

## Regional Economics And Policy

Regional Economics: Fundamental Concepts, Policies, and Institutions is a unique and unconventional economics textbook which emphasizes the role of 'space' in economics and highlights the importance of non-economic factors particularly the role of institutions in regional development. It also presents the approach on how to evaluate regional development performance based on economic, social, and environmental considerations, which is the organizing principle for meeting people-oriented development and sustainable development goals. Other essential concepts such as 'regional science' and 'spatial economics' are also explored in this book. Why activities tend to be spatially concentrated and can get more intensified despite efforts to disperse them toward other regions? Why infrastructure development intended to increase activities and improve the population's welfare can produce the opposite outcome of greater interregional inequality? What is the role of regional and national policies in affecting growth incentives, and how non-economic factors such as institutions and the quality of local leaders can make a difference in welfare achievement? Addressing these questions allows readers to better understand the various phenomena in the actual development process.

This second volume of the Handbook presents professional surveys of all the important topics in urban economics. The first section contains 6 surveys on locational analysis,

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the second, 5 surveys of specific urban markets, and the third part presents 5 surveys of government policy issues. The book brings together exhaustive research by distinguished scholars from many countries. It is the only complete survey volume of urban economics and should serve as a reference volume to scholars and graduate students for many years. For more information on the Handbooks in Economics series, please see our home page on <http://www.elsevier.nl/locate/hes->

In recent years, the United Kingdom has become a more and more divided society with inequality between the regions as marked as it has ever been. In a landmark analysis of the current state of Britain's regional development, Philip McCann utilises current statistics, examines historical trends and makes pertinent international comparisons to assess the state of the nation. The UK Regional–National Economic Problem brings attention to the highly centralised, top down governance structure that the UK deploys, and demonstrates that it is less than ideally placed to rectify these inequalities. The 'North-South' divide in the UK has never been greater and the rising inequalities are evident in almost all aspects of the economy including productivity, incomes, employment status and wealth. Whilst the traditional economic dominance of London and its hinterland has continued along with relative resilience in the South West of England and Scotland, in contrast the Midlands, the North of England, Northern Ireland and Wales lag behind by most measures of prosperity. This inequality is greatly limiting national economic performance and the fact that Britain has a below average standard

of living by European and OECD terms has been ignored. The UK's economic and governance inequality is unlikely to be fundamentally rebalanced by the current governance and connectivity trends, although this definitive study suggests that some areas of improvement are possible if they are well implemented. This pivotal analysis is essential reading for postgraduate students in economics and urban studies as well as researchers and policy makers in local and central government.

This book offers insights into the process and the practice of local economic development. Bridging the gap between theory and practice, it demonstrates the relevance of theory to inform local strategic planning in the context of widespread disparities in regional economic performance. The book summarizes the core theories of economic development, applies each theory to professional practice, and provides detailed commentary on them. This updated second edition includes more recent contributions—regional innovation, agglomeration, and dynamic theories—and presents the major ideas that inform economic development strategic planning, particularly in the United States and Canada. The text offers theoretical insights that help explain why some regions thrive while others languish and why metropolitan economies often rise and fall over time. Without theory, economic developers can only do what is politically feasible. This book, however, provides them with a logical tool for thinking about development and establishing an independent basis on which the local consensus needed for evidence-based action undertaken in the public interest can be built.

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Offering valuable perspectives on both the process and the practice of local and regional economic development, this book will be useful for both current and future economic developers to think more profoundly and confidently about their local economy.

The completely reedited second edition of this book reflects recent advances and adds insightful new material. The book analyzes regional economic performance and change, and discusses how analysis integrates with strategies for local and regional economic development policy and planning. The aim is to provide the reader with an account of quantitative and qualitative approaches to regional economic analysis, and of old and new strategic frameworks for formulating regional economic development planning.

This new and up-to-date text explains those aspects of economics most relevant to understanding contemporary issues facing the regional economy in the second half of the 1990s. The region is considered in the context of the subregional and local urban economies, and also in relation to the wider national and supranational economic framework. The influence of the European Community is given particular consideration. The components of the regional economy and their impact on regional growth potential are explained. The practical relevance of the theory is illustrated through appropriate regional examples. Regional and urban policies of the 1980s and 1990s are covered. Policy objectives and instruments are studied, and policy is appraised in light of its

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contribution and limitations. Policy is placed in the context of both the European Community and national and local government authorities.

Thorough and authoritative, *Regional and Urban Economics and Economic Development: Theory and Methods* provides students with a sound approach to analyzing the economic progress of a region or urban area. The textbook is divided into four sections for ease of reference. The first section, *Market Areas and Firm Location Analysis* introduces spatial economics and location theory, while the next section, *Regional Growth and Development* analyzes regional growth and development models and policy. Introducing the foundations of urban economics, *Urban Land Use and Urban Form* examines land rent, land use patterns, and the effects of attempts to control land uses. The final section, *Urban Problems and Policy*, investigates local public finance and introduces the policy analysis involved in countering urban problems. Addressing these topics from the perspectives of how they affect the population at large and how they become established within public policy, *Regional and Urban Economics and Economic Development: Theory and Methods* provides students with an essential foundation not only to understand but also to contemplate the dynamics of varying economic factors as they relate to an area's growth.

Originally published in 1983, when Europe's economies were facing the worst recession since the 1930s, this book reviews the outcome of a quarter of a century of research and practical experience in the field of regional economic management. In the spatial context of the

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European Community, the author explores central issues by integrating the results of his own research with those of economists, geographers, economic historians and psychologists. It provides a wide survey of the subject, demonstrates the complexity of the spatial-economic systems which the regional economic planner seeks to modify, analyses the strategies for regional development employed by national and international agencies and offers a substantial annotated bibliography. Contradictions arising from the contrasting spatial perspectives of national governments and the European Commission are emphasised. Among other things, it concludes that many regional problems strongly reflect perception and behavioural factors as well as purely economic constraints.

' . . . this book will be of greatest interest to empirical researchers who wish to stay up-to-date with the recent work from both sides of the Atlantic. the blend of methods, empirics, and policy will also be of value to researchers that are interested in understanding the policy context of their research.' - Henry Renski, Review of Regional Studies

This edited volume brings together original scientific studies on current economic and developmental issues in the Balkan region, and is composed of papers by 25 authors from seven different countries. The Balkan region has gained significant interest in recent years due to its location and strategic position, representing a doorway to Europe, and the region's stability and progress have direct consequences on various European countries. Because of this strategic position, there is currently much debate regarding a potential partnership of the Balkan states with the European Union. This book offers insights into the current economic and developmental status of the countries in this region, offering a series of chapters that analyse the area from a variety of perspectives. It begins with a discussion on the recent history of the

region, especially with reference to the former Yugoslavia and its break-up after the turbulence experienced in 1990s. Other sections are complementary to each other in that they offer comparisons of the Balkan states in their economic progress at the micro and macro levels. Topics such as European integration policies and effects, economic transition, regional trade, tax incentive policy, regional capital markets, regional development agencies and systems, remittances and foreign aid contributions, import-export policies, fiscal policies, analysis of regional microfinance, and the tourism sectors are explored in detail throughout the book. This book offers a new understanding of how firms determine their location and what kinds of regional economic policies are needed to attract factories to a country and a region in a highly globalized economic setting. The theoretical and empirical analyses examine the influence of the transfer pricing system, corporate tax rates, and a country's industrial structure on a firm's decision to locate and the impact of firms' location on regional economic activities. The theoretical analysis elucidates the importance of the above-mentioned factors in the firm's selection of possible location. The empirical analysis uses as an example the case of a supply chain in East Asia. The empirical analysis is illustrated with the regional/spatial development experiences at the country level and city level of selected countries and cities. The analysis offers a perspective for understanding the spatial patterns of a cross-border production system. Spatial fixity is one of the characteristics that distinguishes housing from most other goods and services in the economy. In general, housing cannot be moved from one part of the country to another in response to shortages or excesses in particular areas. The modelling of housing markets and the interlinkages between markets at different spatial levels - international, national, regional and urban - are the main themes of this book. A second major theme is

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disaggregation, not only in terms of space, but also between households. The book argues that aggregate time-series models of housing markets of the type widely used in Britain and also in other countries in the past have become less relevant in a world of increasing income dispersion. Typically, aggregate relationships will break down, except under special conditions. We can no longer assume that traditional location or tenure patterns, for example, will continue in the future. The book has four main components. First, it discusses trends in housing markets both internationally and within nations. Second, the book develops theoretical housing models at each spatial scale, starting with national models, moving down to the regional level and, then, to urban models. Third, the book provides empirical estimates of the models and, finally, the models are used for policy analysis. Analysis ranges over a wide variety of topics, including explanations for differing international house price trends, the causes of housing cycles, the role of credit markets, regional housing market interactions and the role of housing in urban/suburban population drift.

The revised edition of this classic text contains discussions of the latest theoretical developments in regional economics and reviews recent changes in regional policy and institutions in the European Union. New case study material based on extensive academic research in Europe and the USA has been added throughout the book. This book is organized in two free-standing parts examining firstly the economic analysis of regions and then regional policy issues. Topics covered include multiplier and impact analysis, input-output models, growth theory, migration, regional labor markets, regional policy in the EU, regional devolution, small firms policy, foreign direct investment and a detailed explanation of the methods used to evaluate regional policy. Chapters can be read independently in cases where focused

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information is required, and the organization of the book makes this a very flexible and effective resource for course use.

As many establishments are embedded in regional economic structures, their competitive advantages also depend on local conditions. In many regions, these are shaped by regional clusters. Hence, for more than two decades, clusters have attracted a great deal of attention from regional economics and regional economic policy. Which role can clusters play in the progressing integration of markets and the international division of labour that accompanies it? What drives intra-regional cooperation between establishments? And do establishments that position themselves in clusters differ from others in terms of survival rates and employment growth? These are the questions Nicole Litzel addresses using the example of two economic areas in Bavaria, based on data from the cluster-oriented regional information system CORIS. A substantially revised second edition of a text which aims to explain the latest developments in regional economics and policy while adding new case material from the EC, UK and USA. It includes such topics as migration patterns, and applications of input-output models to regional planning.

This Handbook provides a collection of high quality contributions on the state of the art in current debates around the concept of regional economic resilience. It provides critical contributions from leading authors in the field, and captures both key theoretical debates around the meaning of resilience, its conceptual framing and utility, as well as empirical interrogation of its key determinants in different

international contexts.

The regional and urban development policy of the European Union, or more precisely, EU Cohesion Policy, is undergoing change. This development is driven by the enormous transformations in European regions and by shifts in thinking and analysis. The iss

Rethinking Regional Innovation and Change brings together papers from leading international scholars in the field of regional development and policy. The contributors examine the interactions between path-dependent developments, institutions, and governance structures that influence regional innovation capacity. Up-to-date case studies present diverse theoretical perspectives from economics, political science, geography, planning, and public policy.

The second edition of Regional Economics provides a comprehensive and up-to-date treatment of regional economics. This fully revised edition includes key theoretical developments of the last ten years. Topics included span from the earliest location theories to the most recent regional growth theories. It is also is also enriched by the recent debate on smart specialization strategies recently developed by the EU for the design of new cohesion policies. Key elements covered in the new edition include: proximity and innovation theories the concept of territorial capital the debate on the role of agglomeration economies in urban

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growth This textbook is for undergraduate students in regional and urban economics as well as spatial planning courses.

Chicago went from nothing in 1830 to become the second-largest city in the nation in 1900, while the Midwest developed to become one of the world's foremost urban areas. This book is an economic history of the Chicago metropolitan area from the 1820s to the present. It examines the city in its Midwestern region and compares it to the other major cities of the North. This book uses theories of the economics of location and other economic models to explain much of Chicago's history. Chicago maintained its status as the second-largest city through the first decades of the 20th century, but rapid growth shifted to the Sunbelt following World War II. Since the 1950s the city's history can be divided into four distinct periods; growth with suburbanization (1950-1970), absence of growth, continued suburbanization, and central city crisis (1970-1990), rebound in the 1990s, and financial crisis and deep recession after 2000. Through it all Chicago has maintained its position as the economic capital of the Midwest. The book is a synthesis of available literature and public data, and stands as an example of using economics to understand much of the history of Chicago. This book is intended for the college classroom, urban scholars, and for those interested in the history of one of world's foremost urban areas.

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This textbook offers an introduction to empirical regional economics, including a comprehensive and systematic overview of the fundamentals, history, development, and applications of economic base models. It not only provides a sound basis for regional economics and regional economic analysis, but it also includes numerous applications of the underlying theory. The book has an empirical orientation, highlighting the value of observation and testing in order to explain regional economic behavior. Theory plays an important role in this study, but it is only a starting point. The book is divided into three parts: the first discusses the economic base theory of regional growth and the empirical evidence supporting it, while the second part covers the specification and application of four increasingly complex regional economic models: the economic base model, the input-output model, the interindustry econometric model, and the structural time-series model. Lastly, the third part presents forty-eight regional economic case studies organized under seven headings, including economic cycles, economic policy, and regional forecasting. Given its scope, the book appeals to upper-undergraduate and graduate students majoring in economics, economic geography, and business, as well as to anyone in the private or public sector interested in gaining a better understanding of practical methods of regional economic forecasting and analysis.

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Facts and theories, spatial inequalities, space in economic thought. Space, trade, and agglomeration, monopolistics competition. Breadth and determinants of spatial concentration, the empiics of economic geography, theory with numbers, concluding remarks.

The Regional Economics of Technological Transformations provides a comprehensive overview of 4.0 technological transformations in Europe and their socio-economic impact, with a particular emphasis on the regional dimension of the phenomena. The authors employ extensive original data and robust quantitative methods to analyse technological change in all regions of the 27 EU countries plus the UK and shed light on this trend for Europe and beyond. Structured in four parts, the book first looks at conceptual definitions, empirical measurements and expected impacts on both the economic performance (GDP and productivity growth) and the labour market, and then moves on to analyse where 4.0 technological transformation actually takes place in Europe and the reasons for this. Next, it offers original empirical evidence on the impacts of the different transformations, and of their intertwined effects, on both the economy and the society. Finally, the book explores the policy implications of this technological transformation. This book will be valuable reading for advanced students, researchers and policymakers working across regional economics, industrial economics and innovation policy. It will be of primary interest to regional scientists interested in the field, who may enjoy the conceptual and empirical solutions to the study of a very

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complex, timely and still largely unexplored theme. Sociologists, engineers and political economists can benefit from the book's analysis, noting the urgency of the development of new ethical rules governing the new digital and labour markets. Finally, the book may appeal to policymakers interested in opportunities to increase regional competitiveness and sustainability goals through the advent of 4.0 technologies. This innovative textbook focuses upon economic policy in the context of developing countries. The aim is to show how economic theory can be applied to the real and urgent challenges facing the developing world. To achieve its unique policy focus the text includes seventeen country case studies (in the form of assigned questions) as well as comprehensive theoretical coverage. The topics covered by the book are those most relevant to the developing world such as how to accelerate economic growth, ways in which foreign savings can be used to promote development, and the choice of policies to successfully stabilize inflationary and debt-burdened economies. The country case studies featured are those most closely illustrative of the theory. Solutions for nine of the cases are provided in the text; solutions for the other eight are made available to instructors. *Development Economics: A Policy Analysis Approach* is ideal for undergraduate and introductory graduate courses. It provides a hands-on guide to making and assessing economic policy decisions in the developing world. This book focuses on the application of newly innovated analytical tools for sustainable development on regional economic and environmental issues in Korea. With a range of

case studies, the authors explore a series of theoretical models and empirical methods including spatial CCE Model, multiregional Input-Output and econometric analysis, logit model, contingent valuation method, GIS, sample selection model, machine learning technique, stochastic frontier analysis, and panel analysis. These models and methods are tailored to spatial development issues such as agglomeration, clustering and industrial innovation, human capital and labor market, education and R&D investments and economic resilience for regional economies and unexpected disaster, and natural resources for environmental markets. Quantitative Regional Economic and Environmental Analysis for Sustainability in Korea is of particular interest to policy makers and practitioners, as well as research scholars active in sustainability science. Impact analysis of economic policy is a subject which is gaining in increasing interest in both theoretical and applied economic research. Two main reasons for the growing interest can be distinguished. First, the situation of the government's finances is making it more than ever necessary to assess critically the effects of the instruments used to pursue public policy goals. Secondly, because of the economic stagnation government will be increasingly appealed to for support. Impact analysis, however, is hampered by three major problems: methodological deficiencies, lack of econometric approaches which have been adapted to the specific conditions of this kind of analysis and data availability. The present book deals with these problems in the context of regional economic policy. However, the main findings are broadly applicable in various other

fields. This book is primarily oriented towards those who have a practical interest. Therefore, attention is mostly paid to the practical aspects of the methodology and the measurements methods. Furthermore, the methodological and econometric parts are supplemented by two extensive case studies. -- Three people have contributed constructive criticisms and suggestions on some chapters of the book: Peter Nijkamp, Theo Dijkstra and Manfred Fischer. I am very grateful for their support. They, of course, share no blame for any deficiencies in the present form of the book. I also gratefully acknowledge the assistance of Harry Barkema and Marja Schuring with the computations.

Regional economic models are the key to predicting the effects of transportation, economic development, energy, fiscal and environmental policies. Despite this, the principal regional economic policy analysis model used throughout the United States by government agencies, universities, and the private sector has not been presented in a book until now. The approach to building, understanding and using regional models presented in *Regional Economic Models: A Systematic Approach to Forecasting and Policy Analysis* is progressive. It begins with the simplest possible models and concludes with a full presentation of the leading model used by policy makers today. The full details are presented along with facilitating software, which is made available so that the reader can build a prototype model for any state or country and can perform policy simulations with full operational models for a sample area. Policy studies are

discussed that have been carried out with the model, as well as the range of ways in which policies can be tested through policy simulations. The necessary background is developed for understanding the ways in which models can be used to improve the basis upon which policies are evaluated, as well as the sensitivity of the predicted effects to the model chosen for the analysis. The presentation is multifaceted and includes equations, diagrams and numerical examples. The professional literature is integrated with introductory materials to produce the first comprehensive book on regional modeling that extends from economic base models to modeling advances that are currently being published in economic journals.

Essay from the year 2007 in the subject Business economics - Economic Policy, grade: 5,0 (sehr gut), University of Pécs (Faculty of Business and Economics), course: Public Policy II, 24 entries in the bibliography, language: English, abstract: As first approach to the topic it seems helpful to me to define which factors make a region. In general the literature mentions three ways how regions could be differentiated: • Definition through enumeration, i.e. with examples • Definition in the negative through enumeration of “non-regions” • Definition on basis if constructive criteria Most common in literature is the last approach, meanwhile the European Union in particular also follows the first possibility for defining the regions within the E.U. As a workable definition of a region the following definition on basis of constructive criteria is suggested: Regions A region is a geographical part of a whole economy that could be identified by means of political

and administrative institutions. As constructive criteria a region is defined through free trade between certain regions, mobility of production factors, consistent currency, fiscal and macro-economic policy and shared (superior) institutions. The wider a nation's area is and the more regions a nation contains, the bigger the chance that the regions have different levels of economic development and economic power. The overall development of an economy is the sum of the development of the individual regions, more exactly the sum of individual economies. From this follows that the economic power of the certain regions must be bettered should the macroeconomic development be improved. This cognition lead to the development of a special field of public policy: regional (economic) policies. Regional policy should achieve two major goals: • maximise economic growth and • minimise social costs As I would show in the next chapter, regional (economic) policy includes a number of instruments. From this the definition of regional policy is as follows: Regional policy Regional policy is the sum of law, strategies and measures for setting and influencing a framework and processes in particular areas of a nation through the government. With special regional policy government seeks to reduce spatial disparities in economic.

The aim of this Handbook is to take stock of regional competitiveness and complementary concepts as a means of presenting a state-of-the-art discussion of the contemporary theories, perspectives and empirical explanations that help make sense of the determinants of uneven development across regions. Drawing on an international

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field of leading scholars, the book is assembled and organized so that readers can first learn about the theoretical underpinnings of regional competitiveness and development theory, before moving on to deeper discussions of key factors and principal elements, the emergence of allied concepts, empirical applications, and the policy context.

The new Handbook of Regional and Urban Economics: Cities and Geography reviews, synthesizes and extends the key developments in urban and regional economics and their strong connection to other recent developments in modern economics. Of particular interest is the development of the new economic geography and its incorporation along with innovations in industrial organization, endogenous growth, network theory and applied econometrics into urban and regional economics. The chapters cover theoretical developments concerning the forces of agglomeration, the nature of neighborhoods and human capital externalities, the foundations of systems of cities, the development of local political institutions, regional agglomerations and regional growth. Such massive progress in understanding the theory behind urban and regional phenomenon is consistent with on-going progress in the field since the late 1960's. What is unprecedented are the developments on the empirical side: the development of a wide body of knowledge concerning the nature of urban externalities, city size distributions, urban sprawl, urban and regional trade, and regional convergence, as well as a body of knowledge on specific regions of the world—Europe, Asia and North America, both current and historical. The Handbook is a key reference

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piece for anyone wishing to understand the developments in the field.

Modern Urban and Regional Economics, Second Edition, explains the spatial economic foundations of the behavior of urban and regional economies, highlighting the differences between the two types of economy. By employing an explicitly spatial approach, author Philip McCann is able to discuss both urban and regional economics within a single integrated framework. He presents clear, model-based explanations from first principles and also provides extensive graphic illustrations of the theories discussed. Covering classical approaches along with the latest models, this unique text helps students gain a thorough understanding of both basic analytical techniques and the most state-of-the-art thinking in the field. Technical appendices to each chapter allow students to further investigate the main principles and theories discussed in the text. New to this Edition: \* Adds two new chapters on spatial data analysis and globalization and global regions \* Incorporates new research, policies, and examples \* Supplemented by a Companion Website that features questions and cases for students and PowerPoint-based slides and figures from the book for instructors

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During the last two decades a new growth theory has emerged - often labelled "endogenous economic growth". The contributions in the book develop these advances into a theoretical framework for endogenous regional economic growth and explain the implications for regional economic policies in the perspective of the new century.

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Endogenous growth models can reflect increasing returns and hence refer more adequately to empirical observations than earlier models, and the models become policy relevant, because in endogenous growth models policy matters. Such policies comprise efforts to stimulate the growth of knowledge intensity of the labour supply and knowledge production in the form of R&D.

[Copyright: b65278dd3534382429dccff75e66d12d](https://www.stuvia.com/doc/1234567/Endogenous-growth-models-can-reflect-increasing-returns-and-hence-refer-more-adequately-to-empirical-observations-than-earlier-models-and-the-models-become-policy-relevant-because-in-endogenous-growth-models-policy-matters-such-policies-comprise-efforts-to-stimulate-the-growth-of-knowledge-intensity-of-the-labour-supply-and-knowledge-production-in-the-form-of-r-d)