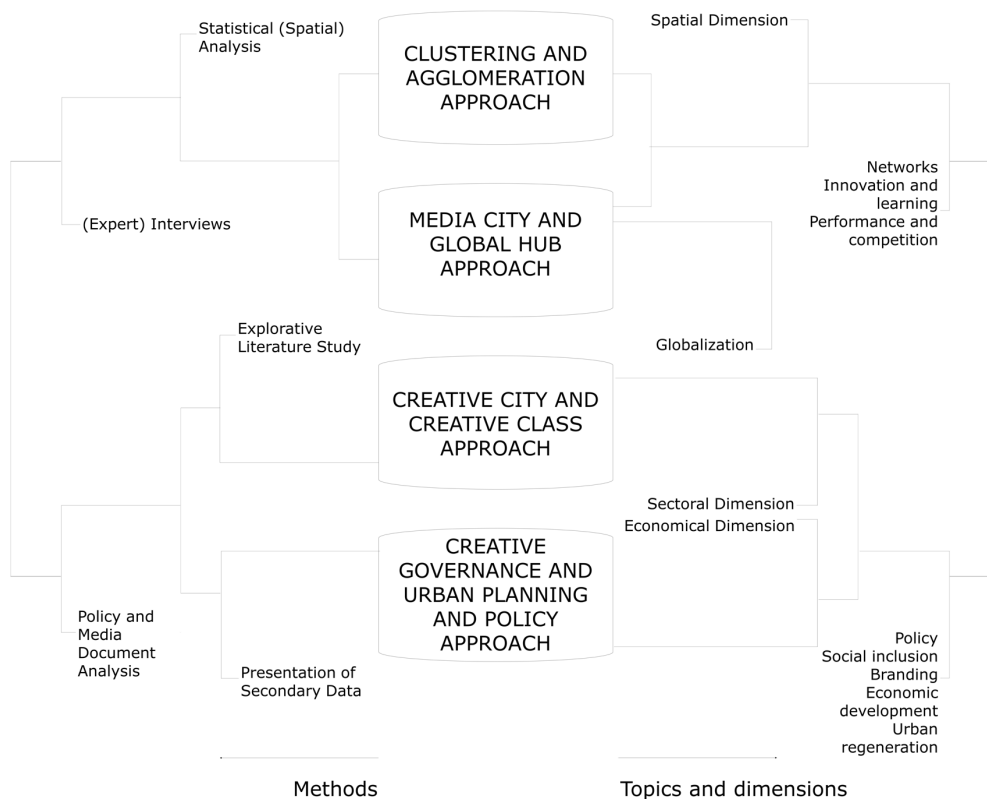
- **About the data gathering methods:** Research in the CCI and media cluster field is based on a variety of different data collection methods and dominated by three main data analysis methods: literature studies, interviews and policy document analysis. We can see that in general mostly qualitative methodologies are applied (around 85%) while quantitative analysis and thorough statistical approaches are still rare.
- **About the methods:** 80% of articles handle (comparative) case studies mostly focussing on a city level (66 in total). The case studies are typically located in Europe, North America, Asia and Australia. More than 60% of articles focus on the creative industries. There is a clear lack of articles focussing on the print and advertising sector and not many studies highlight the media sector as one congruent media cluster.
- **About the topics:** There are four main aspects that are dominating the research field: the (1) spatial dimension, the (2) economical dimension, the (3) sectoral dimension and (4) other related concepts of the CCI and media cluster research field. This is supported by the key words used and the most frequent words in the articles. We can see that during more recent years four issues became more prominent in the research field. This includes the

emerging focus on the clustering concept, the importance of policy for the research field as well as the art sector and innovation issues.

- **About the approaches:** There are four main approaches taken: (1) the Clustering and Agglomeration approach, (2) the Creative City and Creative Class approach, (3) the Creative Governance and Urban Planning approach and (4) the Media City and Global Hub approach. These approaches overlap with the dimensions and the key words analysed. The Creative City and Creative Class is the most adapted approach in the CCI and media cluster research field.

What role do the research approaches play?

The main approaches are coined by influential authors, main ideas and how the concepts emerged. The results suggest that the articles form silos around the four different approaches. We can observe how cross-citing and exchange in methods and topics among the different approaches is rare. They are influenced as follows:



What are the implications for future research and policy makers?

We can summarize the findings into eight lessons for the CCI and media cluster field:

1. The CCI and media cluster research field is highly fragmented.
2. Research on CCI and media clusters happens in “conceptual silos”.
3. The CCI and media cluster phenomenon is inconsistently described and comparison between studies is therefore often not possible.
4. Existing CCI and media cluster research is not open for generalizations, making knowledge-on-the-matter fragmented.
5. Research in the CCI and media cluster field is rarely quantifiable.
6. There are considerable gaps regarding locations and sectors studied in the CCI and media cluster research field.
7. The Research field has no common agreement on what dynamics influence CCI and media agglomeration.
8. In conclusion: there is a clear need for common practices in the CCI and media cluster research field.

This Deliverable gives researchers an overview of existing studies, their methods and approaches. Additionally, it outlines the current state of the research field and clarifies the similarities and differences among the applied approaches. This can help not only researchers but also policy-makers and practitioners to apply the CCI and media cluster concept more insightful and to know the gaps and short-comings of the concept.

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## Introduction

Since the beginning of the twentieth century, the economics and impact of agglomeration and the geographical distribution of economic activities have been a scholarly interest (Cruz & Teixeira, 2010). A significant body of literature was published about the concept of the underlying phenomenon, widely called industrial clusters. While Lazzeretti, Sedita and Caloffi (2014) found more than 1.500 academic articles about industrial clusters that have been published only between 1989 and 2010 in international scientific journals, **the research field with regards to localized media activities is still in its infancy and highly inhomogeneous**. The media cluster research field is multidisciplinary and integrates diverging concepts and approaches like "media clusters", "creative milieu", "creative class", "creative cities", "media cities", "cultural hubs" and more.

Within this study, we focus on research on agglomerated CCI and media activities that consolidates the above listed concepts, here-after referred to as CCI and media cluster literature. This study identified 164 academic journal articles in this field. The concept, has become an increasingly popular topic for researchers from different disciplines and policy makers operating at different levels. This is because the agglomeration of such activities is one of the most salient features of these industries (Boix, Hervas-Oliver, & Miguel-Molina, 2015) and heavy concentrations in certain locations can be easily observed. Successful examples of such clusters are Hollywood, New York, London, Berlin, Bollywood and Tokyo (Picard, 2009) to name just a few.

Additionally, **the impact of media clusters and related CCI agglomerations has been broadly acknowledged by different institutions and the concept is increasingly used by governments**.<sup>1</sup> The EU Cluster Observatory (2011), for instance found that employment in the creative and cultural industries seems largely to reflect growth rates in the entire economy. This is also acknowledged on national and regional policy levels as policy initiatives arise. One example is the plans of the Brussels Regional Government who acknowledge the CCI as key industry for the metropolitan growth and plan to establish a Media Park, an attractive neighbourhood, for media activities in the capital (Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest - Region de Bruxelles-Capitale, 2013).

A popular assumption regarding the clustering of CCI and media activities expressed by institutions and political actors and among scholars is, that locating related CCI and media actors in a regional agglomeration brings advantages. Many different academic disciplines have tried to study the phenomenon including but not limited to economic geography, strategic management, political

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<sup>1</sup> See Deliverable 1.1a (Part 1) for more details.

economics, urban studies, sociology and organisational behaviour studies (Picard, 2008). However, there is a considerable number of concepts in academia diverging substantially as described above. Literature that debates these different concepts is still rare and the variety of associated concepts makes it hard to comprehend the research field (Komorowski, 2017). **For future research, it is important to understand what ideas unite the CCI and media cluster literature (Komorowski, 2016) and what different approaches can be taken.** There is a need to understand how the research field is evolving. Accordingly, this study reviews and analyses the existing literature, offers an overview of the state of the research field and outlines a future research agenda.

Because no dedicated publication on a literature review on CCI and media cluster literature could be identified, the author builds this research upon recent studies on industry cluster research. This includes the analysis of more than 1.500 academic articles about industry clusters by Lazzeretti, Sedita and Caloffi (2014) and Cruz and Teixeira's (2010) analysis of more than 3.000 abstracts in the same field. Both studies use quantitative measures. The first study focuses on how the cluster concept developed over time and the most influential scholars. The second study focuses on the evolution of used concepts and methodologies.

**This study aims to extend Lazzeretti, Sedita and Caloffi's (2014) and Cruz and Teixeira's (2010) analysis while focussing on a specific segment of the research field of industry cluster studies, namely CCI and media cluster literature.** The study will provide a deeper understanding of the phenomenon and the state of literature in the field while showing that research is driven and influenced by specific approaches and developments. To develop the existing studies further, this Deliverable uses a structured literature review (SLR) methodology. A novel methodology fitting for the research field is developed based on the SRL methodology proposed by Massaro, John and James (2016). The methodology is based on statistical analysis of the literature references, content-driven analysis and cluster analysis.

The Deliverable is organised as follows. Part 1 presents the SLR methodology and its limitations. Part 2 presents findings and develops insight of the SLR methodology applied. Part 3 elaborates on the findings and gives insights into the main approaches of the research field. The Conclusion highlights implications for future research.

Table 1 – What is part of the media cluster research field and why should it be analysed?

The media cluster research field is multidisciplinary and integrates diverging concepts and approaches like “media clusters”, “creative milieu”, “creative class”, “creative cities”, “media cities”, “cultural hubs” and more. Within this study, we focus on research on agglomerated CCI and media activities that consolidates the above listed concepts here-after referred to as CCI and media cluster literature.

This research field is still in its infancy, but has become an increasingly popular topic for researchers and policy makers. One of the reasons for its popularity are the heavy concentrations in certain locations for media and CCI activities can be observed, like in Hollywood, London, New York, Berlin, etc. For future research, it is important to understand what ideas unite the CCI and media cluster literature and what different approaches can be taken. There is a need to understand how the research field is evolving to pave a future research agenda.

## Part 1: SLR methodology

Massaro et al. (2016) assert that the structured literature review methodology can “contribute to developing research paths and questions by providing a foundation” for future research. Also, the SLR can help by “accessing and analysing a considerable volume of scholarly work” (Massaro, Dumay, et al., 2016). The methodology provides an alternative to more traditional literature reviews making outcomes of studies more “defensible” (Massaro, Handley, Bagnoli, & Dumay, 2016). This approach has been already used to study numerous research fields including accounting, auditing and accountability (Guthrie & Parker, 2011), knowledge management (Massaro, Dumay, & Garlatti, 2015; Massaro, Handley, et al., 2016), organisational knowledge protection (Manhart & Thalmann, 2015), human capital accounting (Guthrie & Murthy, 2009; Guthrie, Ricceri, & Dumay, 2012), the use of content analysis (Dumay & Cai, 2014) and intellectual capital (Dumay, 2014). **This Deliverable is based on a novel SLR approach for the field of CCI and media cluster literature that integrates considerations on the SLR as described by Massaro et al. (2016) and the literature reviews of industry cluster research made by Lazzeretti, Sedita and Caloffi (2014) and Cruz and Teixeira (2010).** Following their considerations, this study determined six steps that need to be made in the analysis:

- (2) Define the questions that the literature review is setting out to answer.
- (3) Write a literature review protocol and define an analytical framework.

- (4) Determine the type of studies and carry out a comprehensive literature search and test the validity.
- (5) Code and analyse data using the developed framework.
- (6) Develop insights and critiques.
- (7) Develop future research paths and questions.

**The (1) first step of the SRL in this study is to define the research questions.** The goal of this study is to inform practitioners and academics about the main evolution and approaches in CCI and media cluster literature, providing insights about future research needs. Research questions are important for developing an approach that focuses the analysis and helps in providing new insights (Hart, 1998). Based on the goals of this study the following research questions were formulated:

1. How is the field of CCI and media cluster literature evolving?
2. What are the research approaches in the field?
3. What are the implications for academics and practitioners?

These research questions are the starting point for **the (2) second step: Developing a literature review protocol and define the analytical framework of the SLR.** The protocol is used to direct the research and provide a reliable, repeatable framework to ensure a robust outcome (Massaro, Handley, et al., 2016). The protocol consists of a number of variables (nodes) to be analysed to answer the research questions. As the aim of this study is to broaden the frameworks of existing SLR studies and extend on the findings of previous research, the nodes for coding were determined by combining the frameworks of previous studies. This Deliverable defines the following nodes to be studied: (a) the published articles reference data, including publishing year, the authors, citations and journals (see Appendix 2 for the data-set); (b) the journals that publish in the field, their impact factor, and scope (see Appendix 3 for the data-set); (c) information on the authors, their affiliation and country of research; (d) information on the articles, including the methods applied, the geographical area and sector analysed; (e) the research approaches comprising main approaches applied (in order to find the main approaches, the manual coding focused on corresponding key words, the titles and the abstracts of the articles), influential authors (in order to find the most influential authors, all references cited in the abstract, the introduction and literature analysis have been manually coded) and keywords used (see Appendix 4 for the codebook and full list of manually coded nodes and results).

**The (3) third step is to select the literature to be studied.** As the literature field is highly dispersed, this study collected literature based on subject categories. It is often the case in existing literature reviews that the literature to be studied is determined by specific journals (cf. Cruz & Teixeira, 2010; Massaro,

Handley, et al., 2016). However, relying on categories and not on journals allows the production of a more objective view on literature and accounts for the multidisciplinary of the research field (Lazzeretti et al., 2014). This study focuses on peer-reviewed articles in international journals in English. First, the articles that have been collected over the course of two years since the beginning of 2015 within the Media Clusters Brussels project ([www.mediaclusters.brussels](http://www.mediaclusters.brussels)) have been integrated in the data-set. After that different sources of academic publications have been screened, namely Web of Science ([www.webofknowledge.com](http://www.webofknowledge.com)) and Google Scholar ([www.scholar.google.com](http://www.scholar.google.com)). Within these sources, articles were identified by pivoting on the topic. This resulted after first screening in a list of related concepts integrating the main ideas as here defined for CCI and media clusters: (1) the industry sectors that are relevant and (2) the idea of agglomeration (cf. Komorowski, 2016). Therefore, combinations of the following search words as subject categories were made: (1) search words related to the relevant sectors identified are "media", "creative industries", "cultural industries", "new media" "audio-visual", "print", etc.; and (2) search words related to the idea of agglomeration are "agglomeration", "clustering", "city", "metropolis", "space", etc. In total, more than 180 articles could be identified this way. A first screening of the titles and abstracts of these articles revealed that the search query did result also in non-related articles. Additionally, not all pdfs were accessible (due to the access rights through the researcher's university, VUB). These were excluded and the process resulted in a total of 164 journal articles to be studied in this Deliverable (see Appendix 2). This process of searching and screening was repeated several times to ensure that no essential articles were missed. There are however limitations to this method. Some articles were possibly left unidentified with the subject categories used. Additionally, only English articles could be included in this study. Nevertheless, the author is confident that the articles analysed are representative for the CCI and media cluster literature field and that the literature gathering method applied here is valid and sufficient for this study.

#### **The (4) fourth step is coding and analysis of the gathered literature.**

According to Stanley (2001), after gathering your data-set, "the next step is to identify important characteristics of the studies and to code them". First, the main characteristics of the articles have been identified through "Reference Manager"-downloads from Google Scholar and integration into Zotero ([www.zotero.org](http://www.zotero.org)). This included information on authors, article title, publication year, journal title and number of citations (as determined by Google Scholar) (see Appendix 2). The data-set was additionally enriched with information on the journals through the Web of Science Core Collection database (see Appendix 3). A first statistical analysis could be made based on this data-set with Tableau ([www.tableausoftware.com](http://www.tableausoftware.com)). Second, the information including downloaded pdfs of the articles through Zotero have been integrated into NVivo ([www.qsrinternational.com](http://www.qsrinternational.com)). This was done to code the articles from the CCI and

media cluster literature field. Articles have been coded manually based on the developed protocol as described above. Manual codes have been checked using text search queries to increase the validity of the results (see Appendix 4). Following the coding, the data was analysed within NVivo and Tableau to get insights and develop critiques. In this Deliverable, the first analysis was made with statistical measures. These measures included counting, distribution, evolution and growth. Through careful cross-reading and coding of the literature, patterns could be identified to give valuable insights. Additionally, the key words and the most frequent words have been analysed. After that, a cluster analysis was performed using NVivo. The analysis was built on coding similarity, a similarity metric that is used to calculate correlation amongst clusters. Cluster maps were produced based on relationships in terms of sources and coding similarity. This means the more frequently coded nodes appear together the closer they are mapped together. Additionally, the articles were analysed byes on word similarity. The Pearson Correlation was used in the analysis. The findings of these analyses are then discussed in detail.<sup>2</sup>

**The (5) fifth and (6) sixth step of the SRL in this study that focus on developing insights and critique as well as future research paths and questions** will be elaborated in the following parts and the conclusion.

Table 2 – How do we make a structured literature review?

This Deliverable is based on a novel SLR approach for the field of CCI and media cluster literature that integrates considerations on the SLR as described by Massaro et al. (2016) and the literature reviews of industry cluster research made by Lazzeretti, Sedita and Caloffi (2014) and Cruz and Teixeira (2010). Following their considerations, this study determined six steps that need to be made:

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<sup>2</sup> For more information on Nvivo's cluster analysis methods and the Pearson Correlation Coefficient see [www.qsrinternational.com](http://www.qsrinternational.com).

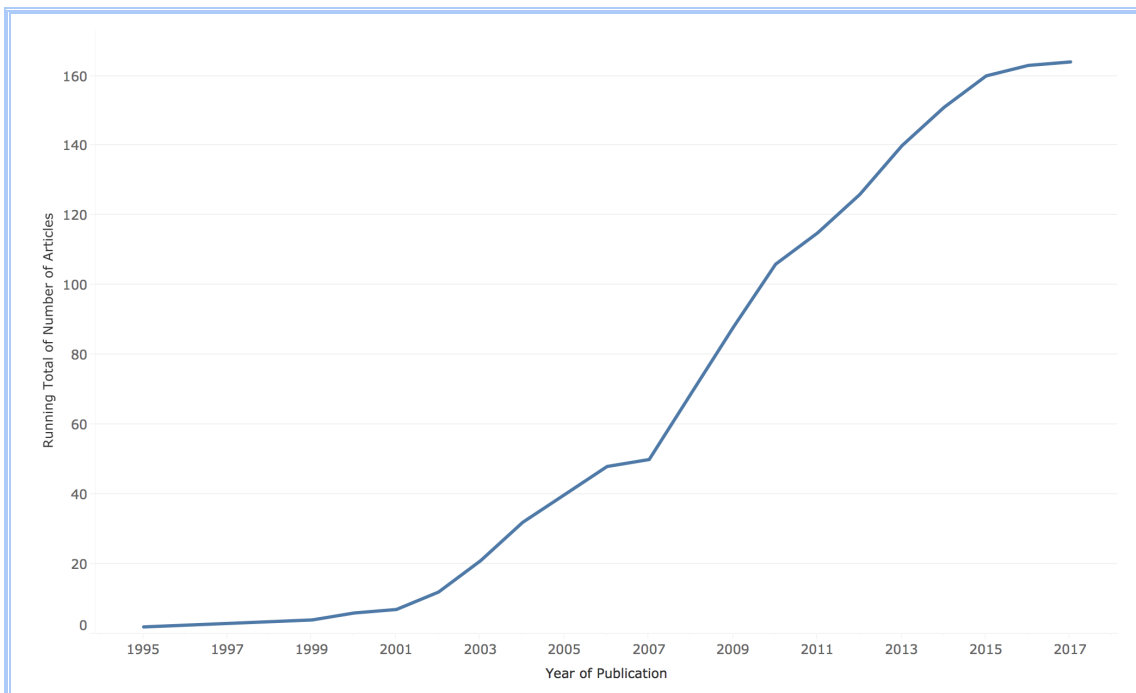
## Part 2: Insights of the CCI and media cluster research field

### Evolution and characteristics

#### *The articles*

Within CCI and media cluster literature, the number of articles published augmented over the years reaching up to 164 articles in total (that could be identified). The first identified articles were published in 1995. On average eight articles were published per year since then. However, the topic got more prominent in journals only since the 2000s. The evolution of the number of articles published on CCI and media clusters is visualized in Figure 1. **This result shows how the concept of CCI and media clusters has become more and more prominent in the scientific community over the last 20 years and the degree to which there is an increasing interest in investigating the topic.** This also shows that the **research field is still in its infancy** especially compared to industry cluster research. Lazzeretti et al. (2014) found that the number of articles in industry cluster research reaches up to 200 per year in 2010. This means that CCI and media cluster literature represents less than 5% of the industry cluster research field.

Figure 1 – Running total of number of articles on CCI and media cluster literature published between 1995-2007 (April) (Source: Author's elaborations).





Analysing the most cited articles, shows that in the research field of CCI and media clusters, **just a hand full of articles spearhead the literature**. Only 12 articles (of 164) accumulate around 50% of all citations (total of 21.790 citations). The most cited article is titled "Struggling with the creative class" (Peck, 2005). An explanation for this could be the so-called Google Scholar effect (Serenko & Dumay, 2015): a situation when older academic publications continue to be cited because of their appearance in the top rankings of Google Scholar, which makes some authors believe that journal reviewers and editors expect to see these citations. Table 3 lists the top ten articles in the research field. The impact of the articles is measured using not only the total number of citations but also the average citations per year. As CCI and media literature is a relatively new field, both measures are reported to overcome bias introduced by the time lag between publication and citation.

Table 3 – List of most cited articles in the CCI and media cluster field.

Title	Author	Publication Title	Average Citations per Year	Citations Total
Struggling with the creative class	Peck, 2005	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	175	2.105
Creative cities: Conceptual issues and policy questions	Scott, 2006	Journal of Urban Affairs	102	1.117
The cultural economy of cities	Scott, 1997	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	90	1.807
Urban development and the politics of a creative class: evidence from a study of artists	Markusen, 2006	Environment and Planning A	78	860
Creative cities, creative spaces and urban policy	Evans, 2009	Urban Studies	72	579
Cities and the Creative Class	R. Florida, 2003	City & Community	62	870
Creative cities: the cultural industries and the creative class	Pratt, 2008	Geografiska Annaler: Series B, Human Geography	58	524
Cultural clusters and the post-industrial city: towards the remapping of urban cultural policy	Mommaas, 2004	Urban Studies	50	648
Creative cities and economic development	Hall, 2000	Urban Studies	47	799
Cultural-products industries and urban economic development prospects for growth and market contestation in global context	Scott, 2004	Urban affairs review	44	570

### ***The authors***

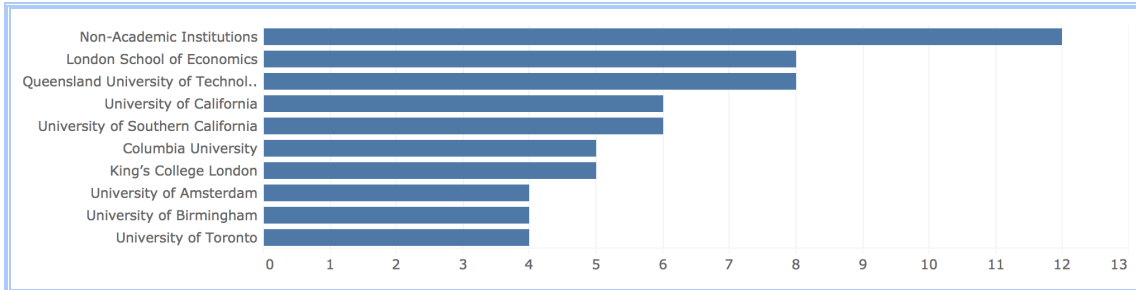
A similar observation can be made looking at the most cited authors in the field. The “top-authors” in the field are Allen J Scott, who published five articles on the topic and accumulates with them together on average 280 citations per year and Andy C Pratt, who published 10 articles, which are cited on average 208 times per year. In total 220 authors in the field have been identified. While there are authors who have only one single publications, there are also many authors with several publications or co-authoring different articles (around 25% of all authors). **This shows that CCI and media cluster research is a topic to which scholars “stick” over a longer course of time to produce more articles and to develop a long-term research interest in the field.** Table 4 lists the top ten authors.

Table 4 – List of most cited authors in the CCI and media cluster field.

	NAME	Publications as 1st Author	Average Citations per Year	Number of Total Citations
1	Scott, Allen J	5	280	3958
2	Pratt, Andy C	10	208	1902
3	Peck, Jamie	1	175	2105
4	Hutton, Thomas A	3 (1 as 2 <sup>nd</sup> )	100	403
5	Markusen, Ann	1	78	860
6	Evans, Graeme	1	72	579
7	Florida, Richard	1	62	870
8	Krätke, Stefan	5	57	652
9	Mommaas, Hans	1	50	648
10	Bathelt, Harald	4	44	563

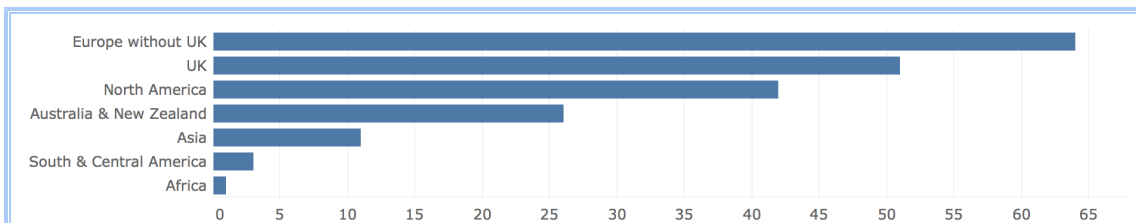
Looking at the coded information of the affiliations and their location of the authors of the articles (93% of the analysed articles’ pdfs allowed to retrieve this information) revealed that **researchers working on the topic are mostly affiliated with European (almost 60%) and North American (more than 20%) research institutes.** This is also due to the leading authors in the field as described above. For instance, a lot of articles (8 articles) are associated with the London School of Economics, to which Andy C Pratt is affiliated. Also, the Queensland University of Technology (8 articles), located in Brisbane, Australia, and the University of California, located in Oakland, to which Allen J Scott is affiliated, are leading universities in the field. Especially interesting is that not only academics have published on the topic but also researchers that are affiliated to non-academic institutions (12 articles) like think tanks, consultancies and other public-private research institutions. Figure 2 shows the ten most affiliated institutions of the CCI and media cluster research field.

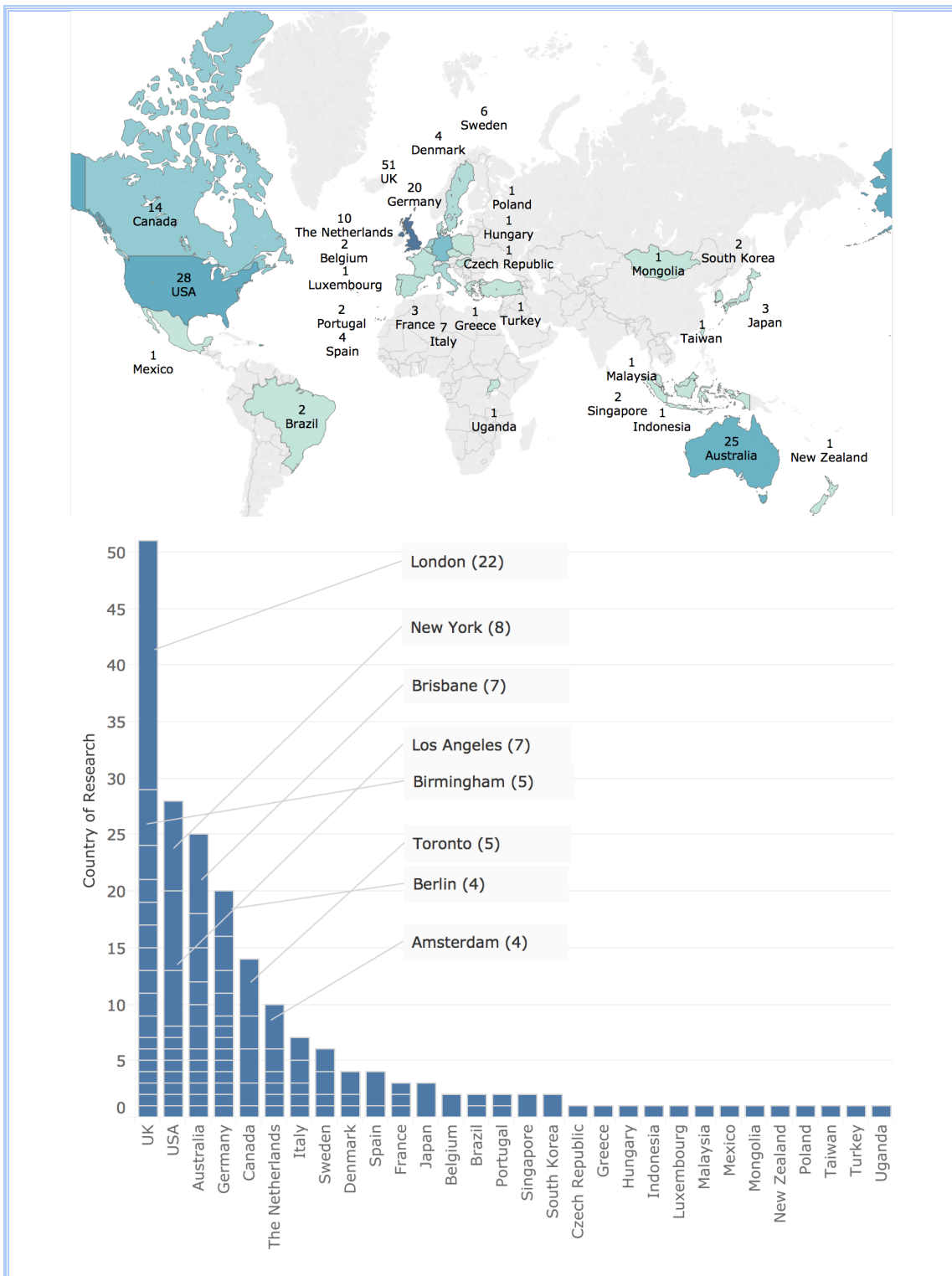
Figure 2 – List of most affiliated institutions in the CCI and media cluster field and the number of articles affiliated (Source: Author’s elaborations).



The leading institutions in the field are also connected to the leading countries in CCI and media cluster literature. Most studies have been conducted by authors in the UK (51 studies affiliated), and the USA (28 studies affiliated). One of the reasons for the concentration of research in these areas are the local policy strategies. In Europe, the importance of clustering has been acknowledged by the European Commission. For instance, the so-called European Cluster Observatory (2011) has been installed, which encourages the development of CCI and media clusters on local levels. In the UK, the Creative Industries Task Force promotes creative industries as economic drivers (DCMS, 1998). **However, we can see that authors in the research field are affiliated to a variety of countries all over the world, showing how international the topic of CCI and media cluster literature is.** This includes besides the UK and USA, countries such as Australia, Germany, Canada, Italy and Sweden. But researchers are also affiliated with countries like Japan and South Korea or Brazil, and Uganda, to name just a few. Figure 3 shows a map of the affiliated countries world-wide of the authors and the distribution of studies among them.

Figure 3 – Map and graph of the affiliated countries and cities and the number of articles in the CCI and media cluster field affiliated (Source: Author’s elaborations).

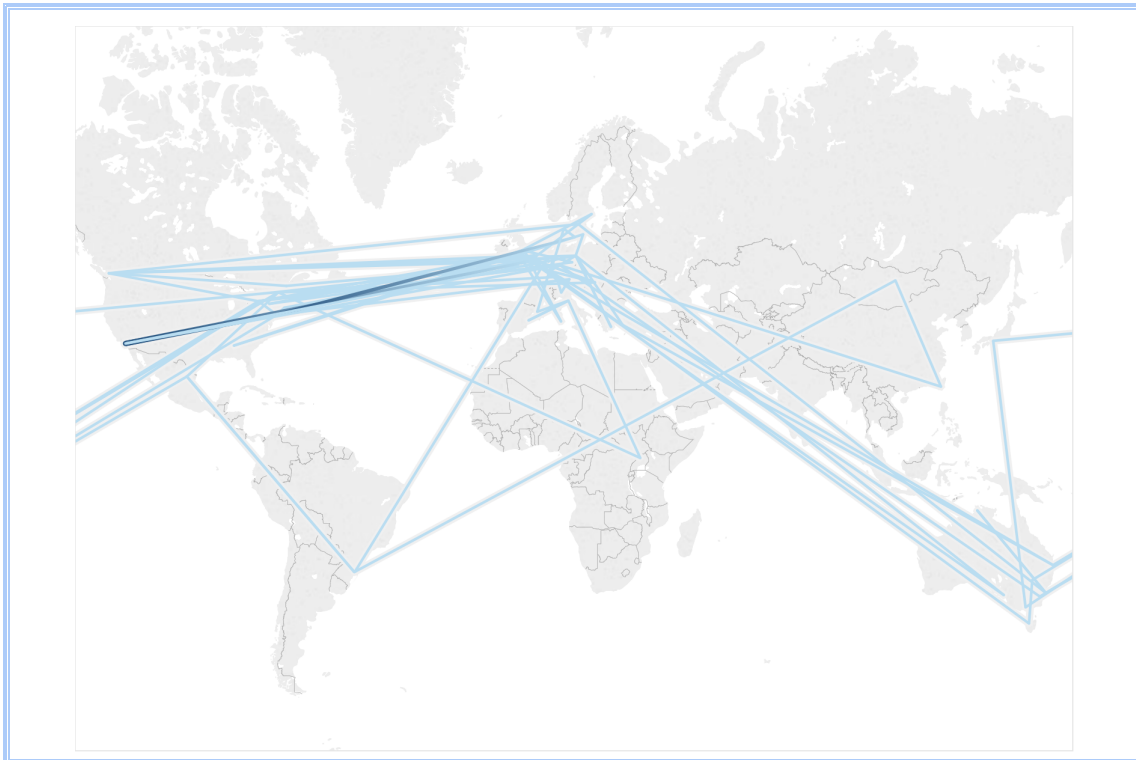




**Authors often collaborate with authors from different research institutes from all over the world in the CCI and media cluster research field.** More than 30% of articles published are associated to more than one affiliation. Most of these are international (around 14%) or interregional collaborations (around

13%). International collaborations of authors between the USA and Europe and Europe and Australia are the most common. Figure 4 maps the collaborations between authors in the CCI and media cluster research field.

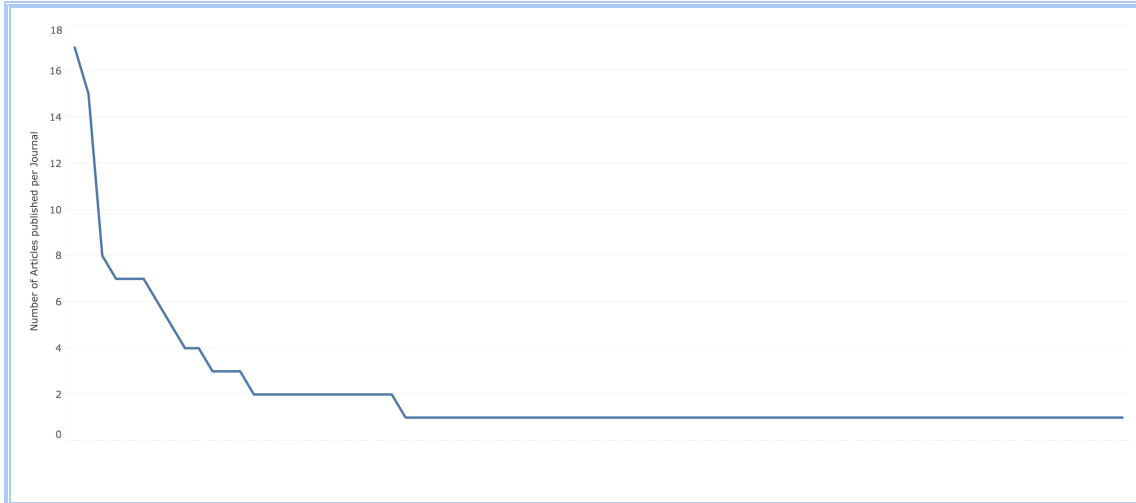
Figure 4 – Map of the collaborations between authors in the CCI and media cluster field (Source: Author’s elaborations).



### ***The journals***

The authors who published on CCI and media clusters have found a venue in 77 different journals. The variety of journals interested in publishing on the concept confirms how multidisciplinary the research field is. The distribution of the number of articles published per journal displays a “long tail”, meaning that **there are a lot of different journals acting in the field in the shadow of a few dominating journals.** The most prominent journals for CCI and media cluster articles are European Planning Studies and Urban Studies with 20% of all articles being published in these journals. The “long tail” of journals in the CCI and media cluster literature is displayed in Figure 5.

Figure 5 – The distribution of number of articles per journal, the long tail (labels identifying the 77 journals are not included because of lack of space) (Source: Author's elaborations).



Based on an analysis of all the journals that are indexed in the Web of Science Core Collection (45% of the 77 journals), we see that the journal with the highest impact factor is the Journal of Economic Geography (3,4 average impact factor in 2015). On average, the journals that publish CCI and media cluster articles have an impact factor of 1,5. **The idea of multidisciplinary in the analysed research field can be supported when we compare the scopes of the journals.** Based on the analysis of data from Web of Science, we see that journals cover on average two JCR Categories (Journal Citation Reports). If we group these categories, we can see that the journals publishing CCI and media cluster literature are coming from four research fields that can be ranked according to relevant publications: (1) geography and urban studies followed by (2) business and management studies, (3) general studies on sociological issues and the field of (4) media and communication studies. If we weigh this based on the number of articles in CCI and media cluster research published per journal, it becomes even more apparent how important the journals focussing on geography and urban studies are for the research field as around 50% of articles in the area are published in journals with this scope.

However, there is a shift in the research field as more and more journals in other areas become more prominent as venue for CCI and media cluster articles. This can be shown by grouping the number of articles per journal by considering two time frames, 1995-2007 and 2008-2017 (time frames were chosen based on an even distribution of number of articles), enabling a comparison of popular journals for publication over time. The comparison shows that European Planning Studies is and was a leading journal in the field followed by Urban Studies. However, other journals became more prominent in more recent years. This

includes City, Culture and Society, a journal that highlights the research fields of cultural creativity and social inclusion. **Also in the last couple of years, other similar journals with focus on communication and media studies have become more prominent** including for instance the International Journal of Media & Cultural Politics or journals rather focused on technological issues in research like Telematics & Informatics. Table 5 displays the results.

Table 5 – List of most prominent journals in the CCI and media cluster field by time frame.

No of articles	Most prominent journals 1995-2007	Impact Factor 2015	No of articles	Most prominent journals 2008-2017	Impact Factor 2015
<b>9</b>	<b>European Planning Studies</b>	1,056	<b>11</b>	<b>Urban Studies</b>	1,934
4	Urban Studies	1,934	8	European Planning Studies	1,056
3	Geoforum	<b>2,397</b>	7	City, Culture and Society	0,389
3	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	1,868	6	Cities	<b>2,051</b>

Table 6 – How is the literature field evolving and what are the characteristics?

- **About the articles:** The CCI and media research field is still in its infancy but has become more and more prominent in the scientific community over the last 20 years. There are 164 scientific journal articles published. But only a hand full of articles spearhead the research field (12 articles accumulate 50% of all citations). The most cited article is "Struggling with the creative class" by Peck (2005).
- **About the authors:** The research field is also spearheaded by only a couple of leading authors (in total 220 authors) who often develop a long-term research interest in the topic. Allen Scott is the most cited author on CCI and media clusters. The researchers working on the topic are mostly affiliated with European or North American research institutes. However, we can see that many different countries are affiliated showing how international the topic is and that within that international research collaborations are not seldom.
- **About the journals:** The variety of different journals (77 in total) interested in publishing on the concept confirms how multidisciplinary the research field is. The most prominent journals are European Planning Studies and Urban Studies. Correspondingly, urban and geography studies are leading the field. But in the last couple of years, journals on communication and media studies become more prominent and form a so-called "long tail".

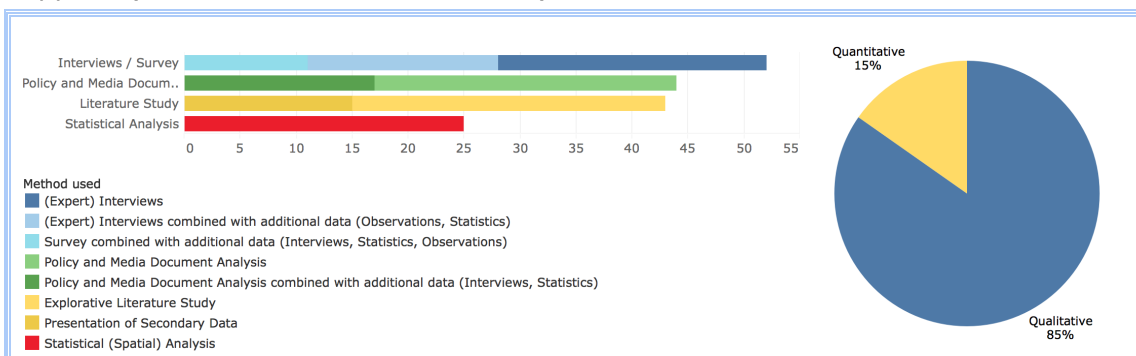
## Research topics and methods

### ***The methods and data gathering processes***

If we look at the methods applied in the CCI and media cluster research field, we can see that research is based on a variety of different data collection methods. **Three methodologies dominate the field: literature studies, interviews and policy document analysis.** Most articles are based on literature studies (28 articles) discussing theory from a pure explorative point of view and claiming for instance to “critique”, “summarize”, “debate” or “explore” the research field. Also, some published articles are solely built on secondary data analysis using findings of other reports and articles without conducting own research. Interviews or expert interviews are also prominently used (24 articles). Predominantly firms or people working in the different CCI and media cluster environments have been interviewed but also political actors or other key stakeholders. The number of interviews conducted per article varies from 2 to more than 100. Another prominent data source in the CCI and media cluster research field are policy and media documents (27 articles). And finally, there are also articles focussing on statistical analysis and especially spatial analysis (25 articles) including GIS methodologies and economic impact analysis.

Many articles, **around 30%, combine different data collection** methods. Expert interviews are often combined with observations of the cluster and other statistical data (17 articles). **However, we can see that in general, qualitative methodologies are applied (around 85%). Quantitative analysis and thorough statistical approaches are still rare in the research field. Some areas of qualitative research methods are also unexplored such as focus groups for example.** Figure 6 shows the distribution of data collection methods applied.

Figure 6 – The distribution of number of articles per data collection methodology applied (Source: Author’s elaborations).

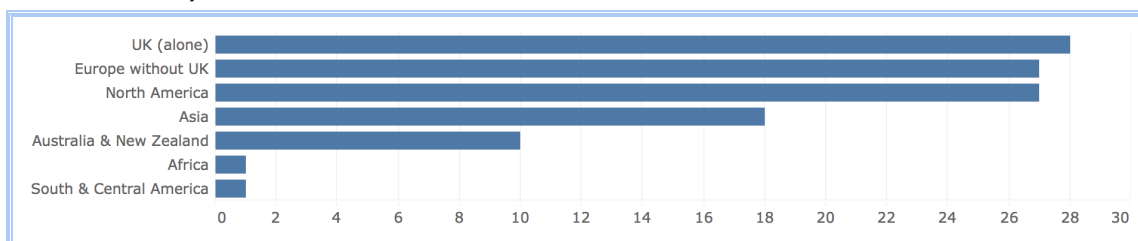


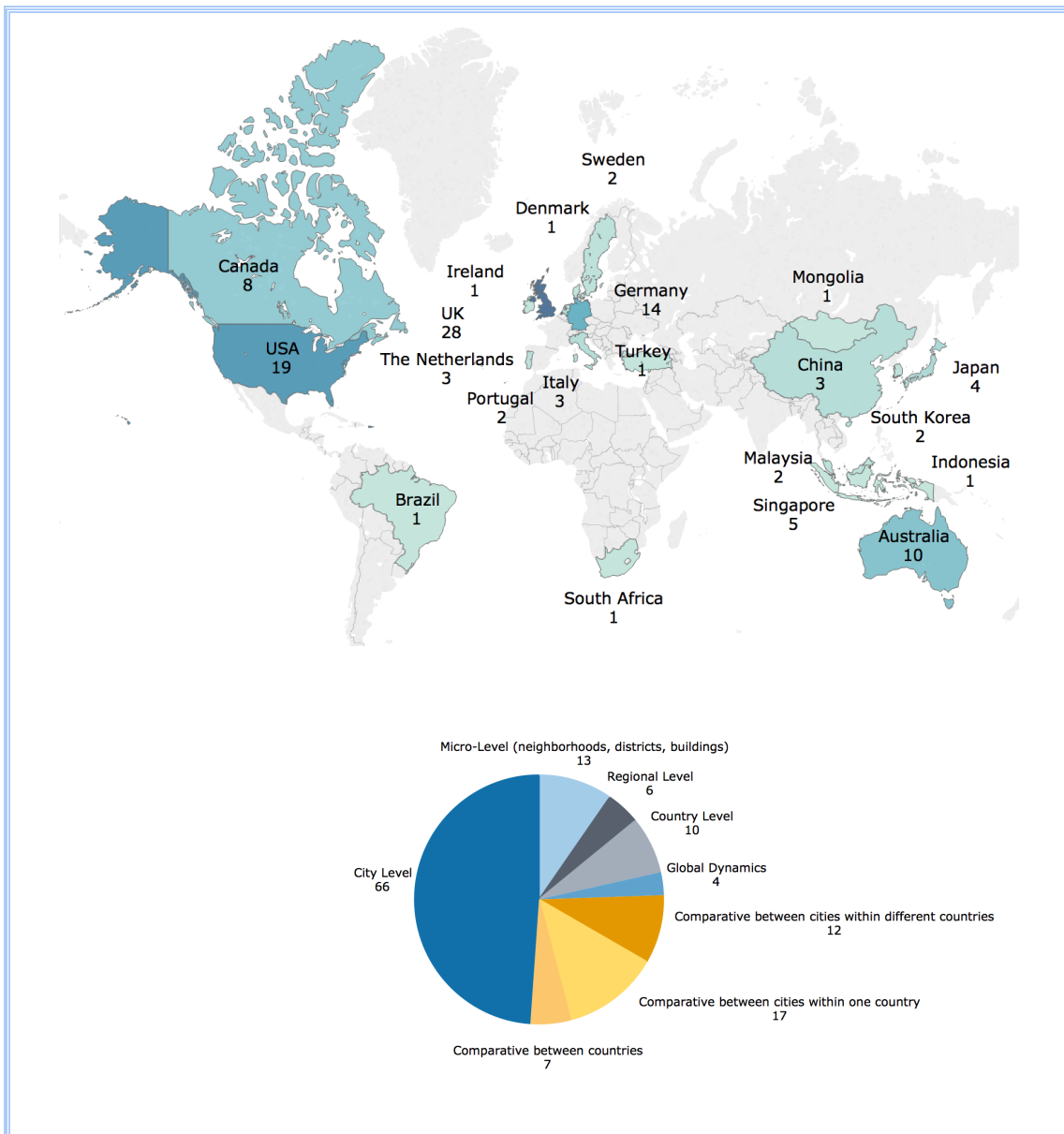


It is striking that the vast majority of collected literature and data is used for case studies. **More than 80% of all articles (135 articles in total) handle case studies or study certain areas.** These studies either make an in-depth analysis for a certain case that reflects a certain geographical level or certain area levels have been used for the data collection to make more high-level reflections on the CCI and media cluster research field. **Most case studies are based on a city level (66 in total).** But, also countries (10 in total) and regions (6 in total) have been the subject of study in articles. Interesting is that also cases of “micro-level” locations have been studied (13 articles in total). These include for example Wentworth Street, an industrialized district in the city of Wollongong in Australia (Barnes, Waitt, Gill, & Gibson, 2006) or the Digital Hub, a digital media cluster stretching over a nine acre site centred upon the Guinness brewery buildings in Dublin, Ireland (Bayliss, 2007). Also, global level cases have been studied (4 in total). Global level case studies include for example the analysis of the global clustering of the video game industry (De Vaan, Boschma, & Frenken, 2012) or the network analysis of global media cities (Hoyler & Watson, 2013).

**Within these case study-based articles about 30% are built on comparative case studies (36 articles in total).** Most case studies compare cities within one country (17 in total) but also cities across countries (12 in total) and countries among each other (7 in total). Figure 7 visualizes the distribution of case studies along different geographical and comparative levels and maps the cases locations in countries world-wide. **Overall, we can see an imbalance of the distributions of case studies. There are not many cases that have been studied in the CCI and media cluster literature that are located in Africa, South and Central America or Central Asia. Also, country and global level analysis and comparative analysis between countries is generally overlooked.**

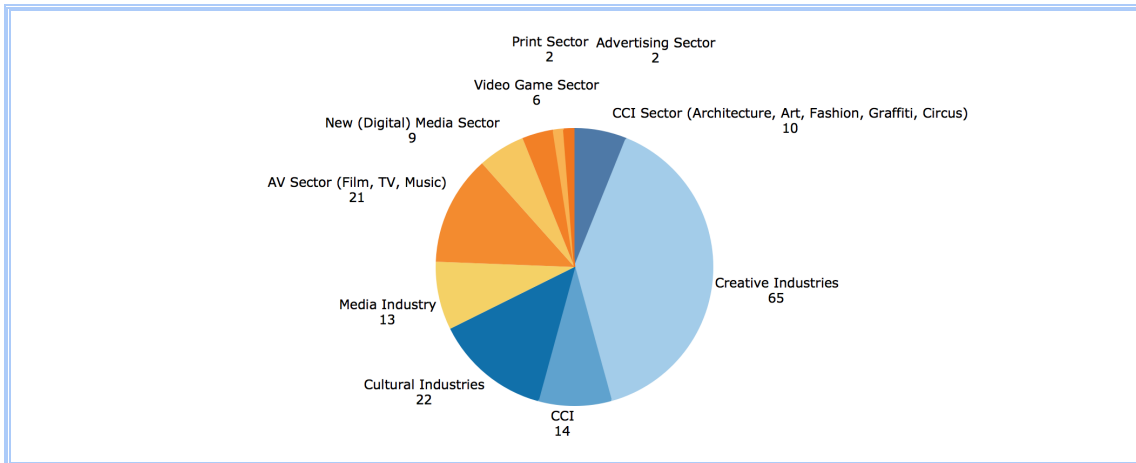
Figure 7 – Map and graph of case studies analysed in the CCI and media cluster literature field and number of case studies produced (Source: Author’s elaborations).





The articles in the CCI and media cluster research field focus their analysis on certain sectors. On the one hand, **more than 60% of all articles focus on the creative industries** (65 articles), cultural industries (22 articles) and CCI (14 articles). 10 articles handle sub-sectors of the CCI like architecture, art, fashion or graffiti. On the other hand, only 13 articles focus on the media industry in general while some studies focus on sub-sectors of the media industry like the AV (audio-visual) sector (21 articles), new media sector (9 articles) or the video game sector (6 articles). Looking at these results shows that **there is a clear lack of articles focussing on the print and advertising sector (only 2 articles each) and not many studies highlight the media sector as one congruent media cluster.** Figure 8 shows the distribution.

Figure 8 – The distribution of number of articles per sector or industry studied (Source: Author's elaborations).



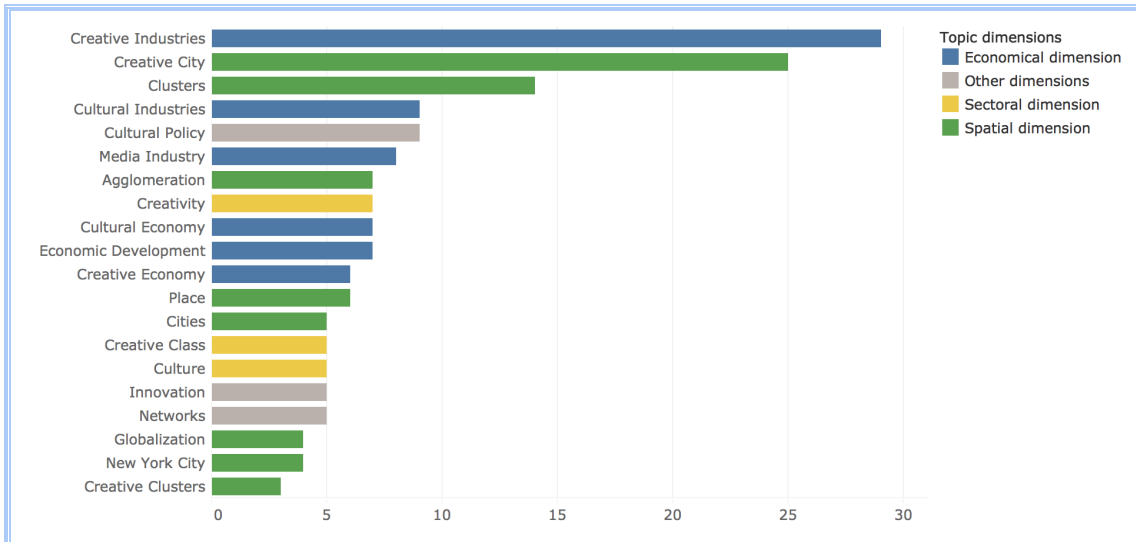
### ***The topics, approaches and the evolution***

In order to find the topics of the CCI and media cluster literature, we can look at the key words chosen for the studies. Only around 55% of the articles' pdfs indicated key words (93 articles). This is due to the use of the JELC classification system of some articles. Additionally, the most represented journals in the study field, *Urban Studies* and *European Planning Studies* (see Table 5), do not indicate key words in their pdf extracts. Still, 495 key words have been coded. On average articles use 5 key words. Additionally, insights can be gained through the most frequently used words in all 164 CCI and media cluster articles. Through the analysis of the key words and the most frequent words, **we can identify four main topics that are determining the research field: the (1) spatial dimension, the (2) economical dimension, the (3) sectoral dimension and (4) other related concepts.**

**The most used key word is "Creative Industries" with 29 occurrences. Within the top 20 key words used, we can see that the most discussed topics in literature resolve around the CCI, the sectoral dimension and the industry, the economical dimension, including the top key word but also key words like "Cultural Industries", "Cultural Economy" and "Creative Economy".** But also "Media Industry" has been chosen as key word (8 occurrences). Additionally, we can see that the concept of "Creative City" with 25 and "Creative Class" with 5 occurrences are often chosen topics. After that, we can see that the topic surrounding the key words "Clusters" with 14 and "Agglomeration" with 7 occurrences is quite prominent and the key words "Place" and "Cities" are often chosen. These key words define the spatial dimension of the research field. We can also observe other concepts in the top key words, like "Cultural Policy", "Economic Development", "Innovation", "Networks" and "Globalization". The top

20 most used key words and the dimensions of the topics discussed based on the number of occurrences are visualized in Figure 9.

Figure 9 – The number of occurrences of top 20 most used key words in CCI and media cluster literature and the topics they represent (Source: Author’s elaborations).



Based on the most frequent words in the articles, we can determine the spatial dimension through words like “city”, “local”, “region”, “urban” and “place”. The economical dimension is expressed through frequent words like “economy”, “industry”, “production”, “market” and “sector”. Frequent words like “creativity”, “culture”, “media” and “art” highlight the sectoral dimension of the research field. And finally, other concepts are related in the articles to these dimensions through frequently used words like “policy”, “social”, “knowledge”, “activity” and “innovation”. More insights can be found if we look at the evolution of the most frequently used words throughout time (using the same time frame as in Table 5). Table 7 displays the evolution of the 20 most frequent words in the CCI and media cluster literature. **We can see that during more recent years four issues became more prominent in the research field (either the frequent word is new in the top 20 in 2008-2017 or rose in frequency). This includes the emerging focus on the clustering concept, the importance of policy for the research field as well as the art sector and innovation issues.**

Table 7 – List of the top 20 most frequent words in articles by time frame.

Most frequent words 1995-2007	Count	Most frequent words 2008-2017	Count
City	3.201	Creativity	13.788
Economy	2.798	City	10.490
Creativity	2.742	Industry	8.875
Culture	2.678	Culture	7.697
Industry	2.648	Economy	6.954
Production	2.071	Cluster	4.680
Local	1.689	Urban	4.271
Region	1.633	Media	3.886
Media	1.532	Policy	3.744
Urban	1.530	Region	3.609
Cluster	1.353	Production	3.540
<b>Market</b>	993	Local	3.001
Social	953	<b>Art</b>	2.459
Place	947	<b>Sector</b>	2.160
Network	925	Social	2.122
Knowledge	858	Network	2.080
<b>London</b>	812	Place	2.065
Activity	755	Knowledge	2.007
Policy	753	Activity	1.987
<b>Global</b>	746	<b>Innovation</b>	1.816

Besides the key words used and the most frequently appearing words in the CCI and media cluster literature, the coding of the articles focused on finding the main approaches used by the researchers in the field. **Four main approaches could be identified based on congruent patterns in the coding: (1) the Clustering and Agglomeration approach, (2) the Creative Governance and Urban Planning approach, (3) the Creative City and Creative Class approach, and (4) the Media City and Global Hub approach.** The Creative City and Creative Class is the most adapted approach in the CCI and media cluster research field with 71 articles. The second most used approach with 58 articles is Clustering and Agglomeration followed by the Creative Governance approach and the Media City and Global Hub approach. The distribution of the main approaches in the CCI and media cluster literature is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10 – The distribution of number of articles per main approach taken in the CCI and media cluster literature (Source: Author’s elaborations).

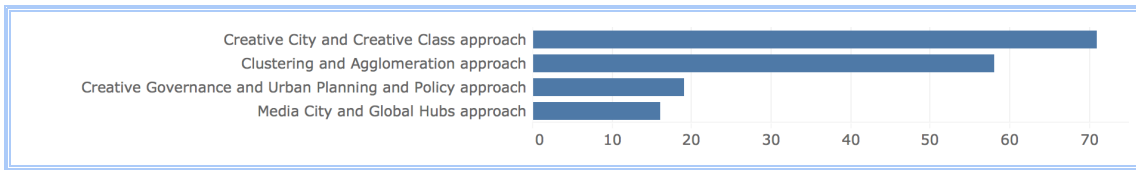


Table 8 – What are the research approaches and methodologies?

- **About the data gathering methods:** Research in the CCI and media cluster field is based on a variety of different data collection methods and dominated by three main data analysis methods: literature studies, interviews and policy document analysis. We can see that in general mostly qualitative methodologies are applied (around 85%) while quantitative analysis and thorough statistical approaches are still rare.
- **About the methods:** 80% of articles handle (comparative) case studies mostly focussing on a city level (66 in total). The case studies are typically located in Europe, North America, Asia and Australia. More than 60% of articles focus on the creative industries. There is a clear lack of articles focussing on the print and advertising sector and not many studies highlight the media sector as one congruent media cluster.
- **About the topics:** There are four main aspects that are dominating the research field: the (1) spatial dimension, the (2) economical dimension, the (3) sectoral dimension and (4) other related concepts of the CCI and media cluster research field. This is supported by the key words used and the most frequent words in the articles. We can see that during more recent years four issues became more prominent in the research field. This includes the emerging focus on the clustering concept, the importance of policy for the research field as well as the art sector and innovation issues.
- **About the approaches:** There are four main approaches taken: (1) the Clustering and Agglomeration approach, (2) the Creative Governance and Urban Planning approach, (3) the Creative City and Creative Class approach, and (4) the Media City and Global Hub approach. These approaches overlap with the dimensions and the key words analysed. The Creative City and Creative Class is the most adapted approach in the CCI and media cluster research field.

## Part 3: Bringing the CCI and media cluster field together

### The main approaches' origins and implications<sup>3</sup>

The points of view adapted in the CCI and media cluster research field can be streamlined into four main approaches as described above. **These main approaches are coined by influential authors, main ideas and how the concepts emerged.** In the following part of this Deliverable, the main approaches will be more deeply discussed and the emergence described.

#### ***Clustering and Agglomeration approach***

The concept of clustering and agglomeration as applied in CCI and media cluster literature has its origin in Alfred Marshall's book *The Principles of Economics* (1920), where Marshall describes in 1920 the concept of the industrial district. This provided the first rationale for the shift from the traditional units of analysis of economics, like firms, towards a more inclusive unit. Based on this concept, the idea of agglomeration economies was formed. Within the approach of agglomeration economies, the researchers take the point of view that positive externalities derive from the geographic clustering of firms (Rosenthal & Strange, 2004). Therefore, agglomeration economies are not to be understood as the phenomenon itself but as the consequence or reason of the phenomenon of clustering. Based on these early observations of Marshall, an increased interest of leading economists and management theorists in geographical agglomerations of firms emerged emphasising the concept of clustering in the 1990s. Most noteworthy in this context are the writings of Paul Krugman (1991) and Michael Porter (1990). The most well-known contribution to the topic is Porter's (1990) identification of regional clusters in several countries (Eriksson, 2009). Porter also provides the most used definition of clusters: "a geographically proximate group of interconnected companies and associated institutions in a particular field, linked by commonalities and complementarities" (2000, p. 16). However, no answers are given on how to define a cluster and the scales in which clusters can appear are questioned (Markusen, 1996). Clustering, as a term, typically includes notions of agglomeration where proximity of the firms has an influence on the performance of these firms. These positive externalities that can stem from the

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<sup>3</sup> The findings of this sub-chapter are partly based on the elaborations of Part 3 of Deliverable 1.1a.

localization of industry have long been recognized. Marshall (1920) highlighted already several external economies that derive from industry localization: knowledge spillovers among competitors, industry demand that creates a pool of specialized labour and industry demand that creates a pool of specialized providers. It also has been acknowledged that agglomeration economies do not only benefit individual firms, but also the whole industry and even across industries rather than being confined within industry boundaries and within predetermined regions (Rosenthal & Strange, 2004). Storper and Scott (2009) relate urban growth directly to the economic geography of production and highlight the interactions between the location of firms and the movements of labour in cities. Malmberg and Maskell (2002) reflect on the creation of a common knowledge base within these clusters. Overall, the reasons for the phenomenon of clustering are not easy to explain. Authors including Martin and Sunley (2003) argue for a "much more cautious and circumspect use" of the notion of clustering, especially within a policy context. It is important to note that the Clustering and Agglomeration approach has its roots in the research on industrial production. Today, literature evolves often around design-intensive and high-tech industries, highlighting the access to innovation (Schamp, 1997). The Clustering and Agglomeration approach became more recently also a research tool for the analysis of localized CCI and the media industry borrowing insights from the existing literature that are derived from other sectors. Picard (2008) for instance defines media related clusters as a "specialized form of agglomeration designed to produce mediated content, such as motion pictures, television programs/videos, broadcasts, audio recordings, books, newspapers, magazines, games, photography and designs, websites, and mobile content." There is however enough clarity in the field to indicate that important components of CCI and media cluster theory differs from traditional theories of manufacturing due to the unique characteristics of such industries (Boix et al., 2015). This includes for instance the project-driven nature, the high risks and uncertainties in the production of CCI and media goods among other characteristics (Caves, 2000; Currid, 2007).

### ***Creative Governance and Urban Planning approach***

The Creative Governance and Urban Planning approach has its origins in the industrial restructuring of the 1970s and 1980s (Hutton, 2009). The concept of the industrial city as articulated by the Chicago School's practitioners was subverted during this time by far-reaching industrial restructuring processes rising an extended urban policy crisis (Hutton, 2009). The 1990s saw the emergence of new industries in cities subsumed under concepts like the new economy, knowledge-based economy but also the cultural economy of the city (Hutton, 2009). Scholars and policy makers started focussing on different sectors that are supposedly favourable for the development of cities' economy after the



decline of manufacturing industries. This also included the CCI and media industry. This development of policy strategies and scholarly interest was coined by scholars who have proposed new concepts to capture changes to the conditions of the 21<sup>st</sup> century urbanism and the formation of new industries. Hall (2000) for instance, coined the growing emphasis on cultural products as lead product sectors in the economy of the advanced metropolis. Hutton (2009) observed the tendencies to establish policies and programs to develop the cultural potential of the city both as a community development measure and as an instrument of local and regional development policy. Pratt (2005) describes that the logic of policy makers to support cultural activities lies within the social and political benefits that can be derived from the cultural industry, including for example social inclusion, regeneration, export earnings or national and personal identity. The approach is not only applicable for cities. Hesmondhalgh and Pratt (2005) notice that in politics "this boom of the concept has been apparent at the international, national and local level, in a massive array of reports, initiatives and partnerships that use the term 'cultural industries' (or 'creative industries')" and academically "this boom has been apparent in numerous journal articles and books on the cultural and creative industries". Different sectors have been studied, including the cultural industries, the CCI and sub-sectors, like arts and also the media industry. Zukin (1996) for instance uses the term symbolic economies as "the intertwining of cultural symbols and entrepreneurial capital". The Creative Governance and Urban Planning approach as applied in the CCI and media cluster research field is coined by many different used concepts with a range of functions and disciplines, from urban design and planning (Evans, 2002) to creative governance and creative-industries developmental agendas (Jayne, 2005).

#### ***Creative City and Creative Class approach***

The Creative City and Creative Class approach as applied in the CCI and media cluster literature field can be seen as a sub-field of the Creative Governance and Urban Planning approach. It has the same origins but became its own leading research stream through most influential authors. It has its roots in the 1980s with the development of the idea of the creative and innovative milieu. The term was coined by the Groupe de Recherche Européen sur les Milieux Innovateurs (GREMI) who focused their research in this field since 1984 (Fromhold-Eisebith, 1995). Just as in the Clustering and Agglomeration approach, this concept looks not at companies in isolation but in the context of local conditions and especially focuses on the local socio-institutional structures surrounding them. The idea of the creative milieu which focuses on the creative economy as an uprising policy tool (Gibson & Kong, 2005; Rantisi, Leslie, & Christopherson, 2006) has been later applied specifically to the economy of a location: the city. This led to the emergence of the today often used concept of the creative city (United Nations &

Bureau de Liaison Bruxelles-Europe, 2010). Similar concepts used in literature are the cultural city (Hubbard, 2006) and the knowledge-based city (Boix & Trullén, 2007). The concept has been applied in research and by politicians to describe an urban system where cultural and creative activities are an integral part of the city itself, the city's economy, the city's employment and/or the city's social structure.<sup>4</sup> The creative city was first described by Yencken (1988), who argued that cities need to foster creativity among its citizens to be successful. Also important within this context was the emerging notion of cultural industries and cultural resources for European cities, as coined in the 1990s by Bianchini (1993). The creative city concept was later popularized by Landry (2008) especially through his book "The creative city: A toolkit for urban innovators". He investigated the concept of the creative city and highlights the creative economy as essential while for cities the people are the key resource and creativity the key principle of urban dynamism. In the early 2000s, Florida shifted the focus from the creative industries to the human factor for cities with his famous book "The rise of the creative class" (2002) focussing on cities' creative habitats. The creative class consists of individuals that are professional, scientific and artistic workers, employees working in science and engineering, architecture and design, education, arts, music and entertainment, also called highly skilled "bohemians". The presence of these individuals in urban areas is supposed to generate economic, social and cultural dynamism. Within the Creative City and Creative Class approach, a city's driving force behind development is the ability to attract and retain these creative individuals (R. Florida, 2003). However, this approach has also been criticised, most famously so by Jamie Peck (2005).

### ***Media City and Global Hub approach***

The Media City and Global Hub approach as applied in the CCI and media cluster research field is deeply rooted in research on globalization tendencies of industries. Marshall McLuhan provided already in the 60s the well-known concept of the "global village" (Marchessault, 2004) showing that media is influenced by the development of new ICTs and the on-going globalization process. The topic of globalization has been adapted by many scholars in the field and different approaches are taken. One view suggests local media and CCI will be overwhelmed by global forces and that policy needs to support these industries to make them competitive on a global market. Amin and Thrift (1995) argue that regional economic prosperity will depend upon the degree to which regions are able to mobilize flexible and adaptable institutional strategies as well as human

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<sup>4</sup> Many cities have also "chosen" to adopt the prefix "creative" in order to promote themselves internationally through marketing campaigns. The prefix has been used seemingly by choice, without evidence for "creativity" of the city. Examples are Creative London, Creative New York, Creative Sheffield, and Creative Toronto (Evans, 2009).

capital. Glaeser (1998) is credited for his human capital perspective which argues that a high concentration of educated people propels local growth. The foundation of the trends of localization in a globalized context is based on the concept of global cities and the global city network concept. The idea of the global city was first introduced by Saskia Sassen (1994) and since then a number of scholars began to explore a global urban system. Most notably are the works of the Globalization and World Cities Research Network (GaWC) (Taylor, 2004). This logic was also applied to the media industry and the concept of the global media city was developed by Krätke (2003). The approach thereby focuses on globalization tendencies, which enable global media firms with their worldwide network of subsidiaries and offices to forge links between the urban clusters towards a global network of media production (Krätke & Taylor, 2004). Thereby, a ranking of media cities on a global scale is possible, as only a few cities have become the centre for large media enterprises, like London, Paris and Los Angeles (Krätke, 2003). The considerations of the effects of globalization are not only applied to the media industry. Cunningham (2005) for instance stresses that creative enterprises are being transformed by the combined effects of the "big three": Convergence, globalization and digitization. Power and Jansson (2008) explore how clusters in the furniture design industry act in a global context. Other local media sectors have been studied through the perspective of globalization. This includes for instance global-acting advertising firms in London (Grabher, 2001), the development of satellite-Marshallian districts in the North American film industry (Coe, 2001) and re-agglomeration of motion picture employment and film shooting throughout the world (Christopherson & Storper, 1986). Most notably is that the concept of hubs is especially relevant for the global context. Currid (2006) describes for instance New York as a global creative hub and explores its dominant global position. Another understanding of the term "media city" recently emerged: The "planned" media city. This concept refers to the media city as the "physical, meta-planned, purpose-built hub of media and creative industry knowledge in any given urban locale" (Mould, 2014).<sup>5</sup> Often they include large offices, studios and exhibition spaces (usually at high rental costs). In all cases a large area of a city is used to include multiple buildings and landscaped outdoor areas, designed to attract national and international media companies. Besides these purpose-built media cities, other cluster initiatives sometimes refer to the same approach and highlight the existence of hubs in a global context. This can include "industry-led initiatives of the media industry and CCI to build competitiveness and competence within either an existing base", "top-down public policy exercises in brand-building", "projects to produce an industry cluster from `thin air`" and "small-scale, geographically dispersed, natural resource based, temporal clusters" (Lundequist & Power, 2002).

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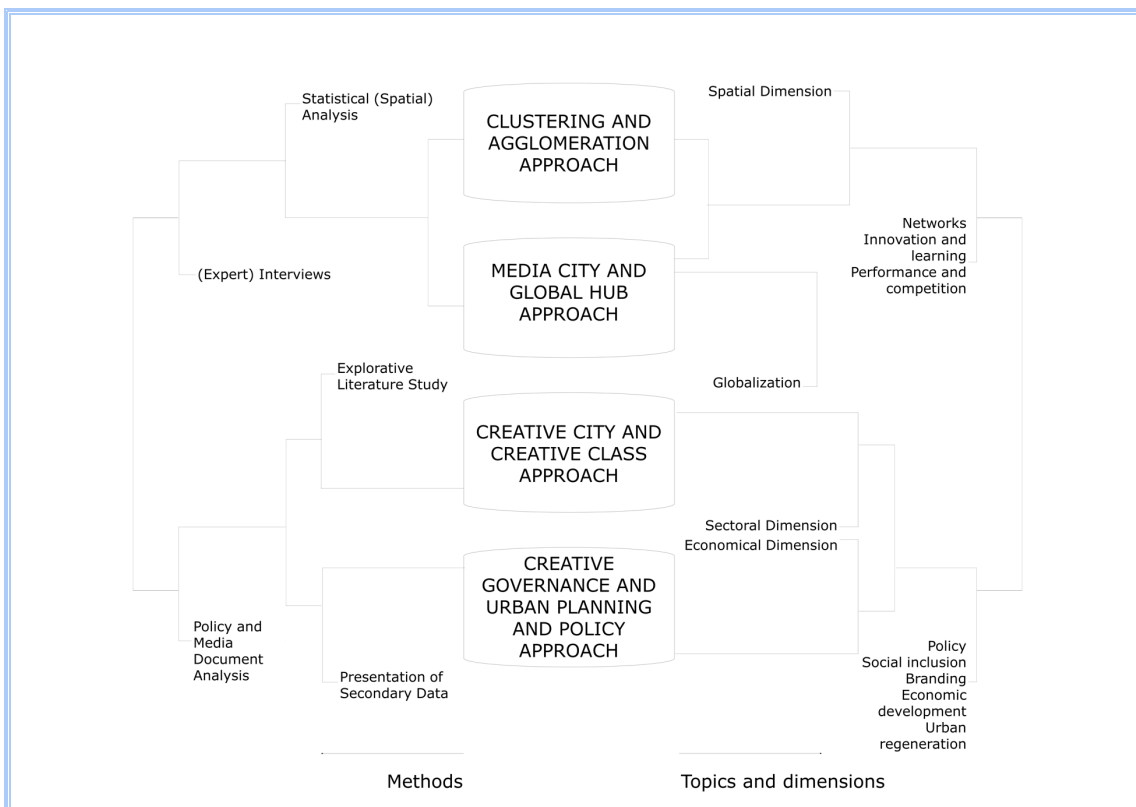
<sup>5</sup> Some examples of media cities are Media City Dubai, DR Byen in Copenhagen, Digital Media City in Seoul and MediaCityUK in Salford (Mould, 2014).

## Clustering the research field

The four different approaches that can be found in the CCI and media cluster research field are highly interlinked and influence the way researchers study CCI and media clusters. The question is, how are these main approaches applied in the research field? The following part of this Deliverable will elaborate on how authors are influenced by the research approaches through an exploration of influential authors in the research approaches, the methods applied and similar words used in the articles based on cluster analysis.

**The results suggest that the articles form silos around the four different approaches. We can observe a clear distinction among the four research approaches and how cross-citing and exchange in methods and topics among the different approach is rare.** Figure 12 shows the results of the clustering of the 40 most influential authors based on coding similarity and the research approaches in the CCI and media cluster literature they represent. Figure 13 shows the results of the cluster analysis based on word similarity for all identified CCI and media cluster research articles. And, Figure 11 below displays a summary of the findings of the four main research approaches bringing the developed concepts together. These findings will be elaborated in the following part.

Figure 11 – Clustering the main approaches in the CCI and media cluster field.



The most influential authors of the research field are Allen J Scott, Richard Florida, Charles Landry, Andy C Pratt and Michael J Porter (see Figure 11). The first four most influential authors are not surprising. They represent the research field and publish within the CCI and media cluster research field (see Table 4 for more insights). However, Michael J Porter is not involved in CCI and media cluster research and still belongs to the group of the most influential authors. This is due to authors who adapted **the Clustering and Agglomeration approach**. As described above, this approach has its roots in the industry cluster research field, being highly influenced by its leading researchers. This includes besides Michael J Porter, authors like Michael Storper and Peter Maskell among others. The adaptation of the Cluster and Agglomeration approach within the CCI and media cluster research field started only in the 2000s. This new approach stressed the importance of the spatial aspects of CCI and media clusters. One of the early identified articles who adapted this approach is by Graham Drake (2003) stating about the CCIs that "current theory needs to be extended to take greater account of [...] the ways in which the attributes of localities can be used as a catalyst for individual creativity." Also, the results of the cluster analysis show that researchers who adapted the Clustering and Agglomeration approach, focus on spatial data and interviews for data gathering. Congruently, researchers in this approach often focus in their discussion on the spatial dimension of CCI and media clusters. For instance, in one of the most cited articles in the Clustering and Agglomeration approach, "New media, the new economy and new spaces" (Pratt, 2000), the author analysed the importance of place and distance for new media companies in New York and based the findings on interviews and observations. Lazzaretti, Capone and Boix (2012) use spatial employment data of the CCI to locate clusters within different countries showing that CCI tend to concentrate around medium and large cities. The Clustering and Agglomeration approach in the CCI and media cluster field also includes besides spatial considerations, considerations about clustering initiatives and policy approaches (e.g. Mommaas, 2004), network development (e.g. Bathelt, 2002), local conditions for clusters (e.g. Chapain & Comunian, 2010), cluster development and growth (e.g. Bassett, Griffiths, & Smith, 2002), performance measures including economic development (e.g. Turok, 2003), linkages within clusters (e.g. Nachum & Keeble, 2003) and more.

Researchers who adapted the **Creative Governance and Urban Planning and Policy approach** are highly linked to insights from Clustering and Agglomeration and the Creative City and Class approach. However, in the core is the idea of governance and regional or urban planning. The difference to the Creative City and Creative Class is that governments not only apply the concepts as developed by Landry and Florida, but also tackle cultural and creative industries as policy goals by other means and strategies. Zukin and Braslow (2011) state that "since the 1990s, cities around the globe from Amsterdam to Singapore have established cultural policies intended to mark them as centers of creativity and

innovation.” Authors who adapted the Creative Governance and Urban Planning and Policy approach are highly influenced by the publications of Andy C Pratt. But also by authors who focus on the analysis and debate on cultural policy including David Hesmondhalgh and Mark Jayne. There is a clear sectoral and economical dimension in the approach. The Creative Governance and Urban Planning and Policy approach is often based on the presentation of secondary data sources and policy and media document analysis in order to analyse specific local policies or initiatives. Especially in the focus of authors who adapted this approach are policies (2013) and other local initiatives like business incubators (e.g. Schwartz & Hornych, 2008), discussions about the creative economy in certain locations (e.g. Hutton, 2009), socio-economic restructuring of places (e.g. Krätke, 2004) and more.

The **Creative City and Creative Class approach** is not only the most prominent approach in the research field but also deeply rooted in it. One of the reasons was the huge appeal for policy makers who adapted the approaches as introduced by Florida and Landry whose goal is to agglomerate CCI and media activities in their region. Peck (2005) who criticises the concept states that the Creative Class approach has “proved to be a hugely seductive one for civic leaders around the world”. Congruently, Richard Florida, Charles Landry and Jamie Peck are the most influential authors. Authors who have published on the topic around the creative economy are also represented in the citations including Deborah Leslie and Norma M Rantisi among others stressing how related the approach is to sectoral issues. As this approach is rooted in policy, cultural and creative policy issues are mostly discussed in the field. One of the most cited authors in the field, Allen J Scott (2006) states in his article “Creative cities: conceptual issues and policy questions” that the concept is “concerned passim with policy issues and, above all, with the general possibilities and limitations faced by policymakers in any attempt to build creative cities.” This is also the reason, why policy and media document analysis is highly linked with the Creative City and Creative Class approach. Also, many authors are dealing with the theoretical issues of the concepts surrounding the approach and articles are based on pure explorative literature studies. Researcher who adapted the Creative City and Creative Class approach analyse issues surrounding urban regeneration and gentrification (e.g. Evans, 2009), economic development (e.g. Hall, 2000), location preferences (e.g. Asheim & Hansen, 2009), social inclusion and impacts (e.g. Ponzini & Rossi, 2010), branding (e.g. Vanolo, 2008), rural areas and small towns (e.g. Bell & Jayne, 2010) and more.

The most recent trend in the CCI and media cluster research field is the adaptation of the **Media City and Global Hubs approach**. Although emphasising a clear international viewpoint, the concept is closely linked with the more traditional focus on Clustering and Agglomeration. However, this research approach is still rarely discussed in academic literature. The approach is

especially determined by the influential authors Peter J Taylor and Stefan Krätke. But research within this approach also cite articles from authors who are especially involved in the analysis of globalization like Stuart D Cunningham, Ash Amin and Nigel Thrift among others. Krätke and Taylor (2004) developed a framework to structure the geographical organization of present-day cultural production and the media industry at the global level in order to produce a world geography of global media cities. They do this by analysing data on global acting firms in the media industry. Correspondingly, statistical analysis is the most used method by researchers adapting this approach. The goal of researchers is thereby to find networks between these firms. For instance, Scott (Scott, 2002, 2004) analysis the inward and outward relations to global markets of cultural-product industries and the satellite production locations of the movie industry. Also, considerations of the competitiveness of cities in a globalized world is an often-chosen issue. For instance, Currid (2006) focuses on the global urban hierarchy and explains the success of cities through global creative centres. Krätke (2003) explains, that globally operating firms and global providers of corporate services are necessary. Besides networks and global competitiveness of locations, also innovation are an often discussed issue (e.g. Lee & Drever, 2013), local creative milieus (e.g. Bader & Scharenberg, 2010) and learning and knowledge creation (e.g. Jaview Carrillo, Wong, Millar, & Ju Choi, 2006) amongst others.

Figure 12 – The distance map of the cluster analysis of the 40 most influential authors in the CCI and media cluster research field based on coding similarity and the representation of the main approaches (the greater the distance among authors the less often they are cited together in an article) (the size of the author’s name represents the influence on the whole research field) (Source: Author’s elaborations).

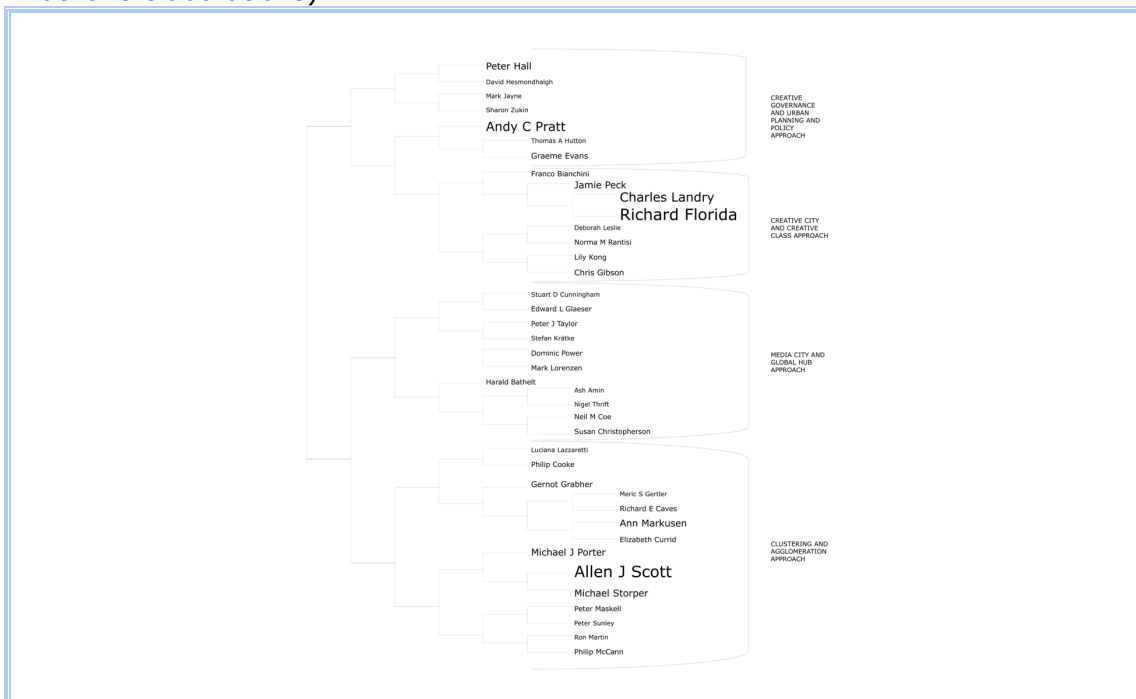




Figure 13 – The distance map of the cluster analysis of all identified CCI and media cluster literature based on word similarity and the representation of the main approaches (the greater the distance among articles, the less words they have in common) (Source: Author’s elaborations).

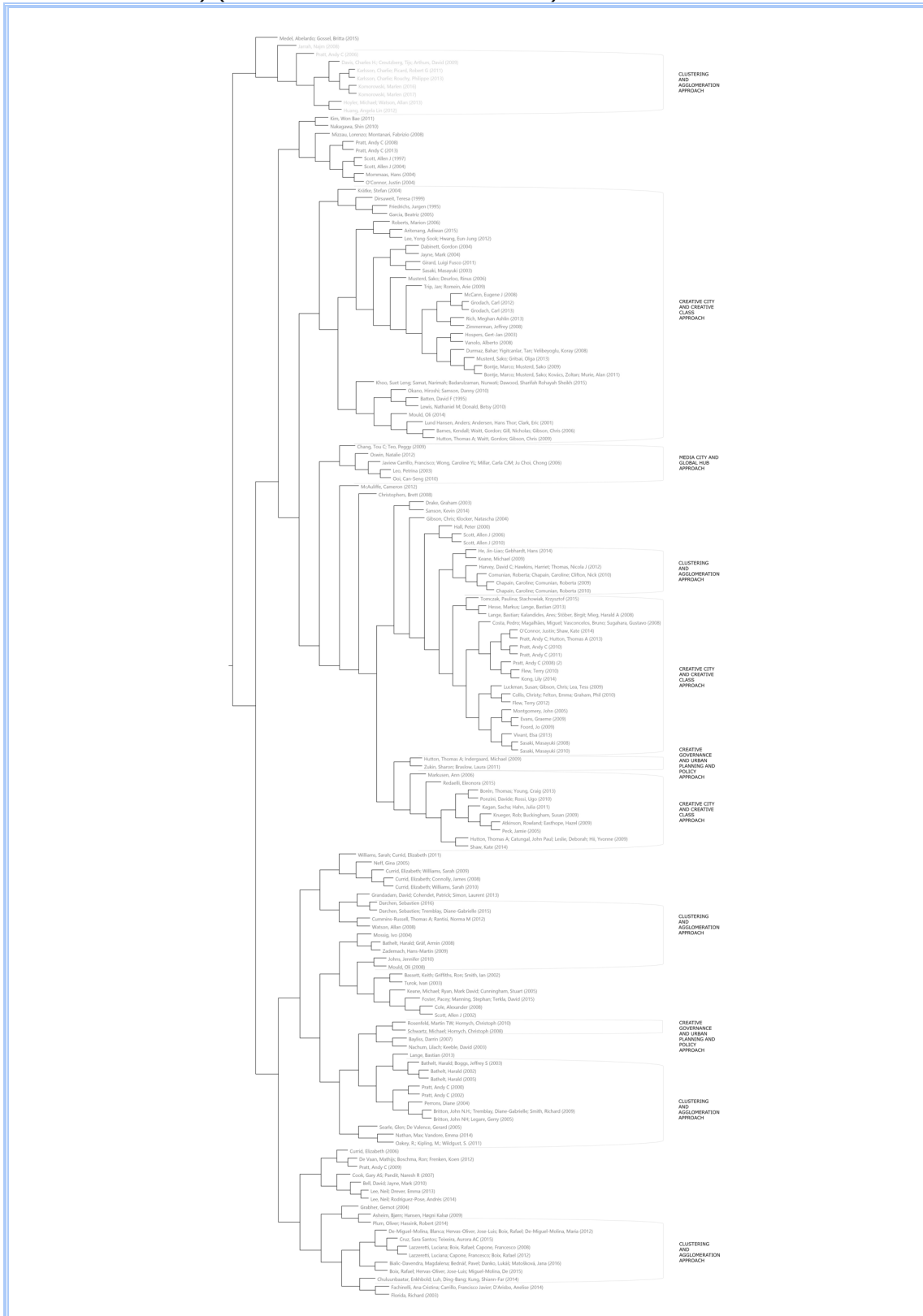
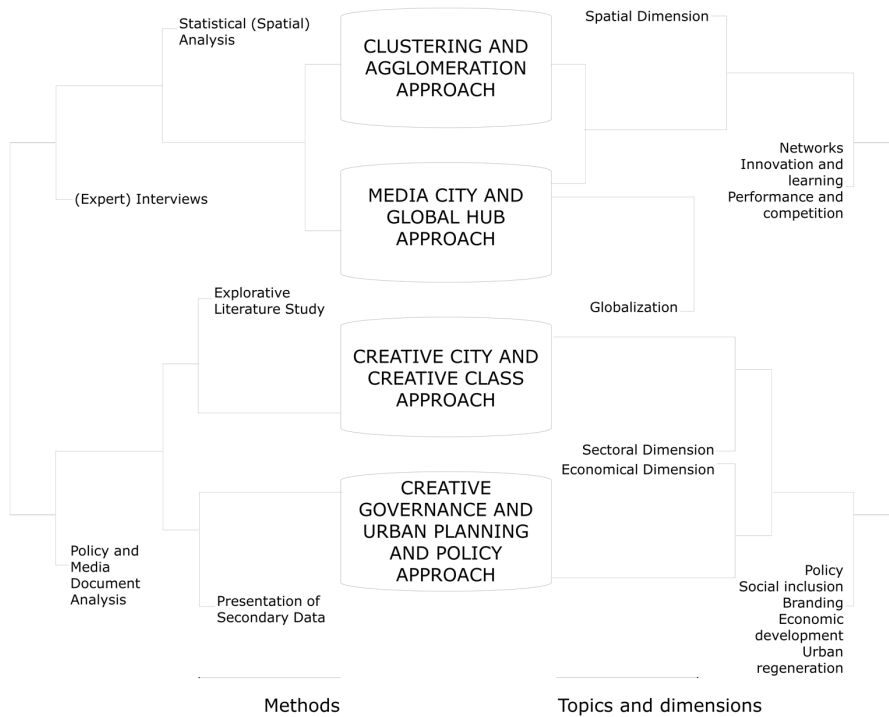




Table 9 – What role do the research approaches play?

The main approaches are coined by influential authors, main ideas and how the concepts emerged. The results suggest that the articles form silos around the four different approaches. We can observe how cross-citing and exchange in methods and topics among the different approaches is rare. They are influenced as follows:



## Conclusion and implications

**This Deliverable had the goal to provide a review on current CCI and media cluster literature and draw an outline for a future research agenda.** 164 articles that were attributed to the CCI and media cluster literature field have been analysed, using a novel SLR methodology. The author has shown how the research field is evolving: Research on CCI and media clusters has been gaining increasing popularity among policy makers who aim to create and foster CCI and media clusters in their own regions. The author has also demonstrated which research approaches are discussed in the academic community and which of these are adapted in the field: (1) the Clustering and Agglomeration approach, (2) the Creative City and Creative Class approach, (3) the Creative Governance and Urban Planning approach and (4) the Media City and Global Hub approach. Each approach is strongly influenced by influential authors as well as the methods applied and the topics discussed in the articles featuring the approaches. **What can we learn from the SLR for future research and what are the implications for academics and practitioners? We can summarize the findings into eight lessons for the CCI and media cluster field:**

### **1. The CCI and media cluster research field is highly fragmented.**

With only 164 identified articles and a rise in popularity among scholars only during the last 20 years, the research field is still in its infancy (especially when compared to industry cluster research). In addition, there are different research fields working with the topic including geography and urban studies, business and management studies, sociology and related studies as well as media and communication studies making the research landscape appear fragmented. There is no consensus among scholars in terms of frameworks, methodologies, definitions and terms and concepts used. This leads to inhomogeneous views on the topic that influences which approaches are taken.

### **2. Research on CCI and media clusters happens in “conceptual silos”.**

The fragmentation led to the development of “conceptual silos” in the CCI and media cluster research field. This means that researchers are not open to considerations of other approaches and do not often consider scholarly work beyond their own approach. This is due to several factors. First, the research field is spearheaded only by a hand full of influential articles and authors (12 articles accumulate around 50% of citations). Second, the research field is dominated by European and American scholars. And third, geography and urban studies still lead the field in terms of number of publications. This resulted in the emergence of a few dominating research approaches taken by scholars building said silos. There is no considerable overlap between the approaches even though they study the same phenomenon of CCI and media clusters. Although we can observe a

trend to open the research field up towards more interdisciplinary research, there still is a clear need for a framework for CCI and media cluster research that integrates considerations from multiple research disciplines. This should preferably be undertaken by bringing together the heterogeneous research on CCI and media clusters into one common analysis approach.

#### **3. The CCI and media cluster phenomenon is inconsistently described and comparison between studies is therefore often not possible.**

The body of CCI and media cluster literature exhibits an astonishingly large number of superficially similar but still inherently different cluster concepts. The phenomenon of CCI and media clusters have been labelled “hubs”, “clusters”, “creative cities”, “creative districts”, “media cities”, “hot-spots” and other names in scientific publications. This can lead to a certain level of confusion when consulting literature on the topics, as authors adopt various concepts in a more or less inter-changeable manner. Studies are not comparable as the similarities and differences among different kind of CCI and media clusters are not well-defined. This also influences political debates where CCI and media clusters are discussed. As a result, we can observe a distinct need for a typology that can streamline existing concepts and untangle the research field. This would not only support future research, but also support policy debates.

#### **4. Existing CCI and media cluster research is not open for generalizations, making knowledge-on-the-matter fragmented.**

More than 80% of the identified CCI and media cluster articles handle case studies or study certain areas. Each analysis is bound to a specific location with a certain social and economic context at the time of investigation. It is unfeasible to make direct comparisons between these case studies or draw general conclusions without considering this context. Additionally, the approaches used in these case studies are strongly influenced by how the object of the analysis is defined, thereby often resulting in significant bias in each analysis. There is still no commonly agreed definition on what is part of the CCI and media industry. Still, the vast amount of case studies give valuable in-depth insights into various CCI and media cases. Bringing different case studies together can create generalizable insights. But to make studies more comparable, an agreement upon such definitions and the use of unified nomenclatures for the CCI and media industry is necessary, bringing the research field together in the process.

#### **5. Research in the CCI and media cluster field is rarely quantifiable.**

Three methodologies dominate the literature attributed to the research field: Literature studies, interviews and policy document analysis. Correspondingly, the vast majority of research in the CCI and media cluster field is based on qualitative methods (85%). Quantitative analysis and thorough statistical

approaches are still rare. This also includes a lack of commonly used quantitative methods for locating different CCI and media clusters. Some potentially relevant qualitative research methods are also unexplored such as focus groups for example. There is a need for the use of more quantitative methods in the research field, which would also lead to research results being more generalizable.

#### **6. There are considerable gaps regarding locations and sectors studied in the CCI and media cluster research field.**

The analysed CCI and media cluster articles favour certain sectors and geographical areas. There is a clear lack of studies on areas that are located in Africa, South and Central America or Central Asia. Also, mostly city-level analysis is applied in the research field. There is a need for more research on the scale of countries, regions, micro-level locations and a global level. Additionally, there is a distinct lack of articles focussing on the print and advertising sector and not many studies highlight the media sector as one congruent media cluster. There is a need to fill these research gaps to find more insights into the CCI and media cluster research field.

#### **7. The Research field has no common agreement on what dynamics influence CCI and media agglomeration.**

Depending on the different approaches applied, there are many different dynamics described in CCI and media cluster literature, that supposedly influence where CCI and media activities locate. This includes considerations of the socio-economic environment, agglomeration effects, availability of services and infrastructures, policies, network development, knowledge and labour pools, and many more. The research field is still exploring new possible dynamics within CCI and media clusters. There is no agreement on influential dynamics, while this is one of the most important questions of the research field: Why does media agglomerate?

#### **8. In conclusion: there is a clear need for common practices in the CCI and media cluster research field.**

The analysis has shown that the interest in the research field is increasing and that there is significant demand to further develop insights into the concept of CCI and media clusters in the future. The topic seems to attract long-term research interest from scholars, while there is great potential to extend research into new geographical areas and sectors. Therefore, this Deliverable and the findings of the analysis call for more common practices in the CCI and media cluster research field and the exploration of new topics and research fields to be integrated.

This Deliverable aims to support future research to find new ways of exploring the phenomenon of CCI and media clusters. **It gives researchers an overview of**

**existing studies, their methods and approaches. Additionally, it outlines the current state of the research field and clarifies the similarities and differences among the applied approaches. This can help not only researchers but also policy-makers and practitioners to apply the CCI and media cluster concept more insightful and to know the gaps and short-comings of the concept.**

Table 10 – What are the implications for future research and policy-makers?

We can summarize the findings into eight lessons for the CCI and media cluster field:

1. The CCI and media cluster research field is highly fragmented.
2. Research on CCI and media clusters happens in “conceptual silos”.
3. The CCI and media cluster phenomenon is inconsistently described and comparison between studies is therefore often not possible.
4. Existing CCI and media cluster research is not open for generalizations, making knowledge-on-the-matter fragmented.
5. Research in the CCI and media cluster field is rarely quantifiable.
6. There are considerable gaps regarding locations and sectors studied in the CCI and media cluster research field.
7. The Research field has no common agreement on what dynamics influence CCI and media agglomeration.
8. In conclusion: there is a clear need for common practices in the CCI and media cluster research field.

This Deliverable gives researchers an overview of existing studies, their methods and approaches. Additionally, it outlines the current state of the research field and clarifies the similarities and differences among the applied approaches. This can help not only researchers but also policy-makers and practitioners to apply the CCI and media cluster concept more insightful and to know the gaps and short-comings of the concept.

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## Appendix 2: List and data-set of the 164 references used for the SLR

Authors	Publication Year	Title	Publication Title	Citations	Average Citations per Year
Aritenang, Adiwan	2015	Transfer Policy on Creative City: The Case of Bandung, Indonesia	Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences	0	0
Asheim, Bjørn; Hansen, Høgni Kalsø	2009	Knowledge bases, talents, and contexts: On the usefulness of the creative class approach in Sweden	Economic Geography	217	27
Atkinson, Rowland; Easthope, Hazel	2009	The consequences of the creative class: the pursuit of creativity strategies in Australia's cities	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	127	16
Bader, Ingo; Scharenberg, Albert	2010	The sound of Berlin: Subculture and the global music industry	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	80	11
Barnes, Kendall; Waitt, Gordon; Gill, Nicholas; Gibson, Chris	2006	Community and nostalgia in urban revitalisation: A critique of urban village and creative class strategies as remedies for social 'problems'	Australian Geographer	86	8
Bassett, Keith; Griffiths, Ron; Smith, Ian	2002	Cultural industries, cultural clusters and the city: the example of natural history film-making in Bristol	Geoforum	235	16
Bathelt, Harald	2005	Cluster relations in the media industry: Exploring the 'distanced neighbour' paradox in Leipzig	Regional Studies	207	17
Bathelt, Harald; Gräf, Armin	2008	Internal and external dynamics of the Munich film and TV industry cluster, and limitations to future growth	Environment and Planning A	41	5
Bathelt, Harald; Boggs, Jeffrey S	2003	Toward a reconceptualization of regional development paths: is Leipzig's media cluster a continuation of or a rupture with the past?	Economic Geography	169	12
Bathelt, Harald	2002	The re-emergence of a media industry cluster in Leipzig	European Planning Studies	146	10
Batten, David F	1995	Network cities: creative urban agglomerations for the 21st century	Urban Studies	619	28
Bayliss, Darrin	2007	Dublin's digital hubris: lessons from an attempt to develop a creative industrial cluster	European Planning Studies	24	2
Bell, David; Jayne, Mark	2010	The creative countryside: Policy and practice in the UK rural cultural economy	Journal of Rural Studies	119	17
Bialic-Davendra, Magdalena; Bednář, Pavel; Danko, Lukáš; Matošková, Jana	2016	Creative Clusters in Visegrad Countries: Factors Conditioning Cluster Establishment and Development	Bulletin of Geography. Socio-economic Series	3	3
Boix, Rafael; Hervas-Oliver, José Luis; Miguel-Molina, De	2015	Micro-geographies of creative industries clusters in Europe: From hot spots to assemblages	Papers in Regional Science	19	10
Bontje, Marco; Musterd, Sako; Kovács, Zoltan; Murie, Alan	2011	Pathways toward European creative-knowledge city-regions	Urban Geography	21	4
Bontje, Marco; Musterd, Sako	2009	Creative industries, creative class and competitiveness: Expert opinions critically appraised	Geoforum	106	13
Borén, Thomas; Young, Craig	2013	Getting creative with the 'creative city'? Towards new perspectives on creativity in urban policy	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	69	17
Britton, John N.H.; Tremblay, Diane	2009	Contrasts in clustering: the example of Canadian new media	European Planning Studies	31	4

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Gabrielle; Smith, Richard					
Britton, John NH; Legare, Gerry	2005	Clustering and the digital economy: New media in Toronto	Canadian Journal of Regional Science	5	0
Chang, Tou C; Teo, Peggy	2009	The shophouse hotel: Vernacular heritage in a creative city	Urban Studies	55	7
Chapain, Caroline; Comunian, Roberta	2009	Creative cities in England: researching realities and images	Built Environment	17	2
Chapain, Caroline; Comunian, Roberta	2010	Enabling and inhibiting the creative economy: The role of the local and regional dimensions in England	Regional Studies	118	17
Christophers, Brett	2008	The BBC, the creative class, and neoliberal urbanism in the north of England	Environment and Planning A	49	5
Chuluunbaatar, Enkhbold; Luh, Ding-Bang; Kung, Shiann-Far	2014	The role of cluster and social capital in cultural and creative industries development	Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences	6	2
Cole, Alexander	2008	Distant neighbours: the new geography of animated film production in Europe	Regional Studies	46	5
Collis, Christy; Felton, Emma; Graham, Phil	2010	Beyond the inner city: Real and imagined places in creative place policy and practice	The Information Society	52	7
Comunian, Roberta; Chapain, Caroline; Clifton, Nick	2010	Location, location, location: exploring the complex relationship between creative industries and place	Creative Industries Journal	53	8
Cook, Gary AS; Pandit, Naresh R	2007	Service industry clustering: A comparison of broadcasting in three city-regions	The Service Industries Journal	18	2
Costa, Pedro; Magalhães, Miguel; Vasconcelos, Bruno; Sugahara, Gustavo	2008	On 'creative cities' governance models: a comparative approach	The Service Industries Journal	52	6
Cruz, Sara Santos; Teixeira, Aurora AC	2015	The neglected heterogeneity of spatial agglomeration and co-location patterns of creative employment: evidence from Portugal	The Annals of Regional Science	11	6
Cummins-Russell, Thomas A; Rantisi, Norma M	2012	Networks and place in Montreal's independent music industry	The Canadian Geographer/Le Géographe canadien	25	5
Currid, Elizabeth; Williams, Sarah	2009	The geography of buzz: art, culture and the social milieu in Los Angeles and New York	Journal of Economic Geography	108	14
Currid, Elizabeth; Williams, Sarah	2010	Two Cities, Five Industries: Similarities and Differences Within and Between Cultural Industries in New York and Los Angeles	Journal of Planning Education and Research	60	9
Currid, Elizabeth	2006	New York as a global creative hub: A competitive analysis of four theories on world cities	Economic Development Quarterly	122	11
Currid, Elizabeth; Connolly, James	2008	Patterns of knowledge: the geography of advanced services and the case of art and culture	Annals of the Association of American Geographers	67	7
Dabinett, Gordon	2004	Creative Sheffield: Creating value and changing values?	Local Economy	17	1
Darchen, Sebastien; Tremblay, Diane-Gabrielle	2015	Policies for creative clusters: A comparison between the video game industries in Melbourne and Montreal	European Planning Studies	10	5
Darchen, Sebastien	2016	"Clusters" or "communities"? Analysing the spatial agglomeration of video game companies in Australia	Urban Geography	6	6
Davis, Charles H.; Creutzberg, Tijs; Arthurs, David	2009	Applying an innovation cluster framework to a creative industry: The case of screen-based media in Ontario	Innovation: Management, Policy & Practice	67	8
De Vaan, Mathijs; Boschma, Ron; Frenken, Koen	2012	Clustering and firm performance in project-based industries: the case of the global video game industry, 1972-2007	Journal of Economic Geography	37	7
De-Miguel-Molina, Blanca; Hervas-Oliver, Jose-Luis; Boix, Rafael; De-Miguel-Molina, Maria	2012	The importance of creative industry agglomerations in explaining the wealth of European regions	European Planning Studies	65	13
Dirsuweit, Teresa	1999	From fortress city to creative city	Urban Forum	42	2

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Drake, Graham	2003	'This place gives me space': Place and Creativity in the Creative Industries	Geoforum	430	31
Durmaz, Bahar; Yigitcanlar, Tan; Velibeyoglu, Koray	2008	Creative cities and the film industry: Antalya's transition to a Eurasian film centre	The Open Urban Studies Journal	17	2
Evans, Graeme	2009	Creative cities, creative spaces and urban policy	Urban Studies	579	72
Fachinelli, Ana Cristina; Carrillo, Francisco Javier; D'Arisbo, Anelise	2014	Capital system, creative economy and knowledge city transformation: Insights from Bento Gonçalves, Brazil	Expert Systems with Applications	12	4
Flew, Terry	2012	Creative suburbia: Rethinking urban cultural policy—the Australian case	International Journal of Cultural Studies	23	5
Flew, Terry	2010	Toward a cultural economic geography of creative industries and urban development: introduction to the special issue on creative industries and urban development	The Information Society	59	8
Florida, Richard	2003	Cities and the Creative Class	City & Community	870	62
Foord, Jo	2009	Strategies for creative industries: an international review	Creative Industries Journal	110	14
Foster, Pacey; Manning, Stephan; Terkla, David	2015	The rise of Hollywood East: Regional film offices as intermediaries in film and television production clusters	Regional Studies	18	9
Friedrichs, Jurgen	1995	Cologne — a creative city	European Planning Studies	14	1
Garcia, Beatriz	2005	Deconstructing the city of culture: The long-term cultural legacies of Glasgow 1990	Urban Studies	271	23
Gibson, Chris; Klocker, Natascha	2004	Academic publishing as 'creative'industry, and recent discourses of 'creative economies': some critical reflections	Area	173	13
Girard, Luigi Fusco	2011	Multidimensional evaluation processes to manage creative, resilient and sustainable city	Aestimum	14	2
Grabher, Gernot	2004	Learning in projects, remembering in networks? Communitality, sociality, and connectivity in project ecologies	European Urban and Regional Studies	416	32
Grandadam, David; Cohendet, Patrick; Simon, Laurent	2013	Places, spaces and the dynamics of creativity: the video game industry in Montreal	Regional Studies	45	11
Grodach, Carl	2013	Cultural economy planning in creative cities: Discourse and practice	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	52	13
Grodach, Carl	2012	Before and after the creative city: The politics of urban cultural policy in Austin, Texas	Journal of Urban Affairs	55	11
Hall, Peter	2000	Creative cities and economic development	Urban Studies	799	47
Harvey, David C; Hawkins, Harriet; Thomas, Nicola J	2012	Thinking creative clusters beyond the city: People, places and networks	Geoforum	42	8
He, Jin-Liao; Gebhardt, Hans	2014	Space of creative industries: a case study of spatial characteristics of creative clusters in Shanghai	European Planning Studies	13	4
Hesse, Markus; Lange, Bastian	2013	Paradoxes of the Creative City. Contested Territories and Creative Upgrading—the Case of Berlin, Germany	DIE ERDE—Journal of the Geographical Society of Berlin	6	2
Hospers, Gert-Jan	2003	Creative cities: Breeding places in the knowledge economy	Knowledge, Technology & Policy	216	15
Hoyler, Michael; Watson, Allan	2013	Global media cities in transnational media networks	Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie	35	9
Huang, Angela Lin	2012	Beijing: a media capital in the making	Chinese Journal of Communication	3	1
Hutton, Thomas A; Indergaard, Michael	2009	What to make of New York's new economy? The politics of the creative field	Urban Studies	59	7
Hutton, Thomas A; Catungal, John Paul; Leslie, Deborah; Hii, Yvonne	2009	Geographies of displacement in the creative city: The case of Liberty Village, Toronto	Urban Studies	119	15

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Hutton, Thomas A; Waitt, Gordon; Gibson, Chris	2009	Creative small cities: Rethinking the creative economy in place	Urban Studies	148	19
Jarrah, Najm	2008	The rise and decline of London as a pan-Arab media hub	Arab Media and Society	8	1
Jaview Carrillo, Francisco; Wong, Caroline YL; Millar, Carla CJM; Ju Choi, Chong	2006	Singapore in transition: from technology to culture hub	Journal of Knowledge Management	31	3
Jayne, Mark	2004	Culture that works? Creative industries development in a working-class city	Capital & Class	78	6
Johns, Jennifer	2010	Manchester's film and television industry: project ecologies and network hierarchies	Urban Studies	23	3
Kagan, Sacha; Hahn, Julia	2011	Creative cities and (un) sustainability: From creative class to sustainable creative cities	Culture and Local Governance	42	7
Karlsson, Charlie; Picard, Robert G	2011	Media Clusters and Media Cluster Policies	The Royal Institute of technology - Centre of Excellence for Science and Innovation Studies (CESIS)	6	1
Karlsson, Charlie; Rouchy, Philippe	2013	Media clusters and metropolitan knowledge economy	The Royal Institute of technology - Centre of Excellence for Science and Innovation Studies (CESIS)	0	0
Keane, Michael	2009	Great adaptations: China's creative clusters and the new social contract	Continuum: journal of media & cultural studies	46	6
Keane, Michael; Ryan, Mark David; Cunningham, Stuart	2005	Worlds apart? Finance and investment in creative industries in the People's Republic of China and Latin America	Telematics and Informatics	17	1
Khoo, Suet Leng; Samat, Narimah; Badarulzaman, Nurwati; Dawood, Sharifah Rohayah Sheikh	2015	The promise and perils of the island city of George Town (Penang) as a creative city	Urban Island Studies	4	2
Kim, Won Bae	2011	The viability of cultural districts in Seoul	City, Culture and Society	13	2
Komorowski, Marlen	2017	A novel typology of media clusters	European Planning Studies	0	0
Komorowski, Marlen	2016	The seven parameters of media clusters: An integrated approach for local cluster analysis	International Journal of Media & Cultural Politics	1	1
Kong, Lily	2014	Transnational mobilities and the making of creative cities	Theory, Culture & Society	13	4
Krätke, Stefan	2002	Network Analysis of Production Clusters: The Potsdam/Babelsberg Film Industry as an Example	European Planning Studies	122	8
Krätke, Stefan; Taylor, P.J.	2004	A World Geography of Global Media Cities	European Planning Studies	120	9
Krätke, Stefan	2004	City of Talents? Berlin's regional economy, socio-spatial fabric and 'worst practice' urban governance	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	126	10
Krätke, Stefan	2003	Global media cities in a world-wide urban network	European Planning Studies	150	11
Krätke, Stefan	2010	'Creative cities' and the rise of the dealer class: A critique of Richard Florida's approach to urban theory	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	134	19
Krueger, Rob; Buckingham, Susan	2009	Creative-city scripts, economic development, and sustainability	Geographical Review	15	2
Lange, Bastian	2013	Governance of creative industries	Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftsgeographie	5	1
Lange, Bastian; Kalandides, Ares; Stöber, Birgit; Mieg,	2008	Berlin's creative industries: governing creativity?	Industry and Innovation	82	9

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Harald A					
Lazzeretti, Luciana; Capone, Francesco; Boix, Rafael	2012	Reasons for clustering of creative industries in Italy and Spain	European Planning Studies	41	8
Lazzeretti, Luciana; Boix, Rafael; Capone, Francesco	2008	Do creative industries cluster? Mapping creative local production systems in Italy and Spain	Industry and Innovation	252	28
Lee, Neil; Drever, Emma	2013	The creative industries, creative occupations and innovation in London	European Planning Studies	12	3
Lee, Neil; Rodríguez-Pose, Andrés	2014	Innovation in creative cities: Evidence from British small firms	Industry and Innovation	9	3
Lee, Yong-Sook; Hwang, Eun-Jung	2012	Global urban frontiers through policy transfer? Unpacking Seoul's creative city programmes	Urban Studies	18	4
Leo, Petrina	2003	Creative restructuring of Singapore media: Research lacunas	Asia Pacific Media Educator	3	0
Lewis, Nathaniel M; Donald, Betsy	2010	A new rubric for 'creative city' potential in Canada's smaller cities	Urban Studies	102	15
Luckman, Susan; Gibson, Chris; Lea, Tess	2009	Mosquitoes in the mix: how transferable is creative city thinking?	Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography	73	9
Lund Hansen, Anders; Andersen, Hans Thor; Clark, Eric	2001	Creative Copenhagen: globalization, urban governance and social change	European Planning Studies	106	7
Markusen, Ann	2006	Urban development and the politics of a creative class: evidence from a study of artists	Environment and Planning A	860	78
McAuliffe, Cameron	2012	Graffiti or street art? Negotiating the moral geographies of the creative city	Journal of Urban Affairs	77	15
McCann, Eugene J	2008	Livable city/unequal city: The politics of policy-making in a «creative» boomtown	Revue Interventions économiques. Papers in Political Economy	25	3
Medel, Abelardo; Gossel, Britta	2015	Film industry clusters: a strategy for urban and regional development?	AustralComunicación	0	0
Michelini, Juan; Méndez, Ricardo	2013	Creative industries, spatial contrasts and urban governance in Madrid	Revista de Geografía e Ordenamento do territorio	7	2
Mizzau, Lorenzo; Montanari, Fabrizio	2008	Cultural districts and the challenge of authenticity: the case of Piedmont, Italy	Journal of Economic Geography	61	7
Mommaas, Hans	2004	Cultural clusters and the post-industrial city: towards the remapping of urban cultural policy	Urban Studies	648	50
Montgomery, John	2005	Beware 'the creative class'. Creativity and wealth creation revisited	Local Economy	121	10
Mossig, Ivo	2004	The networks producing television programmes in the Cologne media cluster: new firm foundation, flexible specialization and efficient decision-making structures	European Planning Studies	60	5
Mould, Oli	2008	Moving images: world cities, connections and projects in Sydney's TV production industry	Global Networks	14	2
Mould, Oli	2014	Tactical urbanism: The new vernacular of the creative city	Geography Compass	24	8
Musterd, Sako; Gritsai, Olga	2013	The creative knowledge city in Europe: Structural conditions and urban policy strategies for competitive cities	European Urban and Regional Studies	25	6
Musterd, Sako; Deurloo, Rinus	2006	Amsterdam and the preconditions for a creative knowledge city	Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie	74	7
Nachum, Lilach; Keeble, David	2003	Neo-Marshallian clusters and global networks: the linkages of media firms in central London	Long Range Planning	163	12
Nakagawa, Shin	2010	Socially inclusive cultural policy and arts-based urban community regeneration	Cities	25	4
Nathan, Max; Vandore, Emma	2014	Here Be Startups: Exploring London's 'Tech City'/Digital Cluster	Environment and Planning A	9	3
Neff, Gina	2005	The changing place of cultural production: The location of social networks in a digital media industry	The annals of the American academy of political and social science	129	11

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O'Connor, Justin	2004	A special kind of city knowledge': innovative clusters, tacit knowledge and the 'creative city	Media International Australia incorporating Culture and Policy	96	7
O'Connor, Justin; Shaw, Kate	2014	What next for the creative city?	City, Culture and Society	15	5
Oakey, R.; Kipling, M.; Wildgust, S.	2011	Clustering among firms in the non-broadcast visual communications (NBVC) sector	Regional Studies	55	9
Okano, Hiroshi; Samson, Danny	2010	Cultural urban branding and creative cities: A theoretical framework for promoting creativity in the public spaces	Cities	41	6
Ooi, Can-Seng	2010	Political pragmatism and the creative economy: Singapore as a City for the Arts	International Journal of Cultural Policy	21	3
Oswin, Natalie	2012	The queer time of creative urbanism: family, futurity, and global city Singapore	Environment and Planning A	29	6
Peck, Jamie	2005	Struggling with the creative class	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	210 5	175
Perrons, Diane	2004	Understanding social and spatial divisions in the new economy: new media clusters and the digital divide	Economic Geography	66	5
Plum, Oliver; Hassink, Robert	2014	Knowledge bases, innovativeness and competitiveness in creative industries: the case of Hamburg's video game developers	Regional Studies, Regional Science	7	2
Ponzini, Davide; Rossi, Ugo	2010	Becoming a creative city: The entrepreneurial mayor, network politics and the promise of an urban renaissance	Urban Studies	164	23
Pratt, Andy C	2009	Urban regeneration: From the artsfeel good'factor to the cultural economy: A case study of Hoxton, London	Urban Studies	234	29
Pratt, Andy C	2008	Creative cities: the cultural industries and the creative class	Geografiska Annaler: Series B, Human Geography	524	58
Pratt, Andy C	2011	The cultural contradictions of the creative city	City, Culture and Society	134	22
Pratt, Andy C	2010	Creative cities: Tensions within and between social, cultural and economic development: A critical reading of the UK experience	City, Culture and Society	129	18
Pratt, Andy C	2006	Advertising and creativity, a governance approach: a case study of creative agencies in London	Environment and Planning A	119	11
Pratt, Andy C	2013	The cultural and creative industries: Organisational and spatial challenges to their governance	DIE ERDE-Journal of the Geographical Society of Berlin	18	5
Pratt, Andy C	2000	New media, the new economy and new spaces	Geoforum	396	23
Pratt, Andy C; Hutton, Thomas A	2013	Reconceptualising the relationship between the creative economy and the city: Learning from the financial crisis	Cities	77	19
Pratt, Andy C	2008	Cultural commodity chains, cultural clusters, or cultural production chains?	Growth and Change	95	11
Pratt, Andy C.	2002	Hot Jobs in Cool Places. The Material Cultures of New Media Product Spaces: The Case of South of the Market, San Francisco	Information, Communication & Society	176	12
Redaelli, Eleonora	2015	Becoming a creative city: perspectives from Augustus' Rome	Urban Geography	0	0
Rich, Meghan Ashlin	2013	"From Coal to Cool": The Creative Class, Social Capital, and the Revitalization of Scranton	Journal of Urban Affairs	18	5
Roberts, Marion	2006	From 'creative city' to 'no-go areas'—The expansion of the night-time economy in British town and city centres	Cities	111	10
Rosenfeld, Martin TW; Hornych, Christoph	2010	Could cities in De-industrialized regions become hot spots for attracting cultural businesses? The case of media industry in Halle an der Saale (Germany)	European Planning Studies	11	2
Sanson, Kevin	2014	Corresponding geographies remapping work and workplace in the age of digital media	Television & new media	3	1
Sasaki, Masayuki	2010	Urban regeneration through cultural creativity and social inclusion: Rethinking creative city theory through a Japanese case study	Cities	120	17
Sasaki, Masayuki	2003	Kanazawa: a creative and sustainable city	Policy Science	20	1
Sasaki, Masayuki	2008	Developing creative cities through networking	Policy Science	6	1



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Schwartz, Michael; Hornyh, Christoph	2008	Specialization as strategy for business incubators: An assessment of the Central German Multimedia Center	Technovation	143	16
Scott, Allen J	2002	A new map of Hollywood: the production and distribution of American motion pictures	Regional Studies	285	19
Scott, Allen J	2006	Creative cities: Conceptual issues and policy questions	Journal of Urban Affairs	111 7	102
Scott, Allen J	2010	Cultural economy and the creative field of the city	Geografiska Annaler: Series B, Human Geography	179	26
Scott, Allen J	1997	The cultural economy of cities	International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	180 7	90
Scott, Allen J	2004	Cultural-products industries and urban economic development prospects for growth and market contestation in global context	Urban affairs review	570	44
Searle, Glen; De Valence, Gerard	2005	The urban emergence of a new information industry: Sydney's multimedia firms	Geographical Research	39	3
Shaw, Kate	2014	Melbourne's Creative Spaces program: Reclaiming the 'creative city'(if not quite the rest of it)	City, Culture and Society	8	3
Tomczak, Paulina; Stachowiak, Krzysztof	2015	Location Patterns And Location Factors In Cultural And Creative Industries	Quaestiones Geographicae	7	4
Trip, Jan; Romein, Arie	2009	Beyond the hype: creative city development in Rotterdam	Journal of Urban Regeneration & Renewal	14	2
Turok, Ivan	2003	Cities, clusters and creative industries: the case of film and television in Scotland	European Planning Studies	211	15
Vanolo, Alberto	2008	The image of the creative city: Some reflections on urban branding in Turin	Cities	210	23
Vivant, Elsa	2013	Creatives in the city: Urban contradictions of the creative city	City, Culture and Society	41	10
Watson, Allan	2008	Global music city: knowledge and geographical proximity in London's recorded music industry	Royal Geographical Society	61	7
Williams, Sarah; Currid, Elizabeth	2011	The emergence of Los Angeles as a fashion hub: a comparative spatial analysis of the New York and Los Angeles fashion industries	Urban Studies	18	3
Zademach, Hans-Martin	2009	Global finance and the development of regional clusters: tracing paths in Munich's film and TV industry	Journal of Economic Geography	37	5
Zimmerman, Jeffrey	2008	From brew town to cool town: Neoliberalism and the creative city development strategy in Milwaukee	Cities	157	17
Zukin, Sharon; Braslow, Laura	2011	The life cycle of New York's creative districts: Reflections on the unanticipated consequences of unplanned cultural zones	City, Culture and Society	97	16

## Appendix 3: List and data-set of the 77 journals used for the SLR

Journal Title	Number of CCI and media cluster references	Impact Factor 2015	Research Scope
Aestimum	1	n.a.	n.a.
Annals of the Association of American Geographers	1	2,756	Geography
Arab Media and Society	1	n.a.	n.a.
Area	1	1,349	Geography
Asia Pacific Media Educator	1	n.a.	n.a.
AustralComunicación	1	n.a.	n.a.
Australian Geographer	1	1,193	Geography
Built Environment	1	n.a.	n.a.
Bulletin of Geography. Socio-economic Series	1	n.a.	n.a.
Canadian Journal of Regional Science	1	n.a.	n.a.
Capital & Class	1	n.a.	n.a.
Chinese Journal of Communication	1	0,261	Communication
Cities	7	2,051	Urban Studies
City & Community	1	1,079	Sociology                      Urban Studies
City, Culture and Society	7	n.a.	n.a.
Continuum: journal of media & cultural studies	1	0,291	Communication                      Cultural Studies                      Film, Radio & Television
Creative Industries Journal	2	n.a.	n.a.
Culture and Local Governance	1	n.a.	n.a.
DIE ERDE–Journal of the Geographical Society of Berlin	2	n.a.	n.a.
Economic Development Quarterly	1	1,000	Urban Studies                      Business & Economics                      Public Administration
Economic Geography	3	2,824	Geography                      Business & Economics
Environment and Planning A	6	1,460	Environmental Sciences & Ecology                      Geography
European Planning Studies	17	1,056	Environmental Sciences & Ecology                      Geography                      Urban Studies
European Urban and Regional Studies	2	2,078	Environmental Sciences & Ecology                      Urban Studies
Expert Systems with Applications	1	2,981	Operations Research & Management Science                      Engineering                      Computer Science
Geoforum	5	2,397	Geography



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Geografiska Annaler: Series B, Human Geography	2	0,500	Geography
Geographical Research	1	1,353	Geography
Geographical Review	1	0,500	Geography
Geography Compass	1	n.a.	n.a.
Global Networks	1	n.a.	n.a.
Growth and Change	1	0,877	Public Administration
Industry and Innovation	3	0,870	Business & Economics
Information, Communication & Society	1	2,109	Sociology                      Communication
Innovation: Management, Policy & Practice	1	0,088	Business & Economics
International Journal of Cultural Policy	1	0,697	Cultural Studies
International Journal of Cultural Studies	1	0,671	Cultural Studies
International Journal of Media & Cultural Politics	1	n.a.	n.a.
International Journal of Urban and Regional Research	8	1,868	Geography                      Urban Studies                      Public Administration
Journal of Economic Geography	4	3,429	Geography                      Business & Economics
Journal of Knowledge Management	1	1,689	Business & Economics                      Information Science & Library Science
Journal of Planning Education and Research	1	1,051	Urban Studies                      Public Administration
Journal of Rural Studies	1	2,206	Geography                      Public Administration
Journal of Urban Affairs	4	0,889	Urban Studies
Journal of Urban Regeneration & Renewal	1	n.a.	n.a.
Knowledge, Technology & Policy	1	n.a.	n.a.
Local Economy	2	n.a.	n.a.
Long Range Planning	1	2,936	Business & Economics                      Public Administration
Media International Australia incorporating Culture and Policy	1	n.a.	n.a.
Papers in Regional Science	1	1,144	Environmental Sciences & Ecology                      Geography                      Business & Economics
Policy Science	2	n.a.	n.a.
Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences	2	n.a.	n.a.
Quaestiones Geographicae	1	n.a.	n.a.
Regional Studies	7	1,987	Environmental Sciences & Ecology                      Geography                      Business & Economics
Regional Studies, Regional Science	1	n.a.	n.a.
Revista de Geografia e Ordenamento do territorio	1	n.a.	n.a.
Revue Interventions économiques. Papers in Political Economy	1	n.a.	n.a.

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Royal Geographical Society	1	n.a.	n.a.
Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography	1	1,085	Geography
Technovation	1	2,243	Business & Economics      Operations Research & Management Science      Engineering
Telematics and Informatics	1	2,261	Information Science & Library Science
Television & new media	1	0,729	Communication      Film, Radio & Television
The Annals of Regional Science	1	n.a.	n.a.
The annals of the American academy of political and social science	1	n.a.	n.a.
The Canadian Geographer/Le Géographe canadien	1	n.a.	n.a.
The Information Society	2	n.a.	n.a.
The Open Urban Studies Journal	1	n.a.	n.a.
The Royal Institute of technology - Centre of Excellence for Science and Innovation Studies (CESIS)	2	n.a.	n.a.
The Service Industries Journal	2	n.a.	n.a.
Theory, Culture & Society	1	1,702	Cultural Studies
Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie	2	0,682	Geography      Business & Economics
Urban affairs review	1	0,933	Urban Studies
Urban Forum	1	n.a.	n.a.
Urban Geography	3	1,322	Geography      Urban Studies
Urban Island Studies	1	n.a.	n.a.
Urban Studies	15	1,934	Environmental Sciences & Ecology      Urban Studies
Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftsgeographie	1	0,607	Geography      Business & Economics

# Appendix 4: Codebook and results of the SLR

Node Category	Node Level 1	Node Level 2	Node Level 3	Number of references coded / Number of nodes identified
<b>Information on the authors</b>				
<b>Affiliation(s)</b>				<b>152 (of 164) / 215</b>
	Non-Academic Institution			12
		Public research institute		3
		Other independent research institute		3
		Consultancy		2
		Independent Think Tank		2
		NPO		2
	University			203
		Adam Mickiewicz University		1
		Australian National University		1
		Birmingham Business School		1
		Blekinge Institute of Technology		1
		Bocconi University		1
		Brunei Universit		1
		Carnegie Mellon University		1
		Cass City University Business School		1
		Caxias do Sul University		1
		Charles Darwin University		1
		City University of New York		2
		Columbia University		5
		Concordia University		1
		Copenhagen Business School		3
		Copenhagen University		2
		Curtin University of Technology Western Australia		1
		Delft University of Technology		1
		Eindhoven University of Technology		1
		Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Rio		1
		Freie Universität Berlin		1
		Gulu University		1
		Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin		3
		Ilmenau University of Technology		1
		Institute of Finance and Economics Mongolia		1
		Instituto Tecnológico de Monterrey		1
		Izmir Institute of Technology		1
		Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University of Frankfurt/Main		1
		Jönköping International Business School		1
		Justus-Liebig-University of Giessen		1
		King's College London		5
		Korea University		1
		Lancaster University Management School		1
		Leuphana Universität Lüneburg		1
		London Metropolitan University		2
		London School of Economics		8
		Loughborough University		2
		Ludwig-Maximilians-University		1
		Lund University		3
		Manchester Business School		1
		Manchester Metropolitan University		1
		McGill University		1
		Monash University		1
		National Cheng Kung University		3
		National Technical University of Athens		1
		National University of Singapore		2
		Osaka City University		3
		Philipps-University of Marburg		3
		Politecnico di Milano		1
		Politecnico e Università di Torino		1

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Queen's University	1
Queensland University of Technology	8
Royal Holloway University of London	1
Ryerson University	1
Sheffield Hallam University	1
Simon Fraser University	2
St John's University	1
Staffordshire University	1
Stockholm University	1
Technische Universität Berlin	1
Telug-UQAM	1
The Royal Institute of Technology	2
The University of Auckland	1
The University of Manchester	1
The University of Sheffield	1
Tilburg University	1
Tomas Bata University in Zlín	1
UCLA	1
Universidade do Porto	1
Università degli Studi di Napoli Federico II	1
Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona	1
Universitat de València	3
Universitat Politècnica de València	2
Université de Strasbourg	1
Université du Québec à Montréal	1
Université Paris	1
Universiti Sains Malaysia	1
University College London	1
University Institute of Lisbon	1
University of Amsterdam	4
University of Birmingham	4
University of Bologna	1
University of Bonn	1
University of Bristol	1
University of British Columbia	2
University of Cagliari	1
University of California	6
University of Cologne	1
University of East Anglia	1
University of Exeter	1
University of Florence	2
University of Glasgow	2
University of Heidelberg	1
University of Kiel	1
University of Leeds	2
University of Liverpool	2
University of London	2
University of Luxembourg	1
University of Massachusetts Boston	2
University of Melbourne	3
University of Minnesota	1
University of New South Wales	2
University of Oregon	1
University of Paris	1
University of Queensland	2
University of Scranton	1
University of South Australia	1
University of Southampton	2
University of Southern California	6
University of Tasmania	1
University of Technology Sydney	1
University of Texas at Arlington	1
University of the Arts London	1
University of the West of England	1
University of Toronto	4
University of Twente	2
University of Wales Institute	1
University of Western Sydney	1

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	University of Westminster	1	
	University of Wisconsin-Madison	1	
	University of Wisconsin-Whitewater	1	
	University of Wollongong	3	
	Utrecht University	1	
	Vrije Universiteit Brussel	2	
	Worcester Polytechni	1	
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>215</b>	<b>215</b>
<b>Country(ies) of research</b>		<b>152 (of 164) / 198</b>	
Europe		115	
	Belgium	2	
	Brussels		2
	Czech Republic	1	
	Zlín		1
	Denmark	4	
	Aalborg		1
	Copenhagen		2
	Frederiksberg		1
	France	3	
	Descartes		1
	Paris		1
	Strasbourg		1
	Germany	20	
	Berlin		4
	Bonn		1
	Frankfurt (Main)		1
	Giessen		1
	Halle (Saale)		2
	Heidelberg		1
	Ilmenau		1
	Kiel		1
	Köln		1
	Leipzig		1
	Lüneburg		1
	Marburg		3
	Munich		2
	Greece	1	
	Athens		1
	Hungary	1	
	Budapest		1
	Italy	7	
	Cagliari		1
	Florence		2
	Milan		2
	Napoli		1
	Torino		1
	Luxembourg	1	
	Luxembourg		1
	Poland	1	
	Poznań		1
	Portugal	2	
	Lisboa		1
	Porto		1
	Spain	4	
	Barcelona		1
	Valencia		3
	Sweden	6	
	Jönköping		1
	Karskrona		1
	Lund		2
	Stockholm		2
	The Netherlands	10	
	Amsterdam		4
	Delft		1
	Eindhoven		1
	Enschede		2
	Tilburg		1
	Utrecht		1

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	Turkey		1
		Izmir	1
	UK		51
		Birmingham	5
		Bristol	2
		Cardiff	1
		Exeter	1
		Glasgow	2
		Leeds	2
		Leicestershire	2
		Liverpool	2
		London	22
		Manchester	3
		Norwich	1
		Scranton	1
		Sheffield	2
		Southampton	2
		Staffordshire	1
		Surrey	1
		Uxbridge	1
	North America		42
		Canada	14
		Montreal	1
		Ontario	2
		Quebec	3
		Toronto	5
		Vancouver	3
		USA	28
		Arlington	1
		Boston	1
		California	5
		Eugene	1
		Los Angeles	7
		Madison	1
		Minneapolis	1
		New York	8
		Pittsburgh	1
		Whitewater	1
		Worcester	1
	Australia & New Zealand		26
		Australia	25
		Adelaide	1
		Bentley	1
		Brisbane	7
		Canberra	1
		Darwin	1
		Melbourne	1
		New South Wales	3
		Queensland	2
		Sydney	2
		Tasmania	1
		Victoria	2
		Wollongong	3
		New Zealand	1
		Auckland	1
	Asia		11
		Indonesia	1
		Jakarta	1
		Japan	3
		Osaka	3
		Malaysia	1
		Penang	1
		Mongolia	1
		Ulaanbaatar	1
		Singapore	2
		Singapore	2

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	South Korea		2	
		Seoul		2
	Taiwan		1	
		Tainan		1
	South & Central America		3	
	Brazil		2	
		Caxias do Sul		1
		Farroupilha		1
	Mexico		1	
		Monterrey		1
	Africa		1	
	Uganda		1	
		Gulu		1
<b>TOTALS</b>			198	198 198
<b>Collaboration(s)</b>			<b>40 (of 164) / 40</b>	
	International collaboration		18	
	Interregional collaboration		19	
	International and interregional collaboration		3	
<b>TOTALS</b>			40	
<b>Information on the articles</b>				
<b>Method(s) applied</b>			<b>164 (of 164) / 164</b>	
	Qualitative analysis		139	
	Interviews / Survey		52	
		(Expert) Interviews		24
		(Expert) Interviews combined with additional data (Observations, Statistics)		17
		Survey combined with additional data (Interviews, Statistics, Observations)		11
	Literature Study		43	
		Explorative Literature Study		28
		Presentation of Secondary Data		15
	Policy and Media Document Analysis		44	
		Policy and Media Document Analysis		27
		Policy and Media Document Analysis combined with additional data (Interviews, Statistics)		17
	Quantitative analysis		25	
	Statistical Analysis		25	
		Statistical (Spatial) Analysis		25
<b>TOTALS</b>			164	164 164
<b>Geographical area analysed</b>			<b>135 (of 164) / 135</b>	
	City Level in		66	
		Australia		6
		Brazil		1
		Canada		4
		China		2
		Denmark		1
		Germany		12
		Indonesia		1
		Italy		3
		Japan		3
		Malaysia		1
		Singapore		5
		South Africa		1
		South Korea		2
		Sweden		1
		The Netherlands		2
		Turkey		1
		UK		11
		USA		9
	Country Level		10	
		China		1
		Mongolia		1
		Portugal		2
		The Netherlands		1
		UK		4
		USA		1

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Micro-Level (neighbourhoods, districts, buildings)	13	
Australia		1
Canada		2
Germany		1
Ireland		1
UK		5
USA		3
Regional Level	6	
Canada		1
Malaysia		1
UK		3
USA		1
Comparative between cities within one country	17	
Australia		3
Canada		1
Germany		1
Japan		1
Sweden		1
UK		5
USA		5
Comparative between cities within different countries	12	
Comparative between countries	7	
Global Level	4	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>112</b>
<b>Sector analysed</b>	<b>164 (of 164) / 164</b>	
Advertising Sector	2	
AV Sector (Film, TV, Music)	21	
CCI	14	
CCI Sector (Architecture, Art, Fashion, Graffiti, Circus)	10	
Creative Industries	65	
Cultural Industries	22	
Media Industry	13	
New (Digital) Media Sector	9	
Print Sector	2	
Video Game Sector	6	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>146</b>	
<b>Research approaches</b>		
<b>Main approaches applied</b>	<b>164 (of 164) / 164</b>	
Clustering and Agglomeration	58	
Creative City and Creative Class	71	
Creative Governance and Urban Planning and Policy	19	
Media City and Global Hubs	16	
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>164</b>	
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>93 (of 164) / 495</b>	
Academic Publishing	1	
Access To The Arts	1	
Acquisition	1	
Advanced Services	1	
Advertising	1	
Agglomeration	7	
Agglomeration Economies	2	
Alcohol	1	
Animation	1	
Art Management	1	
Artistic Engagement	1	
Arts And Culture	1	
Asia	1	
Austin	1	
Austin Tx	1	
Australia	2	
Authenticity	1	
Bandung	1	
Beijing	1	
Bento Gonçalves Brazil	1	
Berlin	2	
Book Publishing	1	
Broadband Internet	1	
Broadcasting	1	



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Business Climate	1
Business Incubators	1
Buzz	1
Capital System	1
Case Study	1
Central Sydney	1
China	1
Circus Industry	1
Cities	5
City For The Arts	1
City-Regions	2
Civic Virtue	1
Cluster Development	1
Cluster Organisation	1
Cluster Theory	1
Clustering Strategies	1
Clusters	14
Clusters' Dimensions	1
Co-Clustering	1
Commerce	1
Communication Technologies	1
Communities Of Practice	1
Community	2
Comparative Methodology	1
Competitiveness	1
Cosmopolitanism	1
Creative City	25
Creative Class	5
Creative Clusters	3
Creative District	1
Creative Economy	6
Creative Field	1
Creative Governance	1
Creative Industries	29
Creative Labor	1
Creative Local Systems	1
Creative Spaces	1
Creative Talents	1
Creative Worker	2
Creative-Knowledge Sector	1
Creativity	7
Creativity Knowledge	1
Cultural Activities	1
Cultural And Creative Industries Development	1
Cultural And Creative Industry	1
Cultural Consumption	1
Cultural Districts	2
Cultural Diversity	1
Cultural Economic Geography	1
Cultural Economy	7
Cultural Industries	9
Cultural Planning	2
Cultural Policy	9
Cultural Production	2
Cultural Studies	1
Cultural Urban Branding	1
Cultural Vibrancy	1
Culture	5
Cyberspace	1
Darwin	1
Democracy	1
Development	1
Digital Economy	1
Discourse	2
Discourse Analysis	1
Economic Development	7
Economic Geography	1
Embeddedness	1

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Europe	2
Externalities	1
Film Industry	2
Financial Investors	1
Firm Finance	1
Framework	1
Freedom Of Expression	1
Futurity	1
Gender	1
Gentrification	3
Geo-Localization	1
George Town (Penang)	1
Gis Analysis	2
Global Cities	2
Global Governance	1
Global Media City	1
Global Media Networks	1
Globalization	4
Glocal	1
Governance	2
Graphic Design Industry	1
Growth	1
Hamburg	2
Heteronormativity	1
High-Technology Districts	1
Hollywood	1
Housing	1
Human Sustainable City	1
Icon	1
Independent Music Industry	1
Indigenous/Aboriginal Peoples	1
Industrial Districts	2
Industry Clusters	1
Inequality	2
Information And Communication Technology	1
Innovation	5
Innovation Process	1
Insadong Daehagno	1
Interlocking Network	1
Intermediaries	1
Internet Industry	1
Interviews	1
Island Cities	1
Knowledge	1
Knowledge Bases	2
Knowledge City	1
Knowledge Industries	1
Knowledge Pool	1
Knowledge Sourcing	1
Knowledge-Based Development	1
Knowledge-Intensive Industries	1
Labour And Market Urbanisation Economies	1
Latin America	1
Learning	1
Leipzig	3
Liberalism	1
Livability	1
Local Business Linkages	1
Local Economic Development	1
Local Policy	1
Local Technology Policy	1
Localisation	1
Locality	1
Localization Externalities	1
Location	1
Location Factors	1
Location Patterns	1
Loft Living	1

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### Report on Structured Literature Review

London	2
Los Angeles	2
Mary Bryant	1
Mass Media	1
Material Culture	1
Measures	1
Media	1
Media Business	1
Media Capital	1
Media Cluster	2
Media Cluster Policies	1
Media Industry	8
Media Systems	1
Micro-Data	1
Migrant Workers	1
Montreal	1
Motion-Picture Industry	1
Multidimensional Assessment	1
Multimedia-Advertising-Media Cluster	1
Munich	1
Music Industry	2
Natural History film-Making	1
Neoliberalism	2
Network Analysis	1
Network Formation	1
Networks	5
New Economy	1
New Media	3
New York City	4
Night-Time	1
Outer Suburbs	1
Over-Embeddedness	1
Paris	1
Path Dependence	1
People Climate	1
Personal Networks	1
Personnel	1
Pipelines	1
Place	6
Place Branding	1
Place Making	1
Place Marketing	1
Policy	1
Policy Interventions	1
Policy-Making	1
Political Pragmatism	1
Population Churn	1
Postcolonial	1
Precariousness	1
Principal Components Analysis	1
Product Space	1
Professionalization	1
Project Ecologies	2
Project Networks	1
Project Organizing	1
Projects	1
Psychic Income	1
Public Space	1
Quality Of Life	1
Recession	1
Regeneration	1
Regional Clusters	1
Regional Cultural Policy	1
Regional Development	3
Regional Development Path	1
Regional Economic Development	1
Regional Policy	1
Regional Ruptures	1

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Regional/Local Development Policies	1
Resilience	1
Rural Areas	1
Rural Practitioner	1
San Francisco	1
Scotland	1
Self-Governance	1
Seoul	1
Sexual Citizenship	1
Shropshire Uk	1
Silicon Roundabout	1
Singapore	2
Social Capital	1
Social Equity	1
Social Exclusion	1
Social Governance	1
Social Inclusion	3
Social Network Analysis	1
Socio-Economical Analysis	1
Socio-Spatial Networks	1
Soft Authoritarian Government	1
Soft Factors	1
Software	1
Software/Games Industry	1
Spaces	3
Spatial Clusters	1
Specialization	1
Spinoff	2
Strategies	1
Suburban Culture	1
Suburbs	2
Success Factors	1
Survival Analysis	1
Sustainability	1
Sweden	1
Sydney	1
Tech City	1
Television Production Industry	1
Television/Film Production	1
The Netherlands	1
Toronto	2
Town Centres	1
Transfer Policy	1
Transnational Media Corporations	1
Turin	1
Typology	1
Uncertainty	1
Under-Socialization	1
Urban	1
Urban Cultural Policies	1
Urban Development	2
Urban Economy	1
Urban Governance	1
Urban Image	1
Urban Planning	2
Urban Policies	1
Urban Politics	1
Urban Regeneration	2
Urban Village	1
Urban/Regional Development	1
Urbanization	1
Video Game Industry	3
Video Games	1
Video Games	1
Weightless Economy	2
Wollongong	1
Work	1
Work And Occupations	1

## Media Clusters Brussels: DELIVERABLE 1.1d

### Report on Structured Literature Review

World Cities	1
World City Network	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>495</b>
<b>Influential Authors</b>	<b>164 (of 164) / 1213</b>
Allen J Scott	109
Andy C Pratt	50
Ann Markusen	28
Ash Amin	13
Charles Landry	50
Chris Gibson	25
David Hesmondhalgh	10
Deborah Leslie	14
Dominic Power	15
Edward L Glaeser	17
Elizabeth Currid	17
Franco Bianchini	20
Gernot Grabher	24
Graeme Evans	23
Harald Bathelt	16
Jamie Peck	34
Lily Kong	20
Luciana Lazzaretti	12
Mark Jayne	13
Mark Lorenzen	15
Meric S Gertler	12
Michael Storper	34
Micheal J Porter	36
Neil M Coe	15
Nigel Thrift	12
Norma M Rantisi	15
Peter Hall	31
Peter J Taylor	14
Peter Maskell	17
Peter Sunley	11
Philip Cooke	19
Philip McCann	16
Richard E Caves	18
Richard Florida	96
Ron Martin	13
Sharon Zukin	12
Stefan Krätke	12
Stuart D Cunningham	13
Susan Christopherson	14
Thomas A Hutton	13
Others	265
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1213</b>