

Nándor Petrovics

Governance Networks
in Night-time Economies

Doctoral School of International
Relations and Political Science

Supervisor: György Hajnal, Ph.D

Corvinus University of Budapest
Doctoral School of International
Relations and Political Science

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Petrovics Nándor

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I dedicate this work to my beloved grandmother, Kati, who fought for her life with dignity in her oldness and illness when this thesis was submitted.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Despite its obvious importance in social life, night-time was a blind spot for social sciences. However, in the 2000s, there was a notable increase in the number of works on night-related studies and some scholars argue that "night studies" (Kyba et al., 2020) can claim its own right to be treated as a distinctive scientific field, expanding through traditional disciplinary boundaries (Acuto et al., 2021). There are a number of ways in which the night-time economy as a social practice can be approached: in a substantive approach, focusing on the activities conducted during nighttime hours and the different formal and informal businesses; in a spatial approach of night-time, as it is not distributed evenly across geographical areas; in a temporal approach; and finally, through its distinctive ambience or settings for social interactions.

Given the dissertation's overall public policy orientation, night-time economy should be discussed from a policy perspective too. The night-time economy was not a factor in urban policy, as it has long been regarded as a so-called shadow economy (Lovatt and O'Connor, 1995). However, soon the night-time economy was increasingly recognized as a crucial driver of urban development and revitalization and cities incorporated the former shadow economy into regular economic flows. While the nightlife of cities has a positive economic impact and relevance in urban economic development, it also triggers certain challenges, like issues with the usage and management of public areas, healthcare concerns, public security issues, inadequate public cleanliness and waste management, insufficient public transportation and so forth (Pinke-Sziva et al., 2019). To address the issues and problems associated with nighttime economies, different – typically regulative – policies have been adopted, which evolved to be more and more complex (Seijas, 2020).

A broad variety of stakeholders involved in the issues of nighttime economies, both from public and private sectors, exhibiting different levels of organization. Among these, a particular type of stakeholders can be identified: the night-time advocacy and management organizations. These "night mayors," "night

managers," or "night tzars" Seijas and Gelders (2021) act as liaisons between nightlife establishments, citizens, and local governments, to facilitate consensus-building and networking, engaging and activating stakeholders in local night-time economies to foster broader collaboration.

As the night-time economy has become a subject of public policy, necessitating government intervention and, more broadly, action by those involved in the night-time economy, the governance of night-time economy also received attention in the scientific discourse: a debate on how it can be conceptualized. Scholars have already studied for example urban governance models applied to night-time economy (Seijas, 2020; Seijas and Gelders, 2021), assemblages as practical arrangements focusing on particular policy issues (van Liempt, 2015, Seijas 2020), night councils as organizational arrangements between stakeholders (Acuto et al., 2021; 2023) and the theoretical types of diverse organizations as night-time governance forms (Cibin, 2021). Most of these approaches indicate the importance of networks as inter-organizational cooperation between stakeholders in night-time economies.

For this discussion, this thesis suggests another framework for further investigation into the governance of the night-time economy: the theory of governance networks. Governance networks can be defined as “more or less stable patterns of social relations between mutually dependent actors, which cluster around a policy problem, a policy program, and / or a set of resources and which emerge, are sustained, and are changed through a series of interactions” (Klijn and Koppenjan 2016 pp 11). The theory of governance networks was successfully applied to the study of different policy areas, including urban policy issues. Governance networks theory also provides explanatory frameworks for pointing out relations between network management and network performance based on perceptual data (Klijn et al, 2010a; 2010b, 2015; Edelenbos et al., 2011; Klijn and Koppenjan 2012; O’Toole, 2015), as well as potential relation between contextual factors of governance networks and network performance (Koppenjan et al. 2010; Emerson et al., 2012; Klijn Koppenjan 2016).

The thesis has two research ambitions, one descriptive and one explanatory. For the descriptive ambition this thesis aims to demonstrate that the theoretical and

conceptual apparatus of the governance networks theory is applicable for analyzing the governance of night-time economies. This descriptive ambition includes two areas for the demonstration: the identification and analysis of governance networks in night-time economies and the identification and analysis of night-time advocacy and management organizations as network managers. For the explanatory ambition, the thesis seeks relations between network management activities, the contextual factors of governance networks, and the network performance in a Central-Eastern European context, namely in the case of the governance network around the night-time economy of Budapest. For the research ambitions, this thesis addresses three research questions.

RQ1 To what extent can the presence of governance networks can be demonstrated in night-time economies?

RQ2 To what extent can night-time advocacy and management organizations be identified as network managers in night-time economies?

RQ3 Do, and if yes how, network management and the contextual factors of network governance influence network performance in the governance network around the night-time economy of Budapest?

Based on theoretical and practical arguments as to why the application of governance networks theory for night-time economy can be an adequate approach, the expectations of this thesis can be summarized very briefly as follows. For the first and the second research question, the expectation is that governance networks will be predominantly identifiable in the night-time economies surveyed, and most of the night-time advocacy and management organizations can be identified as network managers. The expectation for the third research question is that network management matters for network performance, but also the contextual factors might have influence on the performance. For the relevance of the study, the application of governance networks for studying night-time economy governance could complement the achievements reached in the previous descriptive academic works, also, the framework provided by governance network theory can be extended to a new empirical field.

Methodologically, for the first and second research question, the thesis employs a single respondent expert survey among representatives of night-time

advocacy and management organizations. The presence of governance networks in night-time economies is to be demonstrated through the patterns of social relations are understood as the repeated interactions between night-time advocacy and management organizations and actors, and through the investigation of the distribution of key resources between actors. The night-time advocacy and management organizations as network managers are identified through their position, understood as the presence of frequent interactions between them and other actors, as well as their certain activities in order to guide and manage, facilitate and organize interactions between actors.

The data gathering for the first two research questions is based on an online questionnaire, focusing on perceptual data from key respondents: representatives of night-time advocacy and management organizations in various cities worldwide. A total of 21 cities and 23 organizations provided complete responses from the 71 approached.

The third research question focusing on the influence of network management and the contextual factors of network governance on network performance, employing a particular qualitative case study method: congruence analysis or pattern-matching (Blatter and Haverland 2012). This method is based on comparing and contrasting multiple theories to determine which one offers a more comprehensive and accurate explanation. It means the comparison of an empirically observed pattern with a set of propositions forming an expected pattern to determine whether these patterns align or do not align. The relationship between the theories contrasted in congruence analysis may be of two different types. They can be either competitive – implying the assumption that only one of the theories may be at work in the given empirical context –, or complementary. In the latter case the assumption is that different theories provide partial explanations that can be at work simultaneously. The two theories selected for testing “management matters theory”, which claims that it is network management that predominantly influences network performance, and “context matters theory”, which claims the influence of the social, political, institutional context in which network governance is carried out. The case selected for investigation the case of the governance network around the issues of the night-time economy of Budapest, more specifically Inner-Erzsébetváros.

The data gathering for the third research questions is based on ten semi-structured interviews with 10 key informants from public, private, and non-profit spheres, including officials of the local council, owners and managers running hospitality and entertainment business, officials of various NGOs focusing on night-time advocacy, representing the interest of locals, etc. The data gathering work based on interviews is supplemented by document analysis, primarily relied on news media articles published on main news portals, audiovisual content published on internet, official websites, social media accounts, social media groups, as well as blogs and other sources.

In the findings for the first research question, a description of the night-time economies is provided, after which the governance networks are identified in these night-time economies. In 19, out of the 21 night-time economies studied, the presence of some kind of a governance network can be demonstrated, which is a large extent, more than 90 percent. The expectation for the first question, that governance networks will be predominantly identifiable in the night-time economies surveyed, is generally met.

In the findings for the second research question, first, a description of the night-time advocacy and management organizations is provided, then the identification of night-time advocacy and management organizations as network managers will be investigated. In the case of 20 night-time advocacy and management organizations, out of the 23 organizations studied, the identification of the organization as a network manager was successful, which is also a large extent, 87 percent. The expectation for the second research question, that most of the night-time advocacy and management organizations can be identified as network managers, is generally met.

In the findings for the third research question, the features of the weak network performance are confirmed by the empirical findings. For the possible explanations of this, “context matters” theory had a more or less large empirical strength, as the observed features of network performance generally moved together with the features of the network context: where network context was observed to be weak, network performance remained weak, and where the unfavourability of the network context was at least indecisive, the same was observed for the network

performance. This certainly challenges the assumption that “management matters”, as in the light of the result of this case study, it can not be fully considered as a necessary and sufficient condition for good network performance, which seems to be a limitation of this theory.

In addition to the hopefully useful results of the dissertation, it is of course necessary to be transparent about its limitations and to draw up some directions for further investigation. For example, the survey used for the first two research questions provided only superficial knowledge because it did not examine relationships that do not directly involve night-time advocacy and management organization. More detailed case studies that explore the relationships that exist between many actors would certainly be an important avenue for further research. Another example of the limitations and possible next steps is based on the conceptual overlaps and entangled causal relationships between the components of network performance, management and context. It requires further theoretical and empirical work to examine the impact of network management and network context on network performance from a broader, integrated perspective. For these studies, it would be useful to carry out comparative research as well.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The following chapters present a traditional literature review of the subject matter. The objective of a traditional literature review is to synthesize a range of scientific publications on specific topics. Given that it relies heavily on the author's existing knowledge and experience, this approach may be perceived as somewhat subjective. This literature review does not adhere to the ex-ante protocol, nor does it have an explicit search strategy or a standardized data extraction form. This is in contrast to the requirements for a scoping review or a systematic literature review (Munn et al., 2018), as these were not among the research goals of this dissertation.

The logic of the literature review is the following. The literature review begins with a brief overview of the academic discourse on the night-time economy, before focusing on three key issues in greater depth. The first of these is an overview of the night-time economy as a social practice from various perspectives identified in the literature. This relatively detailed sub-chapter is necessary because the night-time economy is perhaps a less well-known field that requires a more in-depth description. The second issue is the approach to the night-time economy from a policy perspective, given the dissertation's overall public policy orientation. Finally, the third question concerns a brief review of the literature on the narrow topic of the thesis, namely the governance of the night-time economy.

2.1 Night-time studies

Despite its obvious importance in social life, night-time was a blind spot for social sciences. This gap was first identified by Melbin (1978) using the metaphor that night is a frontier that presents opportunities for socialization, economic activity, relaxation, and social inclusion. However, just like the American frontier in the age of the Wild West, it remains undiscovered by both science and practice. One of the earliest references to the "evening and night-time economy" was made by Montgomery (1995) in the editorial article for the special issue of the Planning

Practice and Research Journal. In this article, the author presents a compelling case for the economic and cultural significance of urban nightlife. Subsequently, the concept of the "night-time economy" emerged as a key topic in urban development and the transformation of post-industrial cities in the British context during the 1990s (Hall and Hubbard, 1996). This was driven by the growing recognition of the economic significance of urban nightlife in relation to urban regeneration and creative industries (van Liempt et al., 2014). As Shaw (2014) notes, another significant milestone in the emergence of night-time studies was the publication of Hollands (1995) on the social implications of nighttime for the socialization of young people through the consumption of cultural services. Other studies also indicate that the topic has been a focus of academic research since at least the mid-1990s (Wolifson and Drozdzewski, 2017), with a gradual increase in literature on the night-time economy.

In the 2000s, there was a notable increase in the number of works on night-related studies. Historians, geographers, sociologists, archaeologists, media, art, and cultural specialists, scholars of architecture and design, and several interdisciplinary groups contributed to this field of study. The establishment of night studies as a legitimate academic discipline was supported by the publication of numerous scholarly works across a range of disciplines. This assertion was bolstered by the fact that the scholarly works published across several disciplines were more closely interrelated and built upon each other (Gwiazdzinski, 2015; Straw, 2018). As with other scientific fields that have emerged with an interdisciplinary focus around different locations, times, and areas of study, some scholars argue that "night studies" (Kyba et al., 2020) can claim its own right to be treated as a distinctive scientific field, expanding through traditional disciplinary boundaries (Acuto et al., 2021). "Nightology" is not only a unique field in social science (Shaw, 2018), but the "science of the night" is also becoming increasingly relevant for decision-makers, as it is essential for urban sustainability at the local and global levels (Acuto, 2019). Inspired by how the growth of literature on governance and networks was illustrated by Gajduschek (2009), a simple table showing the expansion of literature on the night-time economy is provided below (Table 1).

Period	Number of results
-1999	99
2000-2005	432
2006-2010	1170
2011-2015	2090
2015-2020	3120
2021-	1470

Table 1: Appearance of “night-time economy” in Google Scholar search results in different periods. (Data retrieved on 12 February 2023.)

Source: Author’s own editing

Still, night-time studies are considered a less traditional academic discipline, and as such, it is still claiming recognition as a legitimate scientific field (Gwiazdzinski et al.; 2018, Kyba et al., 2020), hence it is important to note the value of non-academic sources. Due to the lack of academic insights into several topics, practitioners sometimes lead the way in investigating important issues and topics for night-time economy-related research (Acuto et al., 2021). Sources such as Sound Diplomacy (2018) or VibeLab (2017) might be equally valuable for studying night-time economy. Hence, this thesis draws upon a range of non-academic sources to provide valuable insights into the various aspects of night-time economies that require examination.

For those wishing to gain an understanding of the evolution of night-time economy literature, three distinct waves can be identified (Hadfield, 2014). This is also supported by Seijas (2020), which demonstrates that scholars have adopted varying approaches and focused on different topics within this emerging scientific field. The first wave of night-time studies was marked by a positive outlook, with scholars underscoring the value of the night-time economy as a crucial driver for urban regeneration and revitalization. The liberation of night-time activities and the development of the night-time economy were identified as potential avenues for advancing cultural, creative, and leisure industries. This involved transforming

previously underutilized industrial areas into vibrant neighborhoods (Bianchini, 1995; Lovatt and O'Connor, 1995) and extending urban economic activities beyond the traditional nine-to-five period (Roberts, 2006).

Approximately a decade later, the second wave signaled a shift in perspective on the impact of nighttime economies. It highlighted the potential drawbacks of the expansion of the alcohol-based leisure industry, including public space issues and rising crime rates. This was documented in studies by Chatterton and Hollands (2002) and Hobbs et al. (2005). In contrast to the "naive optimism" of the first wave, scholars were more focused on governance issues related to nighttime economies. This involved examining the role of public authorities in addressing the potential challenges associated with the intensification of nightlife, particularly alcohol consumption and related criminal activities. Some studies have also recommended a greater variety of late-night activities (Eldridge and Roberts, 2008) to reduce the prevalence of negative behaviors associated with nightlife.

The third wave of night-time literature brought a more integrated approach from the second half of the 2000s, with the involvement of new topics, like the role of data for night-time planning (Roberts and Eldridge, 2007), providing a broader perspective on activities in night-time economies, more "valued" cultural and leisure activities, in contrast to the problem-centric approach (Roberts and Turner 2005). Additionally, studies have shifted their focus towards a more in-depth sociological analysis of night and night-time issues. This includes an investigation of the social perceptions of the night as an atmosphere for human life (Shaw, 2014; Edensor, 2015), as well as perspectives on social exclusion that emerge in connection to night-time (Straw, 2018). The issue of social exclusion in nighttime economies has gained prominence due to the influence of public officials' blaming narratives on alcohol-based nighttime economies. These narratives often serve as a reference point for repressive regulations, leading to the exclusion of certain groups based on factors such as gender, age, social class, ethnicity, and more. (Measham and Hadfield. 2009; Crawford and Flint, 2009). The third wave also revealed the importance of diverse stakeholders in night-time economies in the context of collaborative efforts to address safety concerns during nighttime hours (van Liempt, 2015). This subsequently led to the acknowledgment of networks as a crucial means of facilitating collaboration between nocturnal actors (Acuto et al. 2021). Overall,

the third wave brought a more comprehensive view to the literature, resulting in a greater variety of night-time studies, in addition to the urban planning and development perspective of the first wave and the emphasis on regulatory and law enforcement in the second.

In the initial stages of night-time studies, the majority of academic publications concentrated on case studies from major cities in Western Europe, including France, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, and the United Kingdom (Bianchini, 1995). For an extended period, the geographical scope of scholarly works has been largely confined to the Western context (Pinke-Sziva et al., 2019): a substantial number of the sources concentrated on urban areas in countries with a historical Anglo-Saxon heritage, including the United Kingdom, the USA, and Australia (Shaw, 2018; Roberts and Eldridge, 2012). Furthermore, literature on cases from Western countries, such as the Netherlands, Germany, France, and Italy, has been a prominent topic of discussion.

Until recently, there has been less focus on night-time studies in South America, Asia, and Africa. (Gwiazdzinski et al., 2018). However, the increasing intensity of urban nightlife and the expansion of the night-time economy in major cities of East and Southeast Asia prompted a shift in focus toward cases from this region as well. This is evidenced by studies such as Yeo and Heng (2014) and Tadié and Permanadeli (2015) from the 2010s onwards. Another valuable source of information about night-time economies in the developing world is a book published in 2018 that provides important contributions from some non-Western contexts. It presents insights from Iran (Amid, 2018), Egypt (Sánchez-García, 2018), and South Africa (Oloukoi, 2018). Among these studies, another important publication is the work of Cengic and Martin-Diaz (2018) about Sarajevo: it is a notable example of the limited number of publications about the night-time economy in post-socialist countries. It is worth noting that the first papers in this field were published in Hungary in 2019 by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences Center for Social Sciences. Notable contributions include studies by Pinke-Sziva et al. (2019), Olt et al. (2019), and Smith et al. (2019). The studies concentrated on the case of Budapest, examining the phenomenon of over-tourism in the context of the night-time economy and the interrelationship between gentrification and tourism. Nevertheless, several aspects of the night-time economy, such as its history

and roots in pre-modern or early modern societies, or a more thorough examination of its existence and potential variations in non-democratic contexts, have yet to be fully addressed.

2.2 Night-time economy as a social practice

The concept of the night-time economy as a social practice is not clearly defined. A more detailed explanation is required to gain a more comprehensive understanding of how the night-time economy can be grasped. The definitions presented here primarily adopt a substantive approach, focusing on the activities conducted during nighttime hours and the formal and informal businesses and that emerge in parallel and interact with these activities. The majority of literature on the night-time economy highlights the specific spatial characteristics of this phenomenon, which are not distributed evenly across geographical areas. It is also a common practice to define the night-time economy in terms of time, which is a logical approach. Finally, nighttime often presents a distinctive ambience or settings for social interactions. This underlying aspect merits consideration for a comprehensive understanding of the nighttime economy.

The term "night-time economy" may be misleading because the nightlife of cities is not only economically important but also plays a significant role in socialization and is generally important for the identity of the cities, as well as for their communities (Bianchini, 1995). For this reason, it may be preferable to refer to "nightlife" rather than "night-time economy," as the previous term may be understood as a more general concept encompassing both economic and cultural aspects. However, the term "night-time economy" is far more prevalent in both scientific and practical literature. Therefore, this thesis will primarily utilize this term. While the terms "night-time economy" and "nightlife" can be used interchangeably, the latter term will be used to refer to the same phenomenon when more emphasis is placed on its cultural and non-economic aspects, rather than on its pure economic role.

2.2.1 The substantive aspect of the night-time economy

One clear definition of the night-time economy is provided by van Liempt et al. (2014, pp 6): "night-time economy tends to refer to the assemblage of bars, clubs, cinemas, theatres, and cultural festivals and events at night-time which are, in a context of urban entrepreneurialism, supposed to contribute to urban regeneration and local economic growth." Smith et al. (2019 pp 6) state that „night-time economy can be defined quite broadly to include cultural activities, events, and shopping, as well as restaurants, bars and clubs". Cibir (2021 pp 39) defines night-time economy as “a contested and controversial time-space where multiple formal and informal economies run from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. corresponding to different ways of experiencing the urban night. Examples include informal parties, live-music sector, hospitality sector, sex industry, festivals, food, and alcohol delivery platforms, digital events, 24h trades, small and niche-oriented night-businesses, big size and commercial oriented night-businesses.”

The majority of literature on the night-time economy focuses on the activities and economic aspects of this sector. It defines the night-time economy as the use of hospitality services (restaurants, bars, clubs, etc.) and the consumption of cultural goods and services (cinemas, theaters, festivals, etc.). Another list of night-time services includes shopping facilities (0-24 markets, typically in food retail), catering services (bars, restaurants, take-away shops), tourism services (hotels, walking tours, party buses), cultural and recreational services (clubs, casinos, music festivals, galleries, museums, theaters), and even sports services, like gyms (Shaw, 2014). In a broader context, tourism and the creative industries are referenced in conjunction with the night-time economy (Evans, 2009; Brabazon and Mallinder 2007).

These approaches prioritize formal and informal private services, which may result in a diminished perception of the role of public services. However, Seijas (2020) provides a more comprehensive list of activities and services provided during nighttime. She differentiates between core and non-core activities for nighttime, defining core activities as leisure, hospitality, and cultural goods and services, while non-core services encompass supporting services, public space

maintenance, waste collection, public safety, and health. It is reasonable to conclude that other public and private services, such as transportation, can also be considered part of these non-core activities. The author also suggests that the term "night-time economy" is misleading because it implies a limitation to economic aspects. This point is further supported by Eldridge and Smith (2019), who emphasize the importance of considering public services, such as policing, health services, public space maintenance, and non-leisure services, like transportation, as integral components of the nighttime economy. Furthermore, Acuto (2019) posits that sectors like healthcare and logistics can have an even greater economic impact at night than the entertainment and hospitality sector, particularly in terms of the number of employees. However, this thesis maintains a more conservative view on nighttime activities, aligning with the argument put forth by Hobbs et al. (2000) that night is still primarily a social space for leisure. In light of this perspective, the following figure presents a straightforward visual representation of the private and public services offered in nighttime economies (Figure 1).

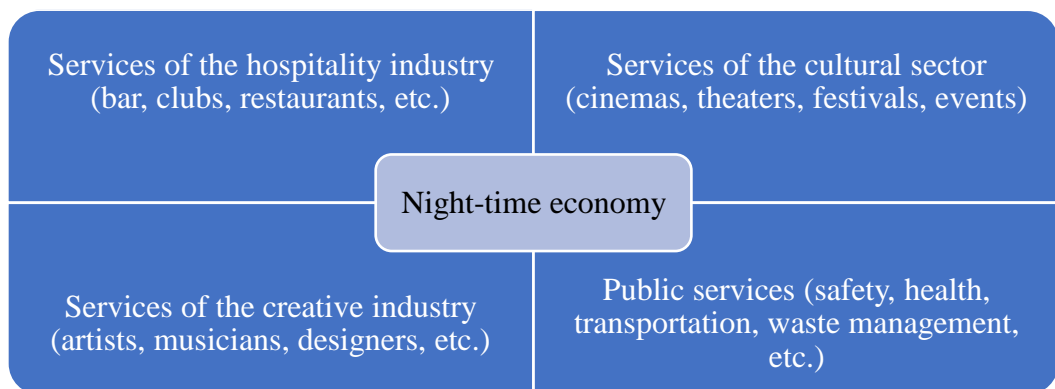


Figure 1: Private and public services related to night-time economy.

Author's own editing

2.2.1 The spatiality of night-time economy

The distribution of the night-time economy in cities is not uniform. However, it is typically concentrated in specific locations. Its activities are conducted, and services are provided in designated locations, which are frequently separated from the spaces that are the spaces of daytime life (Hobbs et al., 2000). While businesses from the hospitality, cultural, and creative industries can be found in various locations in cities, there is a consensus in the literature that night-time economy activities are typically concentrated in urban cultural and entertainment districts as specific areas for leisure and entertainment. This is evidenced by the work of Campo and Ryan (2008), Marquardt and Henning (2012), and van Liempt et al. (2014). A number of entertainment districts are located in the city center (Thomas and Bromley, 2000; Roberts, 2006; Roberts and Gornostaeva, 2007). Empirical studies have also demonstrated this concentration. For instance, the Creative Footprint series from VibeLab has examined creative spaces and communities in five cities recently (Berlin, New York, Tokyo, Stockholm, and Montreal). The studies have assessed the cultural value and impact of the music industry and nightlife in these cities, and revealed a notable prevalence of venues and locations for the nighttime economy in all the cities, indicating a higher concentration of such establishments. To illustrate this point, we will examine New York City as an example (Figure2).

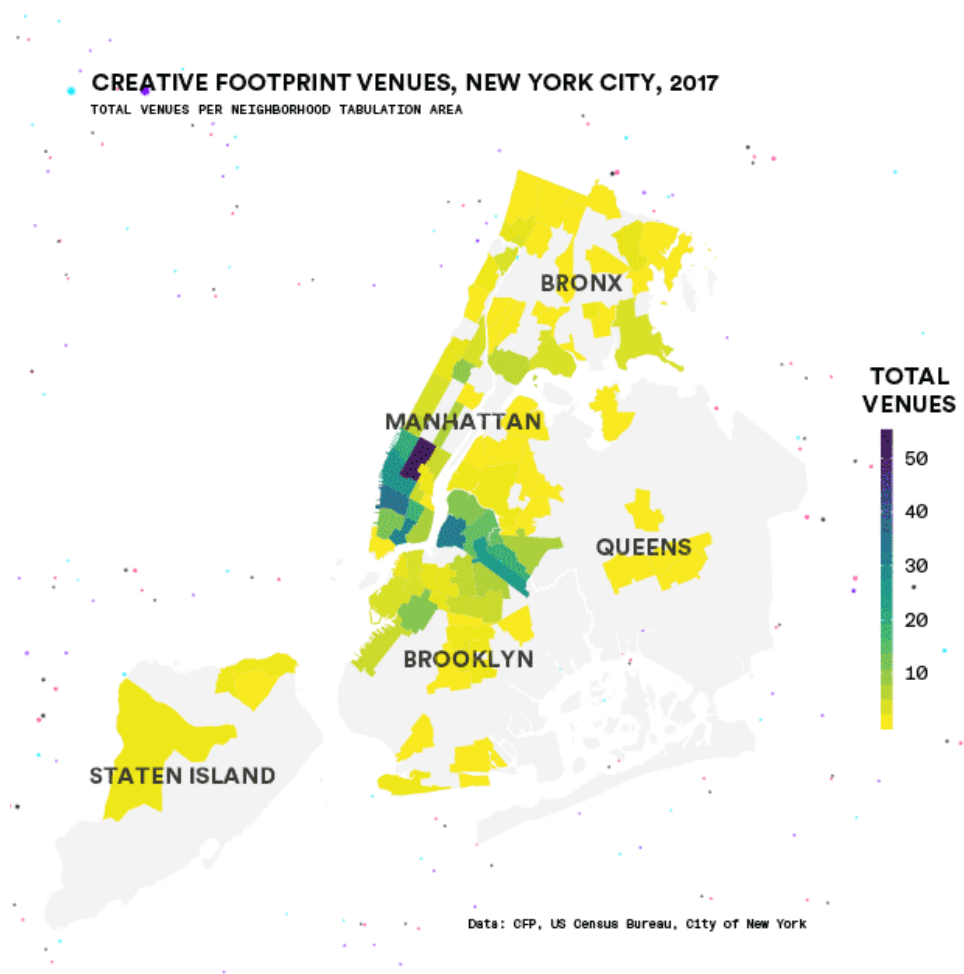


Figure 2: Venue concentration in New York City.

Source: VibeLab (2017) <https://www.creative-footprint.org/new-york/>

2.2.3 The temporality of night-time economy

The broadest working definition of the night-time economy in the literature is "anything nocturnal," as outlined by Seijas (2020, p. 44). This encompasses all activities occurring outside of daytime hours. For example, the night-time economy can be defined as services provided outside of the 9 AM to 5 PM period (Roberts, 2016). A more common delineation of the night-time economy is the period between 6 PM and 6 AM (Beer, 2011; Cardiff Public Services Board 2017). The 6 PM demarcation line has historical roots. Traditionally, shops in the United Kingdom and the United States have closed at six in the evening, coinciding with

the opening of restaurants and bars (Sound Diplomacy, 2018). Nevertheless, this approach has been subject to criticism from at least two perspectives.

Firstly, it is important to distinguish between the evening economy and the night-time economy. Each of these economies comprises different types of activities and services (Hadfield, 2014). It is reasonable to conclude that the evening economy represents a transition between the daytime and night-time economies, with significant overlap between the two. To illustrate, the transition from evening to late night sees a reduction in the number of businesses open for business and a corresponding decrease in the availability of services such as public transportation. The distinction between the evening and nighttime economies is not clearly defined, but it can be said to occur between 10 p.m. and midnight. In London, for instance, the 10 p.m. line effectively marks the boundary between the two (Greater London Authority, 2017).

Secondly, this strict time-bounded demarcation for the night-time economy focuses on the opening hours of businesses such as bars, clubs, and restaurants, and does not take into account the schedule and rhythm of more complex social activities (Shaw, 2018). The clearly defined and frequently regulated business hours do not always align with the organic patterns of human activity. One illustrative example of these diverse "shades" of nighttime can be found in the work of Lam et al. (2015), where the authors advocated for an integrated urban nighttime design based on the varied activities people engage in during the night. The following figure illustrates the eight typical shades of urban areas, with the objective of assisting in the design of street illumination and the implementation of improved regulations for commercial and institutional services (Figure 3).

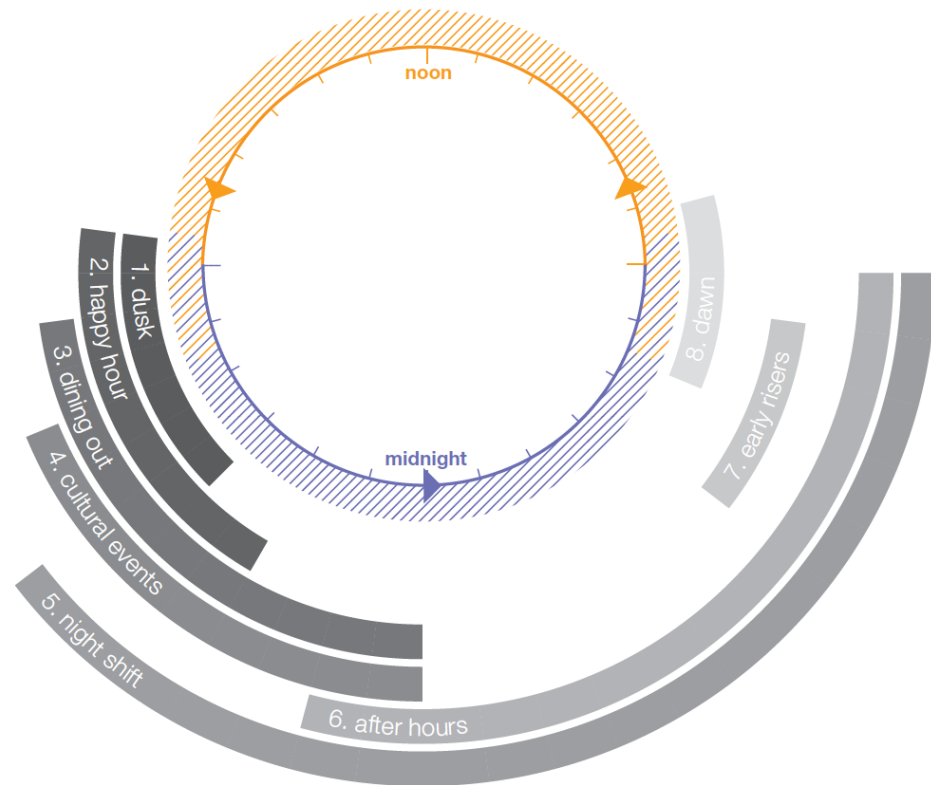


Figure 3: Shades of the night.

Source: Lam et al. (2015 pp 15).

This more diverse approach to the temporality of the nighttime economy does not negate the distinction between daytime and nighttime. While the temporal boundaries of the night-time economy may be less defined, the daily experiences of most people indicate significant differences in activity patterns between night and day. Daytime is typically dedicated to work and production, while nighttime is often reserved for leisure, socialization, and cultural pursuits. Therefore, a distinction between daytime and nighttime remains a necessity.

2.2.4 Night-time as a particular atmosphere

A significant portion of the literature concentrates on the comprehension of nighttime as a distinctive atmosphere or context for social activities conducted in nighttime economies, with features that differentiate it from the daytime. This dichotomy is a recurring theme in more philosophical analyses of the night-time economy. For example, cultural geographers and anthropologists (see Edensor, 2015; Dunn and Edensor, 2020) have already developed theories about the impact of darkness and night-time on society.

While some general differences between night and day can be intuitively identified, there are also specific nuances that require further analysis. Sound Diplomacy (2018) offers some straightforward comparisons: (1) the nighttime environment is less well-known than the daytime environment; (2) human behavior during nighttime is less structured and regulated, whereas daytime behavior is more structured and regulated; (3) daytime activities are typically more deliberate and premeditated, whereas nighttime activities are often spontaneous and unplanned. Melbin's (1978) pioneering work in night-time studies highlighted the contrast between "day" and "night," underscoring the distinct nature or quality of these two periods. The study posited that individuals tend to exhibit uncoordinated and uncontrolled actions during the night, in contrast to the coordinated and controlled actions observed during the day. Furthermore, he asserts that the social atmosphere at night is more tolerant than that of the daytime, which results in a notable shift in behavior patterns.

The primary argument is that the context of nighttime, including its associated atmosphere, has implications for human behavior. Similarly, Lovatt and O'Connor (1995) highlight the distinction between daytime and nighttime behavior, noting that nighttime provides unique opportunities for social interaction and activities that are not feasible during the day. Consequently, nighttime is frequently perceived as an environment conducive to the violation of social norms (Talbot, 2004; 2007). Another consideration is the selection of social norms to be used for evaluating the conduct of individuals during nocturnal hours. The nocturnal environment is one where considerable uncertainty exists regarding the

acceptability of specific behaviors (Hobbs et al., 2000). Additionally, a variety of evaluative criteria can be employed, as different individuals and groups assess the acceptability of nighttime behaviors in varying ways (Williams, 2008). The following table provides a summary of the key differences between daytime and night-time atmospheres, based on an analysis of the relevant literature (Table 2).

Daytime atmosphere	Night-time atmosphere
More planned, more regulated activities, more rigorous rules	Less planned, less regulated activities, more permissive rules
Certainty about the morally accepted behavior	More uncertainty about what behavior is accepted
Transgression of social norms is less accepted	Transgression is more accepted and more frequent

Table 2: Contrasts between daytime and night-time atmospheres.

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It is also possible to envisage these contrasts between daytime and night-time atmospheres intuitively. During the daytime, the majority of people are engaged in work, study, or the management of official business, and in doing so, they adhere to established rules and regulations. In contrast, nighttime is the domain of leisure, socialization, and self-expression, where individuals tend to adhere to the rules, they have established for themselves. The permissive atmosphere of the night may contribute to a negative perception of nighttime activities in public discourse, leading to a "moral panic" about the night as a time to challenge social norms that are considered unbreakable during the day. This can result in deviant behavior, or even criminal activity (van Liempt et al., 2014), as some illicit actions are permitted or even endorsed during nighttime hours (Lefebvre, 1991). Furthermore, the norms of nightlife actively promote alcohol and drug use, which

frequently leads to violent behavior (Hobbs et al., 2000). However, other authors have a more favorable perspective on nighttime activities. For instance, Edensor (2015) highlights the convenient and intimate atmosphere of the night, which serves as a space for socialization and the formation of affective atmospheres for different identities (Shaw, 2014; Campkin and Marshall, 2018).

The violation of social norms that frequently occurs in the context of the permissive atmosphere of the night can have implications for the discipline of public policy. A significant portion of the public policy issues to be addressed later in this thesis is compounded by the unregulated and uncertain nature of nighttime, where rule-breaking may be perceived as more acceptable. Examples can range from criminal issues (theft, vandalism, etc.) to health concerns (alcohol consumption, drug use, etc.) and even public space usage (increased waste production, poor public hygiene, etc.). As Seijas and Gelders (2021) point out, traditional policy measures designed to regulate nighttime economies face a common limitation: they fail to address the unique features of nighttime due to the assumption that people will be less likely to follow the rules.

2.3 Night-time economy as a subject for public policy

The literature lacks a clear conceptualization of whether the night-time economy can be considered a policy domain or a policy field in its own right. This dissertation does not seek to answer this question. However, the existing concepts used in the literature for describing policy domains or policy fields may provide insight into key areas for a preliminary overview of the night-time economy as a potential subject for public policy. A policy domain is a component of the political system that is organized around substantive issues. This term is defined similarly to other terms with similar meaning, such as "policy area," "issue domain," and "subsystem." (Burstein, 1991). Töller et al. (2021) identify some key elements for characterizing a policy field, from which three are used in this chapter. Firstly, policy problems as visible and politically relevant social phenomena that present challenges from certain normative perspectives. Secondly, policy measures, defined as specific programs that are designed with the intention of effecting change

in regard to the identified problems or issues. Thirdly, key stakeholders from the public, private, and nonprofit sectors who are involved in the issues. This chapter broadly follows the aforementioned elements (positive and negative issues, public policies, stakeholders) while providing a concise overview of the night-time economy from a public policy perspective.

2.3.1 Economic benefits brought about by night-time economy

The night-time economy was not a factor in urban development theory and practice, as it has long been regarded as a so-called shadow economy (Lovatt and O'Connor, 1995). From the late 1970s onwards, the social and economic significance of the night-time economy has grown significantly in Western countries. The primary driver behind this growth was the expansion of leisure time and disposable income, which led to a surge in demand for leisure activities. Additionally, the emergence of new urban social movements (feminism, gay and black activism, etc.) established a presence in the increasingly diverse nocturnal spaces, which shaped the night-time economy into an important platform for developing diverse cultural identities (Bianchini, 1995).

It has been acknowledged, initially in the United Kingdom, that nightlife and related sectors, including hospitality, cultural services, and creative industries, possess substantial economic potential and promising market opportunities (Hobbs et al., 2000; van Liempt et al., 2014). The night-time economy has rapidly evolved from a peripheral concern to a pivotal issue in urban development. Beyond its social impact and economic potential, the night-time economy was increasingly recognized as a crucial driver of urban development and revitalization. In the British context, there has been a notable shift in focus from traditional industrial sectors to post-industrial sectors, including leisure and hospitality services, cultural services, and creative industries (Heath, 1997). The growth of these sectors has also led to the expansion of the nighttime economy. The developments had a significant impact on city centers, as revitalizing these areas was a key objective for British local governments (Lovatt and O'Connor, 1995; Hobbs et al., 2005). Generally, it has become clear that the night-time economy plays a pivotal role in local economic

development, as it is closely linked to the cultural and hospitality sectors, which are characterized by high levels of consumption and a significant workforce (City of Toronto, 2018).

Cities have built on the experiences of developing night-time economies from previous decades to incorporate the former 'shadow economy' into regular economic flows. This has led to the development of the concept of a 24-hour urban economy since the 1990s, with a particularly notable shift since the turn of the millennium (Heath, 1997). This approach is based on the recognition that the majority of large cities are operating continuously, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. As a result, large cities—mostly from the Anglo-Saxon world—have developed strategies for becoming "24-hour cities" (for recent examples, see Greater London Authority, 2017; Committee for Sydney, 2018). This approach has established the night-time economy as a core component of the local urban economy, driving the growth of economic activities during off-peak hours across both private and public sectors (City of Toronto, 2018). In the context of 24-hour cities, the night-time economy has the potential to enhance urban economic productivity. This is particularly evident in the tertiary sector, where the productive hours can be effectively doubled (Shaw, 2010; 2014). This not only increases economic output but also generates significant economic benefits (Boulin & Mückenberger, 1999).

The night-time economy plays a significant role in the urban economy of cities in multiple ways. It represents a substantial portion of the total economy and a considerable share of employment. Additionally, it is a crucial driver for cultural, artistic, and creative industries, as well as urban sustainability. Furthermore, it is a vital element in enhancing the well-being and health of the population (Sound Diplomacy, 2018). A survey conducted in 2003 among local authorities in the United Kingdom provides valuable insights into the benefits of the night-time economy, as perceived by local government officials. The results highlighted the purely economic benefits of the night-time economy, including increased job opportunities, tourist numbers and business investments. However, the most significant benefit was the improved vitality of certain areas, which was identified as a very or extremely beneficial effect by almost half of the respondents (Roberts and Gornostaeva, 2007). To illustrate, this thesis cites the following statistics for New York City from the city's Nightlife Economy Report, which demonstrate that

the night-time economy makes a significant contribution to the local urban economy (Table 3).

Subsector	Establishments	Jobs	Wages	Output
Food Service	19,400	141,000	\$4.2B	\$12.0B
Bars	2,100	13,400	\$492M	\$2.0B
Arts	1,800	18,300	\$804M	\$3.1B
Venues	2,400	19,900	\$373M	\$1.2B
Sports & Recreation	100	3,900	\$352M	\$735M
Total	25,800	196,000	\$6.2B	\$19.1B

Table 3: New York City nightlife direct economic impact by subsector in 2016.
Amounts in US dollars.

Source: New York City Mayor’s Office of Media and Entertainment (2019 pp 4)

The economic significance of the nighttime economy has been a topic of discussion not only at the local level but also at the global scale. Over the past few decades, it has also become increasingly evident that the growth of nightlife plays a pivotal role in a city's global competitiveness. Cities are vying for global prominence by offering a diverse range of economic and cultural opportunities (Lovatt and O'Connor, 1995; Mallet and Burger, 2015; Acuto et al., 2021). This competition has resulted in similar developments in most cities, including the growth of consumer culture, the emergence of merchandising culture, the rise of internationalization, and the emergence of a metropolitan culture comprising highly diverse cultural elements and subcultures. A substantial proportion of this expanding consumption and the multifaceted cultural elements within the local urban economy and culture are evident in the nocturnal sector (van Liempt et al., 2014).

2.3.2 Problems triggered by night-time economy

While the nightlife of cities has a positive economic impact and relevance in urban economic development, it also presents certain challenges. For instance, Pinke-Sziva et al. (2019) conducted a survey of nighttime issues in the 7th district of Budapest. The most prevalent concerns were street urination, litter, the presence of individuals under the influence of alcohol or drugs, public crimes such as pickpocketing, prostitution, and drug trafficking, as well as noise pollution. In the context of the United Kingdom, similar issues were identified in a survey: litter on the street, anti-social behavior like fouling of streets, noise, vandalism, and petty crime (Roberts and Gornostaeva, 2007). However, there is currently no widely accepted taxonomy for structuring these issues. Based on the brief overview of the relevant literature, they can be discussed as follows.

As highlighted by van Liempt et al. (2012; 2014), as well as van Liempt and van Aalst, (2015), the usage and management of public areas are frequently identified as a key challenge associated with the night-time economy. These issues tend to be highly visible and therefore attract significant attention. The night-time economy is linked to a number of public hygiene issues, including an increase in dirt and waste on the streets, as well as instances of street urination and public smoking. Another concern is the increased noise pollution generated by nighttime venues and their visitors.

Furthermore, health concerns are often associated with the nighttime economy due to the consumption of alcohol and other substances (Miller et al., 2011). The increased prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases, which is also associated with uncontrolled behavior during nocturnal hours, is frequently referenced. This behavior, along with the deliberate actions of certain crimes (violent crime, abuse, vandalism, theft, and robbery), has contributed to a rise in public security concerns. Additionally, it has given rise to organized crime, such as prostitution and drug trafficking (Brands et al., 2015).

The lack of adequate public services during nighttime hours exacerbates these issues. Examples include inadequate public cleanliness and waste management, insufficient public transportation, limited health services such as drug

prevention and harm reduction, inadequate public safety services, and the absence of essential services like public lighting.

In addition to the aforementioned issues, the nighttime economy is linked to concerns that give rise to social divisions. First, the night-time economy can easily give rise to conflicts between individuals and groups of people. This is simply because urban space is used for a variety of activities (such as leisure activities and relaxation) during the night, which are difficult to make compatible (Mallet and Burger, 2015; Seijas, 2020). It is reasonable to assume that residents who are trying to sleep will not appreciate the noise and disruption caused by party-goers, nor will they welcome the litter and other waste left behind by such groups.

Over time, this can result in a differentiation between those perceived as desirable and undesirable by residents (van Liempt et al., 2014). This can lead to the stigmatization of individuals or groups who are seen as undesirable and unwanted in the neighborhood. These recurring conflicts create an environment conducive to long-term value conflicts, where the identities of groups within the local population and subcultural groups with diverse identities come into conflict with each other (Lovatt and O'Connor 1995; Hobbs et al., 2000; Nicholls, 2018).

Another frequently discussed issue among social problems is gentrification (Hae, 2011). This means that the growth of the tourism and creative and service industries, which are typically associated with the night-time economy, frequently results in increased housing and accommodation requirements. This results in rising real estate prices and an increasingly unaffordable housing market for an expanding number of individuals (Smith et al., 2019; Olt et al. 2019). In the long term, this could result in demographic issues, including the displacement of the local population and an increase in the commercial use of housing units.

The issues are further exacerbated by the impact of global tourism (Bock, 2015). Tourists with relatively low purchasing power but high alcohol consumption are often held responsible for the intensification of night-time conflicts. For instance, in the case of Budapest, British stag parties are identified as the primary source of conflict, according to Pinke-Sziva et al. (2019). The relationship between tourism and the night-time economy is already a topic of discussion in the literature (Smith et al., 2019; Pinke-Sziva et al. 2019), particularly in the context of Central

Europe, where low-cost airlines have significantly contributed to the growth of tourism in recent decades.

In terms of the underlying causes of these issues, two key points are worthy of note. As this thesis has already demonstrated, one of the most widely discussed features of night-time economies is that their consumption patterns are largely determined by alcohol consumption. This results in the abovementioned typical problems, which are clearly observable during night-time (Chatterton and Hollands, 2002; Hobbs et al., 2005). These issues are prevalent in cities with alcohol-centric nighttime economies, particularly in Europe and the Anglo-Saxon countries, which are often grouped together as the Global North. These regions exhibit similar patterns of alcohol consumption and leisure activities (Hadfield and Measham, 2015).

It is also important to consider the role of the night-time economy in shaping these issues. Firstly, the majority of these issues can be attributed to the externalities of leisure activities conducted during nocturnal hours. Secondly, these issues are more prevalent in urban entertainment districts. Third, the incidence of these problems is higher during nighttime hours. Fourth, the relaxed and less regulated atmosphere of night-time provides an opportunity for individuals to engage in behaviors that may be considered socially unacceptable.

These arguments may also shed light on why cities encounter similar challenges with their nighttime economies. While the perception and importance of different problems may vary from city to city, the literature indicates that the nature and composition of these problems tend to be relatively consistent (Pinke-Sziva et al., 2019). In other words, while problems related to the night-time economies of cities are very local, they are also global phenomena with similarities in many different places. If these issues have significant parallels across diverse real-world settings, they may be regarded as a distinctive policy syndrome affecting various nighttime economies.

2.3.3 Policies applied for night-time economies: changing regulatory paradigms

The increasing necessity for regulation and intervention in relation to the issues associated with the night-time economy highlights the importance of utilizing a range of policy tools (Crawford and Flint, 2009, Hadfield et. al. 2009). To date, the issues related to nighttime economies have largely prompted the implementation of regulatory policies. This section will therefore examine such policies, illustrating how decision-makers and public authorities are evolving their attitudes towards nighttime economies.

In recent decades, the regulation of nighttime issues related to public safety, alcohol consumption, drug use, and deviant behavior has been a primary focus of debate among political decision-makers, as well as in the media and in the public discourse (van Liempt et al., 2014). However, the regulatory approaches employed by local governments to oversee nighttime economies have undergone a process of evolution. These shifts in approach are evident in the regulatory policies targeting the nighttime economy, particularly in British contexts. These policies emerge in a roughly parallel fashion to the three waves identified by Hadfield (2014) in the nighttime economy literature. As Seijas (2020) asserts, from the 1990s onwards, the primary strategy was to deregulate, relaxing the restrictive regulations (in particular, the curfews) to allow market forces to operate freely and encourage cultural and leisure industries to contribute to urban regeneration. This regulatory paradigm is frequently referred to as neoliberal practices in academic literature (Shaw, 2010). However, the application of this permissive paradigm has led to the emergence of significant challenges that were previously discussed in this thesis.

In response to mounting concerns about the adverse externalities of nightlife in the 2000s, a second paradigm of regulatory policies emerged. These policies were typified by stringent top-down measures, including zero-tolerance regulations for alcohol consumption, the reinstatement of curfews, and the implementation of rigorous licensing and zoning regulations, coupled with enhanced public space surveillance, such as the installation of security cameras and a more proactive law enforcement presence with increased street patrols (Hobbs et al., 2005). This approach can be described as restrictive policies, which limit the time and space

available for the nighttime economy. This is in line with the arguments that associate alcohol consumption with crime and anti-social behavior (Seijas, 2020). These policies are typically reactive, rather than proactive or enabling, as outlined by Sound Diplomacy (2018). This will be discussed in further detail later in this chapter.

The most common restrictive policy is the curfew (Seijas, 2020), which provides an illustrative example of the shortcomings of restrictive policies. The objective of contemporary curfew policies is to regulate the time allowed for specific activities. However, it has been demonstrated that inflexible and uniform restrictive policies are often ineffective or result in unforeseen outcomes. The most illustrative example is the National Prohibition in the United States between 1920 and 1930. The prohibition of alcohol sales resulted in the proliferation of illicit establishments, rather than the anticipated reduction in alcohol consumption. A more recent example is the implementation of curfew regulations during the ongoing pandemic. These regulations have resulted in the banning of social gatherings and the forced closure of nighttime venues, which has led to the proliferation of illegal parties. The main issue with these illicit venues is that they are even less manageable than the establishments frequently criticized, such as pubs and clubs. Even in periods of relative calm, there is criticism of the standardized curfew hours, which result in a concentration of consumers in public spaces at the same time. This creates a significant burden on neighborhoods and local services, such as public security and public transportation.

In contrast to the restrictive policies, a third wave of regulatory policies can be identified, which introduced a more complex regulatory framework. These policies, which are often referred to as 'enabling' policies, were designed to extend the night-time economy, but with some important conditions attached. Notable examples of these regulations include staggered curfew hours, typically observed in the United Kingdom, and 24-hour licenses, which are prevalent in the Netherlands, particularly in Amsterdam. These regulations permit venues to have more flexible opening hours if they meet certain conditions, such as soundproofing, enhanced safety measures, effective crowd management, communication with immediate neighbors, and diversification of the cultural services they provide (Seijas, 2020). These enabling policies require greater input from all parties

involved, including voluntary commitments from the venues themselves, as well as from neighboring businesses in some cases. Furthermore, as these enabling policies extend the hours of regulated nighttime economy activities, they necessitate a greater level of surveillance from all stakeholders. This shifts the focus from top-down regulatory measures to a more collaborative, networked approach (Seijas and Gelders, 2021).

Such differentiation between waves for night-time economy regulations can be found in cities across Western Europe, North America, and Australia. Outside of these regions, for example in Central and Eastern Europe, regulatory efforts aimed at controlling the night-time economy were much less planned (Olt et al., 2019).

In formulating regulatory policies to address the issues and problems associated with nighttime economies, three key considerations must be taken into account. First, there is an evident trade-off between economic prosperity, cultural diversity, and the challenges posed by intensified nightlife, which presents management of urban nightlife with a set of conflicting considerations. It is important to note that while cities must regulate nightlife to reduce its negative externalities, they must also sustain and support the night-time economy, which is an important sector in most cities (Roberts and Gornostaeva, 2007). Secondly, while the literature does not delve deeply into policy instruments outside of regulatory policies, some authors emphasize the value of a blended approach to policy tools in developing solutions to the challenges of night-time economies (Mallet and Burger, 2015). The night-time economy of cities is part of the broader economic and social landscape. Therefore, a comprehensive, integrated approach is essential to address the challenges it presents (van Liempt et al., 2014). In order to achieve this, it is essential to consider the application of economic and information policy instruments for local urban policymakers and also for scientific and practical studies. Third, as with the night-time economy issues, which are shown to have significant parallels in diverse empirical settings, the literature indicates that policies and regulations can also exhibit notable similarities across cities. This is made possible by an active policy transfer through global city networks (Acuto et al., 2021), where cities can exchange their most effective practices with one another.

2.3.4 Stakeholders in night-time economy

The literature provides a variety of lists regarding the stakeholders involved in the issues of nighttime economies. Local government, local public authorities, various public and private supervisory bodies, owners, and employees of entertainment venues, like bars and clubs, as well as consumers, different non-governmental organizations (van Liempt et al. 2014), and even religious organizations (Middleton and Yarwood, 2014), are among the stakeholders mentioned in the literature. In the British context, Chatterton and Hollands (2003) provide the following examples of actors in night-time economies: local state, licensing, and judiciary authorities; police; door security; nightlife operators; workers; consumers; and residents. Another stakeholder grouping can be based on the distinction between those who ‘enjoy the night,’ such as visitors and guests of clubs, pubs, restaurants, and night gyms; those who ‘work in the night,’ such as bar owners and employees, security guards, public transport workers, taxi drivers; and those who ‘manage the night,’ such as police, firefighters, and city councils (Sound Diplomacy, 2018). It should be noted that these lists can be supplemented by other stakeholders, such as residents, shopkeepers, healthcare workers, and so forth. The aforementioned sources indicate that the diverse set of stakeholders exhibits a comparable pattern across different nighttime economies. This suggests that the core issues of nighttime economies tend to involve a similar group of actors in different cities.

There is currently no widely used categorization for the different stakeholders in nighttime economies. This thesis employs two key elements to organize the heterogeneous group of actors. The first aspect is the sector to which a particular stakeholder belongs. First and foremost, key stakeholders hail from the public sector, where it is imperative to prioritize engagement with governments at all levels. The constitutional order, the arrangement of regional and local governments, and the public administration system of a given country will determine the number of levels of government. At a minimum, there are three levels: the national government, regional governments (which exercise authority

over a greater territory), and city governments (which are responsible for a certain settlement). It is possible for cities to be divided into districts and neighborhoods, with each area having its own local government. Another key group of public sector stakeholders are the various public authorities at different levels, including national police, local police, and public space supervision organizations. Other public sector stakeholders include public service providers, which are organized in different legal forms (public organizations, publicly owned enterprises, public foundations). These entities provide services such as street cleaning and waste management, health services, public transportation, and more.

Other stakeholders hail from the private sector, representing both for-profit and nonprofit entities. Among the for-profit stakeholders, various night-time economy-oriented local businesses (clubs, bars, restaurants, etc.) and their owners, managers, and employees as natural persons can be mentioned. It is clear that there is a significant industry based on market demands created by leisure activities, including international beverage companies, hotel chains, and restaurant chains. However, for the purpose of this thesis, the focus is on local businesses that operate within the context of different night-time economies. Among the private stakeholders, several non-profit organizations, such as charity organizations, artist groups, and local civil associations, can be found. Additionally, there are more or less organized groups and individual people who are affected by the problems and issues of local night-time economies.

The diversity of private stakeholders underscores the second aspect addressed in this chapter, which is the degree of organization among different stakeholders. Some stakeholders, for example those from the public sector, have highly organized structures with extensive bureaucratic bodies comprising several specific departments and sub-departments. Some private sector stakeholders are more organized, depending on the regulations on businesses and civil associations. In contrast, some other stakeholders, such as local residents or night-shift workers (e.g., bartenders, artists, etc.), are frequently unorganized, forming only loose groups of people or acting as individual stakeholders. While this list is not exhaustive, these considerations illustrate the diversity of stakeholders associated with nighttime economies.

2.3.5 Key actors in night-time economies: the night mayors and other night-time advocacy and management organizations

It is important to highlight the growing significance of a particular type of stakeholders in the literature: the various night-time advocacy and management organizations. These organizations are regarded as specialized stakeholders, facilitating networks between stakeholders in local night-time economies and actively engaged in night-time governance processes (see later). This is achieved by raising issues, formulating policy proposals and implementing policies in collaboration with other stakeholders. Typical activities for those playing an advocacy role include setting the agenda and making proposals. In terms of management, the main activities are the management of relations between stakeholders and the implementation of specific policies.

The first examples of such organizations were established in the early 2000s (in 2001 in Berlin, and in 2003 in Amsterdam). However, the flourishing of these entities in policymaking was first studied by Cibin (2018), who provided a case study from Zürich. The research demonstrated that nighttime advocacy organizations in Zürich, such as the Bar and Club Commission and the Night City Council, cultivate close relationships with local government to modify local nighttime policies, resolve contentious issues, and negotiate mutually beneficial arrangements. Subsequently, Seijas (2020) and Seijas and Gelders (2021) furnished more comprehensive theoretical and empirical overviews of these organizations. Individuals or organizations serving as "night mayors," "night managers," or "night tzars" (among other titles) act as liaisons between nightlife establishments, citizens, and local governments (Seijas 2020, pp 88) act as liaisons between nightlife establishments, citizens, and local governments). Based on direct communication with experts in the field, it can be estimated that there are approximately 60 night-time advocacy and management organizations currently in operation worldwide.

Seijas and Gelders (2021) grouped the responsibilities of night-time advocacy and management organizations into three main categories. First, they enhance the 'hardware' that supports nighttime activities, including city lighting,

public transportation, sanitation, and soundproofing. Secondly, they seek to modernize night-time 'software', namely the official policies and regulations governing night-time venues, businesses, and public spaces used for various nocturnal activities. Third, their most general responsibility is to facilitate consensus-building and networking, engaging and activating stakeholders in local night-time economies to foster broader collaboration.

While there is a growing consensus on the need for such specific actors focusing on local night-time economies, the organizations in question operate in different arrangements. Seijas and Gelders (2021) identify two fundamental organizational models for night mayors and other night-time advocacy and management organizations, which are classified as 'inside' and 'outside' models. The first model entails the entity's placement within the local government structure, typically in the form of an office or department within the city council. In the second model, the position is external to the city council, taking the form of an individual, an advocacy group, or a civil organization. Night mayors and other night-time advocacy and management organizations, especially those with civil backgrounds in the "outside" model, frequently serve as "translators" between local nightlife and the city government. Given the diverse roles of these special nocturnal actors, it is challenging to differentiate between advocacy and management functions, as the majority of these entities engage with both to some extent (Acuto et al., 2021).

2.4 Night-time governance in the literature

The night-time economy has become a subject of public policy, necessitating government intervention and, more broadly, action by those involved in the night-time economy. The literature addresses this topic as night-time economy governance, in which various approaches have been developed in recent years. The objective of this dissertation is not to harmonize these approaches or to provide an overarching framework to summarize them. Accordingly, this paper's objective is only to provide a concise overview of these approaches and to identify potential avenues for night-time economy governance that extend beyond these significant theoretical and empirical findings.

2.4.1 Urban governance models applied for night-time economy

The applicability of different urban governance models, including managerial, corporative, welfare, and pro-growth models (Pierre 1999), originally developed for urban politics and policy, is discussed in the context of the night-time economy by Seijas (2020) and Seijas and Gelders (2021). These models illustrate various and intersecting urban governance paradigms, conceptualized as ideal-typical combinations of involved stakeholders, policy objectives, policy instruments, and policy outcomes. Local governments may decide to follow these paradigms or may be compelled to do so by external dependencies. Seijas (2020) linked these urban governance models to case studies examining aspects of night-time economy governance in Amsterdam, London, and New York. It was noted that Amsterdam exemplifies a corporatist approach to governance, while London demonstrates a welfare governance model, and New York exhibits a managerial governance style in the context of the night-time economy. In a separate analysis of night mayors and other night-time advocacy and management organizations, Seijas and Gelders (2021) found that some models are more prevalent in specific regions. European night mayors, for instance, tend to operate within a more corporatist framework, with night mayors serving as independent actors (both individuals and civil society organizations) outside of the local government. This aligns with Amsterdam's corporatist model. Concurrently, in the United States and the majority of Latin American countries, night mayors are serving in full-time capacities within city councils, which represents a more managerial approach to night-time governance. The models presented concentrate on the governance principles applied by local governments, which undoubtedly has significant implications for the local practices of night-time governance.

2.4.2 Assemblages in night-time economies

Governance is inherently inter-organizational in nature, as it requires the collaboration of diverse stakeholders from multiple sectors, as it will be discussed

in more details later on in this paper. One example of a specific systems of collaboration is the concept of ‘assemblages,’ which was first described by van Liempt (2015) as "the composition of diverse elements (public and private actors) into a socio-spatial formation" in connection to the issues of night-time safety (van Liempt 2013, pp. 488). One illustrative example of these formations is the various collaborative initiatives aimed at enhancing nightlife safety in Dutch cities. In line with this terminology, Seijas (2020) provides further examples of diverse types of assemblages. First, she identified ‘official trade associations’, which vary in formality, and which represent the night-time industry, lobbying for the interests of their members. Secondly, organizations maintain 'best practice schemes and accreditations' with the objective of assisting city government in the management of local night-time economies through the implementation of self-commitments and the provision of informational tools. The third type of assemblages is ‘square guardians or brigades of volunteers,’ primarily encompasses the provision of safety and mediation services during nighttime hours. The fourth type is the ‘business or community improvement districts,’ which consist of public and private stakeholders, as well as residents, with the goal of improving social and business conditions in particular urban areas. Finally, ‘negotiated agreements’ are typically written codes of conduct for the self-regulation of issues between local night-time venues, residents, and guests. This typology is firmly rooted in real-life experiences, as these collaborative forms address specific nocturnal issues.

2.4.3 Ideal-typical forms of night-time governance

Further detailed analysis of night-time economy governance was conducted by Cibin (2021), who defines the various forms of night-time economy governance as follows: “multiple shapes through which night-time economy governance, as the process of interaction between public and actors aiming to achieve collective goals, can be realized” (Cibin, 2021 pp 39). This definition of governance aligns closely with the fundamental principles of governance. The author presents six ideal-type forms of night-time governance, including public-private partnerships, night-time commissions, night mayors, night lobby groups, night advocacy groups, and night

city managers. The following is a summary of the definitions of the different types. Public-private partnerships are informal organizations without a legal form, aimed at gathering opinions from night-time economy-oriented local businesses and fostering cooperation between private and public stakeholders. Night-time commissions are ad-hoc advisory commissions composed of public sector representatives and optionally private sector consultants, which have been set up by (any level of) the government to examine night-time economy issues. Night mayors are individuals, appointed by the city council and exercise some legislative and executive authority in connection to night-time issues. Night city managers are public or civil officials who serve the city council to successfully manage and develop the nightlife of the city. Night lobby groups are organized interest groups or associations promoting the interests of night-time economy-oriented local businesses through lobbying. Finally, night advocacy groups are self-organized groups, composed of dominantly non-profit private stakeholders and individuals promoting their interests and claiming their rights in connection to the nightlife of the city.

This typology, based on real-life experiences, provides the most comprehensive representation of different entities, including individuals (night mayors, night city managers), groups (night lobby groups, night advocacy groups), and organizations (public-private partnerships, night-time commissions). These entities are characterized by varying degrees of organization and formality.

2.4.4 Cooperative structures for night-time governance

The final approach to capturing night-time governance is a typology of different organizational arrangements presented by Acuto et al. (2021; 2023). The primary objective of these structures is to facilitate consultation and engagement between stakeholders of local nighttime economies. The authors identify four potential categories of these structures. First, 'night-time commissions' as permanent or temporary reporting and advisory bodies informing decision-making through the formulation of strategic initiatives. Second, 'night-time councils', as broad structures for engaging night-time industries and citizens, amplifying the

voice of local night-time economy stakeholders. Third, 'night-time boards', as representative structures emerging outside of the local city administration as non-governmental initiatives. Fourth, 'night-time panels' as providing evidence and information for local night-time authorities, including public officials. While there is an opportunity to further differentiate between these types, the existing literature does identify some common characteristics. For instance, these structural arrangements are designed to provide policy counsel, compile reports, gather evidence and information for decision-making, represent some of the stakeholders of the local night-time economies, spotlight specific topics in connection to the local night-time economy, act as liaisons through public and private stakeholders, and so forth (Acuto et al., 2021).

3. CONCEPTUAL AND ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK: THE GOVERNANCE NETWORKS THEORY

In addition to the significant findings related to night-time governance, there are other avenues for further investigation into the governance of the night-time economy. One such approach is the theory of governance networks, which should be introduced starting from the general concept of governance.

3.1 Governance as network governance

The concept of governance is a prominent topic in public policy literature, with an increasing number of studies examining its role in navigating the complexities of modern societies (Torfing and Sorensen, 2014). The social complexity we are seeing today has two aspects. Firstly, social, economic, environmental, and technical developments are creating an increasing number of social problems, and the relationships between these problems are becoming more complex. Secondly, an increasing number of actors are involved in these complex social issues.

The traditional public administration model, with its hierarchical structures, is less and less well-suited to address the twofold social complexity that characterizes modern societies. In light of the increasing complexity of modern societies, there is a growing consensus among public policy researchers that governments must develop new solutions to address social issues and transition from a hierarchical, top-down policymaking approach to a more collaborative one that involves other stakeholders, including private and non-profit entities.

As these solutions have been developed, the traditional relationship between public and non-public actors has evolved, with the latter assuming a more prominent role in influencing public policy (Molin and Masella, 2015). This shift has given rise to the concept of governance. To illustrate the differences between

traditional public administration and the governance network perspective – a popular approach to governance used as the theoretical framework in this thesis – a comparison from Klijn and Koppenjan (2016) is adapted for this thesis (Table 4).

	Traditional Public Administration	Governance (Governance Network)
Focus	Differentiation and coordination within bureaucracy	Relations between governments and with other actors (interorganizational focus)
Objectives	Production of effective and uniform policies and services according to principles of equality, legitimacy, and legality	Improving interorganizational coordination and quality of policymaking and service delivery
Politics	Politicians set goals that are implemented by the executive in a neutral way. Both civil servants and elected administrators are held accountable by representative bodies of elected politicians	Goals are developed and negotiated during interaction processes, with no sharp distinction between formation, implementation, and delivery of policies and services. Politicians are part of these processes or facilitate these processes
Management techniques	Using hierarchy and command and control; line management; building on rule following, loyalty and a public service orientation of civil servants; policy cycle as control mechanism	Using network management: activating actors, organizing research and information gathering (joint factfinding), exploring content, arranging, process rules, and so forth

Table 4: Comparison of Traditional Public Administration and Governance
Network perspective.

Source: adapted from Klijn and Koppenjan (2016 pp 9-10)

In a most general sense, governance is a collaborative process through which public and private entities work together to steer society and the economy. They do so by exchanging resources and acting in accordance with common goals to solve societal problems (Klijn, 2008; Torfing and Sorensen, 2014). This very essential meaning of governance refers to that governments (both national and local governments) are not separated from the society, where policy instruments bridge the gap between the two and democratic mechanisms are providing feedback for the decision-makers, but in contrast: public and private actors are actively cooperating in public policy making (Vabo and Roiseland, 2012). While governance is understood as coordination between relatively independent actors, it is not a technocratic issue. The various actors involved have different values, goals, and policy solutions and outcomes, which must be taken into account. Therefore, the governance process can be more accurately described as an ongoing negotiation or a series of power games between actors (Klijn, 2008).

The term 'governance' is often used as a buzzword or a 'slippery term' (Torfing and Sorensen, 2014). It can be interpreted from various perspectives. This thesis follows the argumentation set forth by Klijn (2008), who identifies a number of different meanings associated with the term governance.

First, 'good governance' is used to describe the principles of effective and efficient public administration. It is common practice for international organizations to promote normative suggestions and assessments of good governance. The concept of good governance is primarily applicable to the public sector, with less relevance to entities outside of this sphere.

Second, the concept of 'market governance', more commonly known as New Public Management, suggests that governments should act as guides, rather than directors, in policy implementation. This approach involves setting policy goals and allowing private organizations and separate public agencies to drive the delivery of public services. This paradigm also remains within the public sphere, with the

primary objective of improving the performance of the public sector through the use of performance indicators and market mechanisms.

Third, "multi-level governance" emphasizes collaboration among public actors from diverse levels within a multi-layered governmental structure. This approach is useful for studying both subnational and supranational issues of governance, but it does not yet fully address the cooperation of public and private actors.

The final approach to governance is network governance, which more closely aligns with the general concept of governance, defined as the collective action of public and private stakeholders in addressing societal issues. Notwithstanding the numerous criticisms leveled against network governance (Davies and Spicer, 2015), this approach has gained increasing popularity both in theory and practice within the field of public policy studies. Network governance can be defined as "public policy making and implementation through a web of relationships between government, business, and civil society actors" (Klijn, 2008 pp. 511), which is essentially a non-hierarchical and non-market-based coordination structure.

As Klijn (2008) also notes, the theoretical foundations of governance as a general concept and the concept of network governance are essentially the same. Both have a clear inter-sectoral focus and involve diverse actors from the public, private, and nonprofit sectors. They also address complex societal issues. In contrast, the theories of good governance, market governance, and multi-level governance are largely confined to the public sector, as they are closely tied to the evolution of existing government organizations and procedures. Hence, the author argues that governance essentially means network governance: "it is unnecessary to make a distinction between governance or governance networks since the literature and the theoretical foundations are basically equivalent" (Klijn 2008 pp 510). Agreeing with this argumentation, this thesis argues, that for understanding the issue of the governance of night-time economy as a subject for public policy, the theoretical and analytical framework provided by the theory of governance networks, should be taken into account.

3.2 The concept of governance networks

As has been previously stated, governance can be defined as network governance. This also means that “governance is the process that takes place in governance networks” (Klijn 2008 pp 511). However, the terms “network governance” and “governance network” refer to two distinct concepts. Governance in the sense of network governance refers to the process by which actors collaborate to address societal issues. A governance network, on the other hand, is the structure or system within which the governance process occurs. In the latter sense, governance networks are understood as spaces or arenas for governance, as the horizontal coordination between autonomous actors who interact in and through different negotiations and power games. It is also possible to view governance networks as a means of coordinating governance functions between public and private sector entities (Lecy et al., 2014). In recent decades, decision-makers and political scientists have increasingly recognized governance networks as a legitimate, efficient, and important mechanism for addressing public issues (Torfing and Sorensen, 2014).

One of the most widely accepted definitions of a governance network is as follows: „more or less stable patterns of social relations between mutually dependent actors, which cluster around a policy problem, a policy program, and / or a set of resources and which emerge, are sustained, and are changed through a series of interactions” (Klijn and Koppenjan 2016 pp 11). The core elements of this definition – problems, actors, and interactions leading to social relations – can be explained as follows:

Governance networks are formed around specific policy issues, such as a set of policy problems or a policy program. These issues impact a range of stakeholders from the public, private, and nonprofit sectors, necessitating the implementation of solutions or strategies to address them. If a policy program is at the core of the network, it may be concentrated on specific issues and involve a diverse group of stakeholders. Governance networks are typically associated with solving wicked policy problems, where conflicting interests, objectives, and demands are presented. They are aimed at responding to these problems in a way that is both effective and fair (Torfing and Sorensen, 2014). The key characteristics of wicked problems can be summarized as follows: First, wicked problems have a cross-sectoral impact, affecting numerous traditional policy areas. Second, these

problems involve a variety of public and private actors with different policy goals, perceptions, and values. Third, there is a lack of consensus regarding the nature of the problems, which creates uncertainty about potential solutions. Fourth, the issues are intertwined with a complex network of causes and effects, presenting significant trade-offs. Fifth, the unique nature of wicked problems requires innovative solutions that go beyond the use of established routines (Peters and Pierre, 2016).

Actors are operationally autonomous, meaning they are able to make their own decisions without being commanded by other actors. The diverse perceptions of stakeholders in governance networks, shaped by varying frames of reference, give rise to a range of actions and strategies. Therefore, governance networks encompass a range of values, objectives, and policy solutions advocated by diverse stakeholders, often resulting in competing interests (Klijn, 2008; Klijn and Koppenjan 2012).

Governance networks are composed of mutually dependent actors, all of whom are affected in some way by the problems or involved in the policy programs around which the network emerges. Governance networks facilitate collective problem-solving processes, enabling public and private actors to collaborate on the basis of interdependency (Torfing and Sorensen, 2014). Interdependency arises from the reality that the resources necessary for addressing policy issues or implementing policy programs around which networks are formed are distributed among various actors. There is no single actor that possesses all the required resources (Klijn and Koppenjan, 2016). Examples of these resources include financial resources, information, expertise, decision-making competencies, political legitimacy, media influence, and so on. It is important to note that these interdependencies are not necessarily fair and equal between public, private, and civil sector actors. Some actors possess more important and less replaceable resources than others (Klijn, 2008).

The distribution of resources requires actors to combine their individual resources to address common problems, which is the primary reason for the formation and sustainability of governance networks (Klijn and Koppenjan, 2012). The combination or exchange of resources necessitates cooperation between relevant parties. The cooperation and resource exchange in these networks is

reasonable (Torfing and Sorensen, 2014) because it allows the actors to address the problem effectively and carry out the program successfully.

When the actors recognize their interdependent situation, they begin to cooperate through a series of repeated interactions during the governance process, including discourses, negotiations, and power games. These interactions result in the formation of relatively stable, institutionalized patterns of social relations between actors. These patterns allow networks to be identified as structures or systems consisting of actors as elements and social relations as links between them (Provan et al., 2009; Lewis, 2011). In essence, an established governance network is a framework of formal and informal rules, norms, knowledge, and social imaginaries that are self-regulating within the limits set by external conditions and agencies (Sorensen and Torfing 2007).

Governance networks can be very diverse. First, they can have different structural features, such as being more open or more closed, as well as more or less centralized and integrated (Provan and Kenis, 2008; Torfing and Sorensen, 2014). Second, governance networks may serve different functions, such as facilitating knowledge and information exchange for informed decision-making, developing a shared understanding of emerging policy issues, formulating and implementing joint solutions, coordinating the actions of different participants, and so forth (Torfing and Sorensen, 2014).

For the demarcation of governance networks from other concepts, it must be noted that there is frequent confusion between policy networks and governance networks (Blanco et al., 2011). However, there is a distinction in the interpretation of 'networks' between the two concepts. In the context of policy networks, the emphasis is on the various policy subsystems, or traditional policy areas. These networks are viewed as frameworks for governments to engage non-governmental actors in the decision-making process. By contrast, governance networks have a more pronounced territorial focus, with an emphasis on cross-sectoral and multi-level issues. Policy networks are more focused on decision-making, while governance networks incorporate a wider range of collaborative activities, including policy implementation, service delivery, and public good production (Molin and Masella, 2015).

It is also important to distinguish between governance network theory and collaborative governance theory. Both concepts concentrate on collective decision-making and action for addressing public policy issues or providing public services, based on comparable principles, such as resource dependence, negotiation, mutual trust, and so forth (Wang and Ran, 2023). However, there are notable distinctions between the two concepts. The most commonly accepted definition of collaborative governance is presented by Ansell and Gash (2008, p. 544), who define it as follows: “a governing arrangement where one or more public agencies directly engage non-state stakeholders in a collective decision-making process that is formal, consensus-oriented, and deliberative and that aims to make or implement public policy or manage public programs or assets.” The authors posit that the definition places particular emphasis different criteria, the first of which is that collaborative governance is initiated by actors from the public sector. This implies that “collaborative governance refers to an explicit and formal strategy of incorporating stakeholder into multilateral and consensus-oriented decision-making process” (Ansell and Gash, 2008 pp 548). Furthermore, the definition of collaborative governance includes some normative claims too: for collaborative governance, a) participants must be engaged directly in decision-making, b) through a formally organized forum, c) in which they aim to make decisions by consensus.

Agreeing with the authors that collaborative governance can be seen as somewhat restrictive. In some cases, it may not align with empirical experience. For instance, if there are no evident strategies or formalized collaborative forums initiated by public sector actors for governing a given night-time economy, this could be an issue. In contrast to collaborative governance, the governance networks theory offers a more flexible conceptual framework that can help provide a broader understanding of various governance arrangements. This dissertation takes the latter approach.

3.3 Performance and governance networks

It is not straightforward to define and interpret performance in governance networks. Governance networks are typically established to address complex policy issues or implement policy programs that involve multiple stakeholders from diverse sectors. Given the diversity of policy goals and performance criteria among these actors, it is challenging to identify a single or limited set of policy goals or criteria for measuring and assessing performance. (Edelenbos et al., 2011). In essence, different stakeholders will evaluate the extent to which the issues that give rise to governance networks have been resolved or addressed in an appropriate manner.

The concept of network performance is referred to by different terms in different academic sources. These include network effectiveness (Morcöl, 2023), network performance and evaluation (Kapucu and Hu 2020), and network outcomes (Klijn and Koppenjan, 2016). In conceptualizing the various features of network performance, I adhere to the logic set forth by Klijn and Koppenjan (2016). This section of the thesis does not provide an overview of the various features of network performance. These features, which are applied from the perspective of the empirical case study, are explained in greater detail in the methodological section. However, it should be noted already that the authors use the term ‘network outcome’ to refer to a concept similar to ‘network performance’ as used in this study. The rationale for this terminological change is that the term ‘outcomes’ may be perceived as a potential source of confusion in light of the widely utilized concept of outcomes in public policy performance evaluation (Pollitt and Bouckaert, 2011).

3.4 The management of governance networks

Governance networks are complex systems comprising a diverse range of actors from various sectors. These actors typically have different perceptions, goals, and policy proposals regarding key aspects of the key policy problems addressed by the network. This suggests the necessity for a distinct activity or function within

governance networks, namely the management of those networks themselves. Network management can be defined as a set of purposeful activities designed to guide, manage, facilitate, and organize interactions within governance networks (Klijn and Koppenjan, 2012). This section of the thesis provides a concise overview of network management. The different network management activities are then elaborated upon in the methodological section, with a particular focus on their application in the context of the empirical case study.

Network management differs from the related concepts of networking and public management in significant ways. First, while networking simply means taking actions to establish contact with other stakeholders (O'Toole et al., 2007), network management includes actively employing strategies to manage networks. These strategies may include initiating and facilitating interaction processes, creating new content, ideas, organizing joint research and fact-finding, creating and changing network arrangements, and so on (Klijn and Koppenjan, 2012). Secondly, there is a distinction between network management and public management. Unlike public management, network management does not involve hierarchical means or financial incentives to intervene and influence the behavior of actors in a particular manner.

Network management functions are carried out by specific type of actors: network managers. They oversee and manage the relationships between the various organizations involved in governance networks (Molin and Masella, 2015). The role and importance of network managers is a topic of significant discussion in the literature (Hovik and Hanssen, 2015; Maccio and Cristofoli, 2017).

Network managers are positioned at the center of networks, facilitating relations with the majority of network members. Klijn and Koppenjan (2012) and van Meerkerk and Edelenbos (2013) posit that the more connections network managers maintain, the more effective network management they can perform. The intensity and diversity of these connections are sometimes referred to as the embeddedness of network managers in their networks (Huang and Provan, 2007). However, the empirical evidence in this regard is somewhat inconclusive. The empirical study conducted by Edelenbos et al. (2011) did not substantiate the hypothesis that the embeddedness of network managers is positively associated with the effectiveness of the network management activities they perform.

Nevertheless, Huang and Provan (2007) demonstrated that network embeddedness is positively correlated with the trustworthiness of the network manager, which can indirectly facilitate the successful implementation of network management strategies. In conclusion, network managers can be defined as key figures within governance networks, responsible for implementing activities to guide, manage, facilitate, and organize interactions between other network actors.

3.5 The contextuality of network governance

One stream of the literature emphasizes that local circumstances may influence the way governance networks operate and the manner in which network governance occurs. The existing literature offers only limited guidance on the social, political, and institutional contexts that may affect network performance. One illustrative example is a cross-country analysis presented in the work of Klijn et al. (2015). In this study, national culture (Hofstede, 1983) or different public administration models (Kuhlmann and Wollmann, 2019) were identified as potential social and institutional conditions relevant to the context of network governance phenomena.

This thesis provides only a brief overview of the network context. The selected factors, which are applied from the perspective of the empirical case study, are conceptualized in greater detail in the methodological section. In the context of governance networks, Koppenjan et al. (2010) and Klijn and Koppenjan (2016b) identify a number of factors within the social, political, and institutional environment that can influence network governance. These factors are typically conceptualized as opposing pairs or values, and they can create favorable or unfavorable conditions for network governance. A favorable context is assumed to support network governance, which can contribute to high network performance and a successful governance network. Conversely, an unfavorable context can impede network governance and the operation of a specific governance network, potentially leading to suboptimal network performance and, ultimately, a failed network. These contextual factors are summarized in the table below (Table 5). A comparable framework is presented by Emerson et al. (2012) as ‘general system

context' elements for a multifaceted context of political, legal, socio-economic, etc. factors influencing governance.

Contextual factors	Unfavorable context	Favorable context
State structure	Unitary state	Federalism, decentralization
Institutional and legal environment	Enhances short-term relationships, focus on efficiency and contractual relationships	Enhances long-term relationships, focus on quality and trust
Party system	Two party system, winner-takes-it-all	Multiparty system, coalition governments
Social culture	Competitive, individualistic	Egalitarian, representation of/by interest groups
Politicization	Highly politicized, sharp conflicts	Consensus culture
Policy tradition	Planning and control	Negotiation and bargaining
Civil society	Weak civil society	Strong civil society

Table 5: Contextual factors supporting or hindering network governance

Source: Koppenjaan et al. (2010); Klijn and Koppenjan (2016b)

3.6 Applications of governance networks theory

The theory of governance networks was successfully applied to the study of different policy areas. The analytical focus of the network approach offers valuable insight into a complex set of actors, their connections, the distribution of resources, and the governance mechanisms through which these actors cooperate with each

other. Furthermore, the abstract nature of network theory enables its application across a diverse range of empirical fields (Lelong, 2014). Examples of relevant policy areas include industrial policy (Heikkila et al., 2014; Liu et al., 2016), environmental policy (van Bueren et al., 2003), energy policy (Barry et al., 2008), infrastructural policy (Huys and Koppenjan, 2010), water policy (Mandell and Keast, 2008), and disaster management (Kapucu et al., 2010). In the case of human policies, applications can be found in areas such as education policy (Meier and O'Toole, 2001) and health policy (Provan et al., 2009).

Governance networks approach was also applied to urban policy issues. (Vabo and Roiseland, 2012; van Bortel and Mullins, 2009; Edelenbos and van Dijk, 2017). In line with the overarching principles of governance, the key point here is that urban governance is taking place in increasingly complex social and economic environments. The growing complexity of urban policy issues and the increasing diversity of actors are exerting pressure on urban governance structures, prompting a shift from a top-down approach to policymaking towards a more networked response (Blanco, 2013). Due to the complexity of issues in urban policy, it is unlikely that one single stakeholder can implement change (Lelong, 2014). Therefore, the second argument is that more powerful stakeholders are presented with increasingly important resources, which results in the conclusion that urban governments lack the capacity to manage urban policies independently. Instead, they must collaborate with stakeholders to address local issues. In order to achieve this, both public and private actors are seeking ways to build relationships, utilize resources and develop networks (Edelenbos and van Dijk, 2017). For instance, the governance networks perspective was also employed in the analysis of urban regeneration projects (Klijn 2001; van Meerkerk and Edelenbos, 2013).

A brief reflection should be given to the geographical, political and cultural contextuality of the governance networks theory. Different authors argue that relatively few empirical works examined governance networks in non-Western contexts (Hermansson, 2016), which limits – for example – the assessment of the role of political culture in network governance (Span et. al., 2012). However, there are some indications in the literature that governance networks can exist and can be studied in non-western environments too, at least a few articles can be found on the topic, for example: Osei (2018) or Fischer et al. (2019).

4. RESEARCH AMBITIONS AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

4.1 Research gap

There is an ongoing discussion in the literature on how governance in night-time economies can be grasped. Scholars have already studied for example urban governance models applied to night-time economy (Seijas, 2020; Seijas and Gelders, 2021), assemblages as practical arrangements focusing on particular policy issues (van Liempt, 2015; Seijas, 2020), night councils as organizational arrangements between stakeholders (Acuto et al., 2021; 2023) and the theoretical types of diverse organizations as night-time governance forms (Cibin 2021).

Although most of these approaches indicate the importance of networks as inter-organizational cooperation between stakeholders in night-time economies, they do not provide an overarching theoretical and analytical approach for understanding the structural and procedural questions of governance of night-time economies as they are not applying governance network theory: the existing approaches aiming to grasp governance in night-time economies, do not deal either with the hypothetical networks themselves or with the network managers potentially operating in them.

For this discussion, this thesis suggests another framework for further investigation into the governance of the night-time economy: the theory of governance networks. The theory of governance networks has been successfully applied for systematic analysis in several policy areas and policy problems, for example in environmental policy, infrastructural policy as well as in human policies, and problems in urban policy. There are signs that it is advisable to also examine the governance of night-time economies from the theoretical and conceptual perspective of network governance. First, governance network theory is especially applicable in the case when wicked problems are emerging, and a complex set of interdependent actors are involved in these problems. Second, this

theory provides tools for grasping the universal structural features of the cooperation between actors, which is somehow missing from the existing perspectives on night-time economy governance. Third, the theory of governance networks also provides a conceptual understanding of procedural characteristics of collective action in the absence of both hierarchical means of command and control and financial incentives as typical coordination mechanisms in markets. The growing literature on night-time economy governance and the well-elaborated theoretical and conceptual framework on governance networks and network governance did not intersect until now, missing the fruitful opportunity for examining the governance issues of night-time economies from the perspective of governance networks.

Governance networks theory also provides explanatory frameworks for pointing out relations between network management and network performance based on perceptual data (Klijn et al, 2010a; 2010b; 2015; Edelenbos et al., 2011; Klijn and Koppenjan, 2012; O'Toole, 2015), as well as potential relation between contextual factors of governance networks and network performance (Koppenjan et al., 2010; Emerson et al., 2012; Klijn Koppenjan, 2016). Some of these relations have already been examined in governance networks literature for empirical fields other than the night-time economy but have not been studied in connection to night-time economy governance networks, as the explanatory ambition is mostly missing from the existing literature on night-time governance, so the thesis goes beyond the existing descriptive studies. Also, these relations have been examined in particular contexts, dominantly in Anglo-Saxon or Western countries, but rarely studied in contexts other than these.

4.2 Research ambitions

The thesis has two research ambitions, one descriptive and one explanatory. For the descriptive ambition this thesis aims to demonstrate that the theoretical and conceptual apparatus of the governance networks theory is applicable for analyzing the governance of night-time economies. This descriptive ambition includes two areas for the demonstration: the identification and analysis of governance networks

in night-time economies and the identification and analysis of night-time advocacy and management organizations as network managers. For the explanatory ambition, the thesis seeks relations between network management activities, the contextual factors of governance networks, and the network performance in a Central-Eastern European context, namely in the case of the governance network around the night-time economy of Budapest.

In the empirical reality, there is an ongoing networkization among stakeholders in night-time economies (Acuto et al., 2021), which is seemingly a widely existing real-life phenomenon. Also, night mayors and other night-time advocacy and management organizations as key actors are already identified in the past few years (Cibin, 2018; Seijas and Gelders, 2021). These distinctive organizations specialized in the night-time economy are explicitly fostering cooperation between stakeholders. This signals that network-like structures are likely to develop for the governance of night-time economies whose structures are somewhat similar to what researchers understand as a governance network: there is a set of public policy problems of night-time economies, around which a diverse set of interdependent actors both from public and private sectors are clustering, who seem to maintain series of interaction with each other, producing a pattern of social relations, which can be identified as a governance network. If there is an assumption that governance networks are existing in night-time economies, it can also be assumed that night-time advocacy and management organizations are acting as network managers in these networks as their most typical role is the mediating, consensus building, and network building between stakeholders, which is very much in line with the role of network managers (Molin and Masella, 2015).

Governance networks theory provides an explanatory framework for pointing out relations between network management and network performance based on perceptual data (Klijn et al, 2010a; 2010b; 2015; Edelenbos et al. 2011; Klijn and Koppenjan 2012; O’Toole 2015), as well as potential relation between contextual factors of governance networks and network performance (Koppenjan et al., 2010; Emerson et al., 2012; Klijn Koppenjan 2016). Some of these relations have already been examined in governance networks literature for empirical fields other than the night-time economy but have not been studied in connection to night-time economy governance networks, as the explanatory ambition is mostly missing

from the existing literature on night-time governance, so the thesis goes beyond the existing descriptive studies. Also, these relations have been examined in particular contexts, dominantly in Anglo-Saxon or Western countries, but rarely studied in contexts other than these.

4.3 Research questions

For the research ambitions, this thesis addresses three research questions that can be formulated as it follows.

- RQ1 To what extent can the presence of governance networks can be demonstrated in night-time economies?
- RQ2 To what extent can night-time advocacy and management organizations be identified as network managers in night-time economies?
- RQ3 Do, and if yes how, network management and the contextual factors of network governance influence network performance in the governance network around the night-time economy of Budapest?

4.4 Expectations: arguments for the application of governance networks theory for night-time economy

The expectations of this thesis can be summarized very briefly as follows. For the first and the second research question, the expectation is that governance networks will be predominantly identifiable in the night-time economies surveyed, and most of the night-time advocacy and management organizations can be identified as network managers. The expectation for the third research question is that network management matters for network performance, but also the contextual factors might have influence on the performance.

However, it is useful to elaborate some theoretical and practical arguments as to why the application of governance networks theory for night-time economy is expected to be an adequate approach, keeping in mind that the thesis aims to

demonstrate the applicability of the theoretical and conceptual apparatus of the governance networks theory. In making these arguments, I will proceed along the lines of three important propositions that can be derived from the definition of governance networks presented earlier. These propositions are about the cases in which governance networks can emerge. One, it is necessary to have a large number of diverse actors involved in the same problems. Two, it is necessary that the resources needed to address the problems are distributed among the actors. Three, there is a need for these actors to actually cooperate with each other.

For the first proposition, it has been already shown night-time economy creates a set of complex public policy problems appearing as wicked problems and affecting an increasingly diverse set of interdependent actors, which makes the application of the theory of governance networks for night-time economy justified. The literature on the problems of night-time economies highlights the complex nature of these problems (van Liempt et al., 2014; Mallet and Burger, 2015), showing the characteristics of wicked problems. First, problems of night-time economies are related to several policy sectors, like public security, health policy, development policy, transportation, etc. Second, the problems involve a diverse set of stakeholders both from public and private sectors on different degrees of organization. Third, cities struggle to gather information on night-time economies, indicated by the fact that specific planning practices are not widely developed. Fourth, the problems of night-time economies are related to a wider set of social, economic, and environmental issues, involving trade-offs between flourishing business sectors and the livability of city centers. Fifth, night-time economy problems cannot be properly tackled with routinized top-down solutions, like curfew policies and policing. In connection to the night economy, even the very early literature mentioned that the nightlife of cities necessarily involves the cooperation of several actors (Lovatt and O'Connor, 1995). More specifically, some authors highlighted the cooperation between public and private actors in urban safety for example (Hobbs et al., 2003; Crawford and Flint, 2009), or the involvement of stakeholders in the regulation of the nightlife of cities (van Liempt, 2015).

For the second proposition, distributed resources are practically imaginable in the case of stakeholders of night-time economies. For example, national and local

governments have exclusive decision-making competencies, and they also have the budget for policy programs. Public authorities are entitled to enforce regulations, and various public service organizations have physical and material resources to implement services. Night-time orientated businesses can have private funds, but also a workforce for running local programs. Residents can provide legitimacy for decisions, or in contrast, they can try to block decisions they don't like through protests and petitions. Also, local businesses, employees, and residents can have useful information about local conditions, civil organizations or academic researchers can share their expertise on possible solutions to the problems, and so forth. Going further, it is also possible that certain resources are possessed by typical actors, for example, the decision-making competencies would be hard to imagine in anyone else than the governments, also, the political legitimacy logically can come mostly from residents. (Based on the considerations about the distributed resources and the interdependency between actors, it might be more adequate to see the set of stakeholders existing in night-time economies not just a bunch of organizations, groups, and individuals, but interdependent elements of different 'night-time ecosystems' existing in various night-time economies.)

For the third proposition, some direct references can be found in the night-time economy literature mentioning that nocturnal actors actually do cooperate with each other (Lovatt and O'Connor, 1995; Crawford and Flint, 2009; Mallet and Burger 2015). The cooperation of actors manifested in different interactions like discourses, negotiations, or power games (van Liempt et al., 2014; Hadfield and Measham 2015), while actors are struggling for control, often in conflicting interests (Mallet and Burger, 2015). These points resonate well with the way the public policy process takes place in governance networks. Also, for policymaking in night-time economy, Seijas and Gelders (2019) as well as Acuto et al (2021; 2023), highlight that recent studies emphasize the importance of networked responses to public policy problems in night-time economies that involve multiple agents in policy making. Hobbs et al. (2000) highlight that the changing systems of urban governance consist of networks of interacting actors between the public sector and the private sector. Another argument here is that networks and networking in connection with stakeholders in night-time economies, became especially relevant after the empirical description of night mayors and other night-

time advocacy and management organizations, as the literature strongly suggests that these organizations have extensive networks around them (Cibin, 2018; Acuto et al 2021; 2023).

These remarks give the impression that actors in night-time economies of different cities are strengthening their collaborations, which are taking the form of networks. Through these networks, actors are seemingly aimed to influence, manage, and direct night-time economies of cities in some way, hence, these networks can be interpreted as cooperation for ‘governing the night’. In sum, it makes sense to suspect that governance networks are existing in night-time economies. For this, some specialized governance forms already discussed in the night-time economy governance literature such as public-private partnerships (Cibin, 2021) or different ‘night councils’ (Acuto et al. 2021; 2023) can be understood as specific structural forms of governance networks (Klijn, 2008). These sources suggest that governance networks seem to be widespread structures in local night-time economies and their relevance is growing along the ongoing networkization between nocturnal actors. Also, a large part of the role of night mayors and other night-time advocacy and management organizations is about the facilitation of cooperation and networking between local stakeholders of night-time economies, which seems to be somehow similar to the role of managers of governance networks described in the literature.

All these theoretical and practical arguments suggest that it is possible that governance networks may emerge in the night-time economy through which actors organize and manage night-time economies around the world. These networks can be imagined as structures built from the patterns of social relations between interdependent actors, emerging around the problems and issues of local night-time economies, and providing an institutional space for the governance of local night-time economies. If this assumption is accepted, it is worth examining these structures through the theory of governance networks.

4.5 Relevance of this research

The lack of application of governance networks theory in the existing approaches for studying night-time economy governance provides the opportunity for theoretical contributions in two ways. On one hand, the well-elaborated and widely accepted theoretical, conceptual, and analytical framework developed in the theory of governance networks can contribute to the understanding of governance structures and processes in night-time economies. Governance network theory well complements the achievements reached in the previous descriptive academic works of night-time governance. On the other hand, the framework provided by governance network theory can be extended to a new empirical field: the governance of night-time economies. Hence, this research can contribute both to the literature on night-time economy governance and the literature on governance networks and network governance.

The shift from top-down policymaking in urban politics towards the different governance practices shows a forward movement which explains why the assumption of the existence of governance networks and network managers did not arise previously but are becoming more and more tangible subjects for scientific studies. This also indicates that arriving at this junction may be necessary and timely, where the intellectual streams of night-time economy governance and governance networks theory intersect each other. Expectedly, the theoretical and practical benefits of the applicability of governance networks for night-time economy governance will increase in the future.

5. METHODOLOGY

The following section outlines the methodological considerations along with the structure of the research questions.

- Governance networks in night-time economies (RQ1)
- Night-time advocacy and management organizations as network managers (RQ2)
- The influence of network management and the contextual factors on network performance (RQ3)

The thesis employs the conceptual and analytical framework of the theory of governance networks, as well as the related methodological consideration elaborated by Klijn and Koppenjan (2016). Some of the main points of this theory have been discussed in the literature review.

5.1 Governance networks in night-time economies

The first research question is focusing on the detection of governance networks in night-time economies, where the emergence of these networks is the most probable. For this, the research concentrates on cities, where there are specialized entities for the governance of night-time economy: the night-time advocacy and management organizations. These entities may be public sector organizations or departments, or private sector non-profit entities operating outside of the local government. While public organizations or departments on the different levels of government are present in all cities and address issues such as public security, health, public space maintenance, and urban development, distinctive organizations specialized in the night-time economy can be found only in a relatively few cities.

Of course, as many cities, as many night-time economies, which would mean a near-infinite population for the study. Nevertheless, in some of nighttime

economies, it is evident that particular entities (night mayors, councils, offices) are already in place, facilitating collaboration among other stakeholders for the governance of local nighttime economies (Acuto et al. 2021, Acuto et al. 2023). This approach allows for a more concrete and focused examination of the subject matter. For instance, Seijas and Gelders (2021) conducted an in-depth analysis of approximately 60 nighttime economies. Therefore, the population under study is a limited number of night-time economies, where network-like structures are most likely to develop. It should be noted that the results of this study are not necessarily representative of the numerous other potential night-time economies that could exist. However, it could offer valuable insights into the subset where the institutional movements between stakeholders leading towards networkization have already commenced.

The unit of analysis for this research question is the local night-time economy in each of these cities. The objective of the descriptive phase of the research is to gain insight into the structures for night-time governance. These structures are believed to have the features of governance networks (e.g. patterns of social relations, interdependent actors, certain problems and issues around which the networks emerge) to a smaller or greater extent, based on the suggestions from the literature discussed above.

The basic logic of inquiry is relying on a single respondent expert survey among representatives of night-time advocacy and management organizations, used for answering the first and the second research question. The methodological details of this survey are explained in the data gathering part for the first research question.

To demonstrate that governance networks are widespread structures for night-time governance in various night-time economies, it is needed to examine the spread of the phenomenon in cities where the emergence of networks is the most probable, as it was discussed previously. There is currently no consensus in the literature on the most appropriate methodological approach for screening networks in relation to a specific public policy issue or area, taking into account the diverse empirical contexts involved. To obtain this overview, a survey method was selected, as it allows for the identification of potential cases at a given moment in time.

5.1.1 Description of the night-time economies

The first part of the analysis carried out for the first research question is a description of the night-time economies surveyed, focusing on (1) the significant problems and issues in local night-time economies and (2) the stakeholders involved in connection to these problems and issues. These points are also crucial contextual elements of local nighttime economies for networks. First, the networks in question may emerge in response to the challenges and concerns related to the local night-time economy. Second, the stakeholders involved in these problems and issues are potential participants in the assumed networks. This description is intended to provide a preliminary overview of the context within which governance networks may emerge, hence it is not intended to address the first research question yet. The descriptive statistics presented in this initial section are based on the findings from each nighttime economy. The aspects of the contextual overview of night-time economies are summarized below (Table 6).

Conceptualization	The problems and issues around which the networks might emerge	The set of stakeholders involved in these problems and issues
Operationalization	Perceptions of the representatives of night-time advocacy and management organizations about the significance of problems in local night-time economies, evaluated on a 1-5 Likert scale	Perceptions of the representatives of night-time advocacy and management organizations about the involvement of actors in local night-time economies, evaluated on a 1-5 Likert scale

Data source	Single respondent expert survey, question number 8 (typical problems and issues in night-time economies)	Single respondent expert survey, question number 9 (involvement of typical stakeholders in night-time economies)
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Table 6: Aspects for the contextual overview of night-time economies

Source: Author's own editing

5.1.2 Identification of governance networks

The second part of the analysis carried is focusing on the identification of governance networks, which is based on two key points from governance networks theory: (1) the patterns of social relations between night-time advocacy and management organizations and other actors; (2) the distribution of key resources between actors. In light of the existing literature on governance networks, these features can be regarded as the primary criteria for identifying governance networks. Firstly, governance networks can be defined as a pattern of social relations, which must be identified in order to detect networks. Secondly, the distributed nature of resources creates interdependencies between actors, as discussed in the literature review, which is understood as the main reason for the emergence of networks. It is also essential to identify this interdependency, as without it, there would be no rationale for networks to form. These conditions are summarized in the table below (Table 7). A network is deemed to be present if both conditions are met during a given night-time economy. The criteria for identifying governance networks are outlined below. Furthermore, the percentage of cases in which governance networks could be identified can be determined by aggregating data from multiple cities.

Conceptualization	The patterns of social relations are understood as the presence of repeated interactions between night-time advocacy and management organizations and actors	Distribution of key resources between actors means the situation that different actors possess different key resources and none of the actors has all the necessary resources for dealing with the problems
Operationalization	Perceptions of the representatives of night-time advocacy and management organizations about the frequency of interactions between their organization and other actors, evaluated on a 1-5 Likert scale	Perceptions of the representatives of night-time advocacy and management organizations about which actors are possessing key resources, evaluated through multiple-choice questions
Threshold value	The night-time advocacy and management organization maintain relations with a frequency evaluated to be 2 at least with 2 different actors.	None of the actors possess all the key resources
Data source	Single respondent expert survey, question number 19 (frequency of interactions between night-time advocacy and management organization and other actors)	Single respondent expert survey, questions number 10-14 (distribution of key resources between stakeholders in night-time economies)

Table 7: Conditions for the identification of governance networks in night-time economies

Source: Author's own editing

The methods presented above are largely based on the methodological recommendations by Klijn and Koppenjan (2016) for identifying social relations in networks, for example based on the frequency of interactions. It should be noted, however, that the analysis of the pattern of social relations is limited in scope. In governance networks, the majority of actors typically interact with multiple parties, depending on the network structure (Provan and Kenis, 2008). The analysis carried out here serves only the purpose of the identification of one part of the assumed governance networks, which can be grasped immediately around night-time advocacy and management organizations. If the objective is to identify networks in multiple locations, it is advisable to limit the level of detail in the observation to patterns of relations around a few actors or a single actor. As demonstrated, nighttime economies comprise a diverse range of actors. Therefore, it is essential to identify a primary type of actor around which to establish connections with other local nighttime economy stakeholders: the assumed night-time advocacy and management organizations.

This initial step is not sufficient for a comprehensive network analysis and is not appropriate for defining the evolving boundaries of the networks (Gerrits, 2012). However, for such a 'quick scan' (for example, where the aim is just to show that there is a pattern of relationships that can be identified as a network), a more limited analysis is sufficient (Klijn and Koppenjan, 2016).

Furthermore, the distribution of resources between stakeholders has not been fully investigated. The analysis does not address the importance and substitutability of resources, nor does it provide a comprehensive overview of dependencies between actors. The objective of this thesis is to highlight the distributed nature of resources in general, rather than to provide a comprehensive analysis.

5.1.3 Data

To gather data, this thesis employs an online survey questionnaire distributed to representatives of night-time advocacy and management organizations in various cities worldwide. Therefore, the unit of observation is each individual representing night-time advocacy and management organizations (one response is collected from one organization). The rationale for selecting this group for observation is that these individuals possess expertise on local night-time economies. Additionally, they can provide valuable insights on the entities and organizations they represent, as well as the stakeholders with which they are connected. It is assumed that the respondents approached for the survey are key informants on the issues to be researched. It should be noted that the responses collected through the survey are subjective and do not represent a statistically representative sample, even within the city. The same data gathering method is used for the empirical work related to the first and second research questions.

The questionnaire was developed in collaboration with VibeLab, a leading global think tank for night-time economy research, which also confirmed the topics and questions for the final version of the survey. The theoretical topics and questions of the survey are based on existing literature, while the more practical ones were developed through a series of conversations with night-time researchers and professionals. As the last comprehensive survey on night-time economies, night mayors, and other night-time advocacy and management organizations was conducted in 2018 (Seijas and Gelders, 2021), the survey will provide valuable insight into developments in the field since then. (Therefore, based on previous surveys, the questionnaire also includes questions that are outside the scope of this dissertation, but could potentially be used for further research.) The questionnaire for the survey is included in the Appendices.

The survey was conducted via an online questionnaire on the SurveyMonkey platform. In order to facilitate the distribution of the survey, personalized emails are sent to respondents, who represent one night-time advocacy and management entity or organization. A total of 71 emails were sent during the data gathering phase. Each email was sent to a specific city, with a few instances of

duplication (e.g., due to changes in the email addresses of the recipients). VibeLab was responsible for the distribution of the emails. In rare instances, multiple recipients received the same email for a specific city. This could be due to two or more representatives from the same organization or multiple organizations operating in the same city. Accordingly, respondents were permitted to complete the questionnaire on more than one occasion for a single city, but for different organizations. The questionnaire identified both the organization (by name) and the respondent (by position). The questionnaire requested that respondents indicate the city for which they would be answering questions about the local night-time economy.

A total of 21 cities and 23 organizations provided complete responses after excluding incomplete responses. This also indicates that the survey is not representative. However, it can still be regarded as a suitable method for obtaining detailed information from a diverse range of respondents, in a similar manner to the approach taken by Seijas and Gelders (2021). From Sydney and from Philadelphia responses were gathered from two organizations per city and both organizations were considered among potential network managers. It should be noted that the presence of multiple network managers in one city is not an uncommon occurrence (see Cibin, 2018). This illustrates that the boundaries of governance networks can be challenging to define (Gerrits, 2012). To obtain a representative overview of the issues and stakeholders involved in Sydney's and Philadelphia's night-time economies, the data from the two responses per city were averaged.

A total of 23 organizations are currently operational, with 18 operating at the city level, four at the national level, and one organization operating at both levels. The participation of national-level organizations in the questionnaire process, along with their provision of pertinent responses regarding local nighttime economies, highlights the existence of potential nighttime economy network managers at various levels of governance. The results from the questionnaire for identifying network managers were analyzed separately for city-level and national-level organizations. No significant differences were identified, and thus the findings presented here are based on the entire sample. Furthermore, the findings indicate that national-level organizations are capable of assuming the functions of night-time advocacy and management organizations, as well as those of network

managers. The essential data regarding each response can be found in the appendices.

The raw data from responses to questions employing Likert scales was analyzed using Microsoft Excel to calculate means and standard deviations. It is important to note that there is a debate in the statistical and mathematical communities as to whether a Likert scale can be considered an interval scale for the purposes of statistical analysis. In this context, there is also controversy surrounding the question of whether it is possible to perform arithmetic operations on data gathered through Likert-scale questions. However, the Likert scale is often regarded as an interval measurement level variable and treated as such for data analysis purposes (Huiping and Shing-On, 2017).

5.2 Night-time advocacy and management organizations as network managers

The second research question is to identify the presence of network management organizations in nighttime economies. To this end, the research focuses on the same cities where the identification of governance networks is attempted: the cities where distinctive night-time advocacy and management organizations appear. The unit of analysis and the fundamental logic of inquiry for this phase of the research are consistent with those discussed for the initial research question. Therefore, these details are not repeated here.

5.2.1 Description of the night-time advocacy and management organizations

The analysis conducted for the second research question is comprised of two distinct parts. The first part is a description of the night-time advocacy and management organizations surveyed, focusing on (1) the activities they are carrying out and (2) the topics or issues they are dealing with. These aspects, summarized in the table below (Table 8), are important to have a general picture of these organizations and also to see the relations to their contexts. The assumption here is that night-time advocacy and management organizations are somehow responding

to the realities of their local night-time economies: the organization are concentrating their efforts on addressing the most significant nocturnal issues currently facing the city. To this end, they are implementing a series of activities designed to effectively tackle these challenges.

Conceptualization	Activities the organizations carry out in order to deal with the problems	Topics or issues representing significant problems, the organizations are dealing with
Operationalization	Perceptions of the representatives of night-time advocacy and management organizations about the extent to which the organization is carrying out specific activities, evaluated on a 1-5 Likert scale	Perceptions of the representatives of night-time advocacy and management organizations about the extent to which the organization is dealing with specific problems, evaluated on a 1-5 Likert scale
Data source	Single respondent expert survey, question number 17 (activities of the assumed the night-time advocacy and management organizations)	Single respondent expert survey, question number 18 (issues the assumed night-time advocacy and management organizations deal with)

Table 8: Aspects for overviewing of night-time advocacy and management organizations

Source: Author's own editing

5.2.2 Identification of night-time advocacy and management organizations as network managers

The second part of the analysis, conducted for the second research question, aims to identify night-time advocacy and management organizations that act as network managers in the surveyed night-time economies. This identification is based on the following conditions: (1) network managers should have a relatively central position in the network; (2) network managers should carry out certain network management activities. These conditions are summarized in the next table (Table 9). In the context of governance networks and the role of network managers, these actors are positioned centrally within networks and maintain robust relationships with a significant proportion of network members (Klijn and Koppenjan 2012; van Meerkerk and Edelenbos, 2013). Furthermore, governance networks typically encompass both public and private actors (Lecy et al., 2014; Torfing and Sorensen, 2014). It is therefore crucial for network managers to maintain relations with representatives from both sectors. The conceptualization and measurement of the central position of the suspected network managers follows the same logic that was applied for the detection of the patterns of social relations examined for the identification of networks. However, higher threshold values are applied in this case: the network managers should maintain more frequent interactions with actors from both the public and private sectors. Among public sector stakeholders, national government, regional government, city-level local government, district- or neighborhood-level local government, national police, local police or public space supervision organization, local public space maintenance company (cleanliness, waste collection), and local public transportation company were considered. For private sector stakeholders, association(s) of local residents, association(s) of night-time economy oriented local businesses (clubs, bars, restaurants, etc.), association(s) of workers of night-time economy-oriented local businesses, association(s) of local artists (musicians, visual artists, creatives), and scientific researchers, universities, think-tanks) were considered. For the second condition, the literature suggests that network managers carry out certain activities in order to guide and manage, facilitate, and organize interactions (Edelenbos et al., 2011; Klijn et al. 2015). It is also important to

distinguish between network management activities and the activities carried out by night-time advocacy and management organizations in general, in response to the problems affecting local night-time economies. Hence, a different question in the survey was applied to detect these activities.

Conceptualization	Position of network manager: the presence of frequent interactions between night-time advocacy and management organizations and other actors	Network management activities: the certain activities network managers carry out in order to guide and manage, facilitate and organize interactions
Operationalization	Perceptions of the representatives of night-time advocacy and management organizations about the frequency of interactions between their organization and other actors, evaluated on a 1-5 Likert scale	Perceptions of the representatives of night-time advocacy and management organizations about the extent to which the organization is carrying out specific network management activities, evaluated on a 1-5 Likert scale
Threshold value	The night-time advocacy and management organization maintain relations with a frequency evaluated to be 3 at least with 3 different actors, from which at least one actor comes from the public sector and one actor comes from the private sector	The night-time advocacy and management organization carry out at least 3 different management activities are marked to be carried out to the extent of 2

Data source	Single respondent expert survey, question number 19 (frequency of interactions between night-time advocacy and management organization and other actors)	Single respondent expert survey, question number 21 (specific network management activities of the assumed the night-time advocacy and management organizations)
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Table 9: Conditions for identifying night-time advocacy and management organizations as network managers

Source: Author’s own editing

5.3 The influence of network management and the contextual factors on network performance

5.3.1 Research design

To address the third research question, the thesis employs a particular qualitative case study method: congruence analysis or pattern-matching for discovering the influence of network management, and the network context on the network performance in one selected case. Specifically, the thesis will utilize the approach and methodological recommendations presented by Blatter and Haverland (2012, pp. 144-204) to draw conclusions about the impact of network management and contextual factors on network performance in the selected case. According to Blatter and Haverland (2012 pp 149), in congruence analysis “empirical observations can be used to control whether theories provide correct and consistent predictions about social reality”.

This approach has been previously utilized in public policy and governance research. For instance, congruence analysis has already been employed to examine the contextual factors influencing policy-making processes (Bartha et al., 2020). Furthermore, in one particular application of this method, Kovács and Hajnal

(2015) analyzed public administration customer service reforms. In their study, congruence analysis is referred as a method of evaluating competing theories to determine their relative empirical strengths. In most cases, the analysis involves comparing and contrasting multiple theories to determine which one offers a more comprehensive and accurate explanation. Testing involves comparing an empirically observed pattern with a set of propositions forming an expected pattern to determine whether these patterns align or do not align. The expected pattern is presented in a prediction matrix. The relationship between the theories contrasted in congruence analysis may be of two different types. They can be either competitive – implying the assumption that only one of the theories may be at work in the given empirical context –, or complementary. In the latter case the assumption is that different theories provide partial explanations that can be at work simultaneously.

5.3.2 Theory selection

In line with the standards and recommendations provided regarding theory selection and specification, two theories are selected for testing. Both theories are generally aligned with the broad theory of governance networks, as elaborated by Klijn and Koppenjan (2016).

The first set of explanatory propositions this thesis terms, in the current research, “management matters theory”. It claims that it is network management that predominantly influences network performance. More specifically, it holds that that network management (specifically, systematic and professional network management) has a positive impact on network performance. This theory is underpinned by a relatively extensive scholarship. The positive impact of network management on network performance has been shown in several studies (Klijn et al, 2010b; 2015; Edelenbos et al., 2011; Klijn and Koppenjan, 2012; O’Toole, 2015). The literature review presented earlier indicates that the governance of night-time economies typically occurs within governance networks. If this assumption is accepted, it also must be assumed that the statements and predictions of the theory of governance networks would be valid for the case of night-time economy

governance networks as well. This prediction is generally accepted and refers to a suspected causal relationship: systematic and professional network management typically results in improved network performance. Conversely, an absence of systematic and professional network management is associated with suboptimal network performance.

The second set of explanatory propositions this thesis terms, is the “context matters theory”. As to this theory, the importance of the social, political, institutional context in which network governance is carried out is highlighted and discussed by different theoretical and empirical contributions (Koppenjan et al. 2010; Emerson et al., 2012; Klijn and Koppenjan 2016b). The latter authors distinguish between conditions favorable versus unfavorable for successful governance network operations. Logically, favorable contextual conditions might lead to good network performance, and unfavorable conditions might lead to bad network performance.

Blatter and Haverland (2012 pp 150) claim that, in addition to theoretical development or paradigmatic competition, congruence analysis can be used to explain specific socially important phenomena. Also, a congruence analysis can have a twofold goal: in addition to providing explanatory insights for socially important cases, it also can be used for the promotion of a specific theory within the scientific discourse. Hence, the analysis presented here has two goals. First, it is aimed at testing the relative empirical strength of two theories through assessing the congruence between predictions from an explanatory model that claims that both network management and the contextual factors influence network performance. Second, as an underlying goal, to promote and demonstrate the applicability of the governance networks theory for studying governance of night-time economies in line with the overall aim of this thesis.

5.3.3 Case selection

This dissertation focuses on the network that has emerged around the night-time economy of Budapest, with a particular focus on Inner-Erzsébetváros, which is part of the 7th district of the city and is often labelled as the "party district." A

detailed description of the case is provided in the findings section. The following section will provide a brief rationale for the case selection and demonstrate its suitability for the theoretical objectives of the present research.

In terms of the performance, we can see that the governance network in Budapest's night-time economy has not achieved sustainable results in several key respects as it is discussed among the findings for network performance. It is reasonable to say that a stable and well-functioning governance network around the problems of the local night-time economy has not been established, however, the case exhibits some features that is also makes reasonable to consider it as an actual – but weakly functioning – governance network. First, there is a large number of different actors involved in the problems of night-time economy, second, seemingly there is no one single actor who possess the resources that are required to address the problems, third, there are indications that the relevant actors actually cooperate with each other. Hence, the case of the governance network around the issues of the night-time economy of Budapest, more specifically Inner-Erzsébetváros, can be seen as an example of a governance network with weak network performance, which is the outcome or the dependent variable to be explained in this research.

At the time of the data gathering for the case study, there is no organization or actor that can take on the role of network manager in the local night-time economy (therefore the case of Budapest was not included in the survey presented in this paper). However, there was preliminary knowledge later corroborated by detailed empirical evidence to be presented in the section on findings that significant attempts have been made in the last decade to manage the local night-time economy, trying to adopt Western models. These management attempts, by their content, activities and nature, can be considered to be more or less similar to the management activities described by Klijn and Koppenjan (2016). One such experiment was the “Budapest Night Mayor Project” launched by a night-time advocacy NGO called the Association for the Night City, and the other was a working group convened by the local council, as it will be presented later in the case description.

It is known from the literature that urban conflict management in Budapest takes place in a kind of post-socialist socio-political context (Olt et al 2019, Olt

2020). The “illiberal context” in which policymaking is taking place in Hungary is also discussed by Bartha et al. (2020). It is therefore reasonable to assume that this context also influenced the network performance in the case under investigation. Involving Budapest in the case selection promises to provide further reflection on the governance of night-time economies or in a more general sense, on the urban governance issues in Central and Eastern Europe to which a relatively limited reflection was given and it is missing from the current research on the governance of the night-time economy as well.

The case under study offers a potential further interesting results because of the following considerations. Studies that have investigated the relationship between network management and network performance have generally focused on successful cases where networks have performed relatively well (Klijn et al, 2010a; 2010b; 2015; Edelenbos et al., 2011; Klijn and Koppenjan, 2012; O’Toole, 2015). From these studies, one could conclude that good network management is a necessary and sufficient condition for good network performance. Without disputing this assertion, examining the network around the Budapest night-time economy as a low-performing and unsuccessful case of a governance network, provides an opportunity to inform the question of whether network management, regardless of context, is sufficient to achieve good network performance. In this sense, the studies case can be considered as a crucial case (Levy, 2008), in a most-likely case logic. In this logic, prior studies focused on the relationship between network management and network performance indicates that a case is likely to align with a theory, namely that network management is necessary and sufficient condition for good network performance. (Which would indicate that „management matters” theory is likely to provide a good explanation.) However, if the data challenges this assumption, this can raise questions regarding the theory. Unfortunately, the sources from the literature (Koppenjan et al., 2010; Klijn and Koppenjan (2016b) are much less clear about the role of the network context, and no such expectations can be formulated for this second theory.

5.3.4 Prediction matrix

For the prediction matrix, this thesis puts forward the following set of propositions (Table 10). In the first column of the prediction matrix, the different features of the (weak) network performance are used as dependent variable which is to be explained in this research. Furthermore, the two selected theories as explanations broken down to patterns of independent variables. In the column of “management matters” theory, the boxes represent different network management activities. In the ”context matters” theory, the selected features of the context are presented. It is important to note again that in the prediction matrix, weak (understood as non-systematic and unprofessional) network management activities and unfavorable context features are utilized as possible explanations for the weak network performance.

Features of (weak) network performance	“Management matters” theory (network management activities)	“Context matters” theory (features of network context)
P1 Lack of development of joint image	M1 Aligning perceptions	C1 Social culture
The actors do not come to a mutually agreed conclusion about the nature and the causes and consequences of the problem in the center of the network.	Lack of development of joint image is a result of the non-systematic and unprofessional network management, where network managers do not align the perceptions of actors to formulate a joint vision about the nature, the causes and consequences of the problem.	Lack of development of joint image is a result of the unfavorable social culture where members of society are self-serving and do not take into account the interests of other actors.

P2 Lack of intertwinement of goals	M2 Coupling goals	C2 Politicization
The actors do not conclude mutually accepted goals or agreed on package deals in connection to the problem in the center of the network.	Lack of intertwinement of goals is a result of the non-systematic and unprofessional network management, where network managers do not integrate the diverse demands of actors into mutually accepted goals, and/or create package deals.	Lack of intertwinement of goals is a result of the unfavorable circumstances of politicization where there is large political-ideological bias in the debates among members of society or stakeholders.
P3 Lack of inclusiveness of the process	M3 Involving stakeholders	C3 Policy tradition
During the process, the voices of the relevant actors are mostly not heard, and their interests are not considered.	Lack of inclusiveness of the process is a result of the non-systematic and unprofessional network management, where network managers do not invite and bring together potentially relevant stakeholders.	Lack of inclusiveness of the process is a result of the unfavorable policy tradition, where public policy-making is essentially top-down, with no meaningful involvement of stakeholders.
P4 Low quality of the process	M4 Facilitating interactions	C4 Civil society
The process is characterized by a difficult and ineffective way of cooperation, if a blockage occurs, the parties cannot overcome it.	Low quality of process is a result of the non-systematic and unprofessional network management, where network managers do not motivate actors to interact,	Low quality of process is a result of the unfavorable circumstances of civil society where civil society organizations are weak, disorganized and

	to clarify misunderstandings and to remove blockades.	have little influence on policymaking.
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Table 10: Prediction matrix for the congruence analysis

Source: Author's own editing based on Koppenjan et al. (2010); Klijn and Koppenjan (2016), Klijn and Koppejan (2016b)

The detailed explanation and justification of the rows, columns and cell values of the matrix in the are as follows. Based on the argumentation presented in the conceptual and analytical framework of Klijn and Koppenjan (2016), network performance (and, eventually, the success or failure of governance networks) can be understood along interrelated but conceptually and empirically different features, some of which are summarized in the table below (Table 11). These features are presented as a synthesized and somewhat simplified summary of the framework offered by the authors, in order to use them for the empirical case study presented in this dissertation. (The original terminology has been kept.)

Features of network performance	Definition
Development of joint image	The actors came to a mutually agreed conclusion about the nature and the causes and consequences of the problem in the center of the network.
Intertwinement of goals	The actors concluded mutually accepted goals or agreed on package deals in connection to the problem in the center of the network.
Quality of process	The negotiation process within the network is characterized by a relatively smooth and

	effective way of cooperation, if a blockage occurs, the parties can overcome it.
Inclusiveness of the process	During the negotiation process within the network, the voices of the relevant actors are mostly heard, and their interests are considered.

Table 11: Features of network performance

Source: Author's own editing based on Klijn and Koppenjan (2016)

A greater deviation from the original ideas of the authors is applied in the case of inclusiveness, which requires a more detailed explanation. Originally Klijn and Koppenjan (2016 pp 252) understood inclusiveness as the extent to which attention is given to the interest of third parties outside the network. In this thesis inclusiveness is rather understood as the extent to which all relevant actors are invited and can have their voice during the negotiation process.

The features listed in the table above are suitable for presenting the performance characteristics in a sufficiently proportionate way. Using this framework, one can have a relatively comprehensive view of network success and failure. However, it is not clearly discussed in the literature if these features are additive or alternatively related to each other, and this study is not intended to answer that question precisely. It is still reasonable to say that that in the case of a successful network, a joint image of the problem has been developed, the goals of actors are more or less intertwined, the process exhibits a good quality, where parties can overcome blockades and experience a relatively smooth way of cooperation, the relevant stakeholders are included and can have their voice and so on. In the case of a failed network, one could experience the opposite. These features are also in line with most of the key elements of network resilience and sustainability summarized by Kapucu and Hu (2020), mainly with shared goal creation, cohesion, inclusiveness, etc., hence, they are suitable for studying some characteristics of network performance, at least to an extent in which it can be

judged if it is a sustained and flourishing network and or a failed and disintegrated network.

As to the patterns (cell values) predicted by the “management matters” theory, this thesis relies on the four from the extensive catalogue of different network management activities presented in the sixth, seventh, and eighth chapters in the work of Klijn and Koppenjan (2016), namely: aligning perceptions; coupling goals; facilitating interactions; and involving stakeholders (the original terminology has been kept here as well), summarized in the table below (Table 12).

Network management activities	Definition
Aligning perceptions	Making the actors aware of, and sensitizing them to, different perceptions of the policy problem at hand, and aligning these perceptions to formulate a joint vision about the nature and the causes and consequences of the problem.
Coupling goals	Integrating the diverse demands of actors into mutually accepted goals, and/or creating package deals, and agreeing on compensations.
Facilitating interactions	Motivating actors in the network to interact, helping them to clarify misunderstandings and to remove blockages.
Involving stakeholders	Inviting and bringing together potentially relevant stakeholders.

Table 12: Network management activities

Source: Author’s own editing based on Klijn and Koppenjan (2016)

The patterns predicted by the “context matters” theory, and the predictions provided in the table cells rely on Koppenjan et al. (2010) and Klijn and Koppenjan

(2016b), with keeping their terminology. Specifically, four contextual factors of the context are emphasized here: social culture, politicization, civil society and policy tradition. For the empirical case study, four features are further elaborated and slightly modified in. First, the issue of ‘sharp conflicts’ vs. ‘consensus culture’ has been moved to the ‘social culture’ component. Through this a component was created that is more referring to the social practice of negotiation if it is rather characterized by conflicts of consensus. Second, the whole ‘politicization’ component has been devoted to the issues with political polarization in the sense of ‘politics’. These modifications were made possible by the fact that the original authors did not conceptualize the individual elements in detail, hence that it was possible to cover the content of each component in a slightly different composition. At least, in the conceptualization, the logic of the original authors was followed in a sense that the features are exhibited through the logic of opposing pairs or values, as it is shown in the table below (Table 13).

Features	Favorable context	Unfavorable context
Social culture: the general manner of the social practice of negotiation and bargaining	Members of society generally seek agreement and consensus among themselves. Disputes between stakeholders are essentially forward-looking.	Members of society are self-serving and do not take into account the interests of other actors. Disputes between stakeholders are stagnant and ineffective.
Politicization: the impact of political polarization, in the sense of ‘politics’, on negotiation and bargaining	There is little political-ideological bias in the debates among members of society or stakeholders	There is large political-ideological bias in the debates among members of society or stakeholders
Policy tradition: the general manner of the	In public policymaking stakeholders are meaningfully involved	Public policy-making is essentially top-down, with no meaningful

practice of policymaking in the public sector	in negotiation and bargaining.	involvement of stakeholders.
Civil society: the strength, organization and capacity for action of civil society organizations and groups	Civil society organizations are strong, organized and have considerable influence on policymaking.	Civil society organizations are weak, disorganized and have little influence on policymaking.

Table 13: Contextual factors of network governance applied for the congruence analysis

Source: Author’s own editing based on Koppenjan et al. (2010), Klijn and Koppenjan (2016b)

5.3.5 Operationalization

The operationalization of variables is based on the analysis and summary of the perceptions of key stakeholders. Similar empirical works, where network performance and management were studied such factors were measured through perceptual data provided by people who were personally involved in the selected networks (Klijn et al., 2010b, Edelenbos et al., 2011 and Klijn et al. 2015). These studies also acknowledge that in governance networks variables are hard to be judged on an objective basis, even in a quantitative study, but this might be even less of an ambition for such a qualitative research. Instead, it can be simply asked whether, according to individual actors and secondary sources, were there any meaningful attempts that could be identified as network management activities, or how the actors perceived the contextual factors, and the network performance, and so on. On the basis of the analysis of the answers and the investigation of secondary sources, it is then possible to draw conclusions based on the researcher's judgement.

5.3.6 Data

According to Blatter and Haverland (2012), methods of data collection can be very diverse in the case of a congruence analysis. Among others, they mention reviewing secondary sources such as news articles, as well as semi-structured interviews. The form semi-structured interview also gives a certain freedom for the interviewee to express himself or herself, so, it can facilitate narrative storytelling which is important for drawing qualitative conclusions. Furthermore, this research methodology draws upon insights from previous studies (e. g. Klijn et al. 2010b, 2015; Edelenbos et al., 2011) about network management and network performance, where factors such as network performance and network management were measured through yes or no as well as open-ended questions about the perceptions of the actors involved in. Below the data sources used for the case description and the empirical analysis is briefly explained.

For the selection of interviewees, it intentional to capture a broad array of stakeholders who can be informative respondent providing the necessary insights to the phenomena under investigation. Altogether 21 people were approached for in-depth interviews, representing a diversity of stakeholders from public, private, and non-profit spheres, including officials of the local council, owners and managers running hospitality and entertainment business, officials of various NGOs focusing on night-time advocacy, representing the interest of locals, etc. as well as researchers and residents. All the interviewees actively participated in the governance process of night-time economy of Budapest, and more specifically of Inner-Erzsébetváros and were generally involved in the governance network around it. The time span of their involvement in the local night-time economy is typically 10-15 years and they were actively participating in the discussion and the decision-making process in the last 6-8 years. From the people approached, 10 key informants responded positively. The composition of the interviewees summarized in the table below (Table 14).

Category	Number of people approached for interview	Number of interviews conducted
Business owners / managers	3	3
Local council officials	4	1
Night-time advocacy NGO	3	2
Researcher	1	1
Residential NGO	8	2
Residents involved	2	1
TOTAL	21	10

Table 14: Composition of the interviewees for the congruence analysis

Source: Author's own editing

The coding and the short introduction of the interviews are attached in the Appendices. The interviews were conducted in July-August 2024. Interviews were conducted in Hungarian, orally in person or via online video or voice call. The length of the interviews were between 35 and 80 minutes. The semi-structured interviews were focusing on three main topics. The first topic was about the network performance, whether the cooperation between the actors involved can be considered successful or unsuccessful. The second was about the experiences with the management activities carried out by specific actors, first the Association for the Night City, then the local council. The third topic was about the extent to which the social or political context has helped or hindered cooperation between the actors and how it influenced the perceived network performance. The question items of the interviews are guided by the prediction matrix, and the list of items are attached in the Appendices. During the interviews, additional questions were asked with the aim of clarification, etc. Also, the interviewees were encouraged to describe the phenomena under study in their own words in order to stimulate narrative storytelling.

For the formulation of the questions, I inspired from the works of Klijn et al. (2010b), Edelenbos et al., (2011) and Klijn et al. (2015). The relation of the questions to the features of network performance, activities of network management and features of the context studied in this thesis is summarized below (Table 15). In addition to the questions about particular components of network performance, management and context, the semi-structured interview also provided an opportunity to ask the interviewees about the relationship between the different components, which is the main interest of the investigation.

Features of network performance	Question number	Activities of network management	Question number	Features of network context	Question number
Development of joint image	Q01	Aligning perceptions	Q06	Social culture	Q11; Q12
Intertwinement of goals	Q02	Coupling goals	Q07	Politicization	Q11; Q12
Inclusiveness of the process	Q03	Involving stakeholders	Q08	Civil society	Q13
Quality of process	Q04	Facilitating interactions	Q09	Policy tradition	Q14

Table 15: The relation of the questions to the features of network performance, activities of network management and features of the context

Source: Author's own editing

The data gathering work based on interviews is supplemented by document analysis, primarily relied on news media articles published on main news portals (Table 16), audiovisual content published on internet, official websites, social media accounts, social media groups, as well as blogs and other sources. The data collection for the secondary sources was closed on 31 July 2024. For the press articles, tags and specific keywords were used (e.g. "party district" or "bulinegyed")

in Hungarian) for searching articles about the night-time economy of Budapest and Inner-Erzsébetváros, Then the relevant ones containing information about conflicts of interest, representation, consultation and decision-making were selected and further examined. The same method was used for the selection of the relevant videos and podcasts, which were proved to be useful sources later, as they served as direct sources about the perceptions of the stakeholders, without the potential bias resulted from the interpretation of the particular authors of different news articles.

Medium	Period	All articles	Relevant articles
index.hu	2012-2024	164	50
telex.hu	2020-2024	19	7
444.hu	2013-2024	125	37
hvg.hu	2013-2024	179	49
24.hu	2014-2024	154	43
magyarnemzet.hu	2019-2024	30	9
TOTAL	2012-2024	671	195

Table 16: Summary of news media articles for the congruence analysis

Source: Author's own editing

Altogether 195 news articles, 70 videos or podcasts, 6 websites or blogs, 4 Facebook pages and 3 Facebook groups were used as secondary sources. The list of these sources is attached in the Appendices. The secondary sources were collected and reviewed prior to the interviews to gain an overall understanding of the case and to address any discrepancies or clarifications during the interviews. A simple thematic content analysis approach was employed to examine the data, focusing on three core areas (network performance, management, and context) and the 12 components (Table 17).

Topics	Components
Features of network performance	P1 Development of joint image
	P2 Intertwinement of goals
	P3 Inclusiveness of the process
	P4 Quality of the process
Network management activities	M1 Aligning perceptions
	M2 Coupling goals
	M3 Involving stakeholders
	M4 Facilitating interactions
Features of network context	C1 Social culture
	C2 Politicization
	C3 Civil society
	C4 Policy tradition

Table 17: Structure of the thematic content analysis for the congruence analysis

Source: Author's own editing

The data analysis was conducted manually using Microsoft Excel software. First, the relevant elements both from the interviews and the secondary sources were selected, then then the elements were organized along the topics and the components. Second, the data for each component was summarized, to draw overall qualitative judgments both for the components and the topics in general, which can serve as a basis for the interpretation of the assumed influence of network management and the context on network performance. The presentation of findings was also organized along the logic of the table above.

6. FINDINGS

Similarly to the logic of the Methodology chapter, the following section outlines the findings along with the research questions. Later, the conclusions and discussion, as well as the limitations and suggestions for further research will be discussed in combined chapters.

6.1 Governance networks in night-time economies (RQ1)

6.1.1 Description of the night-time economies

For the first research question, the thesis provides a short description of the night-time economies surveyed, focusing on the significant problems and issues in local night-time economies and the stakeholders involved in these. The second part of the results for the first research question focuses on the identification of governance networks.

6.1.1.1 Problems of local night-time economies

The following table (Table 18) summarizes the problems and issues in the studied night-time economies, where one item represents one problem about which the perceptions of the significance were surveyed on a 1-5 scale.

Item	Mean	Std. dev.
Increase of real estate prices	4,52	0,68
Gentrification (replacement of the local residents)	3,88	1,12
Poor public transportation during night	3,74	1,28
Poor conditions for artists, musicians and creatives	3,43	0,80
Conflicts between local residents and party-goers	3,29	0,86
Poor conditions for workers of night-time economy oriented local businesses	3,14	0,98
Poor conditions for night-time economy oriented local businesses (clubs, bars, restaurants, etc.)	3,07	1,16
Poor public health services (poor drug prevention, harm reduction, etc.)	2,98	1,12
Poor living conditions for local residents	2,79	1,12
Lack of proper regulations (licensing, hours of operation, etc.)	2,71	1,22
Poor public cleanliness and waste management	2,60	1,14
Lack of proper enforcement of regulations	2,55	1,22
Lack of social inclusion (exclusion of ethnic and sexual minorities, etc.)	2,55	0,89
Poor public safety (insecurity during the night, high crime rate, etc.)	2,45	1,18
Too much noise produced by night-time venues	2,38	0,79
Decrease of real estate prices	1,38	1,02

Table 18: Most significant problems in night-time economies (evaluated on a 5-point scale), whole sample

Source: Author's own editing

For the results, two of the long-term problems were reported to be most significant: the increase of real estate prices and gentrification. Moreover, the relatively low value of standard deviation shows that the increase of real estate prices is a more or less uniformly major problem in different night-time economies.

Some of the immediate problems widely discussed in the literature as typical problems in night-time economies (e.g. poor public cleanliness, poor public safety, too much noise) reached significantly lower scores than other problems, which is quite surprising.

The next table (Table 19) shows the number of problems and issues in each night-time economies, displaying the number of those items which were evaluated to be more significant than 2, on a 5-point scale.

City	Number of problems
Tokyo	9
Sydney	9
London	13
Belfast	14
Innsbruck	9
Seattle	10
Leipzig	8
Detroit	12
Mannheim	9
Porto	9
Bristol	10
Lisbon	12
Bogota	13
Berlin	9
Montréal	9
Bratislava	8
Philadelphia	15
Paris	9
Vilnius	9
Prague	5
Groningen	8
MEAN	9,95
STD. DEV.	2,38

Table 19: Number of problems evaluated to be more significant than 2, on a 5-point scale, out of 16 problems

Source: Author's own editing

What is to be seen from the results summarized in the table above is that there is a large complexity of problems (understood as the number of problems) presented in local night-time economies: the mean value of the number of the problems was 9.95, but with a relatively high standard deviation. However, this result reinforces the frequent suggestion from the literature that governance networks are especially relevant when a complex set of problems is presented (Klijn et al 2010a).

6.1.1.2 Stakeholders in the local night-time economy

Next, the thesis provides a short overview of the stakeholders involved in the problems and issues discussed above, as the possible actors may take part in the suspected networks. The following table (Table 20) shows which stakeholders have been evaluated to be the most involved in the night-time economies studied.

Item	Mean	Std. dev.
Local night mayor or night-time advocacy organization	4,26	1,18
Night-time economy-oriented local businesses (clubs, bars, restaurants, etc.), both individuals and associations	4,24	0,70
City-level local government	4,10	1,06
Local police or public space supervision organization	3,71	1,30
Local artists (musicians, visual artists, creatives), both individuals and associations	3,38	1,13

Local public space maintenance company (cleanliness, waste collection)	3,30	1,03
District- or neighborhood-level local government	3,29	1,32
Workers of night-time economy oriented local businesses, both individuals and associations	3,24	1,15
Local residents, both individuals and associations	3,19	0,97
Regional government	2,73	1,59
Scientific researchers, universities, think-tanks	2,73	1,41
Local public transportation company	2,57	1,22
National government	2,33	1,39
National police	1,93	1,12

Table 20: Most involved stakeholders in night-time economies (evaluated on a 5-point scale), whole sample

Source: Author's own editing

The results summarized in the table above are not surprising. Local night mayor or night-time advocacy organizations are reported to be the most involved stakeholders in the problems and issues of local night-time economies, followed by night-time economy-oriented local businesses and city-level local governments. On the other hand, national-level public sector stakeholders are maybe less involved which shows that night-time economy is a very location-orientated issue. Local residents, who are frequently believed to be the ones, who are suffering from the problems of night-time economies the most, reached only a medium score of involvement according to the perceptions of the respondents.

The next table (Table 21) shows the number of stakeholders in each of the night-time economies, displaying the number of those ones who were evaluated to be more significant than 2, on a 5-point scale.

City	Number of stakeholders
Tokyo	7
Sydney	12
London	12
Belfast	13
Innsbruck	7
Seattle	9
Leipzig	12
Detroit	5
Mannheim	10
Porto	10
Bristol	11
Lisbon	5
Bogota	10
Berlin	12
Montréal	9
Bratislava	8
Philadelphia	13
Paris	9
Vilnius	10
Prague	7
Groningen	5
MEAN	9,33
STD. DEV.	2,59

Table 21: Number of stakeholders evaluated to be involved in the problems of night-time economies more than 2, on a 5-point scale, out of 14 stakeholders

Source: Author's own editing

From the results, it turned out that several stakeholders are involved in connection to the problems and issues of local night-time economies: the mean

value of the number of stakeholders affected was 9.33. However, the relatively large standard deviation reminds that there can be big differences in the number of stakeholders involved in different night-time economies. Still, these results also underpin the possible relevance of governance networks in night-time economies due to the large number of diverse actors presented.

6.1.2 Identification of governance networks

For the identification of governance networks in night-time economies, this thesis uses two criteria from governance networks theory: the existing patterns of social relations between night-time advocacy and management organizations and other stakeholders, and the distributed nature of key resources.

6.1.2.1 Identifiable structure of social relations

The following table (Table 22) shows different examples of stakeholders from local night-time economies with whom the night-time advocacy and management organizations have the most frequent interactions.

Item	Mean	Std. dev.
City-level local government	4,74	0,62
(Association(s) of) night-time economy oriented local businesses (clubs, bars, restaurants, etc.)	4,26	1,18
(Association(s) of) local artists (musicians, visual artists, creatives)	3,87	1,29
District- or neighborhood-level local government	3,62	1,43
Local police or public space supervision organization	3,57	1,41
Scientific researchers, universities, think-tanks	3,43	1,41
Regional government	3,18	1,30

(Association(s) of) workers of night-time economy-oriented local businesses	2,91	1,44
(Association(s) of) local residents	2,70	1,29
National government	2,61	1,31
Local public transportation company	2,61	1,50
Local public space maintenance company (cleanliness, waste collection)	2,39	1,50
National police	2,17	1,40

Table 22: Stakeholders with whom the night-time advocacy and management organizations have the most frequent interactions (evaluated on a 5-point scale), whole sample

Source: Author's own editing

The results shown above are indicating that night-time advocacy and management organizations maintain the most frequent relations with city-level local governments (with the lowest standard deviation) and night-time economy-oriented local businesses. This underpins the role of these organizations as bridge-builders between public and private sector actors. In line with the previous findings about the involvement of stakeholders, relations with national-level public sector organizations are perceived to be significantly weaker than with most of the other stakeholders. Also, residents are not among the stakeholders maintaining the strongest ties with the local night-time advocacy and management organizations.

The next table (Table 23) shows the number of actors with whom the local night-time advocacy and management organizations maintain relations evaluated to be more frequent than 2 on a five-point scale.

Seat of the organization	Name of the organization	Number of stakeholders
--------------------------	--------------------------	------------------------

Sydney	City of Sydney Council	9
Sydney	Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner	11
London	Greater London Authority	12
Innsbruck	Innsbruck Club Commission	8
Seattle	Nightlife Business Advocate for the City of Seattle	9
Leipzig	Representative for Nighttime Culture at the City of Leipzig	10
Detroit	Detroit-Berlin Connection	8
Mannheim	Night Mayor Mannheim	10
Porto	Câmara Municipal do Porto	7
Bristol	Bristol City Council / Bristol Nights	8
Berlin	Clubcommission Berlin	10
Montréal	MTL 24/24	2
Bratislava	City office of Bratislava	10
Philadelphia	Director of Night Time Economy	11
Philadelphia	University of Pennsylvania / 24HrPHL	6
Paris	Conseil parisien de la Nuit	9
Prague	Prague City Council	7
Groningen	Nachtraad Groningen	8
Vilnius	Night Economy Association of Lithuania	5
Tokyo	Japan Nighttime Economy Association	5
Belfast	Free The Night	12
Lisbon	Circuito Live	3
Bogota	Association of Bars and Clubs of Colombia	9
MEAN		8,22
STD. DEV.		2,65

Table 23: Number of stakeholders with whom the local night-time advocacy and management organizations have interactions evaluated to be more frequent than 2, on a 5-point scale, out of 13 stakeholders

Source: Author's own editing

The threshold value for this criterion was that night-time advocacy and management organizations should maintain relations with a frequency evaluated to be 2 at least with 2 different actors. This relatively easy condition was met in all cases. However, the different results spread across a wide range, and the relatively high standard deviation shows that there can be significant differences in the extent of the networks around night-time advocacy and management organizations. In the case of Montreal and Lisbon, only a small number of actors were detected in the networks, while at the same time, in London, Belfast, Philadelphia, and Sydney almost all examined stakeholders are connected with the night-time advocacy and management organizations in the local governance networks.

6.1.2.2 Distributed nature of resources

The second criterion for the identification of governance networks in night-time economies was the distributed nature of key resources. In contrast to the other questions for the descriptive part where data was collected through questions applying Likert scales, the section in the questionnaire focuses on the distribution of resources applied to multiple choice questions. In total, five questions were asked about each key resource (know-how or expertise, media presence, financial resources, regulatory competency, competency for the enforcement of the rules and laws), and the respondents were asked to mark the maximum of two stakeholders who are most likely to possess the specific resource in the local night-time economy. Then it was counted how many key resources are possessed by each of the stakeholders in question. The average number of key resources (out of five) for each type of actors are shown below (Table 24).

Item	Mean	Std. dev.
Local government and authorities (city-, district- or neighborhood-level)	3,21	1,06
Local night mayor or night-time advocacy organization	1,81	1,12
National or regional government and authorities	1,67	1,02
Night-time economy-oriented local businesses	1,40	1,02
Local residents	0,14	0,36

Table 24: Stakeholders who possess the highest number key resources in night-time economies (evaluated on a 5-point scale), whole sample.

Source: Author's own editing

The table above shows a significant concentration of key resources in the hands of local governments. Night-time advocacy organizations and night-time orientated businesses are also holding a considerable set of resources, as well as national governments, which actors otherwise are evaluated to be less involved in the problems of local nighttime economies. Residents possess very few resources.

The next table (Table 25) shows the number of key resources possessed by different types of actors in each city.

City	National or regional government	Local government and authorities	Local night-time advocacy organization	Night-time economy-oriented businesses	Local residents
Tokyo	2	2	2	1	0
Sydney	1	2	3	2	0
London	0	3	2	1	0
Belfast	3	3	0	1	0
Innsbruck	1	3	3	3	0

Seattle	2	4	1	1	0
Leipzig	1	3	2	2	0
Detroit	1	1	3	4	0
Mannheim	2	3	3	1	0
Porto	3	4	1	1	1
Bristol	0	2	4	3	0
Lisbon	2	4	1	0	1
Bogota	2	5	0	0	0
Berlin	2	2	2	1	0
Montréal	1	3	2	1	0
Bratislava	1	5	2	1	0
Philadelphia	1	3	3	2	0
Paris	3	4	1	2	0
Vilnius	2	4	1	2	1
Prague	4	4	0	1	0
Groningen	1	4	2	0	0

Table 25: Number of key resources possessed by different types of actors in local night-time economies (evaluated on a 5-point scale).

Source: Author's own editing

While no exact threshold value is applied for this criterion, the literature on governance networks suggests that the emergence of governance networks is happening because none of the actors possess all the necessary resources for dealing with the problems in the center of the network. The results show that local governments are powerful actors in several cities, as they are holding several important resources, but in only two of the examined cities (Bogota and Bratislava) were reported to possess all the five resources under investigation. If the argumentation is kept consistent, in these two cases, the emergence of governance networks can be questioned. However, as it was discussed in the methodological part, this short analysis was only for the illustration of the distributed nature of resources among the stakeholders. A deeper investigation of the specific resources

within the types studied for now (e.g. different financial resources or know-how components) might reveal a more sophisticated picture of the actual distribution of resources.

6.2 Night-time advocacy and management organizations as network managers (RQ2)

For the second research question, the thesis first provides a short description of the night-time advocacy and management organizations surveyed, focusing on the significant problems and issues in local night-time economies and the stakeholders involved in these problems and issues. The second part of the results presented for the second research question focuses on the identification of night-time advocacy and management organizations as network management organizations.

6.2.1 Description of the night-time advocacy and management organizations

The description of the night-time advocacy and management organizations surveyed focuses on the activities they are carrying out and the topics or issues they are dealing with.

6.2.1.1 Activities the organizations carry out

For the activities, eight items were measured through the perceptions of the representatives of night-time advocacy and management organizations. The results are summarized below (Table 26), showing the mean values of the extent to which the organizations are carrying out specific activities, evaluated on a 1-5 scale.

Item	Mean	Std. dev.
Advocacy and lobbying (aiming to influence decision-makers)	4,43	0,84
Networking (building partnerships between stakeholders)	4,35	1,07
Awareness raising (directing public attention towards specific problems and issues)	4,22	1,00
Research and planning (collecting and analyzing data, creating strategic plans, etc.)	4,17	0,89
Event organization (workshops, conferences, meet-ups, etc.)	4,17	1,03
Implementation of actual pilot or full-scale projects (with or without partners) targeting specific problems	4,04	1,33
Self-regulation (proposing or adapting business and ethical codes, taking voluntary commitments, etc.)	3,13	1,32
Mediation and conflict resolution (e.g. between neighbors and party-goers, etc.)	2,87	1,46

Table 26: Activities mostly carried out by night-time advocacy and management organizations (evaluated on a 5-point scale), whole sample

Source: Author's own editing

The results are confirming the point from the literature that one of the most important roles of night-time advocacy and management organizations is the facilitation of cooperation between stakeholders. Also, advocacy and lobbying reached a high score.

The next table (Table 27) is showing the number of activities evaluated to be carried out to the extent greater than 2, out of the eight different activities surveyed, for each organization.

Seat of the organization	Name of the organization	Number of activities
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Sydney	City of Sydney Council	6
Sydney	Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner	7
London	Greater London Authority	8
Innsbruck	Innsbruck Club Commission	8
Seattle	Nightlife Business Advocate for the City of Seattle	7
Leipzig	Representative for Nighttime Culture at the City of Leipzig	6
Detroit	Detroit-Berlin Connection	7
Mannheim	Night Mayor Mannheim	7
Porto	Câmara Municipal do Porto	8
Bristol	Bristol City Council / Bristol Nights	7
Berlin	Clubcommission Berlin	8
Montréal	MTL 24/24	7
Bratislava	City office of Bratislava	4
Philadelphia	Director of Night Time Economy	8
Philadelphia	University of Pennsylvania / 24HrPHL	7
Paris	Conseil parisien de la Nuit	8
Prague	Prague City Council	4
Groningen	Nachtraad Groningen	8
Vilnius	Night Economy Association of Lithuania	7
Tokyo	Japan Nighttime Economy Association	4
Belfast	Free The Night	8
Lisbon	Circuito Live	5
Bogota	Association of Bars and Clubs of Colombia	8
MEAN		6,83
STD. DEV.		1,37

Table 27: Number of activities evaluated to be carried out to the extent greater than 2, on a 5-point scale, out of 8 activities

Source: Author's own editing

The results show that night-time advocacy and management organizations carry out at least half of the activities, the questionnaire was asking about, and several organizations carry out all, or almost all the activities. Also, the high mean value confirms this. However, some organizations, for example in Prague and Tokyo carry out a more limited number of activities.

6.2.1.2 Topics or issues the organizations dealing with

The second aspect along which the night-time advocacy and management organization are described is the question of topics or issues they are dealing with. Similarly to the logic of how the activities were presented, the results for the topics are showing the mean values of the extent to which the organizations are dealing with specific issues, evaluated on a 1-5 scale. It should be noted that some problems, which are maybe broader than the suspected scope of night-time advocacy and management organizations (e.g. the issues of the real estate prices) were excluded from the items. The results are shown in the table below (Table 28).

Item	Mean	Std. dev.
Better conditions for night-time economy-oriented local businesses (clubs, bars, restaurants, etc.)	4,17	0,78
Better social inclusion (ethnic and sexual minorities, etc.)	4,17	0,83
Regulatory issues (licensing, hours of operation, etc.)	4,09	1,35
Better conditions for artists, musicians and creatives	3,74	1,14
Public safety (crime prevention, etc.)	3,70	1,33
Public health (drug prevention, harm reduction, etc.)	3,65	1,34
Better conditions for workers of night-time economy oriented local businesses	3,61	1,08
Transportation during night	3,30	1,33

Reduction of gentrification (replacement of the local residents)	3,17	1,40
Noise reduction of night-time venues	3,13	1,22
Better living conditions for local residents	2,65	1,37
Public cleanliness, waste management	2,61	1,50

Table 28: Activities that night-time advocacy and management organizations mostly deal with (evaluated on a 5-point scale), whole sample

Source: Author's own editing

The results show that issues of night-time economy-oriented local businesses, and social inclusion and regulatory issues are the top problems the night-time advocacy and management organizations are dealing with. In line with the findings for the top problems of local night-time economies, some immediate problems measured to be less significant (like noise reduction or public cleanliness) are also not presented in the focus of the surveyed organizations. Also, the frequently discussed problems of the living conditions for residents reached a relatively low score.

The next table (Table 29) shows the number of topics evaluated to be dealt with to the extent greater than 2, out of the twelve different topics surveyed, for each organization.

Seat of the organization	Name of the organization	Number of topics
Sydney	City of Sydney Council	9
Sydney	Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner	9
London	Greater London Authority	8
Innsbruck	Innsbruck Club Commission	6
Seattle	Nightlife Business Advocate for the City of Seattle	9

Leipzig	Representative for Nighttime Culture at the City of Leipzig	10
Detroit	Detroit-Berlin Connection	9
Mannheim	Night Mayor Mannheim	11
Porto	Câmara Municipal do Porto	12
Bristol	Bristol City Council / Bristol Nights	7
Berlin	Clubcommission Berlin	9
Montréal	MTL 24/24	9
Bratislava	City office of Bratislava	11
Philadelphia	Director of Night Time Economy	11
Philadelphia	University of Pennsylvania / 24HrPHL	10
Paris	Conseil parisien de la Nuit	11
Prague	Prague City Council	4
Groningen	Nachtraad Groningen	7
Vilnius	Night Economy Association of Lithuania	8
Tokyo	Japan Nighttime Economy Association	7
Belfast	Free The Night	12
Lisbon	Circuito Live	11
Bogota	Association of Bars and Clubs of Colombia	12
MEAN		9,22
STD. DEV.		2,09

Table 29: Number of topics evaluated to be dealt with to the extent greater than 2, on a 5-point scale, out of 12 topics

Source: Author's own editing

The results show that most of the night-time advocacy and management organizations deal with at least half of the topics or issues the questionnaire was asking about, and several organizations deal with ten, eleven, or even all the twelve of the surveyed issues. However, the low number of topics for Prague City Council also needs further clarification.

6.2.2 Identification of night-time advocacy and management organizations as network managers

For the identification of network management organizations in night-time economies, this thesis uses the following two criteria: the central position in the network and the network management activities, the organizations carry out.

6.2.2.1 Central position in the network

For the investigation of the central position of suspected network management organizations in their network, the thesis uses the same data used for the identification of the structure of social relations around the night-time advocacy and management organizations. However, for the judgment of the central position, the relations with public and private actors were also examined separately, based on the assumption that these organizations are supposed to build bridges between sectors. For the calculations, the following actors were considered as public sector stakeholders: national government, regional government, city-level local government, district- or neighborhood-level local government, national police, local police or public space supervision organization, local public space maintenance company (cleanliness, waste collection), local public transportation company. For private sector stakeholders, (association(s) of) local residents, (association(s) of) night-time economy oriented local businesses (clubs, bars, restaurants, etc.), (association(s) of) workers of night-time economy-oriented local businesses, (association(s) of) local artists (musicians, visual artists, creatives), scientific researchers, universities, think-tanks) were considered. The following table (Table 30) shows the number of stakeholders with whom the local night-time advocacy and management organizations have interactions evaluated to be more frequent than 3, on a five-point scale.

Seat of the organization	Name of the organization	All stake-holders	Public sector stake-holders	Private sector stake-holders
Sydney	City of Sydney Council	8	5	3
Sydney	Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner	11	6	5
London	Greater London Authority	8	4	4
Innsbruck	Innsbruck Club Commission	3	2	1
Seattle	Nightlife Business Advocate for the City of Seattle	5	3	2
Leipzig	Representative for Nighttime Culture at the City of Leipzig	9	6	3
Detroit	Detroit-Berlin Connection	5	2	3
Mannheim	Night Mayor Mannheim	5	3	2
Porto	Câmara Municipal do Porto	7	5	2
Bristol	Bristol City Council / Bristol Nights	8	4	4
Berlin	Clubcommission Berlin	8	4	4
Montréal	MTL 24/24	2	1	1
Bratislava	City office of Bratislava	7	7	0
Philadelphia	Director of Night Time Economy	8	4	4
Philadelphia	University of Pennsylvania / 24HrPHL	4	1	3

Paris	Conseil parisien de la Nuit	6	4	2
Prague	Prague City Council	4	0	4
Groningen	Nachtraad Groningen	5	3	2
Vilnius	Night Economy Association of Lithuania	5	3	2
Tokyo	Japan Nighttime Economy Association	3	1	2
Belfast	Free The Night	10	6	4
Lisbon	Circuito Live	2	1	1
Bogota	Association of Bars and Clubs of Colombia	6	4	2
MEAN		6,04	3,43	2,61
STD. DEV.		2,48	1,90	1,27

Table 30: Number of stakeholders with whom the local night-time advocacy and management organizations have interactions evaluated to be more frequent than 3, on a 5-point scale, out of 13 stakeholders

Source: Author's own editing

The results show that most of the organizations maintain strong relations (rated at a frequency of four or five) with several other actors both from the public and private sectors. For the criterion of the central position of the night-time advocacy and management organization as suspected network managers, the following threshold value was applied: the night-time advocacy and management organizations should maintain relations with a frequency evaluated to be 3 at least with 3 different actors, from which at least one actor comes from the public sector and one actor comes from the private sector. This criterion was fulfilled for most of the organizations examined. For the suspected network management organizations in Bratislava, Montréal, and Lisbon, the relatively low values require further investigation, especially for the latter two, because their score was low even when

a lower threshold for the frequency of interaction was applied at the identification of networks.

6.2.2.2 Network management activities

The second criterion for the identification of network management organizations in night-time economies is the network management activities the organizations carry out. The following table (Table 31) summarizes the mean values of the extent to which the organizations are carrying out specific network management activities, evaluated on a 1-5 scale.

Item	Mean	Std. dev.
Trying to collect and discuss the diverse knowledge and expertise of the partners	4,35	0,78
Trying to align or harmonize the different opinions and perceptions of the partners	4,22	0,85
Facilitating the cooperation of the existing partners in the network	4,17	0,83
Involving new partners into the network	4,04	0,98
Trying to propose and reach an agreement about the rules of cooperation between the partners	3,91	1,12

Table 31: Network management activities mostly carried out by night-time advocacy and management organizations (evaluated on a 5-point scale), whole sample

Source: Author's own editing

The results show that almost all the examined network management activities (covering most of the broad categories discussed in the literature) are evaluated to be carried out to the extent of four at least, with a relatively low

standard deviation. Only the activities aiming at the institutionalization of the cooperation of stakeholders, like proposing agreements about the rules of cooperation between the partners, reached a relatively low mean value.

The next table (Table 32) shows the number of network management activities evaluated to be carried out to the extent greater than 2, for each organization, out of the five different activities surveyed.

Seat of the organization	Name of the organization	Number of network management activities
Sydney	City of Sydney Council	5
Sydney	Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner	5
London	Greater London Authority	5
Innsbruck	Innsbruck Club Commission	4
Seattle	Nightlife Business Advocate for the City of Seattle	5
Leipzig	Representative for Nighttime Culture at the City of Leipzig	5
Detroit	Detroit-Berlin Connection	4
Mannheim	Night Mayor Mannheim	4
Porto	Câmara Municipal do Porto	5
Bristol	Bristol City Council / Bristol Nights	5
Berlin	Clubcommission Berlin	5
Montréal	MTL 24/24	5
Bratislava	City office of Bratislava	5
Philadelphia	Director of Night Time Economy	5
Philadelphia	University of Pennsylvania / 24HrPHL	4
Paris	Conseil parisien de la Nuit	5
Prague	Prague City Council	5
Groningen	Nachtraad Groningen	5

Vilnius	Night Economy Association of Lithuania	5
Tokyo	Japan Nighttime Economy Association	4
Belfast	Free The Night	5
Lisbon	Circuito Live	4
Bogota	Association of Bars and Clubs of Colombia	5
MEAN		4,74
STD. DEV.		0,45

Table 32: Number of network management activities evaluated to be carried out to the extent greater than 2, on a 5-point scale, out of 5 activities

Source: Author's own editing

The results show that all the surveyed organizations carry out at least four types of network management activities, and most of the organizations carry out all of them. Even when there is a limited network around the suspected network management organizations, they carry out several different network management activities. The threshold value applied for this criterion is that the night-time advocacy and management organizations should carry out at least 3 different management activities marked to be carried out to the extent of 2, which criterion has been fulfilled for all the surveyed organizations.

6.3 The influence of network management and the contextual factors on network performance (RQ3)

6.3.1 Case description

The case studied in this dissertation focuses primarily on the Budapest “party district”, which is the inner part of the 7th district of the city, the so-called

Inner-Erzsébetváros. However, to a lesser extent, the phenomena observed in this case also exist in other inner districts of Budapest.

The Budapest party district was created after the millennium on the site of the former Jewish quarter, which had been dismantled during the Second World War. Condominiums left in poor condition after the Second World War were bought by investors, partly in line with the policy of the local council at the time. However, development was slow: in Budapest, new housing projects were not typically created by renovating old buildings, but rather by building projects in the outer districts, therefore, gentrification does not start with housing developments, but with the emergence of an entertainment function attractive both to locals and tourists as it will be seen later on. In parallel with the slow pace of development, so-called ruin pubs have opened in many old and “ruined” houses, partly in privately owned but not yet developed properties and partly in houses that have been leased for temporary use by the municipality. The first and still the most famous ruin bar was the Szimpla, which opened in 2004. However, the real estate and financial crisis of 2008 put a halt even to the otherwise slow development, and the neighborhood became dominated by hospitality, entertainment, and cultural functions, where the ruin bars took the lead.

The development of the party district and the rapid rise of party tourism brought the typical problems triggered by the night-time economy described in this thesis, which appeared quite quickly. The local population was already experiencing systemic problems from 2006, which were greatly exacerbated by the rise of tourism from 2008-2009. Shortly afterward, the financial crisis was eased, and the district began to experience a rapid increase in property prices and gentrification due to the growing popularity of tourism and also a change of the population. Older residents have moved out, and their apartments typically bought up by investors who open AirBnB apartments for tourists or rent out apartments to students: both groups create additional demand for hospitality and entertainment functions. (This demographic change will be one reason for the failure of the local referendum later on.) The problems were significantly exacerbated by a government decree adopted in 2013, which allowed local authorities in the World Heritage area of Budapest to allow nightclubs to stay open until the morning. While the other districts did not allow this, but rather sought to push out nightclubs, the 7th district

took the opportunity to allow nightclubs in Inner-Erzsébetváros to stay open until 6 AM. As a result, a significant proportion of Budapest's nightclubs were and they are still concentrated in this area of less than one square kilometer.

The emergence of Budapest's party district was essentially the result of an organic development, for which the way was opened by the government decree in 2013, but neither the local council nor anyone else has systematically addressed the problems caused by its intensive night-time economy. Increasingly, the residents articulated their displeasure on social media, mainly in various Facebook groups, and they also initiated discussions with the local council, unsuccessfully. Finally, in 2017, residents organized a protest against the unmanaged problems of the nightlife itself, what they perceived as a significant deterioration in their quality of life, and they formed an association called Livable Erzsébetváros Association (Élhető Erzsébetváros). In this demonstration, residents demanded that all venues should close at midnight, which led to a situation, where the owners and employees of venues in the district protested against the proposed curfew and formed the Association for the Living Erzsébetváros (Az Élő Erzsébetvárosért, abbreviated as AZÉRT).

To resolve the increasingly conflictual situation, formed in the autumn 2017, a new organization, the Association for the Night City was established, and it initiated the so-called “Budapest Night Mayor Project”. (Later it was renamed to Night Embassy of Budapest, then to NeoBUD, because the because the mayor of Budapest opposed its name, saying the city has one mayor.) Based on Western European models, the project aimed to increase trust and foster dialogue between stakeholders in urban nightlife by acting as a non-profit social organization mediating between stakeholders (e.g. residents, businesses, authorities) and by raising awareness, as well as helping to solve the problems caused by the night-time economy through cooperation. While the organization was admittedly modeled after the Nachtbürgermeester model in Amsterdam, it was primarily supported by the larger venue owners, but from the start it aimed to involve all stakeholders, including the public, local councils, and public authorities.

In response to growing dissatisfaction, the local council of the 7th district put the decision in the hands of local voters, and in February 2018 a referendum

was held on whether all restaurants, pubs, clubs, and other venues in the Inner-Erzsébetváros to close at midnight. The referendum was preceded by a loud and heated debate which was well followed both in the press and on social media, in various Facebook groups (Élhető Erzsébetváros, Klauzália, 24H Budapest, Bulinegyed, the latter is no longer available). Overall, neither those in favor of the curfew nor those against it considered the referendum to be a good idea, as in their opinion it would only be a way of shifting the responsibility of the local council for the decision about a very complex problem. The referendum was ultimately a failure, neither valid nor effective, with less than 16% of the district's voters taking part. This was partly due to the demographic change mentioned above, and partly because the majority of the district's residents do not live in the Inner-Erzsébetváros area and are therefore not directly affected by the problems of the night-time economy. (However, two-thirds of the participating voters voted for the curfew.)

In 2019, municipal elections were held, where the former right-wing party lost in the 7th district and a left-wing party alliance came to power. In this election, one of the candidates of the Livable Erzsébetváros Association was elected to the council. The new municipality has adopted a more open approach and in November 2019 initiated the creation of a working group involving representatives of the municipality, local hospitality businesses, and residents. Almost all relevant NGOs (including the Association for the Night City) participated as external consultants in the working group. The working group developed a so-called criteria decree which only allows certain venues to open after midnight if certain criteria are met (e.g. noise insulation, noise reduction, cleaning of public spaces, etc). The criteria decree was adopted by the local council in summer 2020, but the decision has been criticized in several ways. Residents considered the regulation too permissive, and hospitality businesses complained that it tightened the conditions for opening after midnight at a time when the closure of restaurants due to the COVID-19 pandemic had led to a significant drop in their revenue. The working group operated for some time after the adoption of the regulation, but never convened again after January 2022 and its main period of activity is limited to a less than one-year period in 2019-2020.

Although the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic in the criteria decree reduced the problems caused by the night-time economy to some extent, mainly in

terms of noise from nightclubs, a significant part of the residents was still dissatisfied with the regulation of the local night-time economy and therefore again initiated a proposal for the municipality to introduce a uniform midnight closing time in the district. In October 2022, this proposal was voted down by the municipality. In January 2023, some of the hospitality businesses operating in Inner-Erzsébetváros formed an association called Common Erzsébetváros (Közös Erzsébetváros), with the aim of tackling some of the public space problems caused by the night-time economy through social responsibility, carrying out very localized actions, in partnership with the municipality. According to several stakeholders, this is also due to the fact that street crime, such as prostitution, drug trafficking, and other problems, has already threatened the income of local hospitality businesses. This cooperation includes the association's involvement in cleaning up public spaces and providing security guards to help maintain order. According to the agreement with the municipality, the number of the venues having the permission to stay open after midnight has been limited and only businesses that are members of the association are allowed to do that, which has led to criticism against the association. The association is also actively working on the establishment of specialized consultative forums, which raises the possibility of a possible future role as network manager. Municipal elections were held again in the summer of 2024, where the existing local government retained its majority, but the Livable Erzsébetváros Association was eliminated from the district council, and another local NGO, Colourful Erzsébetváros (Színes Erzsébetváros), which had been operating for several years, was elected to the council.

6.3.2 Findings

Although the interview research covered a broad spectrum of stakeholders and the press materials reviewed provided an opportunity to gain additional insights into the views of actors from very different positions, overall, the perceptions of network performance, management and context were surprisingly consistent. There were relatively few points, in which general perceptions of actors differed significantly (these are indicated in the results). Rather it was more the case that

new elements and details were added by the interviewees in addition to those already known. Accordingly, the qualitative information revealed, can be considered robust, taking the uncertainty resulted from personal perceptions into account. For each of the three variables (network performance, management, and context) and their components, I summarize below the summarized perceptions of stakeholders from the current and previous years, indicating also if the opinions have changed during the period under study.

6.3.2.1 Network performance

P1 Development of joint image

In general, there was and is a lack of common understanding between the actors about the nature and problems of the local night-time economy. Although some of the business actors have a vision for the night-time economy, a significant number of them are predominantly profit-driven. The perceptions of the night-time economy on the part of the residents are dominated by a problem orientation, which has also resulted in a situation where initiatives based on positive visions and narratives about the night-time economy were being twisted to contrast the negative visions: *“the positive messages were immediately countered by the residents with the articulation of the problems”* (Interviewee C). The opposition to the term 'night mayor' itself shows that some of the actors have not even attempted to understand the essence of the project. At the same time, there are divisions not only between the various interest groups (venues, residents, local council) but also within the groups where even stakeholders in similar situations do not agree on the image to be created of the night-time economy.

The working group convened by the local council was seen by some stakeholders, (including understandably the local government), as a step forward, as it started to develop some common views. Other stakeholders, however, tended to highlight the sharp conflicts that existed in the working group and have existed ever since. There were also strong criticisms of the local council, mainly from the

residents, for not having developed its own vision. The council, on the other hand, blamed the central government, and the debates were characterized by an overall liability-preventer attitude. Overall, significant differences in the image about night-time economy remain, with very limited common understanding, the latter being limited to the claim that ‘there are problems.’

Overall, the development of joint image in the case under study can be judged as follows: the actors acknowledged the problems but did not really develop a mutually agreed joint image of it, the differences in the perceptions of the problem remained; bad or poor performance can be observed in this sense.

P2 Intertwinement of goals

As with the joint image, there is basically no sufficiently elaborated, deep, substantive agreement on the goals between the stakeholders. The definition of goals has reached only general statements such as ‘we need solutions’ that are ‘sustainable’ and ‘good for all’, but the actors have intertwined their goals and actions. A positive example could be the criteria decree, which in principle was adopted by a relatively broad consensus of stakeholders. However, with the exception of the local council, it was subsequently criticized and seen as problematic to comply with by all stakeholders (although several stakeholders also felt that the situation on noise emission from nightclubs had improved following the adoption of the regulation). In the absence of common strategic goals, bricolage (Körösényi et al., 2020), which is typical of Hungarian public policy practice, can be observed.

The situation is even more problematic in terms of mutually agreed actions. Over the period, in general, and unsurprisingly, business actors have tended to demand more flexible rules, the residents have demanded strict, uniform regulation, and local government has been hesitant and has adopted a more conflict-avoiding attitude. However, at the very micro level (block or street), steps are being taken towards solutions, bypassing the broader strategic horizon. Overall, it can be seen that the actors have moved away from joint strategic discussions towards practical,

tangible, immediate solutions, as exemplified by the local cooperation between the Common Erzsébetváros and the local council.

Overall, the intertwining of goals in the case under study can be judged as follows: the actors only had a partial and temporary agreement on the goals and actions in the working group, which was rather a hard deal than a decision based on common understanding; poor performance can be observed in this sense.

P3 Inclusiveness of the process

The key claim about the inclusiveness of the process is that it was problematic for all stakeholder groups to be involved. Neither a significant part of the businesses (especially those lacking vision and will to act in the night-time economy) nor the more silent and less vocal part of the residents were involved. In the case of businesses, several interviewees mentioned as a problem the fact that venues sought contact with others and with the Association for the Night City only when they were trying to avoid a regulation that was unfavorable to them but were no longer interested in longer-term strategic cooperation. Also, in many cases, actors at levels of government above the local council, such as the metropolitan municipality of Budapest or representatives of the relevant state agencies, were absent from the discussions.

At the same time, not only were important actors missing within each stakeholder group, but the three groups (in simple terms: local council, residents, venues) rarely sat down together in an organized way, but rather in ad hoc meetings. A counter-example is the working group convened by the local council, which was described as a "miracle" by several actors even from different stakeholder groups.

However, several interviewees noted that some of the benefits of stronger or weaker linkages developed between actors can be seen in the establishment of personal relationships through which actors can later on coordinate directly with each other (but not in the sense of simultaneous involvement of a wide range of actors).

There are significant differences in the perception of who has been able to promote their interests more. Some of the businesses felt that residential complaints were over-represented in the negotiations in the last one decade, while residential NGOs felt that their interests were not sufficiently represented. Unsurprisingly, the local government, mainly in relation to the working group convened on the criteria decree, expressed optimistic views that all stakeholders had been involved and that everyone's interests had been taken into account. Overall, it seems that the local government has been more effective indeed in involving a wide range of stakeholders through the working group than the Association for the City of Night had been in the past.

Overall, the inclusiveness of the process in the case under study can be judged as follows: according to the perception of the actors, the voices of the relevant stakeholders were mainly heard during the operation of the working group, but they were not satisfied with the extent to which their interests were taken into account; poor or medium performance can be observed in this sense.

P4 Quality of the process

In terms of the quality of the process, all actors except the local council expressed a negative opinion, and the positive opinion of the council is limited to the quality of the consultation work and the effectiveness of the decision-making process in the working group it convened. Although most of the stakeholders acknowledged that the existence of the working group was a positive development and that it was a useful forum for discussions leading to limited, but substantive solutions, overall, they considered the almost decade-long discussions and negotiations between the stakeholders to be difficult and ineffective. This view is illustrated by the following comments from the interviewees. "*The actors believe in a zero-sum game, destroying the other ones is the definition of winning*" (Interviewee B). "*The discussions are not about understanding each other, making gestures*" [...] "*the working group has disappeared, trust has evaporated, and extremes have come to the fore again*" (Interviewee H). "*We should work together,*

but the gap is so deep that there is little chance of that, there is a lot of mistrust because of past experiences" (Interviewee I).

Overall, the quality of the process in the case under study can be judged as follows: according to the perception of the actors, the negotiation process was ineffective, with many blockages that were hard to overcome, even during the operation of the working group; bad or poor performance can be observed in this sense.

6.3.2.2 Network management

During the period under investigation, multiple actors have appeared in the local night-time economy and taken on some or most of the functions of network managers. It is not uncommon for a night-time economy to have multiple network managers (Cibin, 2018). The most obvious network manager was the Association for the Night City, which took on the role of from 2017 but became inactive from around 2022. In addition, for a short period in 2019-2020, the local council also took a coordination role, involving the stakeholders to a working group to prepare the criteria decree, but the working group was not continued by the municipality. As regards the Association for the Common Erzsébetváros, which has been operational since 2023, it is not yet possible to judge to what extent it will assume the role and functions of a network manager. Based on these considerations, the following paper will not specifically examine the network manager role of a given organization, but rather, if any of the above organizations (mainly the Association for the Night City or the local council) has performed network management functions, what perceptions have been developed by the stakeholders.

M1 Aligning perceptions

The declared mission of the Association for the Night City was to shape perceptions of the stakeholders about the night-time economy, to improve the

quality of the debates around it, and to "educate" other actors, as several interviewees put it. To this end, information and communication campaigns were conducted, mainly online, the association regularly appeared on various media platforms, television, radio, and events organized by the association such as the so-called "Festival of the Presentable Party District", which was intended to showcase the cultural values of the night-time economy. Less focused on the night-time economy, but with a view to highlighting local cultural values, the local council has also sought to promote a kind of cultural district concept, mainly from 2019, but has not yet initiated a wider public debate or campaign beyond political statements.

However, some interviewees were critical towards the Association's awareness-raising work, particularly in terms of whether it was carried out for the right length of time and with the right intensity. The association was criticized, for example, for not communicating professionally, for using too few resources, and for not taking into account the views of those who did not see the local night-time economy as a 'party district'. Therefore, overall, the messages to change perceptions about the night-time economy did not go through.

Overall, the aligning of perceptions in the case under study can be judged as follows: network managers, especially the Association for the Night City made considerable efforts to align their perceptions of actors to formulate a joint vision, but not sufficiently take the different views into account; little to medium management efforts were made in this sense.

M2 Coupling goals

A relatively consistent picture emerged from the interviews and other sources that the Association for the City by Night has not been able to take meaningful steps to formulate widely accepted goals and take joint action with other stakeholders. According to multiple interviewees involved in the work of the association, the association itself had not developed its own position in detail. However, others felt that the association still has a more strategic approach than the other stakeholders, but this approach has not been successful.

The working group convened by the local council for the criteria decree seemed to be a more meaningful attempt to reconcile the different goals of the various actors. A consensual proposal was finally submitted to the local government, but it was subsequently criticized. However, the working group can be considered only episodic in the almost a decade of negotiations between the actors involved, since it has been in operation for less than a year.

Overall, the coupling of goals in the case under study can be judged as follows: network managers, especially the local council made considerable efforts to integrate the diverse demands of actors by creating a package deal, but without mutually accepted strategic goals; medium management efforts were made in this sense.

M3 Involving stakeholders

All stakeholders, based on both the interviews and the secondary sources, agreed and still agree on the need to gather all actors involved in the problems of the night-time economy for tackling the problems. However, opinions were divided as to who should and could do this. Some of the residents' groups would have expected the municipality to initiate such discussions, but the more proactive part of the business sector thought that a civil association could do this, following Western European models. As a result, the Association for the Night City was formed, which, according to the statements back then, made a declared effort at the beginning of its operation to involve as wide a range of stakeholders as possible (venues, residents, municipalities, authorities, tourism organizations) in the development of a common position and in finding solutions together. In this sense, the association has taken on a coordinating and integrating role.

However, the actual level of engagement has remained limited compared to aspirations. The association had relationships primarily with the business and venue owners, mainly because of the acute threat to the venues from the 2018 referendum and the curfew proposal. In the words of one interviewee, *"in this sense, the association was more of a single-issue movement"* (Interviewee F). However, even

the development of relationships with venues remained limited, with many of them not joining the association's network. As for the other actors, the rapid emergence of distrust towards the business sector on the side of a large part of the residents prevented meaningful involvement. In addition, the local council remained basically passive before 2019. Other critics towards the association, based on the interviews, included a lack of professional project management, unclear roles within the association, lack of leadership, and lack of know-how,

The working group convened by the local council in 2019-2020 to prepare the criteria decree was a meaningful and successful attempt to involve stakeholders, but it did not become a permanent organization, and therefore no forum for the stakeholders of the local night-time economy to consult each other in an organized way has been or is currently in place. In addition, there have been small, very micro-level, local consultations and attempts to involve, for example, the venues and residents of a street, but these have remained ad hoc and particularized, and have not been extended to a wider range of actors.

Overall, the involvement of stakeholders in the case under study can be judged as follows: network managers, especially the local council made considerable efforts to invite and bring together relevant stakeholders, however in the working group, but its operation has not been sustained, despite the strong demand from the stakeholders; medium management efforts were made in this sense.

M4 Facilitating interactions

Since the involvement was already very limited, the Association for the City of Night was less able to perform its task of facilitating and mediating cooperation between the actors. However, this was also originally intended to be an important task: *"the association wanted to play the role of a gardener of nightlife"* (Interviewee E). Several statements suggested that an essential element of the association's activities was to increase trust and facilitate dialogue between stakeholders around the city's nightlife. However, the interviews also revealed the

management problem mentioned above, where the association lacked the necessary know-how for mediation.

The problem with this mediation or moderation role was also the NGO-nature of the association, that it *"tried to play a moderating role but it didn't work, they are not an authority, and for the problem solving a public authority would have been needed"* (Interviewee H). This is also consistent with the fact that the formation and functioning of the working group convened in 2019-2020 by the local council, as a public rather than a non-governmental actor, in itself led to a much more effective facilitation of interactions between the different actors than had previously been the case. However, this forum remains an episodic element in a decade of cooperation and bargaining.

Overall, the facilitation of interactions in the case under study can be judged as follows: both network managers (Association for the Night City and the local council) were trying to motivate actors to interact and to remove blockades, but both of them were criticized for doing it unprofessionally and little efforts; little to medium management efforts were made in this sense.

6.3.2.3 Network context

C1 Social culture

The component of social culture was perceived by the interviewees as uniformly negative, and as particularly unfavorable for network governance: the quality of public debates is low, empathy and solidarity are low, social actors do not cooperate with each other, but rather are characterized by self-serving and distrustful behavior, and they doubt the fairness of those with opposing views. *"Everybody is very suspicious of each other, this is true for the whole Hungarian context, distrust is self-reinforcing, circles of distrust are formed in the society"* (Interviewee G). Moreover, as one of the leaders of the local government put it in a public forum, *"I have to say that here too the same thing is happening, that this*

country as a whole is characterized by a lack of solidarity, a lack of common burden sharing".

Such negative aspects of social culture are not only a problem between larger groups (in simple terms: venues, residents, local council), but also within the groups. *"Everything is atomized, everyone is fragmented, they take the easy way out and then fall back; it is difficult to create unity in Hungary around something, also because of the general social conditions"* (Interviewee E). As a result, no actor perceived a meaningful and sustained openness from any other actor, and in many cases, actors had the perception of the other as not willing to engage in any form of negotiation. However, several interviewees ironically noted that *"the debates were a bit overdone by both sides"* (Interviewee E). According to another actor, *"the culture of meaningful discussions has simply not developed in the history of Hungarian democracy"* (Interviewee I).

This is illustrated by the extremely frequent use of stigmatizing, aggressive communication in debates about the local night-time economy, which is greatly amplified by social media. It is not a Hungarian specificity, but several interviewees mentioned that the opinion bubbles that emerge on social media also make it very difficult for opposing opinions to flow through.

Overall, the question of social culture in the case under study can be judged as follows: even though actors acknowledged that disputes had gone too far and that new ways of cooperation were needed, the social culture was very unfavorable during the studied period.

C2 Politicization

Similar to the question of social culture, politicization is also seen as unfavorable for networked cooperation, based on both primary and secondary sources. On the one hand, this means the strong influence of direct party politics on the negotiation and bargaining process, which would otherwise ideally be conducted along the lines of problems and solutions: *"advocacy is also politicized*

along party political trenches, and because of political exposure [...] short-term thinking is characteristic of the actors” (Interviewee G).

In this heavily politicized environment, hard-won agreements are hijacked by political considerations: *“the whole environment is completely politicized; political considerations have overridden the results of the negotiations”* (Interviewee B). The difficultly negotiated solutions also lead to political attacks, for example, the cooperation between the Common Erzsébetváros and the local council, which is partly aimed at addressing public space problems and strengthening social responsibility on the part of the business actors, was negatively framed in political discussions as simple corruption and cartelization by actors with interests opposed to the venues. These critics *“particularly appeared during the recent campaign period, as it sought to achieve political ends”* (Interviewee A).

At the same time, politicization also appears at the level of individual aspirations to accumulate political capital: *“some actors deliberately maintained a conflict in order to make political capital, those who wanted to cooperate were pushed out of the group”* (Interviewee J); *“some were interested in sharpening the conflict because of political ambitions”* (Interviewee H). In this context, it was also characteristic throughout the period under study that local civil groups representing the interests of the population were divided along party-political lines.

A further consequence is that politically charged debates keep potentially interested actors from engaging in the debate: *“the more sensible, constructive part of society is apolitical, who consider that you don't want to get involved in a local endless debate, then we get those in the discussions who think along ideological-political trenches”* (Interviewee F).

As with the social culture that is unfavorable to networked cooperation, many interviewees argue that politicization is amplified by opinion bubbles on social media.

Overall, the question of politicization in the case under study can be judged as follows: high politicization and large ideological bias among the stakeholders created very unfavorable conditions during the whole of the studied period.

C3 Policy tradition

From the point of view of policy tradition, it can be said first of all that the night mayor project initiated by the Association for the Night City, with its civil organizational background, could not prevail in a context where public policy-making is basically a top-down process, without social consultation: *"in Hungary there is no culture of appointing someone who is a civilian, Hungarians need a person of authority"* (Interviewee I). Another interviewee stated that *"the night mayor project in Budapest would have been a good initiative, but they could not fit it into the existing bureaucratic system"* (Interviewee A).

Also, civil organizations have also been unable to reach decision-makers from 'outside', hence they changed their advocacy strategy: since change can only be achieved 'from inside', they have to get into the municipal assembly. One interviewee described this as *"the success is to get someone into local council; they can't represent their interests through legitimate and non-legitimate channels, so there is a search for a way to advocate [...] in a situation where political actors from above make decisions with a word of power, you have to put people in the center of power"* (Interviewee G).

In this top-down decision-making model, the working group convened by the local council in the preparation of the criteria decree brought a significant change: *"the working group was a miracle, we didn't expect it, the local government finally did what it was supposed to do, to moderated the dialogue"* (Interviewee E). However, in the long run, this working group has not survived as a formal consultation forum, and the top-down problem-solving logic has largely returned, with decisions not preceded by consultation with stakeholders. One possible explanation for this is given by one interviewee, who also links it to the issue of politicization: *"politicians think in terms of a campaign, they think they can sort things out in two months and that's it"* (Interviewee J). However, the fact that in some downtown districts, actors have in recent years seen a greater openness to consultation on the part of local authorities is a cause for hope.

Overall, the question of policy tradition in the case under study can be judged as follows: the essentially top-down manner of policy-making created

unfavorable conditions for the involvement of stakeholders, however, during the operation of the working group, a more or less meaningful involvement took place, this component can be considered moderately favorable on average

C4 Civil society

Based on both interviews and secondary sources, it can be concluded that both the residential and the business groups are weak and disorganized. On the one hand, this is due to a lack of financial and other resources: in the case of the businesses and venue, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic with its significant loss of profits, it was difficult to allocate resources to advocacy. Volunteer work was largely absent: *“it is not typical of the context that someone puts effort into something as a civilian without financial compensation”* (Interviewee C). On the other hand, in terms of organization, expertise, skills, and know-how, both residential and business organizations are considered to be weak, both by their own account and by the assessment of other actors: *“there is a need for competence on the part of NGOs, which is lacking”* (Interviewee D).

The weakness and low influence of civil society can be explained by the way how political socialization has encouraged people to withdraw from community activity and not even try to solve problems on their own, even by working together. This is well illustrated by the opinion of several interviewees: *“civic courage is not characteristic of Hungary, people expect the state and the self-government to provide solutions, that is how people have been socialized”* (Interviewee J). Or: *“the whole citizen-thinking is missing in Hungary because there was no historical basis for meaningful development of civil society”* (Interviewee C). Another interviewee analyzed this factor in more detail: *“first: in Hungary, most of the people only want to survive; second: people are indifferent what comes from survival; third: people are too lazy to engage in community activity, they have no intrinsic drive [...] this is not typical in the West”* (Interviewee I).

Overall, the question of civil society in the case under study can be judged as follows: civil organizations on all sides remained weak, unorganized and had little influence on policymaking (except the short period of the working group), the situation of the civil society was very unfavorable during the studied period.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

The first research question can be answered on the basis of the data as follows. The presence of governance networks can be demonstrated in the following night-time economies: Tokyo, Sydney, London, Belfast, Innsbruck, Seattle, Leipzig, Detroit, Mannheim, Porto, Bristol, Lisbon, Berlin, Montréal, Philadelphia, Paris, Vilnius, Prague, Groningen. In the case of Bogota and Bratislava the emergence of a governance network can be questioned on the basis of the criteria applied for identification. In sum, in 19, out of the 21 night-time economies studied, the presence of some kind of a governance network can be demonstrated, which is a large extent, more than 90 percent. The expectation for the first question, that governance networks will be predominantly identifiable in the night-time economies surveyed, is generally met.

The second research question can be answered based on the data as follows. Out of the night-time advocacy and management organizations studied here, the following organizations can be identified as network managers: City of Sydney Council, Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner (Sydney), Greater London Authority, Innsbruck Club Commission, Nightlife Business Advocate for the City of Seattle, Representative for Nighttime Culture at the City of Leipzig, Detroit-Berlin Connection (Detroit), Night Mayor Mannheim, Câmara Municipal do Porto, Bristol City Council / Bristol Nights, Clubcommission Berlin, Director of Night Time Economy (Philadelphia), University of Pennsylvania / 24HrPHL, Conseil parisien de la Nuit (Paris), Prague City Council, Nachtraad Groningen, Night Economy Association of Lithuania (Vilnius), Japan Nighttime Economy Association (Tokyo), Free The Night (Belfast), Association of Bars and Clubs of Colombia (Bogota). For MTL 24/24 (Montréal), Circuito Live (Lisbon) and the City Office of Bratislava, this identification can be questioned due to the relatively small coverage of their networks. In sum, in the case of 20 night-time advocacy and management organizations, out of the 23 organizations studied, the identification of the organization as a network manager was successful, which is also a large extent, 87 percent. The expectation for the second research question, that most of the night-time advocacy and management organizations can be identified as network managers, is generally met.

The very brief conclusion here is that the findings empirically illustrated that governance networks might be widespread structures in night-time economies through which actors organize and manage night-time economies. It is also empirically illustrated that night-time advocacy and management organizations might be considered as specific actors who generally take the role of managers of these governance networks, as their position makes them able to fulfill this role and their activities are more or less in line with network management activities. These empirical arguments reinforce the theoretical and practical arguments presented earlier that governance network theory can be applied for the study of governance of night-time economies. If this claim is accepted, this also means that it makes sense to examine the governance issues of night-time economies from the perspective of governance networks.

For the third research question, the alignment of the empirically observed pattern with the of propositions derived from the two theories for testing can be displayed as follows. In the table below, ‘+’ sign represents alignment with the propositions, ‘-’ sign represents a deviation from the propositions, and “0” represents the situation, when nor alignment neither deviation could be determined. The conclusions for the congruence analysis are summarized in the table below (Table 33).

Features of (weak) network performance	“Management matters” theory (network management activities)	“Context matters” theory (features of network context)
P1 Lack of development of joint image	M1 Aligning perceptions	C1 Social culture
+	+	+
P2 Lack of intertwinement of goals	M2 Coupling goals	C2 Politicization
+	0	+

P3 Lack of inclusiveness of the process	M3 Involving stakeholders	C3 Policy tradition
-	0	-
P4 Low quality of the process	M4 Facilitating interactions	C4 Civil society
+	+	+

Table 33: Conclusions of the congruence analysis

Source: Author's own editing

Generally, the features of the weak network performance are confirmed by the empirical findings. Only the inclusiveness of the process deviates from the performance generally expected to be weak. It is mainly because of the positive perception of the working group initiated and operated by the local government. In the relatively short period of its actual operation, it served as a platform for inclusion. Other features of performance, like the development of joint image, goal intertwinement, and the quality of the process remained rather weak.

For network management, the Association for the Night City was not able to fulfill the functions of a substantive and meaningful network management, however, the local council made a considerable, but temporary attempt, especially in terms of involving stakeholders and coupling goals with the working group for the during the preparation the criteria decree. While the management activities in general and especially two particular activities, such as aligning perceptions and facilitating interactions) remained mostly non-systematic and unprofessional, as it was highlighted in the interviews as well, it is partly in line with the propositions derived from the “(weak) management matters” theory.

Probably the most robust conclusions from the empirical work can be drawn for the network context. Almost all features of the network context were perceived to be explicitly unfavorable for network governance, hindering network performance to a large extent. Only the certain change in the policy tradition, where

the local council moved from a top-down policymaking style to another manner that was more characterized by negotiation and bargaining with the stakeholders, moves away from the expected pattern.

The conclusions for the evaluation of the relative empirical strengths of the two theories competing as possible explanations of the weak network performance, can be drawn as it follows. On the basis of the results, the so-called “context matters” theory has a more or less large empirical strength, as the observed features of network performance generally moved together with the features of the network context: where network context was observed to be unfavorable, network performance remained weak, and where the unfavourability of the network context was at least indecisive, the same was observed for the network performance. This certainly challenges the assumptions of the so-called “management matters” theory, as in the light of the result of this case study, it can not be fully considered as a necessary and sufficient condition for good network performance, which seems to be a limitation of this theory.

As it has been mentioned in the methodological section for the case study research, the relationship between the theories selected in the congruence analysis may be complementary as well, which means that different theories provide partial explanations that can be at work simultaneously. The most honest conclusion of this case study is that, presumably, this is the situation with the two selected theories: both context and management could matter for network performance. Network management effort does not prevail in isolation but in the particular local social-political context in which the actors exist and this context, in addition to the network management might influence network performance. It is also reasonable to claim that that poor network context can reduce network performance even if identifiable (however, non-systematic and unprofessional) network management efforts are observed. However, as Klijn and Koppenjan (2016b) argue, contextual factors might not be decisive to network performance, which, yet again, underlines the importance of simultaneously studying contextual factors together with the effects of network management activities

According to Blatter and Haverland (2012 pp 190) the interpretation of complementary theories is based on a holistic understanding that theories are linked

together in a more or less coherent way, where it is helpful to examine a set of connected observations, which reinforces the idea behind the research design that network management and network context should be examined together. Hence, I put forward another interpretation of the findings as follows, based on the assumption, that different features of network performance, network management activities, and features of the context might be interconnected.

- Some identifiable management efforts were taken to align the perceptions of the actors, but only to a little to medium extent, which efforts were heavily undermined by the very unfavorable context of social culture, which had a certain influence resulting in bad or poor performance in terms of development of a joint image.
- Identifiable management efforts, to a medium extent, were taken to integrate the diverse demands of actors and coupling their goals, which efforts were significantly undermined by the very unfavorable context of politicization, which had a certain influence resulting in poor performance in terms of development of intertwinement of goals.
- Identifiable management efforts, to a medium extent, were taken to invite and bring actors together, and the moderately favorable policy tradition where in the practice of public policymaking the interests of the actors were taken into account at a certain point, which had an influence resulting in (temporarily) at least medium performance in terms of the inclusiveness of the process.
- Some identifiable management efforts to motivate actors and facilitate the interactions between the actors were taken, which efforts were undermined by the very unfavorable context in which civil society organizations were weak and unorganized, which had an influence resulting in bad or poor performance in terms of quality of the process.

In the discussion of the findings and conclusions, some important remarks should be made, some of which will be further discussed among the limitations and suggestions for further research. One dilemma that emerged from the empirical work is that in the framework composed of different features of network performance, the network management activities and the features of the context presented for the prediction matrix, some components are difficult to separate. It is

especially visible in the case of policy tradition (which refers to the practice of policymaking in the public sector) and involving stakeholders as a management component, if the latter is carried out by an actor that belongs to the public sector. In this case, one component from the network context coincides with another component from the network management. This is certainly one point for a necessary theoretical refinement, which also could be one aim in the complementary theories approach of congruence analysis (Blatter and Haverland 2012 pp 200), and it, again, underscores the importance of examining the two theories together.

For network performance, management and context, it was attempted to separate the different components, but it was certainly not without some overlaps. For example, joint image development and the intertwining of goals are two management activities that build on each other, but in the empirical work, it was sometimes found that they may overlap in their contents. Similarly, the involvement of stakeholders is logically prior to the facilitation interactions, but still, overlaps between the two can be imagined. Further research using a similar approach should address these conceptual demarcation issues more explicitly.

In real life, the possible mechanisms between the investigated components are certainly more complex, more overlapping, and much less clear-cut than the research has managed to capture. There can be multiple impact lines, for example, social culture is likely to influence a number of other factors, not just the development of joint image. Also, the direction of the possible effects may be twofold. For example, the unfavorable context, as it was observed, makes it difficult to align the perceptions of actors, which reinforces the unfavorable context. In another example, it was also noticeable that in the case of joint image development as a management activity, it is also modifying the context itself, precisely through the shaping of the perceptions of actors, as it was implicitly said by several interviewees. This research certainly has the advantage of identifying some of the possible mechanisms between the selected components, but further possible causal mechanisms working back and forth are available and necessary to be explored in the future.

Within the framework elaborated by Koppenjan et al. (2010) and Klijn and Koppenjan (2016b), additional features of the context to the four selected ones seem to be relevant, even if they were not included in the prediction matrix. For example, the importance of the issue of state structure was demonstrated in the case study in a way that local councils had relatively little decision-making competence or financial resources to deal with the problems induced by the local night-time economy in many respects. This fits in with the idea that the unitary state structure creates unfavorable contextual conditions, especially in combination with the fact that civil society was otherwise also found to be weak. Indeed, in the absence of strong civil society organizations, most of the actors expected even more from the local council to find solutions to problems, but the unitary state structure and the low level of decentralization left the local council with few resources. In addition, public sector actors at higher levels of governance are often uninterested in addressing local problems. However, this experience also confirms the importance of the network context.

8. LIMITATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

In addition to the hopefully useful results of the dissertation, it is of course necessary to be transparent about its limitations and to draw up some directions for further investigation.

Methodologically, there are limitations to the survey used for this thesis. In the survey, the existence or non-existence of governance networks was determined through the social relations between night-time advocacy and management organizations and other actors. This approach could provide only superficial knowledge because it did not examine relationships that do not directly involve night-time advocacy and management organizations, and it did not examine relationships bilaterally, from the mutual perspective of stakeholders. Hence, the analysis of the pattern of social relations carried out is very limited. Another acceptable criticism of the results is that the thresholds for identification were intentionally kept relatively low. These may be worth changing in a future similar study, however, for a first rough overview this approach may be sufficient. More detailed case studies that explore the relationships that exist between many actors at the same time and present these relationships in more depth and maybe with more stringent thresholds would certainly be an important avenue for further research.

Some conceptual issues also hold potential for deeper analysis for further research, for example, a more nuanced picture of the significance of problems in night-time economies would bring more understanding in the nature of these problems. Within this, different meanings of ‘significance’ as an abstract concept, e.g. attracting attention, creating severe consequences, or appearing frequently, etc. could be involved in research. Also, grasping social relations simply through frequencies might lead to oversimplification, as other features of social relations, like length, intensity, contents, etc. could be studied.

The coverage of the survey also brings limitations. Because of the fact that responses were gathered only from roughly one-third of the potential respondents approached with the survey, in unexplored cases, it is not known whether a

governance network exists or not, hence, the external validity of empirical results is reduced.

For the network performance, network management activities, and contextual features of network governance, the thesis only presented a synthesized and simplified summary of the frameworks appearing in the literature. As it was indicated in the conclusion and discussion of the results for the third research question, other factors, like the state structure for the context can also be involved in further investigation. It should be also repeated that the conceptual overlaps and entangled causal relationships between the components of network performance, management and context require further theoretical and empirical work in order to examine the impact of network management and network context on network performance from a broader, integrated perspective. For these studies, it would be useful to carry out comparative research, either at the regional level or by comparing cases where the network context is favorable with cases where it is unfavorable, in order to make claims with higher external validity.

Regarding the empirical data and the cases to be selected for further investigation, it is a certain limitation, that this dissertation only reflects on different historical, geographical, political, and cultural contexts, especially in non-Western, non-democratic settings in a limited way. Nevertheless, examining the case of the governance network in the night-time economy of Budapest as a case from Central Europe may mitigate the predominance of Western examples in the empirical study of both governance networks and the night-time economy. At least the applicability of governance networks theory on the governance of night-time economy, has been pointed out, in a sense that it can be applied even in a non-fully wester(nized) context and under social and political circumstances where contextual factors for network governance are far from ideal or favorable.

Finally, perhaps all further work to explore the governance of the night-time economies could start with a systematic literature review of the academic sources on the night-time economy itself. Until now, no systematic review of is known about the topics of night-time studies in the scientific literature. However, both Seijas (2020) and Acuto et al. (2021) provide a short overview of the popular topics of academic studies related to night-time. Although this was not among the

ambitions of this dissertation a more structured literature review, employing ex-ante research protocol, explicit search strategy, standardized data, etc. would be beneficial for further research into the night-time economy and its governance.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Glossary

Night-time economy: a social and economic space where typically leisure, cultural and social activities are carried out, and connecting private businesses and public services are provided related, concentrated in specific urban locations, outside of the traditional daytime business hours, and shaped by the permissive and less regulated atmosphere of the night.

Night-time advocacy and management organizations: specialized stakeholders, who are building networks between stakeholders in local night-time economies, and actively taking part in night-time governance processes, by putting issues on the agenda, making policy proposals and implementing policies in cooperation with other actors.

Night-time governance: the process of interaction between various interdependent actors aiming to deal with the complex problems and issues of local night-time economies through collective action.

Governance networks: more or less stable patterns of social relations between mutually dependent actors, which cluster around a policy problem, a policy program, and / or a set of resources and which emerge, are sustained, and are changed through a series of interactions.

Network managers: centrally located actors in governance networks who are applying specific activities in order to guide, manage, facilitate and organize interactions of other actors in the network.

Governance networks in night-time economies: structures built from the patterns of social relations between interdependent actors, emerging around the problems and issues of local night-time economies, and providing an institutional space for the governance of local night-time economy.

Appendix 2: Questionnaire for the survey

Governance Networks in Night-Time Economies Survey

By filling the questionnaire, I certify that I have read and understood the following.

- This survey is part of the doctoral research project titled: Governance Networks in Night-Time Economies.
- The name of the researcher: Nándor Petrovics, assistant lecturer, Corvinus University of Budapest. E-mail: nandor.petrovics@uni-corvinus.hu.
- This research project is implemented in the Doctoral School of International Relations and Political Science of the Corvinus University of Budapest. There is no specific financial contributor for this research project.
- Participants are selected from the contact list provided by VibeLab. Participation is voluntary.
- The time requirement of the questionnaire is approximately 20 minutes.
- Any data recorded for scientific research purposes may only be used for the scientific research project. In the framework of processing data for scientific purposes, the Corvinus University of Budapest carries out data processing in a legal, fair manner that is transparent for natural persons, ensuring the rights of natural persons and limiting the storage of data to a duration strictly necessary, avoiding any data protection incident. The data processor processes the personal data made available with regard to the research activity exclusively for advancing the research activity and is not entitled to transfer them to any third party without the consent of the data subject. The personal data of the respondents will not be published in scientific publications. Only the individual data to which the respondent has consented will be posted on the website of VibeLab. (See „Consent to publish individual data” at the end of the questionnaire.) The data subject may request information/object to data processing or data transfer and may request the rectification and modification of data, as well as their blocking and even their erasure for the entire duration of data processing.

The following questions will be about the local nightlife or night-time economy of your city.

(1) For which city will you answer the questions?

(2) Does your city have special licensing regulations for venues (clubs, bars, restaurants, etc.) operating after daytime business hours?

- Yes, on the national level
- Yes, on the city level
- Yes, on the district or neighborhood level
- Other, please specify:
- No, there are no licensing regulations
- Not sure about the answer

(3) Does your city have zoning regulations (e. g. prohibition of nightlife venues in certain areas) in effect?

- Yes, on the national level
- Yes, on the city level
- Yes, on the district or neighborhood level
- Other, please specify:
- No, there are no zoning regulations
- Not sure about the answer

(4) Does your city have curfew regulations (mandatory closing times or end of alcohol sales) in effect?

- Yes, on the national level
- Yes, on the city level
- Yes, on the district or neighborhood level
- Other, please specify:
- No, there are no curfew regulations

- Not sure about the answer

(5) Does your city have noise regulations (mandatory limits for noise production for nightlife venues) in effect?

- Yes, on the national level
- Yes, on the city level
- Yes, on the district or neighborhood level
- Other, please specify:
- No, there are no noise regulations
- Not sure about the answer

(6) Are there publicly funded support schemes, which are available specifically for night-time economy oriented local businesses (e. g. clubs, bars, restaurants)?

- Yes, on the national level
- Yes, on the city level
- Yes, on the district or neighborhood level
- Other, please specify:
- No, there are no specific publicly funded support schemes
- Not sure about the answer

(7) Does your city currently have an officially adopted strategy for local nightlife or night-time economy? (Please mark only one answer.)

- Yes, on the city level
- Yes, on the district or neighborhood level
- No, but currently, they are working on it on the city level
- No, but currently, they are working on the district or neighborhood level
- No, currently there is no strategy for local nightlife or night-time economy
- Not sure about the answer

(8) You will read some examples of problems that might be related to the nightlife of cities. Please rate between 1 and 5: to what extent are the

following problems or issues significant in your city's nightlife currently, in your opinion?

Please add more problems, if not all the typical problems of your city's nightlife are covered here.

Examples of problems	1 - To no extent	2	3	4	5 - To a very large extent	Uncertain / don't know
Lack of proper regulations (licensing, hours of operation, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Lack of proper <u>enforcement</u> of regulations	1	2	3	4	5	X
Poor public health services (poor drug prevention, harm reduction, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Poor public safety (insecurity during the night, high crime rate, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Poor public transportation during night	1	2	3	4	5	X
Poor public cleanliness and waste management	1	2	3	4	5	X
Too much noise produced by night-time venues	1	2	3	4	5	X
Conflicts between local residents and party-goers	1	2	3	4	5	X

Poor living conditions for local residents	1	2	3	4	5	X
Poor conditions for night-time economy oriented local businesses (clubs, bars, restaurants, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Poor conditions for workers of night-time economy oriented local businesses	1	2	3	4	5	X
Poor conditions for artists, musicians and creatives	1	2	3	4	5	X
Lack of social inclusion (exclusion of ethnic and sexual minorities, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Gentrification (replacement of the local residents)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Increase of real estate prices	1	2	3	4	5	X
Decrease of real estate prices	1	2	3	4	5	X
Other, please specify:	1	2	3	4	5	X

- (9) **You will read some typical examples of stakeholders that might be related to the nightlife of cities. Please rate between 1 and 5: to what extent are the following stakeholders involved in the issues of your city's nightlife, in your opinion?**

Please add more stakeholders, if not all the stakeholders of your city's nightlife are covered here.

Examples of stakeholders	1 - Not involved	2	3	4	5 – Very much involved	Uncertain / don't know
National government	1	2	3	4	5	X
Regional government	1	2	3	4	5	X
City-level local government	1	2	3	4	5	X
District- or neighborhood-level local government	1	2	3	4	5	X
National police	1	2	3	4	5	X
Local police or public space supervision organization	1	2	3	4	5	X
Local public space maintenance company (cleanliness, waste collection)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Local public transportation company	1	2	3	4	5	X
Local residents, both individuals and associations	1	2	3	4	5	X
Night-time economy-oriented local businesses (clubs, bars, restaurants, etc.), both individuals and associations	1	2	3	4	5	X
Workers of night-time economy oriented local businesses, both individuals and associations	1	2	3	4	5	X

Local artists (musicians, visual artists, creatives), both individuals and associations	1	2	3	4	5	X
Local night mayor or night-time advocacy organization	1	2	3	4	5	X
Scientific researchers, universities, think-tanks	1	2	3	4	5	X
Other, please specify:	1	2	3	4	5	X

(10) Which of the following stakeholders has the most know-how or expertise about how to deal with or solve the problems of your city’s nightlife, according to your opinion? (Please mark the maximum of two stakeholders.)

- National or regional government and authorities
- Local government and authorities (city-, district- or neighborhood-level)
- Local night mayor or night-time advocacy organization
- Night-time economy-oriented local businesses
- Local residents
- Other, please specify:
- Not sure about the answer

(11) Which of the following stakeholders has the biggest media presence when it comes to the city’s nightlife, according to your opinion? (Please mark the maximum of two stakeholders.)

- National or regional government and authorities
- Local government and authorities (city-, district- or neighborhood-level)
- Local night mayor or night-time advocacy organization
- Night-time economy-oriented local businesses
- Local residents
- Other, please specify:
- Not sure about the answer

(12) Which of the following stakeholders has the most financial resources (private capital, public funds, etc.) to deal with or solve the problems of your city's nightlife, according to your opinion? (Please mark the maximum of two stakeholders.)

- National or regional government and authorities
- Local government and authorities (city-, district- or neighborhood-level)
- Local night mayor or night-time advocacy organization
- Night-time economy-oriented local businesses
- Local residents
- Other, please specify:
- Not sure about the answer

(13) Which of the following stakeholders has the biggest regulatory competency in relation to your city's nightlife, according to your opinion? (Please mark the maximum of two stakeholders.)

- National or regional government and authorities
- Local government and authorities (city-, district- or neighborhood-level)
- Local night mayor or night-time advocacy organization
- Night-time economy-oriented local businesses
- Other, please specify:
- Not sure about the answer

(14) Which of the following stakeholders can primarily enforce the rules and laws regulating your city's nightlife, according to your opinion? (Please mark the maximum of two stakeholders.)

- National or regional government and authorities
- Local government and authorities (city-, district- or neighborhood-level)
- Local night mayor or night-time advocacy organization
- Night-time economy-oriented local businesses
- Other, please specify:
- Not sure about the answer

The following questions will be about the night-time advocacy entity or organization you are representing.

(15) What is the official name of the entity or organization you represent?

(16) In which city is the seat of the entity or organization?

(17) You will read some examples of activities that night-time advocacy and management organizations might be carrying out. Please rate between 1 and 5: to what extent does your entity or organization carry out the following activities currently, in your opinion?

Add more activities, if not all the activities of your organization are covered here.

Examples of activities	1 - To no extent	2	3	4	5 - To a very large extent	Uncertain / don't know
Networking (building partnerships between stakeholders)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Mediation and conflict resolution (e.g. between neighbors and party-goers, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X

Research and planning (collecting and analyzing data, creating strategic plans, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Awareness raising (directing public attention towards specific problems and issues)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Advocacy and lobbying (aiming to influence decision-makers)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Self-regulation (proposing or adapting business and ethical codes, taking voluntary commitments, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Implementation of actual pilot or full-scale projects (with or without partners) targeting specific problems	1	2	3	4	5	X
Event organization (workshops, conferences, meet-ups, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Other, please specify:	1	2	3	4	5	X

(18) You will read some examples of topics or issues that night-time advocacy and management organizations might be dealing with. Please rate between 1 and 5: to what extent are the following topics or issues in the focus of the interest of your entity or organization currently, in your opinion?

Add more topics, if not all the topics that your entity or organization is dealing with are covered here.

Examples of topics or issues	1 - To no extent	2	3	4	5 - To a very large extent	Uncertain / don't know
Regulatory issues (licensing, hours of operation, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Public health (drug prevention, harm reduction, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Public safety (crime prevention, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Transportation during night	1	2	3	4	5	X
Public cleanliness, waste management	1	2	3	4	5	X
Noise reduction of night-time venues	1	2	3	4	5	X
Better living conditions for local residents	1	2	3	4	5	X
Better conditions for night-time economy-oriented local businesses (clubs, bars, restaurants, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Better conditions for workers of night-time economy oriented local businesses	1	2	3	4	5	X
Better conditions for artists, musicians and creatives	1	2	3	4	5	X

Better social inclusion (ethnic and sexual minorities, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Reduction of gentrification (replacement of the local residents)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Other, please specify:	1	2	3	4	5	X

(19) You will read again examples of stakeholders that might be related to the nightlife of cities. Please rate between 1 and 5: how often does your organization interact with the following stakeholders, in your opinion? You can consider both formal and informal interactions.

Please add more partners, if not all the partners of your local network are covered here.

Examples of (potential) partners	1 - No interactions	2	3	4	5 - Very frequent interactions	Uncertain / don't know
National government	1	2	3	4	5	X
Regional government	1	2	3	4	5	X
City-level local government	1	2	3	4	5	X
District- or neighborhood-level local government	1	2	3	4	5	X
National police	1	2	3	4	5	X
Local police or public space supervision organization	1	2	3	4	5	X

Local public space maintenance company (cleanliness, waste collection)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Local public transportation company	1	2	3	4	5	X
(Association(s) of) local residents	1	2	3	4	5	X
(Association(s) of) night-time economy oriented local businesses (clubs, bars, restaurants, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5	X
(Association(s) of) workers of night-time economy-oriented local businesses	1	2	3	4	5	X
(Association(s) of) local artists (musicians, visual artists, creatives)	1	2	3	4	5	X
Scientific researchers, universities, think-tanks	1	2	3	4	5	X
Other, please specify:	1	2	3	4	5	X

(20) Please list those partners with whom you have a written cooperation agreement. (Optional.)

(21) You will read examples of specific activities that night-time advocacy and management organizations might be carrying out in order to coordinate other partners in their network.

Please rate between 1 and 5: to what extent does your entity or organization carry out the following COORDINATION activities in general, in your opinion?

Examples of COORDINATION activities	1 - To no extent	2	3	4	5 - To a very large extent	Uncertain / don't know
Facilitating the cooperation of the <u>existing partners</u> in the network	1	2	3	4	5	X
Involving <u>new partners</u> into the network	1	2	3	4	5	X
Trying to align or harmonize the different <u>opinions</u> and perceptions of the partners	1	2	3	4	5	X
Trying to collect and discuss the diverse <u>knowledge</u> and expertise of the partners	1	2	3	4	5	X
Trying to propose and reach an <u>agreement about the rules</u> of cooperation between the partners	1	2	3	4	5	X

(22) Have your entity or organization made other kinds of efforts to coordinate other partners in the network? Please explain in 3-5 sentences, if yes. (Optional.)

General questions

(23) At which level is the entity or organization operating?

- City-level
- District- or neighborhood-level
- Other, please specify:

(24) In which year was the current entity or organization established?

(25) Which of the following describes best the legal form of the entity or organization? (Please read all the options first, then mark only one answer.)

- Single person (e. g. night mayor) with an official appointment by public sector officials
- Single person (e. g. night mayor) without an official appointment by public sector officials
- Association with a legal form (e.g. civil association)
- Association without a legal form (e.g. group of people)
- Public sector organization inside the city/district council (e.g. a unit or a department)
- Public sector organization outside the city/district council (e.g. publicly owned enterprise or public foundation)
- Non-profit company
- For-profit company
- Other, please specify:

(26) What are the sources of the entity's / organization's budget? Please indicate an estimated percentage next to each option. (Optional.)

- _____ Funds from the national or regional government
- _____ Funds from the local (city-, district- or neighborhood-level) government
- _____ Contribution of night-time economy-oriented businesses
- _____ Contribution of non-profit private stakeholders and individuals

- _____ Other, please specify:

(27) Please explain in 1-2 sentences: who (in which position) makes the strategic decisions in the entity or organization? (Optional.)

(28) Please explain in 1-2 sentences: who (in which position) makes the operational or management decisions in the entity or organization? (Optional.)

(29) How would you describe your role in the entity or organization? Please explain it in 1-2 sentences. (Optional.)

(30) Is your position a full-time or a part-time job? (Optional.)

- Full-time, paid job
- Full-time, unpaid job
- Part-time, paid job
- Part-time, unpaid job

Consent to publish individual data, final questions

(31) I agree that only the following individual data will be published on the updated Night-Time Advocacy Map (<https://www.nighttime.org/map/>) about the entity or the organization: name, city, sector, year of establishment, name of the main contact person, official website or main social media account.

- I agree
- I do not agree to publish the following data:
- I do not agree to publish any data

(32) Can we approach you with interviews for scientific purposes in the future?

- Yes, with interviews with a maximum length of 30-60 minutes
- Yes, with interviews with a maximum length of 15-30 minutes
- No

(33) Can we approach you with questionnaires for scientific purposes in the future?

- Yes, with questionnaires with a maximum time requirement of 10-20 minutes
- Yes, with questionnaires with a maximum time requirement of 5-10 minutes
- No

(34) Please provide links to sources (databases, policy documents, scientific and news articles, etc.) where we can read more about the issues, problems, and strategies for your city's nightlife! (Optional.)

Appendix 3: List of survey participants

Response ID	Questionnaire sent	Response gathered	City for which the response was given ¹	Name of the organization	Level of operation	Year of establishment	Legal form	Employment of the respondent	Remark
1	2023.02.13	2023.03.24	Sydney	City of Sydney Council (local government)	City-level	N/A	Public sector organization inside the city/district council (e.g. a unit or a department)	Full-time, paid job	2

¹ Currently there is no active organization in Budapest that can be identified as a network manager and is available for research, therefore the case of Budapest was not included in the survey presented in this paper.

² Both organizations from Sydney were considered among potential network managers. For the data about the problems and stakeholders of Sydney's night-time economy, the data provided by the two respondents from Sydney was averaged.

2	2023.02.13	2023.03.23	Sydney	Office of the 24-Hour Economy Commissioner	City-level	2021	Single person (e.g. night mayor) with an official appointment by public sector officials	Full-time, paid job	1
3	2023.02.13	2023.03.22	London	Greater London Authority	City-level	2016	Public sector organization inside the city/district council (e.g. a unit or a department)	Full-time, paid job	
4	2023.02.13	2023.03.18	Innsbruck	Innsbruck Club Commission	City-level	2018	Non-profit company	Part-time, unpaid job	
5	2023.02.13	2023.02.28	Seattle	Nightlife Business Advocate in the Office of	City-level	2016	Single person (e.g. night mayor) with an official appointment by	Full-time, paid job	

				Economic Development for the City of Seattle			public sector officials		
6	2023.02.13	2023.02.20	Leipzig	Specialist Representative for Nighttime Culture at the City of Leipzig, Office of Cultural Affairs	City-level	2021	Single person (e.g. night mayor) with an official appointment by public sector officials	Full-time, paid job	
7	2023.02.13	2023.02.17	Detroit	Detroit-Berlin Connection	City-level	2015	Non-profit company	Part-time, unpaid job	
8	2023.02.13	2023.02.17	Mannheim	Night Mayor Mannheim	City-level	2018	Single person (e.g. night mayor) with an official appointment by public sector officials	Full-time, paid job	

9	2023.02.13	2023.02.16	Porto	Câmara Municipal do Porto	City-level	2015	Single person (e.g. night mayor) with an official appointment by public sector officials	Full-time, paid job	
10	2023.02.13	2023.02.16	Bristol	Bristol City Council / Bristol Nights	City-level	2018	Single person (e.g. night mayor) with an official appointment by public sector officials	Full-time, paid job	
11	2023.02.13	2023.02.15	Berlin	Clubcommission Berlin	City-level	2001	Association with a legal form (e.g. civil association)	Part-time, paid job	
12	2023.02.13	2023.02.14	Montréal	MTL 24/24	City-level	2017	Non-profit company	Full-time, paid job	

13	2023.02.13	2023.02.14	Bratislava	City office of Bratislava	City-level	2021	Single person (e.g. night mayor) with an official appointment by public sector officials	Full-time, paid job	
14	2023.02.13	2023.02.14	Philadelphia	Director of Night Time Economy	City-level	2022	Single person (e.g. night mayor) with an official appointment by public sector officials	Full-time, paid job	
15	2023.02.13	2023.02.13	Philadelphia	University of Pennsylvania - Research Partner	City-level	2017	University	N/A	³

³ Response was gathered from 24HrPHL, an informal group related to, but not subsidiary of PennPraxis (a part of the University), and the organization was considered among potential network managers. For the data about the problems and stakeholders of Philadelphia's night-time economy, the data provided by the two respondents from Philadelphia was averaged.

16	2023.02.13	2023.02.13	Paris	Conseil parisien de la Nuit (it's a consultation body of the municipality of Paris)	City-level	2014	Public sector organization inside the city/district council (e.g. a unit or a department)	Full-time, paid job	
17	2023.02.13	2023.02.13	Prague	Prague City Council	City-level	N/A	N/A	Part-time, unpaid job	
18	2023.02.13	2023.02.13	Groningen	Nachtraad Groningen	City-level	2019	Association with a legal form (e.g. civil association)	Full-time, unpaid job	
19	2023.02.13	2023.02.13	Vilnius	Night Economy Association of Lithuania	City-level / National level	2021	Association with a legal form (e.g. civil association)	Part-time, unpaid job	
20	2023.02.13	2023.03.28	Tokyo	Japan Nighttime Economy	National level	2019	Association with a legal form	Part-time, unpaid job	

				Association (JNEA)			(e.g. civil association)		
21	2023.02.13	2023.03.20	Belfast	Free The Night	National level	2021	Charity with Articles of Association	N/A	
22	2023.02.13	2023.02.16	Lisbon	Circuito Live	National level	2020	Association with a legal form (e.g. civil association)	Part-time, paid job	
23	2023.02.13	2023.02.15	Bogota	Asobares, Association of Bars and Clubs of Colombia	National level	2006	Association with a legal form (e.g. civil association)	Full-time, paid job	

Appendix 4: Questions for the semi-structured interviews

Question number	Question
Q01	Do you think that a consensus emerged among stakeholders on the main problems and their causes?
Q02	Do you think that a consensus emerged among stakeholders on what the common goal should be and what should be done to address the problems?
Q03	During the cooperation, do you think that the interests of the actors counted equally, or did the interests of some actors count more and others less?
Q04	Did you consider the cooperation between the actors to be smooth and efficient, or rather difficult and ineffective?
Q05	Do you think that trust has been established between the actors involved, or has mistrust and hostility increased?
Q06	In your opinion, to what extent have attempts been made to build a consensus among stakeholders on what the main problems and their causes are?
Q07	In your opinion, to what extent have attempts been made to build consensus among stakeholders on what the common goal should be and what should be done to address the problems?
Q08	In your opinion, to what extent have attempts been made to involve all stakeholders?
Q09	In your opinion, to what extent have attempts been made to mediate between the actors to make cooperation smooth and efficient?
Q11	In your opinion, to what extent were the actors self-serving, not taking into account the interests of other actors in the negotiation and cooperation, or, on the contrary, did everyone try to reach an agreement?

Q12	In your opinion, to what extent did the actors involve politics and ideological questions or, on the contrary, politics and ideology did not play a significant role?
Q13	In your opinion, to what extent is it true that social actors have been able to create strong civil society organizations that effectively represent their interests, or, on the contrary, have civil society organizations remained weak?
Q14	In your opinion, to what extent is it true is it that the municipality has tried to use its word of authority to settle disputes, or, on the contrary, has the municipality tried to reach agreement with everyone?
Q15	In your opinion, what would be needed to enable the actors involved in nightlife to find relatively lasting solutions to the problems that affect them? An actor that tries to bring stakeholders together and make them cooperate better, or a change in the nature of the social environment (self-serving, distrust, top-down management, weak civil organization)? Would other factors be needed?

Appendix 5: List of interviewees

Cod e	Category	Role
A	Business	Manager of a night-time venue in the 7th district of Budapest
B	Business	Manager of a night-time venue in the 8th district of Budapest
C	Business	Manager of a night-time venue in the 9th district of Budapest
D	Local council	Official of the local government of the 7th district of Budapest
E	Night-time advocacy NGO	Official of an NGO focusing on night-time advocacy in Budapest
F	Night-time advocacy NGO	Official of an NGO focusing on night-time advocacy in Budapest
G	Researcher	Researcher focusing on urban development and night-time economy in Budapest
H	Residential NGO	Official of a residential NGO working in the 7th district of Budapest
I	Residential NGO	Official of a residential NGO working in the 7th district of Budapest
J	Residents	Local resident actively participated in the decision-making process about the night-time regulation in the 7th district of Budapest

Appendix 6: List of news articles

Medium	Title	Date	Link
444.hu	A bulinegyedbe fapadosokkal érkező zsidók külföldiek és felbőszült budapesti lakosok csatájáról forgatott a BBC	2013_10_01	https://444.hu/2013/10/01/a-bulinegyedbe-fapadosokkal-erkezo-zsidok-kulfoldiek-es-felboszult-budapesti-lakosok-csatajarol-fogatott-a-bbc
444.hu	Üzenet a bulinegyedből: Ez a lufi ki fog pukkadni!	2014_08_16	https://444.hu/2014/08/16/uzenet-a-bulinegyedbol-ez-a-lufi-ki-fog-pukkadni
index.hu	A bulinegyed száz éve is bulinegyed volt	2015_01_29	https://velvet.hu/bpma/2015/01/29/bulinegyed_szaz_eve_is_bulinegyed_volt/
24.hu	Bohócok vigyáznak a csendre a bulinegyedben	2015_02_07	https://24.hu/belfold/2015/02/07/bohocok-vigyaznak-a-csendre-a-bulinegyedben/
index.hu	Kitúrhatnak minket a saját városunkból	2015_09_21	https://index.hu/gazdasag/2015/09/21/budapest_buli_turizmus/
index.hu	Kiszorítanak minket a turisták Budapestről?	2016_08_07	https://index.hu/urbanista/2016/08/07/mennyi_turistat_bir_el_budapest/
index.hu	Ilyen volt egykor a negyed, ahol ma külföldi fiatalok buliznak minden héten	2016_10_15	https://velvet.hu/bpma/2016/10/15/bulinegyed_elotte_utana/
index.hu	Bulinegyedadó van, közbiztonság nincs	2017_02_07	https://index.hu/belfold/2017/02/07/bulinegyedado_van_kozbiztonsag_nincs/

hvg.hu	Nő a bűnözés, ha minden éjszakai klub egyszerre zár be	2017_04_21	https://hvg.hu/elet/20170421_Amszterdam_ejszakai_polgarmestere_No_a_bu_nozes_ha_minden_klub_egyszerre_teszi_ki_a_vend_egeket
24.hu	Elfogadták a IX. kerületi csendrendeletet, ezzel ellehetetlenítik a szórakozóhelyeket	2017_05_25	https://24.hu/belfold/2017/05/25/elfogadtak-a-ix-kerületi-csendrendeletet-ezzel-ellehetetlenitik-a-szorakozohelyeket/
444.hu	Korábban kellene bezárniuk a belvárosi kocsmáknak	2017_05_25	https://444.hu/2017/05/25/korabban-kellene-bezarniuk-a-belvarosi-kocsmaknak
24.hu	Amiből egyszer park lesz, az tele is lesz hányva	2017_06_15	https://24.hu/kultura/2017/06/15/amibol-egyszer-park-lesz-az-tele-is-lesz-hanyva/
444.hu	Szervezkedni kezdtek a bulinegyed lakói az éjszakai nyugalomukért	2017_06_15	https://444.hu/2017/06/15/szervezkedni-kezdték-a-bulinegyed-lakoi-az-ejszakai-nyugalomukert
hvg.hu	Kiborultak az erzsébetvárosiak, elégük van a bulizókból	2017_06_15	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20170615_kiborultak_az_erzsebetvarosiak_eleguk_van_a_bulizokbol
index.hu	Mostohagyerek Budapest éjszakai élete	2017_07_12	https://index.hu/gazdasag/2017/07/12/szorakozohelyek_nyitvatartas_belvaros_bulinegyed_ejszakai_polgarmester/

24.hu	A bulinegyed miatt ment a kurvázás az erzsébetvárosi fórumon	2017_07_14	https://24.hu/belfold/2017/07/14/a-bulinegyed-miatt-ment-a-kurvazas-az-erzsebetvarosi-forumon/
444.hu	A legkeményebb lakógyűlés Magyarországon	2017_07_14	https://444.hu/2017/07/14/a-legkemenyebb-lakogyules-magyarorszagon
hvg.hu	"Berúgnak és k*rvákat keresnek" – áll a bál a bulinegyed miatt	2017_07_14	https://hvg.hu/gazdasag/20170714_bulinegyed_erzsebetvaros
444.hu	Kétszázan tüntettek a bulinegyedben az ordibálás ellen	2017_07_28	https://444.hu/2017/07/28/ketszazan-tuntettek-a-bulinegyedben-az-ordibalas-ellen
hvg.hu	Üvöltenek, vizelnek, hányanak: Tüntettek a zaj miatt a bulinegyed lakói	2017_07_28	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20170728_tuntettek_a_zaj_miat a_bulinegyed_lakoi
444.hu	Váratlanul leváltották a bulinegyed rendőrkapitányát	2017_08_02	https://444.hu/2017/08/02/varatlanul-levaltottak-a-bulinegyed-rendorkapitanyat
24.hu	Mesélik azt, hogy Budapesten már nem lehet mindent, de még mindig kurva jó	2017_08_05	https://24.hu/kultura/2017/08/05/meseljek-azt-hogy-budapesten-mar-nem-lehet-mindent-de-meg-mindig-kurva-jo/
444.hu	6,6 milliárd forint bevételt hozott az államnak tavaly a budapesti bulinegyed	2017_08_06	https://444.hu/2017/08/08/66-milliard-forint-bevetelt-hozott-az-allamnak-tavaly-a-budapesti-bulinegyed

index.hu	Az NGM kiszámolta, mennyi pénzt hoz a bulinegyed	2017_08_08	https://index.hu/gazdasag/2017/08/08/az_ngm_kiszamolta_mennyi_penz_t_hoz_a_bulinegyed/
444.hu	A bulinegyedet átjáró hűgyszag miatt tört ki háború Tibi atya és a csendrendeletet követelő erzsébetvárosiak között	2017_08_15	https://444.hu/2017/08/15/a-bulinegyedet-atjaro-hugyszag-miatt-tort-a-haboru-tibi-atya-es-a-csendrendeletet-kovetelo-erzsebetvarosiak-kozott
24.hu	Jöhet az átfogó bulinegyed-rendelet	2017_08_16	https://24.hu/belfold/2017/08/16/johet-az-afogo-bulinegyed-rendelet/
hvg.hu	Zajos bulinegyed: rendeletmódosítást ígér a kerület, egyelőre konkrétumok nélkül	2017_08_16	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20170816_zajos_bulinegyed_rendeletmodositast_iger_a_kerulet_egyelore_konkretumok_nelkul
index.hu	Menesztették a bulinegyed rendőrkapitányát	2017_08_21	https://index.hu/belfold/2017/08/21/menesztettek_a_bulinegyed_rendorkapitanyat/
hvg.hu	Más veszély leselkedik a bulinegyedre, mint azt sokan gondolnák	2017_08_24	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20170824_bulinegyed_erzsebetvaros_csendrendelet_romkocsma
24.hu	A VII. kerületben több száz vendéglátós áll le a munkával, hogy megmentse a bulinegyedet	2017_08_29	https://24.hu/kultura/2017/08/29/a-vii-keruletben-tobb-szaz-vendeglatos-all-le-a-munkaval-hogy-megmentsek-a-bulinegyedet/

24.hu	Kocsmastop várható a bulinegyedben	2017_08_29	https://24.hu/belfold/2017/08/29/kocsmastop-varhato-a-bulinegyedben/
444.hu	Készül a javaslat: nem lehetne több kocsmát nyitni a bulinegyed önkormányzati ingatlanjaiban	2017_08_29	https://444.hu/2017/08/29/nem-lehetne-tobb-kocsmat-nyitni-a-bulinegyedben
444.hu	Amikor a pultosok és a kidobók utcára vonulnak	2017_08_29	https://444.hu/kepek/2017/08/29/amikor-a-pultosok-es-a-kidobok-utcara-vonulnak
hvg.hu	Tibi atya dolgozói tüntettek a megélhetésükért – munkaidőn kívül	2017_08_29	https://hvg.hu/kkv/20170829_A_bulinegyed_dolgozoi_tuntettek_megelhetesukert_munkaidejukon_kivul
444.hu	„Wake up!” – üvöltöttek a bulizók az éjszaka közepén	2017_08_30	https://444.hu/2017/08/30/wake-up-uvoltottek-a-bulizok-az-ejszaka-kozepen
hvg.hu	Bulinegyed: Siófok vagy Eldorádó?	2017_08_30	https://hvg.hu/kkv/20170830_elsiofokosodas_bulinegyed_szimpla_mika
24.hu	Ez lehet a megoldás a Bulinegyed problémáira	2017_09_06	https://24.hu/élet-stilus/2017/09/06/ez-lehet-a-megoldas-a-bulinegyed-problemaira/
hvg.hu	Évente két felcsúti stadiont meg lehetne építeni az adóból, amit a bulinegyed befizet	2017_09_06	https://hvg.hu/kkv/20170906_Evente_ket_felcsuti_stadiont_meg_lehetne_epiteni_az_adobol_amit_a_bulinegyed_befizet

hvg.hu	Lesz egy „éjszakai Tarlósunk”	2017_09_06	https://hvg.hu/kkv/20170906_Lesz_egy_ejszakai_Tarlosunk
index.hu	Éjszakai polgármestert választanának jövőre Budapesten	2017_09_06	https://index.hu/gazdasag/2017/09/06/night_mayor_ejszakai_polgarmester_budapest/
24.hu	Budapesti bulinegyed: Akkor hívnak minket, amikor már baj van	2017_09_09	https://24.hu/tech/2017/09/09/budapesti-bulinegyed-akkor-hivnak-minket-amikor-mar-baj-van/
24.hu	Százmilliók helyett alig tizenegy milliót hajtottak be a kocsmaadóból	2017_09_24	https://24.hu/kozelet/2017/09/24/szazmillio-k-helyett-alig-tizenegy-milliot-hajtottak-be-a-kocsmaadobol/
index.hu	Tizenegymillió forintot sem szedett be az önkormányzat a romkocsmaadóból	2017_09_24	https://index.hu/belfold/2017/09/24/tizenegymillio-forintot-sem-szedett-be-az-onkormanyzat-a-romkocsmaadobol/
hvg.hu	Nem ad a kormány pluszpénzt, hogy rendet tegyenek a bulinegyedben	2017_09_26	https://hvg.hu/kkv/20170926_Nem_ad_a_kormany_pluszpenzt_hogy_rendet_tegyenek_a_bulinegyedben
24.hu	Már Kossuth Lajos is nekiment a bulinegyednek	2017_09_27	https://24.hu/kultura/2017/09/27/mar-kossuth-lajos-is-nekiment-a-bulinegyednek/
24.hu	Ezentúl sokkal nehezebb lesz kocsmát nyitni a bulinegyedben	2017_09_28	https://24.hu/belfold/2017/09/28/ezentul-sokkal-

			nehezebb-lesz-kocsmat-nyitni-a-bulinegyedben/
24.hu	A régi harag egyesült az újjal	2017_09_29	https://24.hu/kultura/2017/09/29/a-regi-harag-egyesult-az-ujjal/
444.hu	Szigorú vagy még szigorúbb rendeletet hoznak a bulinegyedre	2017_09_29	https://444.hu/2017/09/29/szigoru-vagy-meg-szigorubb-rendeletet-hoznak-a-bulinegyedre
444.hu	Leváltották az erzsébetvárosi fideszes vezetőt, mert a bulinegyed körüli harcban a lakók oldalára állt	2017_09_29	https://444.hu/2017/09/29/levaltottak-az-erzsebetvarosi-fideszes-vezetot-mert-a-bulinegyed-koruli-harcban-a-lakok-oldalara-allt
hvg.hu	A bulinegyedben érdekelt üzleti körök fűrták ki posztjáról a Fidesz legodaadóbb képviselőjét	2017_09_29	https://hvg.hu/itthon/2017/09/29/bulinegyed_viikerulet_fidesz_ronaszekine_keresztes_monika_bajkai_istvan
index.hu	A bulinegyedben érdekelt üzleti körök fűrták ki posztjáról a Fidesz helyi vezetőjét	2017_09_29	https://index.hu/belfold/2017/09/29/a_bulinegyedben_erdekelt_uzleti_korok_kifurtak_posztjarol_a_fidesz_helyi_vezetojet/
24.hu	Az ingyen pisilés, az éjszakai polgármester és a sétáló Kazinczy utca még megmentheti a bulinegyedet	2017_09_30	https://24.hu/kultura/2017/09/30/az-ingeny-pisiles-az-ejszakai-polgarmester-es-a-setalo-kazinczy-utca-meg-megmentheti-a-bulinegyedet/

24.hu	Súlyos milliárdok egy szétbarmolt városrészt	2017_10_01	https://24.hu/fn/gazdasag/2017/10/01/sulyos-milliardok-egy-szetbarmolt-varoszreszert/
24.hu	Tegye össze a két kezét, aki eddig jól járt a bulinegyedben	2017_10_02	https://24.hu/belfold/2017/10/02/tegye-ossze-a-ket-kezet-aki-eddig-jol-jart-a-bulinegyedben/
444.hu	Komoly szigorítások jönnek a bulinegyedben	2017_10_02	https://444.hu/2017/10/02/komoly-szigoritasok-jonnek-a-bulinegyedben
24.hu	Döntöttek a bulinegyed sorsáról	2017_10_03	https://24.hu/kultura/2017/10/03/dontottek-a-bulinegyed-sorsarol/
444.hu	Helyi népszavazás lesz a bulinegyed éjszakai nyitvatartásáról	2017_10_03	https://444.hu/2017/10/03/helyi-nepszavazas-lesz-a-bulinegyed-ejszakai-nyitvatartasarol
hvg.hu	Népszavazáson döntenek a bulinegyedről	2017_10_03	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20171003_Nepszavazason_dontenek_a_bulinegyedrol
index.hu	Népszavazás fog dönteni a bulinegyed sorsáról	2017_10_03	https://index.hu/belfold/2017/10/03/nepszavazas_fog_donteni_a_bulinegyed_sorsarol/
hvg.hu	A Bulinegyed-ügy tanulsága: Ráhel, jöjjön el a te országod	2017_10_04	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20171004_bulinegyed_tanulsaga_rachel_jojjon_el_a_te_orzagod_gomperz
24.hu	Éjszaka sétálóutca lesz a Kazinczyból	2017_10_05	https://24.hu/kozelet/2017/10/05/ejszaka-setaloutca-lesz-a-kazinczybol/

index.hu	24: Esténként sétálóutca lesz a Kazinczy	2017_10_05	https://index.hu/belfold/2017/10/05/24_estenkent_setaloutca_lesz_a_kazinczy/
24.hu	A kocsmák fele nem fizet éjfél után a bulinegyedben	2017_10_20	https://24.hu/fn/gazdasag/2017/10/20/a-kocsmak-fele-nem-fizet-ejfel-utan-a-bulinegyedben/
index.hu	A kocsmák fele elsumákolja a bulikárok mentesítésére szolgáló díjat	2017_10_20	https://index.hu/gazdasag/2017/10/20/a_kocsmak_fele_elsumakolja_a_bulikarok_mentesitesere_szolgal_o_dijat/
hvg.hu	Négy év alatt megduplázódtak a bulinegyed lakásai	2017_12_07	https://hvg.hu/gazdasag/20171207_Negy_ev_alatt_megduplazodtak_a_bulinegyed_lakasari
24.hu	Harcolunk azért, hogy visszatérjen a budapestiek kedve a bulinegyedhez	2017_12_17	https://24.hu/kultura/2017/12/17/harcolunk-azert-hogy-visszaterjen-a-budapestiek-kedve-a-bulinegyedhez/
index.hu	A belvárosi bulinegyed mint kísérleti labor	2017_12_20	https://index.hu/gazdasag/penzbeszel/2017/12/20/a_belvarosi_bulinegyed_mint_kiserleti_labor/
444.hu	Február közepén népszavaz Erzsébetváros a bulinegyedről	2018_01_02	https://444.hu/2018/01/02/februar-kozepen-nepszavaz-erzsebetvaros-a-bulinegyedrol
hvg.hu	Hangerő le? Hamarosan népszavazás lesz a bulinegyedről	2018_01_02	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20180102_Hangero_le_Februar

			rban nepszavaznak a bulinegyedrol
index.hu	Másfél hónap múlva eldől, mi lesz a bulinegyed sorsa	2018_01_02	https://index.hu/belfold/2018/01/02/masfel_honap_mulva_eldol_mi_lesz_a_bulinegyed_sorsa/
24.hu	Február 18-án lesz a népszavazás a bulinegyedről	2018_01_04	https://24.hu/belfold/2018/01/04/februar-18-an-lesz-a-nepszavazas-a-bulinegyedrol/
444.hu	A Momentum arra buzdítja a VII. kerületieket, hogy szavazzanak nemmel a bulinegyed-népszavazáson	2018_01_04	https://444.hu/2018/01/04/a-momentum-arra-buzditja-a-vii-keruletieket-hogy-szavazzanak-nemmel-a-bulinegyed-nepszavazason
index.hu	Február 18-án lesz népszavazás a bulinegyed nyitvatartásáról	2018_01_04	https://index.hu/belfold/budapest/2018/01/04/nepszavazas_bulinegyed_nyitvatartas_erzsebetvaros_7_kerulet/
hvg.hu	Elszálltak a lakásarak a bulinegyedben, de mi lesz a népszavazás után?	2018_01_08	https://hvg.hu/gazdasag/20180108_Elszalltak_a_lakasarak_a_bulinegyedben_de_mi_lesz_a_nepszavazas_utan
24.hu	Karafiáth: Nem jó érzés, ha épp kiokádnak egy ablakból feletted	2018_01_21	https://24.hu/posztitt/2018/01/21/karafiath-nem-jo-erzes-ha-epp-kiokadnak-egy-ablakbol-feletted/

24.hu	A Momentum aláírásgyűjtést indít a bulinegyedért	2018_02_09	https://24.hu/belfold/2018/02/09/a-momentum-alairasgyujtest-indit-a-bulinegyedert/
hvg.hu	Erzsébetvárosi lakáspiac – mi lesz a buli után?	2018_02_16	https://hvg.hu/ingatlan/20180216_Erzsebetvarosi_lakasiac_mi_lesz_a_buli_utan
24.hu	Drogosok vs. nyuggerék: heves viták a bulinegyedről szóló népszavazás előtt	2018_02_17	https://24.hu/belfold/2018/02/17/drogosok-vs-nyuggerék-heves-viták-a-bulinegyedrol-szolo-nepszavazas-elott/
hvg.hu	Bulinegyed: agyonhallgatott népszavazással tolják el a problémát	2018_02_17	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20180217_Bulinegyed_agonhallgatott_nepszavazassal_toljak_el_a_problemat
24.hu	Elbukott a népszavazás, minden marad ugyanúgy a bulinegyedben	2018_02_18	https://24.hu/belfold/2018/02/18/elbukott-a-nepszavazas-minden-marad-ugyanugy-a-bulinegyedben/
444.hu	A VII. kerület lakói ma szavazhatnak a bulinegyedről	2018_02_18	https://444.hu/2018/02/18/a-vii-kerulet-lakoi-ma-szavazhatnak-a-bulinegyedrol
444.hu	Érvénytelen lett a bulinegyedről szóló népszavazás	2018_02_18	https://444.hu/2018/02/18/ervenytelen-lett-a-bulinegyedrol-szolo-nepszavazas
hvg.hu	Totális érdektelenségbe fulladt a bulinegyedes népszavazás	2018_02_18	https://hvg.hu/gazdasag/20180218_eredmenytelen

			a bulinegyedes nepszavazas
index.hu	Érvénytelen lett a bulinegyedről szóló népszavazás	2018_02_18	https://index.hu/belfold/2018/02/18/bulinegyed_nepszavazas_eredmeny/
24.hu	Nemzetközi bíróságon köthet ki a belvárosi bulinegyed ügye	2018_02_19	https://24.hu/belfold/2018/02/19/nemzetkozi-birosagon-kothet-ki-belvarosi-bulinegyed-ugye/
hvg.hu	Nem lesz könnyű a békés egymás mellett élés a bulinegyedben a népszavazás után	2018_02_20	https://hvg.hu/gazdasag/20180220_Ha_zaras_nem_is_komoly_valtozasok_lehetnek_a_bulinegyedben
hvg.hu	Dupla akkora lakást kapnának máshol – miért nem költözik el, akit zavar a buli?	2018_02_27	https://hvg.hu/ingatlan/20180227_Dupla_akkor_lakast_kapnanak_mashol_miert_nem_koltozik_el_akit_zavar_a_buli
24.hu	Új oldalon lehet bejelentést tenni, ha bedurvul a belvárosi éjszakai élet	2018_04_18	https://24.hu/kozelet/2018/04/18/bulinegyed/
444.hu	A hatóságok nem találják a problémás bulizókat a bulinegyedben	2018_04_18	https://444.hu/2018/04/18/a-hatosagok-nem-talaljak-a-problemas-bulizokat-a-bulinegyedben
index.hu	Telehányták a kapualját a kocsmatúrázók? Új oldal indul, ahol bejelentheti	2018_04_18	https://index.hu/gazdasag/2018/04/18/telehanytak_a_kapualjat_a_kocsmaturazok_uj_oldal_indul_ahol_bejelentheti/

hvg.hu	Így alakítanák át bulinegyed közlekedését, hogy élhetőbb legyen	2018_05_14	https://hvg.hu/cegauto/20180514_Bulinegyed
24.hu	Ameddig nem drágul az alkohol, addig marad minden a régiben	2018_10_05	https://24.hu/kultura/2018/10/05/ameddig-nem-dragul-az-alkohol-addig-marad-minden-a-regiben/
hvg.hu	Valaki jó fej akart lenni a külföldi turistákkal a bulinegyedben	2018_10_13	https://hvg.hu/kultura/20181013_Valaki_jo_fej_akart_lenni_a_kulfoldi_turistakkal_a_bulinegyedben
24.hu	Kispályás kamudílektől nagypályás alkukig: így néz ki a bulinegyed drogbiznisze	2018_10_18	https://24.hu/belfold/2018/10/18/bulinegyed-drog-kabitoszer/
index.hu	Annyi a kocsmá a belvárosban, hogy az összes lakó egyszerre is be tudna ülni	2018_10_20	https://index.hu/gazdasag/2018/10/20/budapest_vendeglatas_kocsmak_etterem_bufe_bevetel_2011-2017/
index.hu	Munkacsoportot akarnak létrehozni a bulinegyed szabályozására	2019_01_04	https://index.hu/belfold/2019/12/04/munkacsoportot_akarnak_latrehozni_a_bulinegyed_szabalyozasara/
index.hu	Beindult a kampány: már Tarlós is rendet tenne a bulinegyedben	2019_01_30	https://index.hu/belfold/2019/01/30/beindult_a_kampany_mar_tarlos_is_rendet_tenne_a_bulinegyedben/
index.hu	Az újraindított Metro Klub a bulinegyed bajainak állatorvosi lova	2019_03_01	https://index.hu/kultur/zenek/2019/03/01/metro_klub_arkad_bazar_beatkorsza

			k bulinegyed retrodiszko /
index.hu	Elvittek a rendőrök két szimplást a bulinegyedből	2019_03_20	https://index.hu/belfold/2019/03/20/elvittek a rendorok ket szimplast a bulinegyedbol/
444.hu	7 órát voltak magánzárkában, mert kamudrogokra figyelmeztettek a bulinegyedben	2019_03_21	https://444.hu/2019/03/21/7-orat-voltak-maganzarkaban-mert-kamudrogokra-figyelmeztettek-a-bulinegyedben
index.hu	Már enni se lehet a bulinegyedben a drogdílerektől	2019_03_31	https://index.hu/kultur/2019/03/31/bulinegyed szimpla molnar bence g. nemet daniel/
24.hu	Tarlós azonnal bezáratná a veszélyes szórakozóhelyeket a bulinegyedben	2019_04_02	https://24.hu/belfold/2019/04/02/bulinegyed-veszely-bezaras/
444.hu	Tarlós elárulta: olyan szabályról egyezett a kormánnyal, ami feljogosítja, hogy a botrányos szórakozóhelyeket "márol holnapra bezárathatja"	2019_04_02	https://444.hu/2019/04/02/tarlos-elarulta-olyan-szabalyrol-egyeztet-a-kormannyal-ami-feljogositja-hogy-a-botranyos-szorakozohelyeket-marol-holnapra-bezarathatja
index.hu	Tarlós: A botrányos helyeket egyik napról a másikra bezárathatják a bulinegyedben	2019_04_02	https://index.hu/belfold/budapest/2019/04/02/tarlos bulinegyed futoverseny/

hvg.hu	Budapest az ötödik leginkább túrturistasodott város	2019_04_30	https://hvg.hu/elet/20190430_Budapest_az_otodik_leginkabb_turturistasodott_varos
index.hu	A bulinegyed lakói úgy érzik, egy nagy közvéccé lett a környék	2019_04_30	https://index.hu/gazdasag/2019/04/30/a_bulinegyed_lakoi_ugy_erzik_egy_nagy_kozvece lett_a_kornyek/
hvg.hu	Somogyi Zoltán: Negyedbuli	2019_05_02	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20190502_Somogyi_Zoltan_Negyedbuli
444.hu	A MTA tudós kutatói bementek a bulinegyed kocsmáiba és valami egészen elképesztő tudományos felfedezéseket tettek	2019_05_03	https://444.hu/2019/05/03/a-mta-tudos-kutato-i-bementek-a-bulinegyed-kocsmaira-es-valami-egesen-elkepeszto-tudomanyos-felfedezeseket-tettek
24.hu	A Király utca a belváros mételye, ami megmentésre vár	2019_07_07	https://24.hu/kultura/2019/07/07/a-kiraly-utca-a-belvaros-metelye-ami-megmentesre-var/
24.hu	Nem érdekli az összefogás, elindul a Bulinegyedért az LMP volt budapesti elnöke	2019_08_07	https://24.hu/belfold/2019/08/07/moldovan-laszlo-lmp-budapest-vii-kerulet-polgarmester-valasztas/
24.hu	Puzsér: „A bulinegyed a legjobb, ami Budapesttel az elmúlt harminc évben történt”	2019_08_12	https://24.hu/kozelet/2019/08/12/puzser-bulinegyed-momentum/

hvg.hu	Hont: Ez a város egy távoli bolygó	2019_08_13	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20190813_Hont_Ez_a_varos_egy_tavoli_bolygo
index.hu	Mit csináljunk, ha annyi a turista, hogy élvezhetetlen a nyaralás?	2019_09_13	https://index.hu/kultur/elemtod/2019/09/13/turizmus_tul_sok_turista_overtourism_elturistasodas_bled_plitvicei_tavak_venice_barcelona_bulinegyed/
index.hu	A bulinegyedben mindenről szól a kampány, csak a buliról nem	2019_09_30	https://index.hu/belfold/2019/09/30/erzsebetvaros_kampanyriport_vattamany_niedermuller_hunvald_moldovan/
index.hu	Mit akarnak a bulinegyeddel?	2019_10_03	https://index.hu/belfold/2019/10/03/kampanyriport_bulinegyed_ingatlanpanama/
hvg.hu	Éjféλι záróra és megrendszabályozott Airbnb-k – mihez kezd a bulinegyeddel Niedermüller Péter?	2019_10_15	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20191015j_Niedermuller_Peter_bulinegyed_interju
hvg.hu	Soproni Tamás: "Nem készülök boszorkányüldözésre"	2019_10_17	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20191017_Soproni_Tamas_Nem_keszulok_boszorkanyu_ldozesre
index.hu	A bulinegyed új polgármesterei azt ígérlik, minden sokkal jobb lesz	2019_10_22	https://index.hu/kultur/2019/10/22/bulinegyed_niedermuller_peter_soproni_tamas/

24.hu	Éjféλι zár egyelőre nem lesz a bulinegyedben, de szigorodik a rendszer	2019_11_25	https://24.hu/kultura/2019/11/25/bulinegyed-hetedik-kerulet-erzsebetvaros/
hvg.hu	Különösen hangzó indoklással vezetnék be az éjféλι zárórát a bulinegyedben	2019_11_25	https://hvg.hu/kkv/20191125_Furcsa_javaslattal_vezetnek_be_az_ejfe_i_zarorat_a_bulinegyedben
hvg.hu	Egyelőre nem vezetik be az éjféλι zárórát a bulinegyedben	2019_11_25	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20191125_Egyelore_nem_vezetik_be_az_ejfe_i_zarorat_a_bulinegyedben
index.hu	A lakókkal dolgozzák ki, mely helyek tarthatnának nyitva éjfél után is a bulinegyedben	2019_11_25	https://index.hu/belfold/2019/11/25/erzsebetvaros_niedermuller_peter_bulinegyed/
24.hu	Bulinegyed: Orbán Viktortól kért segítséget Niedermüller Péter	2019_12_04	https://24.hu/kultura/2019/12/04/bulinegyed-level-orban/
444.hu	Orbán Viktortól kér segítséget a bulinegyed problémáinak kezeléséhez Niedermüller Péter	2019_12_04	https://444.hu/2019/12/04/orban-viktortol-ker-segitseget-a-bulinegyed-problemainak-kezelesehez-niedermuller-peter
hvg.hu	Munkacsoportot hoznának létre a bulinegyed szabályozására	2019_12_04	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20191204_Munkacsoportot_hoznanak_letre_a_bulinegyed_szabalyozasara
hvg.hu	Kialakulóban a bulinegyed szabályozásának részletei	2020_02_21	https://hvg.hu/gazdasag/20200221_Kialakuloban_a_bulinegyed_szabalyozasanak_reszletei

444.hu	Niedermüller: Van, hogy ballagok haza, és valaki odaszól, hogy te rohadt, szemét állat	2020_02_24	https://444.hu/2020/02/24/niedermuller-van-hogy-ballagok-haza-es-valaki-odaszol-hogy-te-rohadt-szemet-allat
24.hu	Bulinegyed: éjféli záróra lesz a főszabály	2020_03_04	https://24.hu/belfold/2020/03/04/bulinegyed-munkacsoport-javaslatcsomag-efeli-zarora/
444.hu	Jön az éjféli záróra és a szigorú kritériumrendszer a bulinegyedben	2020_03_04	https://444.hu/2020/03/04/jon-az-efeli-zarora-es-a-szigoru-kriteriumrendszer-a-bulinegyedben
hvg.hu	Keményen megregulázhatja Erzsébetváros a bulinegyedet, itt a várható csomag	2020_03_04	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20200304_Kemenyen_megregulazhatja_Erzsebetvaros_a_bulinegyedet_itt_a_varhato_csomag
index.hu	Nyilvános vécévé tennék az éjfél után nyitva tartó szórakozóhelyek mosdóit a bulinegyedben	2020_03_04	https://index.hu/belfold/2020/03/04/nyilvanos_veceve_tennek_az_ejfel_utan_nyitva_tarto_szorakozohelyek_mosdoit_a_bulinegyedben/
magyarnemzet.hu	Kocsmagyőzelem	2020_03_06	https://magyarnemzet.hu/tollhegyen/2020/03/kocsmagyozelem
hvg.hu	Tiltakoznak a bulinegyed vendéglátósai a friss kerületi korlátozás miatt	2020_05_23	https://hvg.hu/kkv/20200523_Tiltakoznak_a_bulinegyed_vendeglatosai_a_fri

			ss keruleti korlatozas mi att
24.hu	Minden idők legszigorúbb csendrendelete jön a bulinegyedben	2020_06_26	https://24.hu/kultura/2020/06/26/bulinegyed-7-kerulet-csendrendelet/
hvg.hu	Szigorít Erzsébetváros, elfogadták a bulinegyedbeli csendrendeletet	2020_06_26	https://hvg.hu/kkv/20200626_bulinegyed_csendrendelet
index.hu	Minden idők legszigorúbb csendrendelete jön a bulinegyedben	2020_06_26	https://index.hu/kultur/2020/06/26/bulinegyed_erszebetvaros_7_kerulet_szigoru_csendrendelet_vendeglatohelyek_buliturizmus_koronavirus_jarvany/
444.hu	Új csendrendeletet szavazott meg Erzsébetváros, két fronton csaptak le a vendéglátósokra	2020_06_27	https://444.hu/2020/06/27/uj-csendrendeletet-szavazott-meg-erszebetvaros-ket-fronton-csaptak-le-a-vendeglatosokra
hvg.hu	Razziázó rendőrök, dühös vendéglátósok: bulinegyed csendrendelet után, turistaroham előtt	2020_06_29	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20200629_bulinegyed_csendrendelet_erszebetvaros_riport
24.hu	A Bulinegyedet teszi élhetővé, vagy a kocsmákat szívatja az új csendrendelet?	2020_07_01	https://24.hu/kultura/2020/07/01/bulinegyed-csendrendelet-7-kerulet-niedermuller-peter-vendeglatohelyek/
24.hu	Niedermüller: Szeretnék, ha este 10 után a teraszokon nem a tombolás,	2020_07_02	https://24.hu/belfold/2020/07/02/niedermuller-szeretnenk-ha-este-10-utan-a-teraszokon-nem-a-

	meg az üres üvegek falhoz csapkodása menne		<a href="https://444.hu/2020/07/02/tombolas-meg-az-
u%cc%88res-
u%cc%88vegek-falhoz-
csapkodasa-menne/">tombolas-meg-az- u%cc%88res- u%cc%88vegek-falhoz- csapkodasa-menne/
444.hu	Niedermüller: Nem teraszokat vagy éttermeket akarunk bezárni, hanem bizonyos magatartásformákat kizárni	2020_07_02	https://444.hu/2020/07/02/niedermuller-nem-teraszokat-vagy-ettermeket-akarunk-bezarni-hanem-bizonyos-magatartasformakat-kizarni
index.hu	Niedermüller: Fordítsuk át a bulinegyedet kulturális negyedé	2020_07_02	https://index.hu/belfold/2020/07/02/csendrendelet_bulinegyed_niedermuller_peter_kibeszelo_ajanlo/
index.hu	Őszig lezárnák Belső-Erzsébetvárost az átmenő forgalom elől	2020_07_03	https://index.hu/belfold/2020/07/03/bulinegyed_kibeszelo_niedermuller_peter/
hvg.hu	Gyászmenet lesz a Bulinegyedért	2020_07_05	https://hvg.hu/itthon/2020/07/05/Gyaszmenet_lesz_a_Bulinegyedert
index.hu	Gyászmenettel demonstrálnak a bulinegyed vendéglátósai	2020_07_06	https://index.hu/belfold/2020/07/06/gyaszmenettel_demonstralnak_a_bulinegyed_vendeglatosai_szerdan/
444.hu	Jog az alváshoz, jog a szórakozáshoz	2020_07_07	https://444.hu/2020/07/07/jog-az-alvashoz-jog-a-szorakozashoz
index.hu	Bulinegyed: mindenkinek igaza van, senki sem elégedett	2020_07_15	https://index.hu/kultur/2020/07/15/bulinegyed_belső-

			erzsebetvaros_niedermuller_peter_vendeglatas/
magyarnemzet.hu	Vigalmi gyász	2020_08_01	https://magyarnemzet.hu/1ugas-rovat/2020/08/vigalmi-gyasz
magyarnemzet.hu	Üzemszünet	2020_08_04	https://magyarnemzet.hu/1ugas-rovat/2020/08/uzemszunet
hvg.hu	Éjfélről vége a bulinak: életbe lép a csendrendelet a VII. kerületben, sokan még engedély nélkül maradtak	2020_08_26	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20200826_bulinegyed_lejar_a_turlemi_idoszak_az_erzsebetvarosban
444.hu	Ma éjfélkor életbe lép a csendrendelet Erzsébetvárosban	2020_08_27	https://444.hu/2020/08/27/ma-ejfelkor-eletbe-lep-a-csendrendelet-erzsebetvarosban
hvg.hu	Csak a kocsmák harmada kérte a bulinegyedben, hogy nyitva maradjon	2020_08_27	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20200827_erzsebetvaros_csendrendelet_ennyi_kocsmamarad_nyitva_ejjfel_utan
24.hu	Közzétették a listát, melyik vendéglátóhelyek tarthatnak nyitva éjfél után a bulinegyedben	2020_09_01	https://24.hu/belfold/2020/09/01/bulinegyed-vendeglatohelyek-ejjfel-utan-nyitva-tartas-lista/
hvg.hu	Százkét hely tarthat nyitva éjfél után a bulinegyedben	2020_09_01	https://hvg.hu/gazdasag/20200901_bulinegyed_szorakozohely_nyitvatartas
index.hu	Bulinegyed: 102 szórakozóhely maradhat nyitva éjfél után	2020_09_01	https://index.hu/belfold/2020/09/01/bulinegyed-csendrendelet-erzsebetvaros/

magyarn emzet.h u	Hiába a csendrendelet, a bulinegyedben nem változott semmi	2020_09_01	https://magyarnemzet.hu/belfold/2020/09/csendrendelet-ide-vagy-oda-a-bulinegyedben-nem-valtozott-semmi
index.hu	„Be kéne már tömni a pofánkat” – egyre ingerültebb a bulinegyed	2021_01_31	https://index.hu/belfold/2021/01/31/be-kene-mar-tomni-a-pofankat/
444.hu	Niedermüller: A bulinegyed vendéglátóságainak 40 százaléka biztos, hogy tönkre ment	2021_02_04	https://444.hu/2021/02/04/niedermuller-a-bulinegyed-vendeglatosainak-40-szazaleka-biztos-hogy-tonkre-ment
telex.hu	Nem hinném, hogy a bahreiniiek lepik el a fővárost és a bulinegyedet	2021_05_31	https://telex.hu/belfold/2021/05/31/budapest-vedek-turizmus-bulinegyed-nyar-elorejelzes-szallas-vendeglatas-koronavirus-covid
telex.hu	Épp most alakul át a fővárosi éjszakai élet, de ez hosszabb távon még jót is tehet	2021_08_10	https://telex.hu/komplex/2021/08/10/bulinegyed-belvaros-budapest-szorakozohelyek-szorakozas-ejszakai-elet
hvg.hu	Nem lett kevesebb a drog, a garázdaság, vagy a rablás attól, hogy „megrendszabályozták” a hetedik kerületet	2022_01_07	https://hvg.hu/ingatlan/20220107_bulinegyed_rtl
telex.hu	Tovább harcol a bulinegyed ellen az erzsébetvárosi vezetés	2022_01_07	https://telex.hu/belfold/2022/01/07/tovabb-harcol-a-

			bulinegyed-ellen-az-erzsebetvarosi-vezetes
hvg.hu	Lassan körvonalazódik, hogyan fogja levakarni magáról a bulinegyed-címkét Erzsébetváros	2022_01_27	https://hvg.hu/kkv/20220127/bulinegyed-Erzsebetvaros
index.hu	Átalakítaná a bulinegyedet Niedermüller Péter	2022_02_12	https://index.hu/belfold/2022/02/12/niedermuller-peter-bulinegyed-vii-kerulet-erzsebetvaros/
magyarnemzet.hu	Nincs meg a bizalom Niedermüller iránt	2022_07_07	https://magyarnemzet.hu/belfold/2022/07/nincs-meg-a-bizalom-niedermuller-irant
telex.hu	Nem erről volt szó: az üvöltöző részeg hordák visszatértek a bulinegyedbe	2022_07_10	https://telex.hu/belfold/2022/07/20/bulinegyed-erzsebetvaros-valtozasok-csendrendelet
444.hu	Hétköznap éjfél zárórát tervez a VII. kerületi önkormányzat a bulinegyedben	2022_09_11	https://444.hu/2022/09/11/hetkoznap-efjeli-zarorat-tervez-a-vii-keruleti-onkormanyzat-a-bulinegyedben
hvg.hu	Színes Erzsébetváros: Éjfél zárórát vezetnék be a hét nagy részében a VII. kerületben	2022_09_11	https://hvg.hu/kkv/20220911/Ejfeli_zarorat_vezetnek_be_a_het_nagy_resze_re_a_VII_keruletben
index.hu	Októbertől jöhet az éjfél záróra Budapest belvárosában?	2022_09_11	https://index.hu/belfold/2022/09/11/budapest-zarora-efjel-erzsebetvaros-szines-erzsebetvaros/

24.hu	Niedermüller reagált az éjféli záróráról szóló előterjesztésre	2022_09_12	https://24.hu/belfold/2022/09/12/niedermuller-peter-erzsebetvaros-bulinegyed-ejfel-zarora/
444.hu	Niedermüller reagált a hírre, hogy a VII. kerület éjféli zárórat tervez a bulinegyedben	2022_09_12	https://444.hu/2022/09/12/niedermuller-reagalt-a-hirre-hogy-a-vii-kerulet-ejfel-zarorat-tervez-a-bulinegyedben
hvg.hu	Niedermüller az éjféli záróráról: Az tényleg csak egy ötletszerű munkaanyag	2022_09_12	https://hvg.hu/kkv/20220912_niedermuller_peter_erzsebetvaros_zarora_bulinegyed
hvg.hu	Nem szavazták meg az éjféli zárórat a bulinegyedre	2022_10_19	https://hvg.hu/elet/20221019_Nem_szavazta_meg_sajat_a_Bulinegyedbe_ejfel_i_zarorat_elrendelo_eloterjeszteset_Erzsebetvaros
index.hu	Most lett elégük, számonkérjük a bulinegyed zaját a polgármesteren	2022_10_19	https://index.hu/belfold/2022/10/19/bulinegyed-nyitvatartas-erzsebetvaros-niedermuller-peter-civilek-vita/
24.hu	Továbbra sem zárnak majd éjfélkor a bulinegyed vendéglátóhelyei	2022_10_20	https://24.hu/kultura/2022/10/20/ejfelkor-zarora-erzsebetvaros-sikertelen-szavazas-kepviselotestulet/
444.hu	Továbbra sem lesz éjfélkor záróra a bulinegyedben	2022_10_20	https://444.hu/2022/10/20/tovabbra-sem-lesz-ejfelkor-zarora-a-bulinegyedben

telex.hu	200 éjszakai szórakozóhely maradhat a bulinegyedben, de ettől csak még nagyobb lett a zavar	2023_01_08	https://telex.hu/after/2024/01/08/bulinegyed-kocsmarendelet-hetedik-kerulet-szimpla
telex.hu	Niedermüller Péter: Nem tudjuk felszámolni és sóval behinteni a bulinegyedet	2023_01_16	https://telex.hu/interju/2023/01/16/niedermuller-peter-dk-erzsebetvaros-polgarmester-bulinegyed
hvg.hu	Ha az önkormányzat nem beszél velük, saját koncepció szerint újítyák meg a bulinegyedet a helyi vállalkozók	2023_01_25	https://hvg.hu/itthon/2023/01/25/bulinegyed_vallalkozok
telex.hu	Korlátoznák a kocsmatúrákat, takarítanak az utcákat – egyesületet alapítanak a bulinegyedes vendéglátósok	2023_01_25	https://telex.hu/belfold/2023/01/25/bulinegyed-erzsebetvaros-7-kerulet-egyesulet-vendeglatosok-szorakozohely-niedermuller-peter
index.hu	Takarítógépekkel indítanak újra a bulinegyed vállalkozói az egyeztetést	2023_01_28	https://index.hu/belfold/2023/01/28/erzsebetvaros-bulinegyed-onkormanyzat-egyesulet-munkacsoport/
magyarnemzet.hu	Józsefvárosban lehet Budapest új bulinegyede	2023_03_20	https://magyarnemzet.hu/belfold/2023/03/jozsefvarosban-korvonalmazodik-budapest-uj-bulinegyede
index.hu	Itt nem éttermek vannak, hanem itatóhelyek	2023_07_04	https://index.hu/belfold/2023/07/04/erzsebetvaros-napirend-polgarmester-eloterjesztes-bulinegyed-vendeglatas/

index.hu	A romokból építkező bulinegyed titkai	2023_07_06	https://index.hu/kultur/2023/07/06/romokbol-bulinegyed-romkocsmak/
index.hu	Áldatlan állapotokra panaszkodnak a bulinegyedben, lakossági fórumot tartanak	2023_09_08	https://index.hu/belfold/2023/09/08/erzsebetvaros-bulinegyed-budapest-lakossagi-forum/
444.hu	„Te figyelj, én ezt nem bírom, én lelépek. Ezt a mellébeszélést!”	2023_10_01	https://444.hu/2023/10/01/te-figyelj-en- ezt-nem-birom-en-lelepek- ezt-a-mellebeszelest
magyarnemzet.hu	Egyre több a lakossági panasz a bulinegyed egyik szórakozóhelyére	2024_01_16	https://magyarnemzet.hu/belfold/2024/01/egyre-tobb-a-lakossagi-panasz-a-bulinegyed-egyik-szorakozohelyere
magyarnemzet.hu	„Niedermüller kezéből kicsúszott az irányítás”	2024_03_07	https://magyarnemzet.hu/belfold/2024/03/niedermuller-kezebol-kicsuszott-az-iranyitas
hvg.hu	Niedermüller nem akarja, hogy a bulinegyed miatt a hetedik kerület lecsússzon	2024_04_10	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20240410_niedermuller-nem-akarja-hogy-a-bulinegyed-miatt-a-hetedik-kerulet-lecsusszon
index.hu	Maffia vagy kartellezés? Így játszik össze az önkormányzat a bulinegyed öt legnagyobb vendéglátásával	2024_04_27	https://index.hu/belfold/2024/onkormanyzati_valasztas/2024/04/27/kartell-bulinegyed-onkormanyzat-erzsebetvaros/

hvg.hu	Niedermüller szerint a közlegő választásoknak közük lehet Orbánék beavatkozásához a Bulinegyedben	2024_05_15	https://hvg.hu/kkv/20240515_niedermuller-reagalt-orbanek-beavatkozasara-a-bulinegyedben
index.hu	Orbán Viktor rendet teremtene a bulinegyedben	2024_05_15	https://index.hu/belfold/2024/05/15/magyar-kozlony-orban-viktor-bulinegyed-erzsebetvaros/
magyar emzet.h u	Orbán Viktor lépett, a kormány rendet tesz a bulinegyedben	2024_05_15	https://magyar nemzet.hu/belfold/2024/05/orban-viktor-lepett-a-kormany-rendet-tesz-a-bulinegyedben
444.hu	Niedermüller nyerte a bulinegyedet	2024_06_10	https://444.hu/2024/06/10/niedermuller-nyerte-a-bulinegyedet
index.hu	Razziák a bulinegyedben, több rendőrre kell számítani	2024_07_15	https://index.hu/belfold/2024/07/15/erzsebetvaros-rendorseg-bulinegyed-razzia-olah-lajos-retvari-bence/

Appendix 7: List of videos and podcasts

Medium	Title	Date	Link
index.hu	Kazinczy utca: megszöksz, vagy megszöksz	2013_01_23	https://index.hu/video/2013/01/23/lzbthstadt/
ATV	Népszavazás dönthet a bulinegyed csendrendeletéről	2017_01_05	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jd0nYH7CKKs
hvg.hu	"Szar a helyzet és szarnak a fejünkre" - a bulinegyed lakói tüntettek	2017_07_28	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=txmpJ1xogAI
hvg.hu	Meglepő, de sok mindenben nagy az egyetértés a bulinegyedvitában	2017_08_31	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20170831_Meglepo_de_sok_mindenben_nagy_az_egyeteres_a_Bulinegyedvitaban
hvg.hu	Meglepő, de sok mindenben nagy az egyetértés a bulinegyedvitában	2017_08_31	https://hvg.hu/itthon/20170831_Meglepo_de_sok_mindenben_nagy_az_egyeteres_a_Bulinegyedvitaban
24.hu	Petíciót vittek a bulinegyed lakói Vattamány Zsoltnak	2017_08_31	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ow7wrYAvJkY
ATV	Bulinegyed: Fennmaradhat Európa legvonzóbb szórakoztató központja?	2017_09_03	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20170903/bulinegyed-fennmaradhat-europa-legvonzobb-szorakoztato-kozpontja
ATV	Óriási feszültség, felfokozott indulatok a belvárosi bulinegyedben	2017_09_06	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qQ-6mSer8u0

ATV	Mi folyik a pesti bulinegyedben?	2017_09_10	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20170908/haboru-a-bulinegyedben
ATV	Most eldölhet a bulinegyed sorsa	2017_10_01	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20171001/most-eldolhet-a-bulinegyed-sorsa
We Love Budapest	Mi lesz veled bulinegyed?	2017_10_04	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9kVmA7UOwuE
HírTV	Bulinegyed: beláthatatlan következményei lehetnek a referendumnak	2018_01_04	https://hirtv.hu/ahirtvhirei_adattar/bulinegyed-belathatatlan-kovetkezmenyei-lehetnek-a-referendumnak-2437827
HírTV	Már biztos, hogy népszavazás lesz a bulinegyedről	2018_01_04	https://hirtv.hu/ahirtvhirei_adattar/mar-biztos-hogy-nepszavazas-lesz-a-bulinegyedrol-2437757
HírTV	Lehúzhatja a rolót a bulinegyed	2018_02_02	https://hirtv.hu/ahirtvhirei_adattar/lehuzhatja-a-rolot-a-bulinegyed-2437328
HírTV	A bulinegyed megmentéséért gyűjt aláírást a Momentum	2018_02_06	https://hirtv.hu/ahirtvhirei_adattar/a-bulinegyed-megmenteseert-gyujt-alairast-a-momentum-2445536
ATV	Bulinegyed: Az Alkotmánybíróság is zölt utat adott a népszavazásnak	2018_02_14	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20180214/bulinegyed-az-alkotmany-birosag-is

			zolt-utat-adott-a-nepszavazasnak
index.hu	Budapest legjobb helye egy pöcegödör	2018_02_15	https://index.hu/video/2018/02/15/bulinegyed_nepszavazas_video_első_resz/
index.hu	Ki fogja elsőként szétcseszni a bulinegyedet?	2018_02_16	https://index.hu/video/2018/02/16/bulinegyed_nepszavazas_video_masodik_resz/
24.hu	A bulinegyedben minden van, csak kompromisszum nincs	2018_02_17	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Oiz051XHt1g
index.hu	Mi a fene lesz a bulinegyeddel?	2018_02_18	https://index.hu/video/2018/02/18/mi_a_fene_lesz_a_bulinegyeddel/
ATV	Bulinegyed: érvénytelen lett a népszavazás	2018_02_18	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20180218/bulinegyed-ervenytelen-lett-a-nepszavazas
ATV	Ennyi volt? Ma végre eldőlt a bulinegyed sorsa	2018_02_18	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20180218/ennyi-volt-ma-vegre-eldol-a-bulinegyed-sorsa
HírTV	Érvénytelen a bulinegyedről szóló népszavazás	2018_02_18	https://hirtv.hu/ahirtvhirei_adattar/helyi-nepszavazast-tartanak-a-bulinegyedrol-erzsebetvarosban-2448059
HírTV	Tárgyalóasztalhoz ültetné a feleket az LMP	2018_02_18	https://hirtv.hu/ahirtvhirei_adattar/targyaloasztalhoz-ultetne-a-feleket-az-lmp-2448211

HírTV	Bulinegyed	2018_02_18	https://hirtv.hu/panaszkonv-adattar/bulinegyed-2448068
Élhető Erzsébetvárosért	Garai Dóra texasi egyetemistákkal beszélget a bulinegyedről	2018_07_31	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pOGqr9IRPO0
Kultúrnegyed	Változó város - a bulinegyed kialakulása - Olt Gergely előadása a Kutatók Éjszakáján	2018_09_28	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V7ZTU37EDcU
youtube.com	„Hogyan tovább, Bulinegyed?” szakmai kerekasztal	2018_11_06	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SdNgFFuE22Y
ATV	Bulinegyed: Beköltözött a bűnözés Budapest szívébe?	2019_04_08	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K7CPobF8lhY
ATV	Ennél megosztottabb kerületi közösség nem nagyon létezik	2019_04_13	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20190413/ennel-megosztottabb-keruleti-kozosseg-nem-nagyon-letezik
ATV	Niedermüller: Mértéktelen italozás helyett kulturális negyed szeretnénk Erzsébetvárosban	2019_10_16	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20191015/niedermuller-mertektelen-italozas-helyett-kulturalis-negyed-szeretne-erzsebetvarosban
ATV	Bulinegyed helyett kulturális negyed akar Erzsébetváros új polgármestere	2019_10_17	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20191016/bulinegyed-helyett-kulturalis-negyed-akar-erzsebetvaros-uj-polgarmestere

ATV	Egyre égetőbb problémává vált a bulinegyed ügye	2019_11_26	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20191126/egyre-egetobb-problemava-valt-a-bulinegyed-ugye
XYZ	XYZ Prekopa Donáttal - Éjszakai polgármester Budapesten?	2019_12_10	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=b8aWUP6AFHs
Színes Erzsébetváros	Interjú Zsendovits Ábellel, a Szimpla Kert ügyvezetőjével és társtulajdonosával	2020_01_10	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oGJoMkwL2t8
BPScienceMeetup	Olt Gergely: Társadalmi konfliktus a bulinegyedben	2020_02_20	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y3txcCD5cRQ
ATV	Élhető Erzsébetváros: a probléma gyökerét nem orvosolja az éjfél záróra esetleges bevezetése	2020_03_04	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20200304/elheto-erzsebetvaros-a-problema-gyokeret-nem-orvosolja-az-ejfel-zarora-esetleges-bevezetese
ATV	Niedermüller: Ma délelőtt egyeztetünk a bulinegyed vendéglátósaival koronavírus-ügyben	2020_03_04	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20200305/niedermuller-ma-delelott-egyezetunk-a-bulinegyed-vendeglatosaival-koronavirus-ugyben
Színes Erzsébetváros	Mi lesz a Bulinegyeddel a járvány ideje alatt és után? Bulinegyed - éjfél záróra	2020_04_10	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fUO0K705dUM
24.hu	„Ha nincsenek éjjel nyitva tartó helyek, iszonyú jelenetek lesznek az	2020_05_29	https://24.hu/kozelet/2020/05/29/hetedik-kerulet-

	utcán” – nem értik a vasszigort a bulinegyed vendéglátósai		bulinegyed-koronavirus-video/
Színes Erzsébetváros	Bulinegyed - Éjféli záróra - Kritériumok. Ujvári Kövér Mónika, Erzsébetváros alpolgármestere	2020_06_06	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nzP4TyMyfrI
Színes Erzsébetváros	Német G Dániel - NEO Budapest: Költözzön a Bulinegyed a rozsdáövezetbe?	2020_06_24	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OaOdXv1hRnA
ATV	Vasszigor lép életbe a bulinegyedben?	2020_06_26	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20200626/vasszigor-lep-eletbe-a-bulinegyedben
index.hu	Kibeszélő: Csend legyen vagy pezsgő élet a belvárosban?	2020_07_03	https://index.hu/kultur/2020/07/03/kibeszelo_bulinegyed_vita_niedermuller_peter_zsendovits_abel_elo_adas_facebook_live/
Jövő TV	Mi lesz veled bulinegyed? #1	2020_08_06	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DljMyWHP1
Jövő TV	Mi lesz veled bulinegyed? #2	2020_08_06	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=grV4O3wa-Hw
Wanted Podcast	Wanted Podcast #10 – Mi legyen a Bulinegyeddel? Beszélgetés a Szimpla tulajdonosával	2020_08_20	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wbyAn95AVps
24.hu	A bulinegyed nem lesz már olyan, mint volt	2020_08_30	https://24.hu/belfold/2020/08/30/bulinegyed-csendrendelet-ejfel-zaras-video/

MTV	Ez itt a kérdés - Korlátozások az erzsébetvárosi bulinegyedben	2020_09_08	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O5clivVwkdg
ATV	Karácsony: A vendéglátóhelyeken 11 után már végképp nem foglalkoznak a járványügyi védekezéssel	2020_09_17	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20200917/karacsony-a-vendeglatohelyeken-11-utan-mar-vegkepp-nem-foglalkoznak-a-jarvanyugyi-vedekezesselel
ATV	Niedermüller: a bulinegyed vendéglátóhelyeinek 40 százaléka biztosan tönkrement	2021_02_04	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20210204/niedermuller-a-bulinegyed-vendeglatohelyeinek-40-szazaleka-biztosan-tonkrement
Heti TV	PIRKADAT Breuer Péterrel: Garai Dóra	2022_06_21	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7-et2g5-b3o
ATV	Egy civil szervezet nagyon szeretné, ha Niedermüller Péter éjfélkor bezáratná az erzsébetvárosi kocsmákat	2022_10_19	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20221019/civil-szervezet-ejfel-bezar-erzsebetvaros-kocsmakat
ATV	Döntöttek a bulinegyed nyitvatartásáról	2022_10_20	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20221020/dont-bulinegyed-nyitvatart
HírTV	Továbbra sem szigorítanak a szórakozóhelyek nyitvatartásán a bulinegyedben	2023_06_06	https://hirtv.hu/ahirtvhirei/tovabbra-sem-szigoritanak-a-szorakozohelyek-nyitvatartasan-a-bulinegyedben-2569806

Klubrádió	Garai Dóra a Klub RÁDIÓ Megbeszéljük című műsorában	2023_07_03	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9omHu5OVW0
HírTV	Patthelyzet a bulinegyedben - Az önkormányzat nem hajlandó megvédeni a lakóit	2023_07_07	https://hirtv.hu/napi_aktualis/patthelyzet-a-bulinegyedben-az-onkormanyzat-nem-hajlando-megvedeni-a-lakoit-2569819
Euronews	Bulinegyed: megállapodás a vendéglátósok és az önkormányzat között	2023_09_03	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=46TniulxUqo
444.hu	Ahol tízezrek vonulnak éjszakánként - a bulinegyed mélyére merültünk	2024_01_06	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P76RnEfK-lw
ATV	200 szórakozóhely maradhat nyitva éjszaka a bulinegyedben	2024_01_10	https://www.atv.hu/video/k/20240110/200-szorakozohely-maradhat-nyitva-ejszaka-a-bulinegyedben
HírTV	A GVH vizsgálhatja az erzsébetvárosi önkormányzat és a klubtulajdonosok együttműködését	2024_05_02	https://hirtv.hu/ahirtvhirei/a-gvh-vizsgalhatja-az-erzsebetvarosi-onkormanyzat-es-a-klubtulajdonosok-egyuttmukodeset-video-2584507
HírTV	Célpont: Niedermüller ideges a bulinegyed miatt	2024_05_05	https://hirtv.hu/celpont/celpont-niedermuller-ideges-a-bulinegyed-miatt-video-2584639

ATV	VOKS 2024 – Beavatkozik a kormány a bulinegyed működésébe	2024_05_15	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8kk3IIq8pf0
ATV	Niedermüller reagált Orbán bulinegyed- rendeletére	2024_05_15	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20240515/niedermuller-reagalt-orban-bulinegyed-rendeletere
ATV	Orbánéknak nagyon nem tetszik, ami a bulinegyedben zajlik, azonnal rendet akarnak tenni	2024_05_15	https://www.atv.hu/belfold/20240515/orbaneknak-nagyon-nem-tetszik-ami-a-bulinegyedben-zajlik-azonnal-rendet-akarnak-tenni
ATV	VOKS 2024 – Beavatkozik a kormány a bulinegyed működésébe	2024_05_15	https://www.atv.hu/video/k/20240515/voks-2024-beavatkozik-a-kormany-a-bulinegyed-mukodesebe
ATV	VOKS 2024 – Állandósult a káosz a bulinegyedben vagy lehet rá megoldást találni?	2024_05_20	https://www.atv.hu/video/k/20240520/voks-2024-allandosult-a-kaosz-a-bulinegyedben-vagy-lehet-ra-megoldast-talalni
ATV	Garai Dóra, az Élhető Erzsébetváros Egyesület polgármesterjelöltje az ATV VOKS 2024 vendége volt	2024_05_21	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R9-uVn7oE20
ATV	Élhetlenné vált a belváros a túlzott turizmus miatt?	2024_05_22	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fKiLb35IkZM
ATV	VOKS 2024 – A Színes Erzsébetváros jelöltjeként	2024_05_23	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OHNZFPjm6u8

indul Lajos Béla a VII. kerületben		
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Appendix 8: List of websites, blogs and social media accounts

Type	Name (Hungarian)	Name (English)	Link
Official website	Erzsébetváros Önkormányzata	Local Council of Erzsébetváros	https://erzsebetvaros.hu/
Official website	Élhető Erzsébetvárosért	Livable Erzsébetváros	https://7ker.hu/
Official website	Színes Erzsébetváros	Colourful Erzsébetváros	https://szineserzsebetvaros.hu/kapcsolat/
Official website	Közös Erzsébetváros	Common Erzsébetváros	https://www.kozoserzsebetvarosert.hu/
Facebook group	Élhető Erzsébetváros	Livable Erzsébetváros	https://www.facebook.com/groups/1912599502350700/
Facebook group	24H Budapest	24H Budapest (pro-nightlife group)	https://www.facebook.com/groups/594050817464435/
Facebook group	Klauzália	Klauzália (part of Erzsébetváros)	https://www.facebook.com/groups/281195558585433/
Facebook page	Az Élő Erzsébetvárosért Egyesület	Association for the Living Erzsébetváros	https://www.facebook.com/eloerzsebetvaros
Facebook page	Színes Erzsébetváros	Colourful Erzsébetváros	https://www.facebook.com/szineserzsebetvaros
Facebook page	Közös Erzsébetváros	Common Erzsébetváros	https://www.facebook.com/kozoserzsebetvarosert
Facebook page	Night Embassy of Budapest	Night Embassy of Budapest	https://www.facebook.com/neobudapest/
Blog	Erzsébetváros helyi szemmel	Erzsébetváros through local eyes	https://hetedhetker.blog.hu/

Blog	Lokálpatrióták	Local patriots	https://miersebetvarosunk.blog.hu/
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Appendix 9: List of publications, related to the topic of the dissertation (*)

Petrovics Nándor (ed.) (2021) Night-Time Governance in Times of Covid-19. Global Night-time Recovery Plan. VibeLab.

Petrovics, Nándor (2019) Governance networks in night-time ecosystems of European cities. Politológus Doktoranduszok V. Konferenciája, Budapest, 2019. december 5-6.,

(*) According to the MTMT.