
Influencing Factors of Urban Innovation and Development: a Grounded theory Analysis

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Abstract: Urban innovation and development is a core driver for promoting the industrial, economic, and social development of cities. However, the factors that affect the innovation and development of cities lack systematic analysis as well as interaction analysis. Based on a multidimensional perspective, this study suggests that natural, economic, and social factors are three major factors conditioning urban innovation and development. A grounded theoretical qualitative method is further adopted to code relevant research literatures, news reports and interview materials, resulting in an onion factors model. We find that natural factors – including environmental quality, geographic location, and city scale – are prerequisite for conditioning urban innovation and development. Economic factors are also key, including economic level, industrial structure, industrial agglomeration, and technological innovation. Social factors are guarantee factors, including administrative hierarchy, cultural environment, population structure, and government management and services, i.e., they are essential for cities to become adaptable in the current dynamic situation. The study provides theoretical support and practical directions for the formulation of policies for urban innovation development.

Keywords: urban innovation and development; social-economic-natural complex ecosystem theory; grounded theory; influencing factors

1. Introduction

Urban innovation and development is a key driver underpinning the performance of innovation systems at both regional and national levels (Ari-Veikko, 2016 , Lauer and Liefner, 2019 , Deng and Chen, 2020). With the world facing the global economic, environmental, and social disruption of the “post-epidemic era”, there is an urgent need to ensure urban environments are constantly improved. One way of achieving this is by systematically adopting innovation systems and technologies in our cities. This urban innovation and development has significant capacity to facilitate the transition to a more sustainable future as well as steer economic growth patterns leaning on regional development (Popescu, 2020).

From a global perspective, many companies and governments are shifting their focus from solely capital provision to innovation systems. The core feature of this emerging economy is moving from a ‘global production network’ to a ‘global innovation network’, that is, from cities considering not just their economic strength, but also their innovation capabilities (Li and Zhang, 2020). In this respect, according to *Innovation Cities Index 2019: Global*, the ranking of Chinese cities has increased significantly. However, the ten most innovative cities are still from the United States, Japan, United Kingdom, France, Singapore, and Canada (2thinknow, 2019). Yet, China has made continuous efforts for urban innovation development since their 2008 innovative city pilot plan (Zheng et al., 2019). Unfortunately, China’s urban innovation development capabilities have an unbalanced development pattern that is producing different regional results. This cannot be simply explained by the scale effect associated with regional development (Njøs and Jakobsen, 2016). Arguably, they must be related to specific factors, such as access to human capital, technology, and other resources. Therefore, clarification of the key factors that contribute to urban innovation is still needed to improve the overall innovation and development level of cities in China and other countries.

Hence, it is unsurprising that the study of urban innovation and development is attracting much more research attention. Disciplines such as economics, geography,

demography, and environmental science now regard urban innovation and development as an important area of research. Some scholars have produced noticeable research into the innovative development of special types of cities (e.g. resource-based cities) (Tan et al., 2014), municipalities under control of the central government (Li and Wu, 2015), and old industrial cities (Dong and Jing, 2014). Yong et al. (Yong et al., 2016) also adopt the informatization development perspective and analyze the effects of financial and technological innovation development. Liu et al. (2016) investigate prefecture-level cities in China to analyze the relationship between their level of urbanization and urban innovation and development. More recently, Yang et al. (2019) analyze the relationship between industrial development, urban expansion, and urban innovation development from the perspective of industry-city integration.

As a result, due to the different disciplinary backgrounds and research perspectives involved, studies provide different understandings of the concept of urban innovation and development. Hence, the present study defines urban innovation and development as an urban development model aimed at promoting sustainable and coordinated economic growth by leveraging innovation. This goal is achieved as the city, a complex system, gradually adjusts and self-balances through collaboration and integration of innovative-based resources.

Clarifying the influencing factors of urban innovation and development is the core and foundation to improve the overall innovation and development level of the city (Elkington, 1998 , Alhaddi, 2015). As highlighted earlier, various studies have focused on different aspects of urban innovation and development. However, they are often limited to a relatively narrow research scope when interpreting the complex phenomenon of how an urban environment undergoes the process of development. Adopting a limited research perspective undoubtedly allows a detailed analysis of some specific innovation and urban-related factors development. However, it may not be representative of the overall mechanisms associated with urban innovation and development. In addition, research in recent years has mainly focused on the establishment of index systems to evaluate the innovation effectiveness of cities, and has paid less attention to the influencing factors of urban innovation and development

and their interaction. This way, although the innovation and development effectiveness of different cities is accurately measured, the existing deficiencies of urban innovation and development cannot be effectively addressed.

Therefore, focusing on the core issue of "what factors affect urban innovation and development, and how these factors affect urban innovation and development", this study takes the urban system as the research object. It also carries out a comprehensive research on the influencing factors of urban innovative development from the perspectives of ecological environment and social development. And by doing so, it integrates existing research on urban innovative development. Based on the qualitative research method of grounded theory, this study identifies those factors affecting urban innovation and development in the existing literature, including news reports and interview materials. Then, it systematically analyzes the influencing factors of urban innovation and development, and defines the interaction between influencing factors. As a result, the main significance of this research lies in:

(1) This research does not require delving in the context of urban innovation and development, but still analyzes urban innovation and development from three perspectives: nature, society and economy. Then, it constructs a theoretical model of the factors affecting urban innovation and development, and by doing so, it expands the research scope of compound ecosystem theory in the context of urban innovation and development.

(2) This research also provides theoretical support, revised directions and practical entry points for policy-making of relevant departments, and a new perspective on current problems (e.g. population growth, resource depletion, and environmental pollution) many cities currently suffer. It also promotes urban innovative development in consideration of the triple bottom line of economic, environmental, and social development.

2. Background

2.1 The Urban Innovation System

At the beginning of the 20th Century, Schumpeter proposed the concept of ‘innovation’ in the book *Theory of Economic Development*. He began to nurture the theory of innovation mostly based on production technology methods and changes in the process of economic growth (Schumpeter and Joseph, 1947). In the late 1980s, innovation research moved towards the so-called ‘systems paradigm’. A large number of concepts emerged, which can be roughly divided in two categories: the first encompasses the spatial and geographic characteristics of innovation systems; the second analyzes the theory of innovation systems from the characteristics of industrial technology (Zhou et al., 2012). Both national and regional innovation systems focus on the spatial and geographic form of innovation, while the industrial and technological innovation system emphasizes the technical characteristics of innovation. However, current research into urban innovation systems continues on the trajectory of regional innovation systems (Simmie and Sennett, 1999).

In the case of China, Zhao and Li (Zhao and Li, 2003) analyzed the country’s regional economic development, employing innovation theory, regional economic theory, and technology diffusion theory to propose a theory of urban innovation. Their study highlighted that urban innovation refers to the socio-economic system formed by the interdependence and interaction of various innovation-related elements. These elements include innovative institutions and organizations (such as enterprises, governments, universities, scientific research institutions, and intermediary organizations), non-subject elements (i.e. materials and resources necessary for innovation), together with institutions and policies that coordinate the relationship between these elements within the city region. However, Sui (Sui, 2004) views the urban innovation system from a different perspective, conceiving the city as an innovation ecosystem where the diffusion effect of urban innovation, social structure, and the clustering effect of science and technology industries are all interdependent. As a system, urban innovation not only has the overall system’s integrity, relevance,

structure, dynamics, purpose, and environmental adaptability, but also has complex (and counter-intuitive) policy change resistance and other system characteristics in addition to its socio-economic systemic nature (Zhao and Hu, 2010).

Urban innovation systems can also be viewed as complex systems composed of many interrelated sub-systems and artefacts, which means that the urban innovation system boundaries must be clearly defined before the factors that influence such a system can be studied. In this regard, Hou et al. (Hou et al., 2009) add knowledge innovation ability and environmental innovation ability, thereby expanding urban innovation to six elements. Chen and Xu (Chen and Xu, 2009) analyze the innovation experience of innovative cities in several countries, finding that urban innovation systems have three basic elements: innovation subject, innovation resources, and innovation environment. These studies also discuss the operating mechanisms of innovation systems, while Markatou and Alexandrou (Markatou and Alexandrou, 2015) note that a small-scale innovation system has to consider not only economic factors but also the whole spectrum of societal challenges.

As a result, current studies generally agree that urban innovation systems are composed of several components, generally named as main elements, functional elements, and environmental elements (Zhou et al., 2012, Markatou and Alexandrou, 2015). *Main elements* are the innovation institutions and organizations connected with innovation. These include enterprises, scientific research institutions, and universities. The *functional elements* are the systems and policies that coordinate the relationships between the elements, including urban public services, governmental governance mechanisms, and the financial environment and systems. *Environmental elements* are the elements related to urban natural ecological aspects. These include the urban geographic location, materials and resources required for innovation, and environmental quality. Therefore, the objective of the present research is to conduct a bibliographic study to identify the constituent elements of an urban innovation system and then evaluate the factors influencing urban innovation and development.

2.2 Complex Ecosystem Theory

Ecological theory is considered one of mankind's scientific foundations that seeks to solve both major and contemporary social problems (Nielsen, 2007). Achieving the innovative and sustainable development of a city requires addressing a series of problems associated with its environment together with those related to the livelihood and social position of its inhabitants (e.g. rapid urban population growth, resource shortages, rising emissions and pollution, and ecological imbalances) (Pickett et al., 2001 , Marzluff et al., 2008 , Viezzer and Biondi, 2021).

In response to an increasing number of major social problems, Ma (Ma, 1984) observes that the challenges of social development cannot be regarded as standalone social problems, economic problems, or natural problems. Instead, they must be treated as complex problems that can only be addressed from a systems level perspective, based on which he proposed the socio-economic-natural complex ecosystem viewpoint. In this framework, human social, economic, and environmental activities cannot go beyond the 'boundaries' of this composite system to promote sustainability – the essence of sustainable development. As a miniature ecological landscape on the surface of the planet, cities frequently suffer from high-intensity social, economic, and natural agglomeration effects. They also suffer from large-scale and concentrated population areas, resource scarcities, and environmental impacts. In this scenario, the innovative development of cities can be assimilated to one of the pathways for achieving sustainable development goals (Kumari, 2014 , Coscieme et al., 2021) – most likely one of the reasons why research in this area continues to grow.

Major research areas in this domain include investigating the effects of urban ecological environment caused by urbanization; the balanced development of urban society, economy, and the environment; as well as sustainable, ecological, and healthy cities. For example, He et al. (He et al., 2013) discuss the regulation mechanism of the coordinated development of urban economy and environment; Wang et al. (WANG et al., 2014) suggest that the foundations of urban composite ecological management are based on the theory of complex ecosystems, *viz.* a harmonious society, circular economy,

and safe ecology; and Scalia et al. (Scalia et al., 2020) construct a dynamic system based on ecological and economic coupled variables.

Furthermore, the development of systems science provides a scientific method for obtaining a comprehensive understanding of complex matters with a holistic approach. Indeed, a general consensus is the need to examine cities and urban centers from multiple angles (Eskov et al., 2012). The theory of compound ecosystems regards human society as a type of artificial ecosystem that is dominated by human behavior. The latter, though, is supported by the natural environment and social systems. This takes into account the economic issues, social issues, and environmental issues involved in the process of urban development. Consequently, this approach poses an ideal theoretical platform to study urban innovation and development from a broader systems perspective. In this respect, the development and changes of the various sub-systems in the composite ecosystem are restricted by different laws. For example, the sub-systems are interdependent through material circulation, energy flow, and information transmission. The urban innovation system also includes socio-economic attributes and human culture as well as biology and the environment – implying that, in addition to natural laws, there are also economic and social laws regulating the system (Markatou and Alexandrou, 2015, Jagt et al., 2020). Hence, the core idea of compound ecosystem theory is to reveal the unity of human society and the natural environment. This provides three perspectives for research into urban innovation and development – namely, the natural, social, and economic perspectives.

3. Research Design

3.1 Research Methods

Research into the influencing factors of urban innovation and development is relatively fragmented, with a particular lack of comprehensive and systematic study. Researchers from various disciplines have different opinions concerning the influencing factors of urban innovation and development, leading to significant differences in how this phenomenon is understood. In situations when it is difficult to

identify and determine the scope of influencing variables, it is more difficult to design suitable measurement scales or even use quantitative analysis. Hence, an exploratory and deductive investigation enquiry, such as a qualitative research method, is needed.

Grounded theory was first introduced by two sociologists, Barney Glaser and Anselm Strauss, in their seminal 1967 book, *The Discovery of Grounded Theory*. Grounded theory is a research path, not a physical ‘theory’. The purpose of this form of research is to generate a theory, and the theory must be derived from empirical data. Research is a process of systematically collecting and analyzing data about a phenomenon through discovering, developing, and testing theories from the data. In this regard, research results are the theoretical presentation of reality (Glaser and Strauss, 1968). Grounded theory has been widely used in factor research, (Zakaria et al., 2016), for instance, identifying value-based factors in software development, while Michelli Pereira (da Costa and Leite, 2019) illustrate factors influencing research data communication on the Zika virus. Figure 1 shows the grounded theory research process.

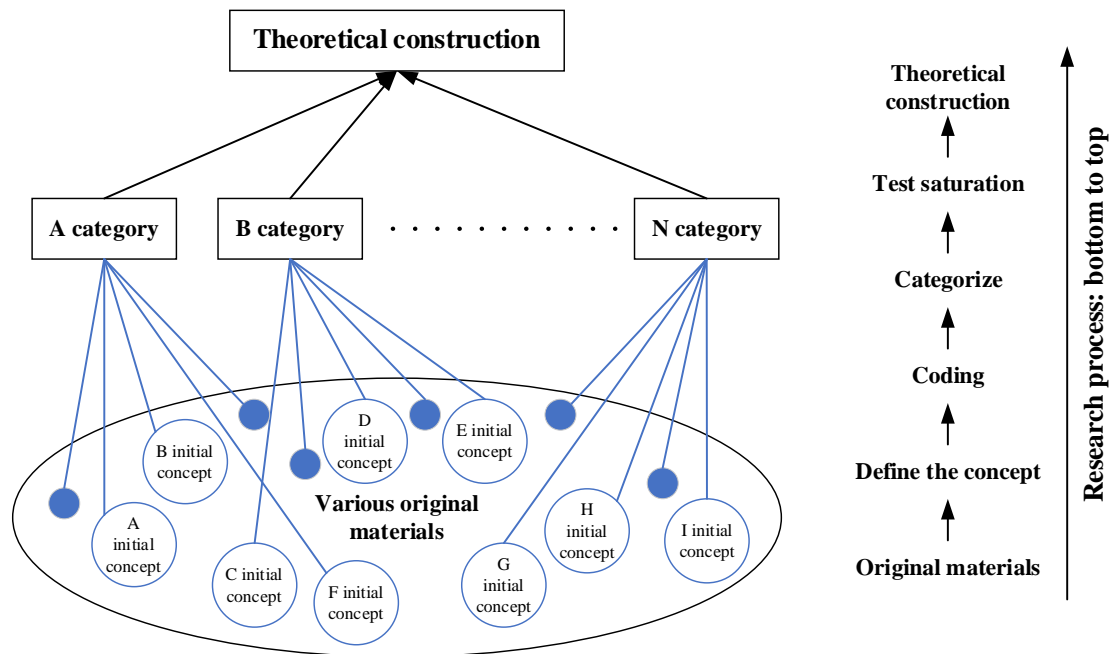


Figure 1. The grounded theory research process

This study draws on relevant literature and uses grounded theory for cause extraction and categorization. Following the basic steps of the grounded theory method, *open coding* is used to select representative sentences, form the risk factor, and attribute

the key cause. Then the basic factor categories are summarized and the potential structure relationships among the various categories is finally established. Grounded theory goes a long way in refining theoretical research and can effectively reduce the complexity of research topics. It also presents the current plurality of research topics and helps shape the extraction of major ongoing topic ideas. For these reasons, this method is used as the primary research method.

3.2 Data Source

1. Research literature

To ensure the integrity and objectivity of the search results, the theme (multiple combinations of “city/urban”, “innovative development”, “innovative”, “innovative system”, “innovative ability”, and “intelligent”) was first adopted as the search expression. The search time span is ‘2000-2020’, with the *Web of Science* database as the leading database and *Elsevier* and *Scopus* as supplementary databases. The preliminary searches obtained 776 initial records. At this point, the document abstracts were carefully reviewed, with documents obviously unrelated to urban innovation and development being deleted (i.e. those focusing on agricultural development, urban archives management, etc.). Documents such as ‘editions’, ‘book reviews’, and ‘newspaper articles’ were not considered. Finally, documents covering duplicate topics in the literature were deleted. This resulted in a total of 45 articles. But, in order to ensure the retrieval literature was more representative, we complemented it with other documents from highly cited journals. Finally, a total of 60 articles were reviewed (Figure 2). Table 1 lists the most influential journals in urban development research with the volume of total citations, g-index, h-index, and articles published from 2000 to 2020. In this study, 60 literatures were selected from the articles published by these journals that are closely related to the influencing factors of urban innovation and development.

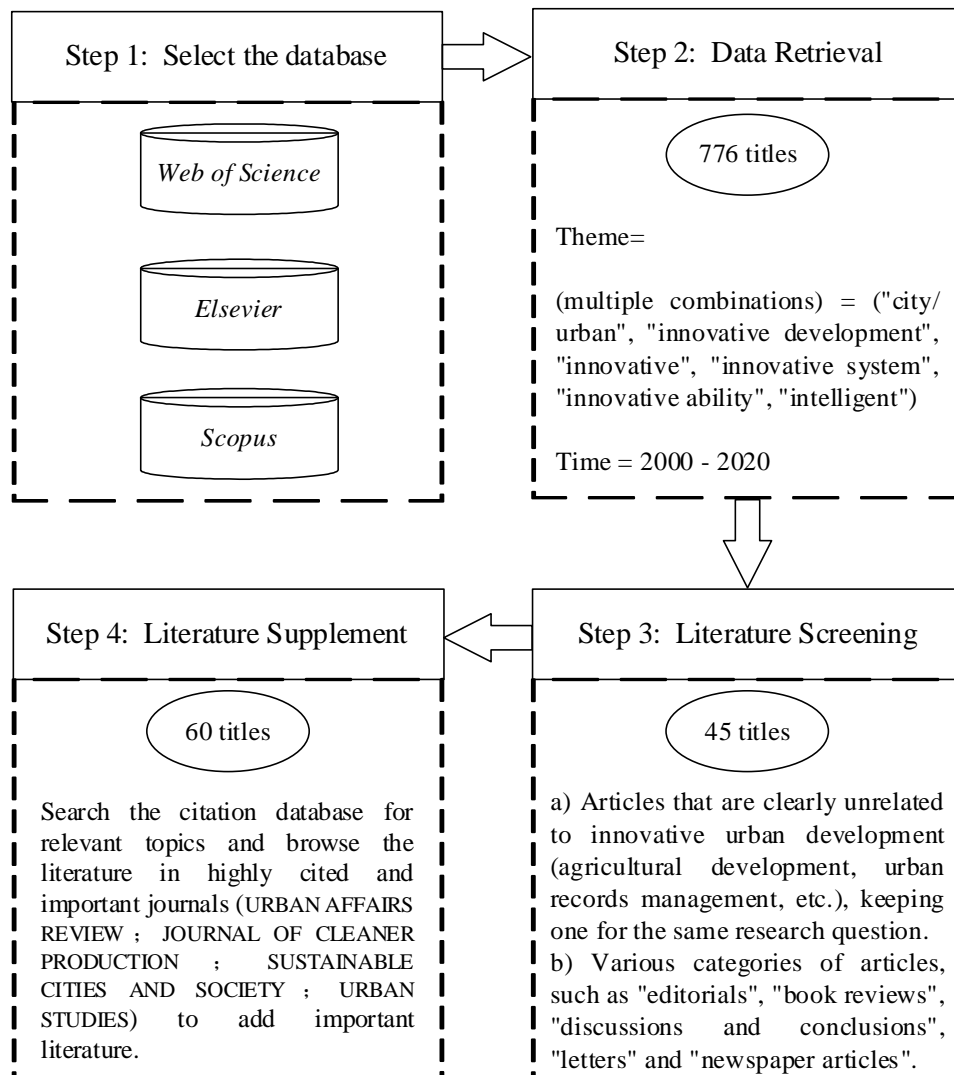


Figure 2. Data collection process

Table1 Publishing journals of the article used as data source: Bibliometric perspective

No.	Name	Total Papers (Research on city)	Total Citations	g-Index	h-Index	Average Citations (Yearly)	Active Years
1	SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND SOCIETY	531	9778	64	43	977.8	2011-2020
2	URBAN STUDIES	214	1509	25	18	377.3	2017-2020
3	TECHNOLOGICAL FORECASTING AND SOCIAL CHANGE	195	4,808	57	36	267.1	2003-2020
4	JOURNAL OF CLEANER PRODUCTION	192	6,006	65	43	462	2008-2020
5	JOURNAL OF GEOGRAPHICAL	172	3136	47	29	285.1	2010-2020

SCIENCES							
6	URBAN AFFAIRS REVIEW	163	700	18	13	140	2016- 2020
7	JOURNAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	158	730	15	13	243.3	2018- 2020
8	JOURNAL OF REGIONAL SCIENCE	63	235	11	8	78.3	2018- 2020
9	GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH	58	193	10	51	64.3	2018- 2020
10	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	49	276	14	8	138	2019- 2020

2. News reports

We searched in Google and Bing for keywords such as "urban/city innovation", "urban/city innovation and development", "urban transformation", "innovative city", "smart city" and "urban reform", then reviewed the hits related to the subject. Finally, we selected 18 news reports published on the official website of the Central People's Government of the people's Republic of China (<http://www.gov.cn>), China city network (<http://www.zgcsb.com>), the United States Department of housing and urban development (<https://www.hud.gov/>), and the United Nations Development Programme (<https://www.undp.org/>).

3. Interview data

This study selected interview samples from the perspective of stakeholders, including urban residents, professionals, competent officials from decision-making departments, and experts. The distribution of research samples is shown in Table 2. Data were collected by face-to-face and telephone interviews. Some open questions about urban innovation and development were designed in advance, and then the interview questions focused on triggering a detailed discussion on the influencing factors of urban innovation and development. During this period, respondents could express their ideas without reservation, which has great advantages for the grounded theory three-level coding which requires a large number of texts and materials. A total of 23 people were interviewed in this study (15 men and 8 women, all aged 30-55, all

with a bachelor degree or above). The total interview time of this study was 568 minutes. 43855 words of written materials were collected.

Table 2 Distribution of research samples

NO.	Sample type	Specific classification	Number
1	Urban residents	live in the city within ten years	4
		live in the city for more than ten years	3
2	Professionals	industrial enterprise	2
		construction enterprise	4
3	Competent officials from decision-making departments,	municipal government	2
		Housing and Urban Rural Development Department	2
4	Experts	expert in regional development research	3
		experts in public policy	3
Total			23

4. Data Analysis Process

4.1 Open Coding: Initial Concept Refinement

Open coding mainly encodes the original data word by word. It gradually conceptualizes and categorizes the documents, and promotes the formation of more concepts and categories through constant comparisons. According to the requirements of open coding, 50 articles, 12 news reports and 18 interviews were firstly and randomly chosen for coding. Through labeling and repeated analysis of each document, several categories and initial concepts were finally abstracted from the text data (the same initial concept was not coded repeatedly). This process generated 37 initial concepts whose results are shown in Table 3.

Table 3. Open coding results of the initial search of influencing factors of urban innovation and development

Data category	Representative sentence	Open decoding
Literature	A key factor that determines the whereabouts of talents is the quality of the work and living environment. The quality of the urban	Environmental quality

	<p>environment has become an important factor in attracting talents and investment.</p> <p>The contradiction between economic development and ecological protection is the main influencing factor restricting the quality of urban development.</p> <p>Approved innovative cities have a more obvious promotion effect on the innovation performance than eastern cities, high-level administrative cities, and large-scale cities.</p> <p>There may be two reasons for the increasingly close collaboration and innovation links between cities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area: one is that the innovation and cooperation capabilities of cities in the Greater Bay Area have increased over time; the other is the spatial development of cities in the Greater Bay Area. Innovative partnerships have a tendency to shift from outside the Greater Bay Area to within the Greater Bay Area.</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Ecological protection</p> <p>Administrative level</p> <p>Regional advantage</p> <p>.....</p>
News report	<p>COVID-19 has been largely an urban crisis. Nearly 90% of all cases and epicenters of the pandemic across countries are in cities. But population density does not necessarily correlate with high incidence of the pandemic, but poverty and deprivation, poor planning, inadequate infrastructure and weak governance structures do.</p> <p>The incorporation of green infrastructure can be a cost-effective solution to help communities save taxpayer money on public infrastructure capital investment and maintenance costs, improve stormwater management and water quality, reduce combined sewer overflows (CSOs), and limit the impacts of flooding on homes and businesses. All of these efforts support communities to become more resilient to the effects of climate change and extreme weather events, while lowering future infrastructure costs and promoting community revitalization.</p> <p>Culture plays an important role in the sustainable development and innovative development of my country's urban and rural areas. It is mainly manifested in the following four aspects. Culture can increase social cohesion; culture can strengthen cultural identity; culture is also a bridge between civilizations; culture can promote economic development.</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Governance structure</p> <p>Urban infrastructure</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>.....</p>
Interview data	<p>In my opinion, one of the problems facing the world is inequality, and inequality in cities is mainly manifested in social and economic inequality. Inequality in cities has been exposed in the face of the new crown epidemic. It has prevented people from obtaining stable employment, basic health protection and public services.</p>	<p>Public service</p>

We will definitely make regional industrial planning and analyze industrial planning from an economic point of view. What kind of industries to introduce in this area is set in advance. For example, our side is a business center, and the next step is the financial island. The industries introduced here are basically financial companies with specific industrial plans.

Industrial
collaborative
agglomeration

4.2 Spindle Coding: Determination of the Main Category

The second major stage of grounded theory is *spindle coding*. This is responsible for the cluster analysis of the influencing factor codes obtained in the first stage. This analysis also identifies the possible logical and hierarchical relations of the influencing factor codes. Finally, it also classifies and establishes the relationships to form a more theoretical and instructive spindle code.

Hence, spindle coding carried out a clustering of the 37 initial concepts previously extracted and merged them into 12 main categories. These categories are shown in Table 4 and can be considered the major groups of influencing factors of ‘urban innovation and development’.

Table 4. Main categories formed by spindle coding

No.	Initial category	Main category
1	Environmental quality, ecological protection	Environmental quality
2	Administrative level	Administrative level
3	Regional advantages, innovation network status, urban agglomerations, regional differences	Geographical location
4	Consumer demand, entrepreneurial culture, culture	Cultural environment
5	Urban expansion, urbanization level, urban infrastructure	City scale
6	Industrial division, industry-city integration, industrial supply chain collaboration	Industrial structure
7	Industrial collaborative agglomeration, specialization of local industry, industrial diversification and agglomeration	Industrial agglomeration
8	Energy utilization, informatization, technological innovation and diffusion, high-tech resources	Technological innovation
9	Economic scale, economic structure, capital investment	Economic level
10	Financial services, legal services, public services	Service measures
11	Policy system, system innovation, social governance, governance structure	Government management

12	Professional talent gathering, the education level of the population, population sex structure, population age structure	Population structure
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4.3 Selective Coding: Determination of Core Categories

The third stage is *selective coding*, which systematically analyzes the relationship between categories from spindle coding. Compared with other categories, the core category should have a commanding nature and be able to encompass most research results in a relatively broad range. From the two previous coding, we conducted repeated analyses and comparisons of the relationships between the main categories and abstracted the 12 main categories into three core categories. The three major groups of factors affecting urban innovation and development were social factors, economic factors, and natural factors. They are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5. Core category formed by selective coding

No.	Main category	Core category
1	Cultural environment	Social factors
	Administrative level	
	Government management	
	Service measures	
	Population structure	
2	Economic level	Economic factors
	Industrial structure	
	Industrial agglomeration	
	Technological innovation	
3	Ecological environment	Natural factors
	Geographical location	
	City scale	

4.4 Saturation Test

The saturation test in this case consisted of reserving 10 articles, 6 news reports and 5 interviews to test whether the current influencing factors were sufficiently comprehensive. Using the reserved literature, coding was continued using the NVivo11 software tool, which enabled extraction of the influencing factors that fully coincided

with the existing coding concepts. Therefore, it can be concluded that the influencing factor coding is sufficiently rich as no new urban innovation and development impact factors were found. Consequently, it was determined that the proposed influencing factors list had reached saturation point.

5. Influencing Factors of Urban Innovation and Development

5.1 Social Factors

Social factors are the influencing factors included in the social system of urban innovation and development. The social system is restricted by population, policy, and social structure. Culture, scientific level, and traditional habits are all factors that must be considered when analyzing the relationship between social organizations and human activities. These factors are closely related to the innovation and development of cities and urban centers (Ma, 1984 , Tan et al., 2008 , Barrado-Timón et al., 2020). The qualitative analysis results identify the social factors that affect the innovation and development of cities to be cultural environment, administrative levels, government management, service measures, and population structure (see Figure 3).

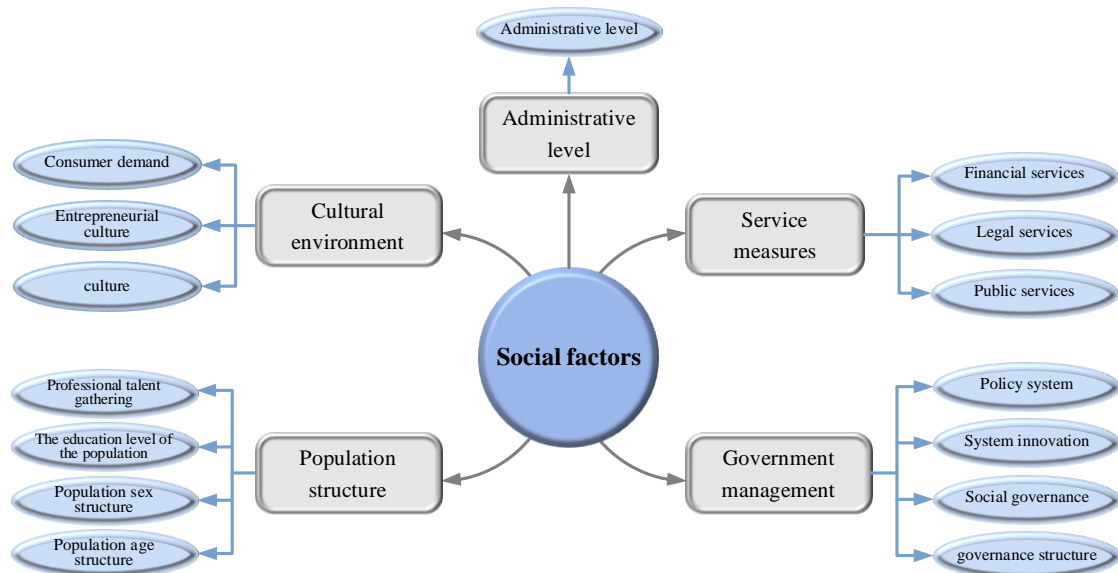


Figure 3. Social factors affecting urban innovation and development

1. Administrative level

The different administrative levels of cities are similar to geographical locations, thereby representing different resources. Indeed, most cities with a higher administrative level have convenient forms of transportation, sound infrastructure, and higher levels of physical openness. These advantages have promoted a number of other factors such as *accumulation* (Cartier and Carolyn, 2011 , Wei, 2015), which, in turn, promote urban innovation and development. At the same time, in the process of promoting the development of local governments, the central government also tends to allocate more resources to the capital, municipalities directly managed by the central government, and cities specifically designated in the regional or national governmental plan. In this context, provinces and autonomous regions tend to favor province capitals as well as capital cities because they are the preferred locations for capital investments and other economic and social support mechanisms (Cainelli et al., 2021 , Peng et al., 2016).

2. Cultural environment

Culture has an important strategic position for the development of a city, with the cultural environment having a supporting and leading role in innovation and development (Lazzeroni et al., 2013). Moreover, cities with rich cultural assets and cultural industries are more likely to stimulate the vitality of innovative entities and generate new ideas leading to greater innovation capacity. For example, in China, Shenzhen's innovation and development has benefited from its rich, open, inclusive, and diverse entrepreneurial culture, which has created a supportive and enabling innovation environment (Gu et al., 2016). At the same time, interviews with enterprise personnel also indicated that the innovation model with enterprises as the main body and integrating production, education and research can attract all kinds of innovative and entrepreneurial talents, form an atmosphere of innovation, and stimulate the vitality of urban development.

3. Population structure

The coordination strategy of supporting education levels as well as forms of diversity in populations can have a great influence on the city's innovation capability (Huang et al., 2014 , Luca and Margherita, 2016). Indeed, a city population with a high density of educated inhabitants is more conducive to promoting regional economic growth (Glaeser, 1998 , Armeanu et al., 2017). Therefore, the population education structure has a significant impact on urban innovation and development. Concentrating high-quality talents, frequent contacts, and exchanges with each other further stimulates the spirit of innovation, which is undoubtedly conducive to the generation of new ideas as well as the development of new technologies. In the process of interviews, government personnel also emphasized the importance of urban population structure and cultural quality. That is, a reasonable population structure can effectively control unemployment, reduce urban social instability, and promote urban social development.

4. Government management

Urban innovation and development is a complex and dynamic process that requires long-term planning rather than short-term interventions. This process relies on the provision and coordination of supporting mechanisms and appropriate regulations and controls by governmental entities. The government's coordination and promotion role provides policy and a supportive environment for urban innovation and development. For example, in the early stages of the development of high-tech industries, there can be obvious market failures where government intervention and management becomes beneficial (MA et al., 2013 , Neves and Branco, 2020). Cities with high quality social governance often have a higher quality of innovation and development (Liu et al., 2017). The report "Innovative Ideas to Promote the Modernization of Urban Governance System and Governance Capability" also pointed out the need to promote the innovation of urban management methods, management models, and management concepts to make cities become smarter.

5. Service measures

Service measures include not only public services with the government as the main body, such as transportation planning, convenient infrastructure and perfect system guarantee, but also enterprises' service behaviors aimed at consumers. From a macro perspective, urban service innovation directly affects the image and charm of the city (Gammal and Abdelsabour, 2016). For citizens and organizations residing or working in the locality, their functioning makes the normal course of business of the whole city (Buhociu et al., 2011). In addition, effective legal and financial services are also important factors that attract the accumulation of innovative elements (Rybinski, 2016).

5.2 Natural Factors

Although natural science was originally a discipline dealing with the relationship between plants and animals and their habitats or environment, it has also been applied in the fields of physiology, mathematics, and economics, as well as urban planning (Lenicki and Lewandowska, 2016 , Wang et al., 2019). The applied research dimension of natural sciences in urban development focuses on urban ecology, which has introduced the ecological viewpoints of plants and animals into human communities. Related concepts such as 'environment', 'natural process', 'competition', and 'symbiosis' can be used to analyze cities or communities. According to the qualitative analysis results, the natural factors affecting the innovation and development of cities mainly include ecological environment, city scale, and geographic location (see Figure 4).

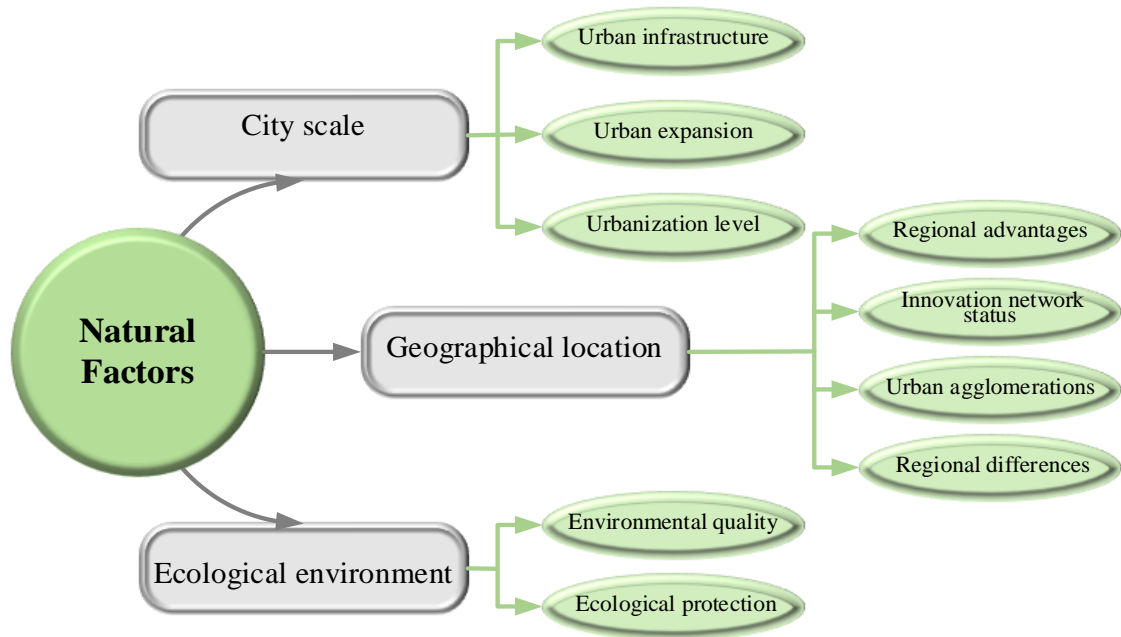


Figure 4. Natural factors affecting urban innovation and development

1. Ecological environment

The city can be viewed as a ‘society-economy-natural complex ecosystem’, and the harmonious coexistence of humans and nature is a key component of urban innovation and development (Ma, 1984). Based on the concept of sustainable development, high-tech industries in the 21st Century generally have very high requirements for the ecological environment. This can result in excessive emissions (e.g. carbon dioxide and particles) and the resulting pollution. Once the environment is negatively impacted and eventually destroyed, the situation can lead to a loss of human resources and high-tech industries, which further damages the city’s future. In contrast, an effective environmental protection policy can be an important enabler to attract human resources and capital investment to an urban center (Khan et al., 2020). In addition, the report issued by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development shows that renewable energy has very real economic and ecological benefits, encouraging clean jobs for our communities and driving the economy. In this regard, the contradiction between economic development and ecological protection is the main

influencing factor restricting the quality of urban development (Gao and Mei, 2013 , Kopnina et al., 2020)

2. City scale

In essence, the scale of a city also reflects the abundance of urban resources. Large-scale cities often have readily available capital for investment purposes and diversified resources as well as diversified cultures, all of which can contribute to the development of innovative activities in urban centers (Packalen and Bhattacharya, 2015). Furthermore, large-scale cities benefit from agglomeration effects resulting from economies of scale and network effects. As explained by urban residents in interviews, more and more young people choose to move to big cities. This is because big cities can provide more opportunities, and they are accustomed to their convenience. These can also lead to greater economic activity, which, in turn, attracts further capital investment and results in a further attraction of human resources to the urban center in a virtuous circle of urban innovation and development.

3. Geographical location

The difference in urban geographic locations involves differences in traffic conditions, the level of opening to the outside world, and the concentration of human resources, as well as central government policies (Neirotti et al., 2014 , Hutzschenreuter and Harhoff, 2020). In the case of China, the innovation efficiency of Chinese cities has a decreasing trend from southeast to west (Du et al., 2019) – the innovation efficiency of cities in the eastern region being significantly higher than the central and western regions. This is determined by the advantages of the cities' own resource endowments in the eastern region. There are also large regional differences in the speed of improvement. The triangle of central China and the southwest region have the fastest growth rates, which are much higher than the coastal regions and the northeast region (Zhou et al., 2019).

5.3 Economic Factors

Economic activity is associated with a series of activities that people pursue to organize production, circulation, and consumption for their own survival and development. Materials and energy are collected, processed, and produced in economic activities to become economic products, some of which become consumer goods, and some of which are used to expand production. In this respect, people and societies at large turn natural materials and energy into products they need to meet immediate and long-term development needs. Thereby, industries are formed (Yao et al., 2015). The essence of the internal interaction of the complex system is the flow and transformation of material. Therefore, when considering economic factors in the process of urban innovation and development, this study mainly analyzes the material form of economic input and output, rather than their monetary form. Based on the qualitative analysis results, the economic factors affecting the development of urban innovation mainly comprise economic level, technological innovation, industrial agglomeration, and industrial structure (see Figure 5).

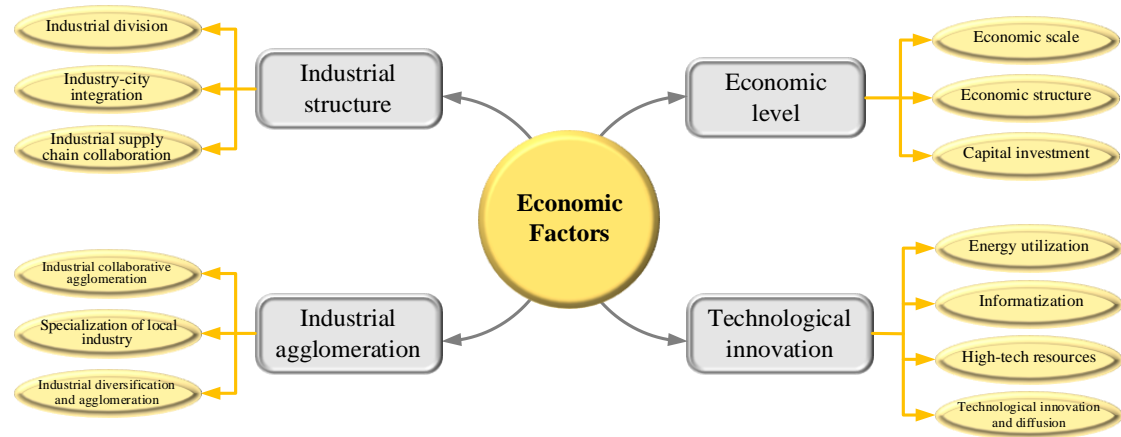


Figure 5. Economic factors affecting urban innovation and development

1. Economic level

Economic level is mainly reflected in the city's economic structure and economic scale. *Economic structure* is, in fact, a complex and dynamically adaptable organizational process where its lock-in will lead to the decline of the city. In the process of urban development, lock-in occurs because the existing economic structure

has severely hindered the generation of urban innovation capabilities, resulting in cities not adapting to the economic change process (Perkins, 2012 , Zhang et al., 2020). *Economic scale* can be viewed as the soil from which innovation grows. It is necessary to first create a supportive environment for the development of enterprises to improve the city's innovation capability. A city with strong economic strength can provide enterprises with effective infrastructure as well as enabling infrastructure in terms of government procurement, tax incentives, and financial assistance, thereby creating more favorable conditions for enterprises to develop and become financially sustainable (Wen, 2011 , Accetturo et al., 2019).

2. Industrial agglomeration

Industrial agglomeration will inevitably be accompanied by the agglomeration of innovation elements, such as innovative human resources and innovation capital. This is conducive to the innovation capital reservoir effect and the human capital reservoir effect. It also promotes the improvement of the city's innovation level (Chen et al., 2013). Industrial agglomeration strengthens the cooperation between the industrial supply chain upstream and downstream ends, maximizes knowledge and technology exchange, promotes knowledge spillover, and promotes industrial development. The industrial agglomeration mechanism also results in different effects on urban development due to the difference in city location. In the case of China (Liu and Zhang, 2017), for the eastern region, both specialized agglomeration and diversified agglomeration help improve the innovation capabilities of cities in the region. Whereas, for the central and western regions, professional agglomeration significantly improves the innovation capabilities of the cities there. Both mechanisms can form a knowledge and technological environment conducive to R&D in the agglomeration area, promote the speedier transfer and diffusion of knowledge and technology, and form strong competition between enterprises. This ultimately encourages enterprises to improve their innovation level and the overall innovation level of industrial clusters.

3. Industrial structure

An effective industrial structure can improve the quality and efficiency of technological innovation, thereby promoting urban innovation and development. The process of industrial restructuring is also a process of re-allocating innovative resources, which is an industry with a higher innovation level. In this process, innovation elements flow from lower to higher innovation industries. This is conducive to the rational allocation of innovation factor resources and improves the level of urban innovation (Yang et al., 2019). In the interview, government officials also pointed out that they will develop a regional industrial planning. What kind of industries will be introduced in the city should be set in advance, and the innovation chain will be deployed around the industry chain. In turn, the industry chain will be laid out around the innovation chain. There are two main ways to adjust the urban industrial structure: one is by relying on technological innovation to transform traditional industries; another is by introducing emerging industries and high-end service industries to replace traditional industries. The biggest gap in urban industrial restructuring is often technological. Therefore, industrial restructuring forces cities to develop technological innovation (Li and Yang, 2017).

4. Technological innovation

In the process of transforming the industrial economy to the knowledge economy of the 21st Century, scientific and technological innovation is an inevitable pathway to improve the competitiveness of urban centers. Technological innovation promotes technological progress, thereby improving the urban industrial and employment structure. For example, the development of informatization can enhance the integration of city level functions and the competitiveness of cities through informatization. These are successful experiences observed in many countries and regions (Zhou et al., 2020). Zhang et al. also shows that technological innovation can affect the development of urban innovation, and the impact on eastern cities is greater than that on central and western cities. This impact is also related to the administrative level of the city (Zhang

et al., 2018). The impact of technological innovation on urban innovation and development is realized by acting on industrial development. Technological innovation drives the upgrading of industrial structure and optimization of physical layout, improves energy efficiency, and promotes the greening of urban economy, together with the efficient and intensive use of urban space, energy, and resources. All this enables the innovative development of cities (Chen et al., 2021 , Yuan and Zhang, 2020).

5.4 Interaction between the Influencing Factors

Urban innovation and development involve interactions between multiple participants and multiple levels and does not necessarily follow traditional models: this means that cities need to implement new or existing activities in new ways in the innovation process. As a micro-ecosystem, the city maintains material and energy exchanges with the external environment during the development process. Therefore, when considering the innovative development of the city, we have identified that it needs to be related to the necessary natural, social, and economic factors. Indeed, natural factors, social factors, and economic factors occupy different positions in the process of urban innovation and development by interactively and coordinately influencing urban innovation and development from different sides. Based on the results of the qualitative analysis, Natural factors are the sum of all conditions in the process of generation, operation, and effect, and need to be considered first in the innovation and development of cities. Social factors indicate the inherent limitations and conditions of urban innovation and development. Economic factors are to a large extent influencing the decisions of policy makers, and ultimately determining the direction and extent of urban innovation and development. Therefore, urban innovation and development is within the large range of natural factors, within the specific limits of social factors, and embodied in economic factors. Accordingly, an onion model of factors affecting urban innovation and development is proposed (see Figure 6).

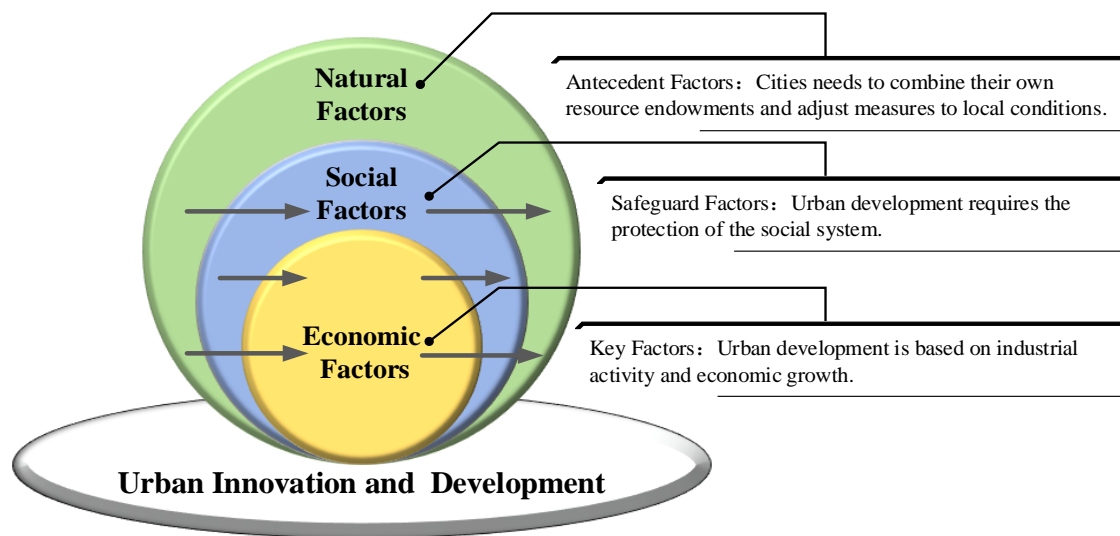


Figure 6. Onion model of factors affecting urban innovation and development

Natural factors are prerequisite for urban innovation and development, which needs to harness resource endowments and adjust measures to the local conditions of the urban center. To improve industrial development, cities lacking funds must abandon the catch-up in capital-intensive industries. The development of industries also affects the city's natural environment. For example, industrial upgrading promotes the city's expansion. Moreover, innovation not only affects its own development, but also that of other cities: the activity establishes connections with surrounding cities, directly or indirectly affecting the local city's status in the regional innovation network.

Economic factors are the key factors for urban innovation and development. Urban development is based on industrial activity and growth and constitutes a complex internal interaction model. Moreover, industrial development and urban development are inseparable: the industrial system and the urban system penetrate and self-regulate each other, mutually promoting the spiral development model and the development pattern of '*industry-city double-strength*'. The separation of industry and city enables innovation activities to be not only effectively supported by urban functions, but also without strong support for industrial development (Wang et al., 2020).

Social factors are the guarantee factors for urban innovation and development: urban development requires the protection of the social system. There is a need for the

necessary capital investment, a reasonable population structure, gathering of high-tech human resources, guidance and coordination of government policies, a sound legal guarantee mechanism, and financial services. All this will promote industrial upgrading and thus urban innovation and development. The social system provides a guarantee for industrial development and needs to adapt to its development according to the different stages and modes of industrial development. At the same time, the advancement of science and technology also requires the management and service methods of the social system to be upgraded. All this will facilitate the healthy and steady improvement of the city's economic level.

Natural factors, economic factors, and social factors also have mutual influences and interdependencies. The impact of natural factors on social factors is mainly due to the accumulation of human resources caused by large-scale cities, which increases the education level of the population. Government policies are inclined towards cities with high administrative levels. In the case of China, cities in the eastern region have accumulated a large number of innovative elements and have advantages in terms of economic level and services (Du et al., 2019). Natural factors are counteracted by the performance of such social factors as the guidance of government policies making the city's environmental protection atmosphere stronger, social governance and services improving the ecological appearance of the city, and increasing the level of economic development expanding the city's scale. Economic factors, as key factors in urban innovation and development, are based on natural factors and are protected by social factors: these, in turn, have a direct impact on the development of urban innovation.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on grounded theory, this study used NVivo11 software to code and analyze literatures, news reports and interview materials relating to urban innovation and development published. The following results are obtained. First, the influencing factors of the urban innovation and development of cities are 'environmental quality', 'geographical location', and 'city scale' from a *natural* perspective; 'economic level',

‘industrial structure’, ‘industrial agglomeration’, and ‘technological innovation’ from an *economic* perspective; and ‘administrative hierarchy’, ‘cultural environment’, ‘population structure’, ‘government management’, and ‘service measures’ from a *social* perspective. Second, natural factors are *prerequisites* (or enabling factors), and therefore need to be considered first in the process of urban development. Economic factors are the main factors involved. Namely, a high-quality development of cities is a reflection of the healthy and stable development of economic activities in the urban center. Social factors are the *guarantee* factors for the innovation and development of cities. This means they have a supporting effect as part of this process. The impact of the three major groups of factors on the development of urban innovation is not isolated as they have significant interrelationships.

Based on the results above, three suggestions are proposed for promoting the innovative development of cities.

- (1) Natural factors, as the prerequisites for the innovative development of cities, should be the primary concern for policy makers. Urban innovation needs to match geographical location with the available resources to support innovation and the environmental conditions of the region. Innovative development strategies should be adapted to local conditions and not blindly assume that one size will fit all situations. Cities with a richer set of innovation-related resources (such as higher education institutions and a highly trained workforce together with access to capital for investment) may need to adopt a different development strategy. For instance, the primary strategy for urban centers with weaker resources may be to attract more highly skilled and/or educated workers, then upgrade the industrial infrastructure of the city.
- (2) The carrier of economic activity at the city level is industry, and industrial development underpins the process of urban development. Urban innovation and development are inseparable from the upgrading and development of industries. Therefore, the government needs to consider the coordination of industrial activities and urban development from a long-term perspective. This may be achieved by providing a supportive industrial foundation for urban innovation and development,

and by actively promoting the development of industrial agglomeration. The latter enables economies of scale, innovation, and competition effects of industrial agglomeration. It is suggested that urban centers strengthen the level of technological innovation of their industrial sector together with encouraging interactions with higher education institutions as part of university-industry research collaborations and technology transfer activities.

- (3) Third, urban innovation and development should include a necessary focus on the social environment. Cities need to create a supportive cultural and social environment for attracting high-tech industries and highly skilled workforce. In the process of development, they should reduce the barriers to talent introduction. This means they need to improve the incentives system and increase the city's cultural foundation to create a diverse and tolerant environment that maintains its long-term and stable attractiveness to talent and industries. In addition, the government's financial support and healthy financial environments play a vital role in industrial development. The government needs to ensure the necessary services are present to support and improve the market mechanism to enhance the rational level of factor flow and capital allocation.

7. Limitations and Further Research

Due to the characteristics of grounded theory, this study only establishes a more general model of the interaction of influencing factors in the innovation and development of cities. This lays the foundation for further research. Additionally, huge differences between cities (at the administrative level, and/or geographical location, for example) mean that this theoretical model still has room for further specialization. Therefore, future research might benefit from our proposed theoretical system, to carry out more detailed research on specific cities and enrich this first model with a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods.

Funding

This research is supported by National Social Science Fund Post-financing projects(No.19FJYB017); National Social Science Fund projects(No.20BJY010); List of Key Science and Technology Projects in China's Transportation Industry in 2018- International Science and Technology Cooperation Project (No.2018-GH-006 and No.2019-MS5-100); Emerging Engineering Education Research and Practice Project of Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China(No. E-GKRWJC20202914).

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