
Literature Report

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Abstract

VEHICLE ACCESS AND EXPOSURE TO NEIGHBORHOOD POVERTY: EVIDENCE FROM THE MOVING TO OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Casey Dawkins,Jae Sik Jeon,Rolf Pendall

The geographic determinants of social and economic opportunity have received much scholarly attention. A missing link in this body of research is an emphasis on the range of factors influencing low-income households' exposure to neighborhood poverty over time. This paper examines the dynamics of exposure to neighborhood poverty for Moving to Opportunity (MTO) program participants. Our paper is unique in its emphasis on the role of vehicle access as it shapes exposure to neighborhood poverty. We find that vehicle access is an important factor shaping residential spells and transitions to low-poverty neighborhoods over time. We also find that the combined influence of a geographically-targeted residential mobility requirement and vehicle access substantially elevates a household's likelihood of accessing and staying in a low-poverty neighborhood. These findings suggest that residential mobility programs and similar efforts to spatially deconcentrate poverty should pay particular attention to the transportation needs of low-income

households.

THE EFFECT OF ACCESSIBILITY ON PRODUCTIVITY IN SPANISH MANUFACTURING FIRMS

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---David Martín-Barroso,Juan Nuñez-Serrano,Francisco J. Velázquez

This paper evaluates the impact of accessibility on the productivity of Spanish manufacturing firms. We suggest the use of accessibility indicators of workers and commodities, integrating transport, land use, and individual components, computing real distances or traveling times using the Spanish full road network. Estimated firms' total factor productivity is explained as a function of the accessibility indicators and additional control variables. Results evidence the crucial role on firms' productivity to the accessibility of commodities and to a slightly lesser extent the workers.

PARETO OR LOG-NORMAL? BEST FIT AND TRUNCATION IN THE DISTRIBUTION OF ALL CITIES

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Giorgio Fazio,Marco Modica

type="main"> In the literature, the distribution of city size is a controversial issue with two common contenders: the Pareto and the log-normal. While the first is most accredited when the distribution is truncated above a certain threshold, the latter is usually considered a better representation for the untruncated distribution of all cities. In this paper, we reassess the empirical evidence on the best-fitting distribution in relation to the truncation point issue. Specifically, we provide a comparison among four recently proposed approaches and alternative definitions of U.S. cities. Our results highlight the importance to look at issue of the best-fitting distribution together with the truncation issue and provide guidance with respect to the existing tests of the truncation point.

LOCATIONAL SIGNALING AND AGGLOMERATION

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Marcus Berliant, Chia-Ming Yu

type="main"> Agglomeration can be caused by asymmetric information and a locational signaling effect: The location choice of workers signals their productivity to potential employers. The cost of a signal is the cost of housing at that location. When workers' marginal willingness to pay for housing is negatively correlated with their productivity, only the core-periphery (partially stratified) equilibria are stable. When workers' marginal willingness to pay for housing and their productivity are positively correlated, there is no core-periphery equilibrium. The urban wage premium is explained when there is a core-periphery equilibrium. Furthermore, location can at best be an approximate rather than a precise sieve for high-skill workers.

FIRM PRODUCTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY: EVIDENCE FROM ITALIAN INDUSTRY

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Andrea Lasagni, Annamaria Nifo, Gaetano Vecchione

type="main"> This paper aims to contribute to the debate on the determinants of differentials in firms'

productivity. We test the hypothesis that macro factors, especially the quality of local institutions, play a central role in explaining firm productivity in Italy. To this end, we construct measures of Total Factor Productivity (TFP) for about 4,000 firms by means of different estimation techniques, and a province-level index of institutional quality. Then, we estimate the relationship between institutional quality and firm-level TFP. Our results show that the existence of better local institutions might help firms to become more productive.

A NEW SPATIAL MULTIPLE DISCRETE-CONTINUOUS MODELING APPROACH TO LAND USE CHANGE ANALYSIS

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Chandra R. Bhat, Subodh K. Dubey, Mohammad Jobair Bin Alam, Waleed H. Khushefati

type="main"> This paper formulates a multiple discrete-continuous probit (MDCP) land use model within a spatially explicit economic structural framework for land use change decisions. The spatial MDCP model is capable of predicting both the type and intensity of urban development patterns over large geographic areas, while also explicitly acknowledging geographic proximity-based spatial dependencies in these patterns. At a methodological level, the paper focuses on specifying and estimating a spatial MDCP model that allows the dependent variable to exist in multiple discrete states with an intensity associated with each discrete state. The formulation also accommodates spatial dependencies, as well as spatial heterogeneity and heteroskedasticity, in the dependent variable, and should be applicable in a wide variety of fields where social and spatial dependencies between decision agents (or observation units) lead to spillover effects in multiple discrete-continuous choices (or states). A simulation exercise is undertaken to evaluate the ability of the proposed maximum approximate composite marginal likelihood (MACML) approach to recover parameters from a cross-sectional spatial MDCP model. The results show that the MACML approach does well in recovering parameters. An empirical demonstration

of the approach is undertaken using the city of Austin parcel level land use data.

ASSESSING THE SPATIAL ACCESSIBILITY OF MICROFINANCE IN NORTHERN BANGLADESH: A GIS ANALYSIS

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Akib Khan,Atonu Rabbani

type="main"> This paper attempts to understand and operationalize the notion of spatial accessibility (SA) in the context of microfinance. Using geographic information system (GIS) data from northern Bangladesh, we have generated a kernel-smoothed map and found remarkable spatial variation in access to microcredit. Results suggest that areas isolated from physical infrastructure, administrative establishments, and prone to ecological shocks, exhibit lower degree of SA. Moreover, using an instrumental variable framework, we found that SA has a significant positive impact on household's decision to borrow and on the number of loans: one standard deviation higher SA is associated with a rise in participation probability and average number of microloans by, at least, 3.5 percentage points and 16 percent, respectively.

Culture and Economic Growth, edited by Enrico Spolaore. 2014. Cheltenham, U.K.: Edward Elgar. 1,512. ISBN: 978 1 78195 525 3, \$775

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Assaf Sarid

2015

From Uneconomic Growth to a Steady-State Economy, by Herman E. Daly. 2014. Cheltenham, U.K.: Edward Elgar. 251+xii. ISBN: 9781783479955. \$120.00

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Richard B. Norgaard

2015

Small Business and the City: The Transformative Potential of Small Scale Entrepreneurship, by Rafael Gomez, Andre Isakov, and Matt Semansky. 2015. Toronto, Ontario: University of Toronto Press. 290+xv. ISBN: 9781442612099. \$29.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Elizabeth A. Mack

2015

Economic Development from the State and Local Perspective: Case Studies and Public Policy Debates, by David Robinson. 2014. New York: Palgrave Macmillan. 308+xv. ISBN: 9781137320667, \$32.04

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Terry L. Clower

2015

The Roadthrough the Rust Belt: From Preeminence to Decline to Prosperity, edited by William M. Bowen. 2014. Kalamazoo, Michigan: W.E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. 329 + vi. ISBN: 978-0-88099-475-0, \$20 (paper); ISBN: 9780880994767, \$40 (cloth)

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---William Dyar,Mark Skidmore

2015

International Handbook on Migration and Economic Development, edited by Robert E. B. Lucas. 2014. Cheltenham, U.K.: Edward Elgar. 477+viii. ISBN: 9781782548065, \$240.00

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Michael J. Greenwood

2015

THE IMPACT OF SKILL-SPECIFIC MIGRATION ON REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT DISPARITIES IN GERMANY

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Nadia Granato,Anette Haas,Silke Hamann,Annekatrin

type="main"> Differences in regional unemployment are still pronounced in Germany, especially between eastern and western Germany. Although the skill level seems important for the relationship between regional disparities and labor migration, corresponding empirical evidence is scarce. Applying dynamic panel models, we investigate the impact of labor mobility differentiated by educational attainment of the workers on regional unemployment disparities between 2000 and 2008. The impact of low- and medium-skilled migration is consistent with traditional neoclassical reasoning, suggesting that labor mobility reduces differences in regional unemployment rates. In contrast, the migration of high-skilled workers tends to reinforce disparities.

FIRM HETEROGENEITY, MULTIPLANT CHOICE, AND AGGLOMERATION

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Hisamitsu Saito

type="main"> We examine the organization and location choice of heterogeneous firms in a two-region economy. When some high-productivity firms engage in multiplant production, a reduction in transport costs causes two changes in a small region: the closure of plants by high-productivity multiplant firms and the relocation of low-productivity single-plant firms to the region. In the presence of high-productivity multiplant firms, therefore, a decline in transport costs reinforces the spatial sorting of firms by productivity, enlarging the productivity gap between large and small regions. Conversely, reducing investment costs weakens the spatial sorting effects on regional productivity disparities.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP, INFORMATION, AND GROWTH

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Devin Bunten,Stephan Weiler,Eric Thompson,Sammy Zahran

type="main"> We examine the contribution to economic growth of entrepreneurial marketplace information within a regional endogenous growth framework.

Entrepreneurs are posited to provide an input to economic growth through the information revealed by their successes and failures. We empirically identify this information source with the regional variation in establishment births and deaths. To account for the potential endogeneity caused by forward-looking entrepreneurs, we utilize instruments based on historic mining activity. We find that the information spillover component of local establishment birth and death rates have significant positive effects on subsequent entrepreneurship and employment growth for U.S. counties and metropolitan areas.

THE URBAN-RURAL GAP IN UNIVERSITY ATTENDANCE: DETERMINANTS OF UNIVERSITY PARTICIPATION AMONG CANADIAN YOUTH

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Bruce Newbold,W. Mark Brown

type="main"> Based on existing work, there are clear differences in the incidence of degree holders across the urban-rural hierarchy in favor of large urban areas. In large part, this gradient can be traced to the higher probability of obtaining a degree among residents of larger urban centers. Utilizing data from the Youth in Transition Survey (YITS), this paper explores factors that may account for university participation among Canadian youth. It asks whether this difference is due to local access to universities, family characteristics (e.g., parental income, education, and immigrant status), and local labor market characteristics that may increase the incentive for urban youth to attend university.

WAGES, RENTS, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND THE QUALITY OF LIFE: A CONSISTENT THEORY-BASED MEASURE

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Matthias Wrede

type="main"> Combining a spatial equilibrium model with a search-matching unemployment model, this paper analyzes the willingness to pay for regional amenities and the regional quality of life when wages, rents,

and unemployment risk compensate for local amenities and disamenities. The results are compared with those obtained from the Rosen-Roback approach. We demonstrate that the traditional approach gives too much weight to the wage differential if search frictions are significant. Furthermore, the paper confirms that the wage curve is negatively sloped for quasi-linear utility. Specifically, the wage rate increases and the unemployment rate decreases in response to an increase in the amenity level if the amenity is marginally more beneficial to producers than to consumers.

SPATIAL ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND INTRA-METROPOLITAN TAX COMPETITION

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Björn Kauder

I investigate whether the spatial administrative structure of agglomerations is associated with local business tax rates in core cities of agglomerations. Using data for German municipalities, I define agglomerations based on distances and based on cumulative population densities. The results show that the population share of the core in its agglomeration is positively associated and the number of surrounding municipalities is negatively associated with the tax rate of the core. When municipalities consolidate, the core has the opportunity to increase the tax rate.

HEDONIC ANALYSIS OVER TIME AND SPACE: THE CASE OF HOUSE PRICES AND TRAFFIC NOISE

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Aaron Swo-boda,Tsegaye Nega,Maxwell Timm

One consequence of the expanding road network and its associated traffic is increased levels of traffic noise. While the hedonic literature has consistently found a negative relationship between real estate prices and noise levels, research in the United States has typically relied on crude measures of traffic noise. Here, we reduce the measurement error of traffic noise exposure through a detailed model of noise propagation over the landscape. We then estimate the hedonic relationship between noise and single family

house prices using over 40,000 transactions throughout the St. Paul, Minnesota, urban area from 2005 to 2010. We implement spatially and temporally flexible local regression techniques and find significant nonstationarity in the hedonic function over time and space.

Urban Economics and Urban Policy: Challenging Conventional Policy Wisdom, by Paul C. Cheshire, Max Nathan, and Henry G. Overman. 2014. Cheltenham, U.K.: Edward Elgar. 238 + xii. ISBN: 978-1781952511, \$120

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Andrew Haughwout

2015

Global Handbook of Quality of Life: Exploration of Well-Being of Nations and Continents, edited by Wolfgang Glatzer, Laura Camfield, Valerie Møller, and Mariano Rojas. New York: Springer. 894 + xii. ISBN-978-94-017-9177-9; ISBN 978-94-017-9178-6 (eBook). Cloth, \$559.00

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Gordon Mul-ligan

2015

Detroit: Three Pathways to Revitalization, by Lewis D. Solomon. 2014. New Brunswick, New Jersey and London, U.K.: Transaction Publishers. 156 + xv. ISBN: 978-1-4128-5196, \$31.46

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Sujata Shetty

2015

Regional Problems and Policies in Latin America, edited by Juan R. Cuadrado-Roura and Patricio Aroca. 2013. Series: Advances in Spatial Science. Heidelberg, Germany and New York: Springer. 569 + xix. ISBN: 978-3-642-39673-1, \$229

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Bianca Bi-agi,Juan R. Cuadrado-Roura

2015

Modeling of Land-Use and Ecological Dynamics, edited by Dan Malkinson, Danny Czamanski, and Itzhak Benenson. 2013. Series: Cities and Nature. Heidelberg, Germany and New York: Springer. 193 + viii. ISBN: 978-3-642-40198-5, \$129

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Laura J. Sonter

2015

Strategies for Sustainable Mobilities: Opportunities and Challenges, edited by Regine Gerike, Friederike Hülsmann, and Katrin Roller. 2013. Farnham, U.K. and Burlington, Vermont: Ashgate Publishing. 270 + xviii. ISBN: 978-1-4094-5489-2, \$107.96

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Edmund J. Zolnik

2015

Qualitative Research Methods for Community Development, by Robert Mark Silverman and Kelly L. Patterson. 2015. New York: Routledge. 126 + xii. ISBN 978-0-415-74035-7, \$190 (cloth); ISBN 978-0-415-74036-4, \$49.95 (paper); ISBN 978-1-315-79776-2 (ebook)

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Roger Bolton

2015

THE SLX MODEL

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Solmaria Hal-leck Vega,J.Paul Elhorst

We provide a comprehensive overview of the strengths and weaknesses of different spatial econometric model specifications in terms of spillover effects. Based on this overview, we advocate taking the SLX model as point of departure in case a well-founded theory indicating which model is most appropriate is lacking. In contrast to other spatial econometric models, the SLX model also allows for the spatial weights matrix W to be parameterized and the application of

standard econometric techniques to test for endogenous explanatory variables. This starkly contrasts commonly used spatial econometric specification strategies and is a complement to the critique of spatial econometrics raised in a special theme issue of the Journal of Regional Science (Volume 52, Issue 2). To illustrate the pitfalls of the standard spatial econometrics approach and the benefits of our proposed alternative approach in an empirical setting, the Baltagi and Li (2004) cigarette demand model is estimated.

STATE MERIT-BASED FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS AND COLLEGE ATTAINMENT

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---David L. Sjoquist,John Winters

This paper examines the effects of state merit-based student aid programs on college attendance and degree completion. Our primary analysis uses microdata from the 2000 United States Census and 2001–2010 American Community Survey to estimate the effects of exposure to merit programs on educational outcomes for 25 states that adopted such programs by 2004. We also utilize administrative data for the University System of Georgia to look more in depth at the effects of exposure to the HOPE Scholarship on degree completion. We find strong consistent evidence that exposure to state merit aid programs have no meaningfully positive effect on college completion.

A CONDITIONALLY PARAMETRIC PROBIT MODEL OF MICRODATA LAND USE IN CHICAGO

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Daniel McMillen,Maria Edisa Soppelsa

Spatial data sets pose challenges for discrete choice models because the data are unlikely to be independently and identically distributed. A conditionally parametric spatial probit model is amenable to very large data sets while imposing far less structure on the data than conventional parametric models. We illustrate the approach using data on 474,170 individual lots in the City of Chicago. The results suggest

that simple functional forms are not appropriate for explaining the spatial variation in residential land use across the entire city.

INTEGRATION OF IMMIGRANTS, BRIDGING SOCIAL CAPITAL, ETHNICITY, AND LOCALITY

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Vassilis Tselios, Inge Noback, Jouke Dijk, Philip McCann

type="main"> This paper analyses a uniquely detailed data set of social integration characteristics of immigrants belonging to four non-native ethnic groups (i.e., Turks, Moroccans, Surinamese, and Antilleans) living in Dutch neighborhoods. It is well known that an individual's level of social integration is related to the ethnic composition and economic development of an immigrant's residential locality, as well as the generation of the immigrant. Yet, what is not known is whether the social and economic characteristics of adjacent or neighboring localities also influence an individual's level of social integration. Using a multilevel hierarchical analysis with spatial interaction effects, we examine the extent to which four social integration aspects of the bridging social capital of these immigrant groups are related to their ethnicity, their generation, their immediate locality, and the effects of the neighboring localities. Our findings regarding the effects of the ethnic concentration and economic development of the immediate locality along with the immigrant's generation broadly concur with existing studies. At the same time, however, we also find that the features of neighboring localities exert an additional influence on an individual's social integration over and above those related to the immigrant's generation and immediate locality. These additional spatial spillover effects are broadly in line with those associated with the immediate locality, but they are also sensitive to particular proxies for social integration which are employed. These spatial spillover effects on social capital and social integration have not been observed before.

HOUSE PRICE IMPACTS OF RACIAL, INCOME, EDUCATION, AND AGE NEIGHBORHOOD SEGREGATION

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---David Brasington, Diane Hite, Andres Jauregui

type="main"> We study housing prices and neighborhood segregation. We advance the literature by (1) studying not just racial segregation like previous studies, but also segregation by age, income, and education level, (2) using a finer unit of geography to construct segregation measures, (3) incorporating spatial statistics, and (4) separating segregation effects from underlying population level effects. We find race segregation is positively related to house prices, with an elasticity of 0.19. In contrast, income and educational segregation reduce housing values, with elasticities of 0.23 and 0.21. By comparison, house age has an elasticity of 0.15. Age segregation is not generally capitalized.

RESIDENTIAL SORTING AND ENVIRONMENTAL EXTERNALITIES: THE CASE OF NONLINEARITIES AND STIGMA IN AVIATION NOISE VALUES

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Sotirios Thanos, Abigail L. Bristow, Mark R. Wardman

type="main"> This paper explores the sorting process in response to differing levels of aviation noise exposure in a housing market. Spatiotemporal hedonic pricing (HP) and stated choice (SC) results reflect nonlinearities and stigma. The HP models reveal nonlinear noise depreciation increasing from 0.40 to 2.38 percent per decibel as noise increases, while the SC noise values are lower in an area with high long-term noise exposure. These nonlinearities are attributed to the spatial sorting of noise tolerant individuals. HP results from the same "noisy" area show a "stigma" from noise during the first year after the complete removal of aviation noise.

EMERGENCE OF LEAPFROGGING FROM RESIDENTIAL CHOICE WITH ENDOGENOUS GREEN SPACE: ANALYTICAL RESULTS

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Dominique Peeters,Geoffrey Caruso,Jean Cavailhès,Isabelle Thomas,Pierre Frankhauser,Gilles Vuidel

type="main"> Leapfrog development is a typical form of sprawl. This paper aims at analyzing the existence, size, and persistence of leapfrogging in a dynamic urban economic model with endogenous green amenities. We analyze whether incoming households choose to settle at the fringe of the city or to jump further away depending on their preferences and the structure of the city. We first provide an analytical treatment of the conditions and characteristics under which a first leapfrog occurs and show how the optimal choice is affected by the size of the city, income, commuting costs, as well as the size of the area where green amenities are considered. We then study how further leapfrogging and multiple urban rings may appear and be maintained in the long-run equilibrium, and how infill processes take place through time.

THE EFFECT OF WALMART AND TARGET ON THE TAX BASE: EVIDENCE FROM NEW JERSEY

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Donald Vandegrift,John Loyer

type="main"> We find that a new Walmart has no significant effect on the growth in the tax base in either the host or the adjacent municipality. By contrast, a new Target has a significant positive effect on the growth in the tax base per acre in the host municipality and in the adjacent municipality. The new Target raises the real tax base per acre in the host municipality by about 2.82 percent and in the adjacent municipality by about 5.87 percent. Seventy percent of the host municipality effect follows from changes in the nonresidential tax base.

INTERPRETING SPATIAL ECONOMETRIC ORIGIN-DESTINATION FLOW MODELS

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---James LeSage,Christine Thomas-Agnan

type="main"> Spatial interaction or gravity models have been used to model flows that take many forms, for example population migration, commodity flows, traffic flows, all of which reflect movements between origin and destination regions. We focus on how to interpret estimates from spatial autoregressive extensions to the conventional regression-based gravity models that relax the assumption of independence between flows. These models proposed by LeSage and Pace (,) define spatial dependence involving flows between regions. We show how to calculate partial derivative expressions for these models that can be used to quantify these various types of effect that arise from changes in the characteristics/explanatory variables of the model.

HOW DO SUPPLY CHAIN NETWORKS AFFECT THE RESILIENCE OF FIRMS TO NATURAL DISASTERS? EVIDENCE FROM THE GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Yasuyuki Todo,Kentaro Nakajima,Petr Matous

type="main"> This paper uses firm-level data to examine how supply chain networks affected the recovery of firms from the Great East Japan Earthquake. Extensive supply chains can negatively affect recovery through higher vulnerability to network disruption and positively through support from trading partners, easier search for new partners, and general benefits of agglomeration. Our results indicate that networks with firms outside of the impacted area contributed to the earlier resumption of production, whereas networks within the region contributed to sales recovery in the medium term. The results suggest that the positive effects of supply chains typically exceed the negative effects.

WHY ARE URBAN TRAVEL TIMES SO STABLE?

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Alex Anas

type="main"> Personal travel time in U.S. urban areas has been stable, clashing with the assertion that urban sprawl greatly lengthens travel. Average commute time rises by 7.7 percent with each cross-sectional doubling of Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) jobs. Using the RELU-TRAN structural computable general equilibrium model of the Chicago MSA, we simulate the equilibrium effects of a 24 percent population increase projected from 2000 to 2030 by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning. If no new road capacity is added, then congestion per mile increases. Although the urbanized land area increases by 19 percent, indicating sprawl, the vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per car-trip decreases by 1.31 percent and the VMT per car-trip to work decreases by 2.78 percent. Car travel time increases by only 6.25 percent and commuting time by only 4.54 percent, from 30.3 minutes in 2000 to 31.7 in 2030 or 3.4 seconds per year. We further explore the effects of new road capacity, gasoline prices, public transit speed, fuel economy gains, limits on suburban construction, and importantly, the cross-elasticity of public transit use with respect to car times. The availability of public transportation, economizing on nonwork travel, and land use adjustments that increase job-residence proximity keep times stable.

FIRM SIZES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT: ESTIMATING LONG-TERM EFFECTS ON U.S. COUNTY GROWTH, 1990–2000

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Tim Komarek,Scott Loveridge

type="main"> This paper investigates the role of the business size distribution on income and employment growth in U.S. counties from 1990 to 2000. We measure the business size distribution as the share of employees across nine establishment size categories that range from microfirms (one to four employees) to large firms (1,000+ employees) and using three indices similar to a Gini coefficient. Results show that the business size distribution has a significant impact on county-level growth patterns. Employment shares in small firms increase employment growth, but decrease income growth. One possible conclusion suggests policies

emphasizing small firms and entrepreneurship during times of high unemployment.

RETAIL AMENITIES AND URBAN SPRAWL

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Stefan Dodds,Mati Dubrovinsky

type="main"> This paper examines the interaction between local retail markets and population density in cities. We demonstrate that welfare costs of urban sprawl need not come only from road congestion or environmental externalities, as often suggested in the literature. A city also forgoes potential agglomeration economies in retail when it settles into a spatially sprawling equilibrium. Our theory predicts an additional spatial equilibrium where the city is inefficiently dense, characterized by strong retail agglomeration economies within the core.

SPRAWL, BLIGHT, AND THE ROLE OF URBAN CONTAINMENT POLICIES: EVIDENCE FROM U.S. CITIES

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Miriam Hortas-Rico

type="main"> U.S. post-war suburbanization has reshaped the spatial pattern of growth in many metropolitan areas, with population and employment shift toward the suburbs resulting in the urban decay of central cities. This being the case, the adoption of adequate anti-sprawl policies should lead to a reduction in city blight. Availability of detailed blight measures at the city level enables us to undertake a novel empirical analysis to test this hypothesis. The empirical specification presented here identifies the specific impact of more stringent anti-sprawl policies adopted at the metro level, proxied by the adoption of urban containment policies, on city blight. Results indicate that the adoption of such policies has effectively contributed to the reduction of downtown deterioration.

The Innovation Union in Europe: A Socio-Economic Perspective on EU Integration, edited by Elias G. Carayannis and George M. Korres. 2013. Series: Science, Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 194 + x. ISBN: 978-0-85793-990-6, \$99

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Ben Spigel

2015

The Routledge Companion to Urban Regeneration, edited by Michael E. Leary and John McCarthy. 2013. London and New York: Routledge. 589 + xx. ISBN: 978-0-415-53904-3, \$265

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Fernando J. Bosco

2015

Fair Shared Cities: The Impact of Gender Planning in Europe, edited by Inés Sánchez de Madariaga and Marion Roberts. 2013. Farnham, U.K. and Burlington, Vermont: Ashgate. 338 + xvii. ISBN: 978-1-4094-1024-9, \$112.46

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Brenda Parker

2015

Reclaiming American Cities: The Struggle for People, Place, and Nature since 1900, by Rutherford H. Platt. 2014. Amherst and Boston, Massachusetts: University of Massachusetts Press. 298 + xiii. ISBN: 978-1-62534-050-4, \$28.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---David L. Prytherch

2015

Handbook of Rural Development, edited by Gary Paul Green. 2013. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 358 + xix. ISBN: 978-1-78100-670-2, \$184.50

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Mallory Rahe, Bruce Weber

2015

Handbook on Climate Change and Agriculture, edited by Ariel Dinar and Robert Mendelsohn. 2011. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 515 + xvi. ISBN: 978-1-84980-116 4, \$220.50 (cloth); ISBN: 978-1-78100-194-3, \$48 (paper)

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Hallie C. Eakin

2015

LOCAL CONSEQUENCES OF GLOBAL PRODUCTION PROCESSES

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Steven Brakman, Charles Marrewijk, Mark Partridge

The financial crisis of 2008 not only started the Great Recession, but also set off fundamental changes in production processes, government fiscal practices, and housing. Technological progress has enabled firms to outsource and offshore parts of the production process, leading to a fragmentation of global value chains. We briefly discuss this “second unbundling,” global versus regional fragmentation and some of the consequences that became visible during the Great Recession’s trade collapse. We discuss the consequences for some local clusters, both from a theoretical and empirical perspective, and some consequences for government fiscal health and housing from an American perspective.

THE SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Klaus Desmet, Ejaz Ghani, Stephen O’Connell, Esteban Rossi-Hansberg

This paper studies the recent spatial development of India. Services, and to a lesser extent manufacturing, are increasingly concentrating in high-density clusters. This stands in contrast with the United States, where in the last decades services have tended to grow fastest in medium-density locations, such as Silicon Valley. India's experience is not common to all fast-growing developing economies. The spatial growth pattern of China looks more similar to that in the United States than to that of India. Our findings suggest that certain frictions are keeping medium-density places in India from growing faster.

VALUE CREATION AND TRADE IN 21ST CENTURY MANUFACTURING

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Richard Baldwin, Simon Evenett

The factors responsible for the spatial reorganization of contemporary manufacturing are presented here and the predictive power of long-standing notions of comparative advantage revisited. While a growing number of commercial tasks and technologies are in principle mobile internationally, giving rise to the perception of evermore footloose manufacturing firms and greater job insecurity, there is much in the modern organization of manufacturing that is both viscid and involves location-specific competitive advantages. This calls for a more nuanced assessment of the impact of an open world trading system on the spatial division of labor and on living standards.

WHICH FIRMS ARE LEFT IN THE PERIPHERY? SPATIAL SORTING OF HETEROGENEOUS FIRMS WITH SCALE ECONOMIES IN TRANSPORTATION

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Rikard Forslid, Toshihiro Okubo

This paper introduces scale economies in transportation in a trade and geography model with heterogeneous firms. This relatively small change to the standard model produces a new pattern of spatial sorting among firms. In contrast to the existing literature, our model produces the result that firms of

intermediate productivity relocate to the large core region, whereas high- and low-productivity firms remain in the periphery. Trade liberalization leads to a gradual relocation to the core with the most productive firms remaining in the periphery.

HOW GLOBAL ARE GLOBAL VALUE CHAINS? A NEW APPROACH TO MEASURE INTERNATIONAL FRAGMENTATION

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Bart Los, Marcel Timmer, Gaaitzen de Vries

Denser networks of intermediate input flows between countries suggest ongoing international fragmentation of production chains. But is this process mainly taking place between countries within a region, or is it truly global? We provide new macroeconomic evidence by extending the Feenstra and Hanson () measure of fragmentation to a multicountry setting. We derive the distribution of value added by all countries involved in the production chain of a particular final good. This is based on a new input-output model of the world economy, covering 40 countries and 14 manufacturing product groups. We find that in almost all product chains, the share of value added outside the country-of-completion has increased since 1995. This is mainly added outside the region to which the country-of-completion belongs, suggesting a transition from regional production systems to "Factory World." This tendency was only briefly interrupted by the financial crisis in 2008.

THE GREAT RECESSION AND NONMETROPOLITAN AMERICA

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Dan Rickman, Mouhcine Guettabi

The influence of the housing market on U.S. business cycle dynamics during the previous decade has been well documented. Yet, little if anything is known about how nonmetropolitan areas fared. This study examines the association of regional housing market bubbles with relative nonmetropolitan economic performance during the business cycle phases

of the decade. Among the primary findings, the study establishes the association of natural amenity attractiveness with nonmetropolitan housing market bubbles and growth during the expansion phase. During the Great Recession, industry composition best explained the pattern of employment declines and natural population growth differences best explained the variation of population growth, with amenity attractiveness waning in importance.

THE PUBLIC FINANCING OF AMERICA'S LARGEST CITIES: A STUDY OF CITY FINANCIAL RECORDS IN THE WAKE OF THE GREAT RECESSION

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Justin Ross, Wenli Yan, Craig Johnson

This paper employs Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports of the 35 largest population American cities from 2005 to 2011 to examine how these cities managed the Great Recession, which was a global macroeconomic shock particularly damaging to the housing sector. While broader surveys of local government suggest that the Great Recession has been associated with substantive revenue declines, particularly via the property tax, the Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports data indicate that large cities remained relatively stable in revenue by using higher property taxes to compensate for other revenue declines. Furthermore, these cities were able to rely on their net assets to engage in deficit spending. These findings indicate that cities are relying on traditional strengths of local governments, but are also able to engage in the deficit spending that is typically characteristic of national governments. It also seems to be the case that grants for capital projects were largely transferred into highly liquid and spendable assets.

ESTIMATING THE RIVALNESS OF STATE-LEVEL INWARD FDI

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Marius Brühlhart, Kurt Schmidheiny

We develop a method for estimating the

rivalness of tax bases using the structures of the conditional logit, Poisson, and nested logit models. As an illustration, we apply this method to estimate the effect of state-level capital taxation on U.S. inward foreign direct investment (FDI). The assumption of perfect nonrivalness can in some cases be rejected, but the assumption of perfect rivalness cannot. Competition over FDI across U.S. states could well be a zero-sum game.

The New Science of Cities, by Michael Batty

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Elizabeth Delmelle

2015

The Oxford Handbook of Offshoring and Global Employment, edited by Ashok Bardhan, Dwight M. Jaffee, and Cynthia A. Kroll

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Ronald V. Kalafsky

2015

The International Handbook on Social Innovation: Collective Action, Social Learning and Transdisciplinary Research, edited by Frank Moulaert, Diana MacCallum, Abid Mehmood, and Abdelillah Hamdouch

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Gordon Shockley

2015

Metropolitan Regions: Knowledge Infrastructures of the Global Economy, edited by Johan Klaesson, Börje Johansson, and Charlie Karlsson

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Huaqun Li

2015

Smart Transport Networks: Market Structure, Sustainability and Decision Making, edited by Thomas Vanoutrive and Ann Verhetsel

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Irene Casas

2015

Names, Ethnicity and Populations: Tracing Identity in Space, by Pablo Mateos

- Journal of Regional Science---2015---Richard Morrill

2015

ON THE IMPACT OF COMPETITION ON TRADE AND FIRM LOCATION

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Toshihiro Okubo,Pierre Picard,Jacques Thisse

type="main"> We study how the level of trade costs and the intensity of competition interact to explain the nature and intensity of trade within a given industry and the location of firms across countries. As trade costs decrease from very high to very low values, the global economy moves from autarky to two-way trade, through one-way trade from the larger to the smaller region. By exploring the intensive and extensive margins of exports, we investigate how the intensity of trade reacts to the degree of competitiveness. Furthermore, when firms are free to change location, they flow from the small to the large country, and the larger country is always a net exporter on the manufactured good. Firms located in the big country have a bigger size than those located in the small one. Under one-way trade, the relocation of firms changes their attitude toward export.

WHY DO RENTERS STAY IN OR LEAVE CERTAIN NEIGHBORHOODS? THE ROLE OF NEIGHBORHOOD CHARACTERISTICS, HOUSING TENURE TRANSITIONS, AND RACE

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Kwan Ok Lee

type="main"> Given significant variation in population turnover and stability across neighborhoods, this study examines why renters stay in or leave certain neighborhoods. It is the first to analyze how neighborhood characteristics influence renters' decisions to move within the neighborhood as well as how these decisions are interrelated with their housing tenure transitions and race. Results demonstrate that homeownership rates have a significant, positive association with the probability that renters stay and/or purchase homes in the current neighborhood. Both the tenure composition of the housing stock and higher neighborhood satisfaction appear to be central in understanding this association. Results also suggest that nonblack renters are more likely to leave neighborhoods that experience growth in the percentage of the black population, while blacks are more likely to stay and purchase homes within such neighborhoods.

PROPERTY LEFT BEHIND: AN UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCE OF A NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND "FAILING" SCHOOL DESIGNATION

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Alexander Bogin,Phuong Nguyen-Hoang

type="main"> Under the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), schools receiving Title I funding that fail to meet adequate academic performance targets for two consecutive years are deemed "failing." This broadly defined, but often misunderstood designation has exerted a negative and unintended effect on low-income neighborhoods—the same neighborhoods NCLB was originally intended to help. Specifically, we find that "failing" designations significantly decrease home prices. This property value response is observed even after controlling for a myriad of traditional test score measures and school-level student demographics. Additional analyses suggest that this home price effect is largely due to strong perceptions of poor school quality or social stigma surrounding a "failing" designation.

LOCAL POLITICS AND ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY: INFORMATION AGGREGATION AND POLARIZATION

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Marcus Berliant, Takatoshi Tabuchi

type="main"> We consider information aggregation in national and local elections when voters are mobile and might sort themselves into local districts. Using a standard model of private information for voters in elections in combination with a new economic geography model, agglomeration occurs for economic reasons, whereas voter stratification occurs due to political preferences. When trade is more costly, people tend to agglomerate for economic reasons, resulting in full information equivalence in the political sector. Under free trade, people sort themselves into districts, most of which are polarized, resulting in no full information equivalence in these districts.

SECTORAL CHANGE AND UNEMPLOYMENT DURING THE GREAT RECESSION, IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Curtis Simon

type="main"> I examine the effect of sectoral change on U.S. state unemployment during the Great Recession. Of the 4.1 percentage point increase in mean state unemployment between 2007 and 2009, increased structural change explains 0.6–1.18 percentage points, and increased estimated effects of structural change 0.8–2.7 percentage points. Despite the role of housing in the recession, neither construction nor any other one sector can account for the results. Although the pace and role of structural change had returned to normal levels after the Great Recession, their effects persisted, raising mean state unemployment by 0.9–2.3 percentage points in 2011.

CITIES, TASKS, AND SKILLS

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Suzanne Kok, Bas ter Weel

type="main"> This research applies a task-based approach to measure and interpret changes in the employment structure of the 168 largest U.S. cities in the period 1990–2009. As a result of technological change some tasks can be placed at distance, while others require proximity. We construct a measure of task connectivity to investigate which tasks are more likely to require proximity relative to others. Our results suggest that cities with higher shares of connected tasks experienced higher employment growth. This result is robust to a variety of other explanations including industry composition, routinization, and the complementarity between skills and cities.

THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON REGIONAL WAGE INEQUALITY: A SEMIPARAMETRIC APPROACH

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Heather Dickey

type="main"> According to economic theory, regional migration is a primary mechanism through which regional wage convergence is predicted to occur. However, this does not necessarily imply that regional migration has an equalizing effect on regional inequality. Despite considerable literatures on regional migration and regional wage inequality, little attention has focused on the relationship between the two. This paper investigates one of the primary mechanisms through which migration affects individual region's wage distributions. It adopts a semiparametric procedure to examine how the regional wage distributions in Great Britain have changed as a result of migration using British Household Panel Survey data for 1991–2007.

Handbook of Industry Studies and Economic Geography, edited by Frank Giarratani, Geoffrey J.D. Hewings, and Philip McCann. 2013. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 502 + viii. ISBN: 978-1-84376-961-3, \$256.50

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Edward J. Malecki

2014

Clusters and Economic Growth in Asia, edited by Sören Eriksson. 2013. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 189 + x. ISBN: 978-0-85793-008-8, \$99

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Yifei Sun

2014

The International Handbook on Gender, Migration and Transnationalism: Global and Development Perspectives, edited by Laura Oso and Natalia Ribas-Mateos. 2013. Series: International Handbooks on Gender. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 483 + xix. ISBN: 978-1-78195-146-0, \$216

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Caitlin Henry

2014

The Transportation Experience, 2nd ed., by William L. Garrison and David M. Levinson. 2014. New York: Oxford University Press. 605 + xxiv. ISBN: 978-0-19986-271-9, \$59.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Yves Boquet

2014

Railtown: The Fight for the Los Angeles Metro Rail and the Future of the City, by Ethan N. Elkind. 2014. Berkeley and Los Angeles, California: University of California Press. 292 + xxi. ISBN: 978-0-52027-827-1, \$29.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Stefano Bloch, José Tchopourian

2014

Urban Planning as a Trading Zone, edited by Alessandro Balducci and Raine Mäntyselä.

2013. Series: Urban and Landscape Perspectives. Dordrecht, Netherlands and Heidelberg, Germany: Springer. 216 + x. ISBN: 978-94-007-5853-7, \$129 (cloth); ISBN: 978-94-007-5854-4, \$99 (ebook)

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Patsy Healey

2014

Spatial Planning and Sustainable Development: Approaches for Achieving Sustainable Urban Form in Asian Cities, edited by Mitsuhiro Kawakami, Zhen-jiang Shen, Jen-te Pai, Xiao-lu Gao, and Ming Zhang. 2013. Series: Strategies for Sustainability. Dordrecht, Netherlands and Heidelberg, Germany: Springer. 459 + xxiv. ISBN: 978-94-007-5921-3, \$189.00 (cloth); ISBN: 978-94-007-5922-0, \$149 (ebook)

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Qisheng Pan

2014

Islands at Risk? Environments, Economies and Contemporary Change, by John Connell. 2013. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 351 + x. ISBN: 978-1-78100-350-3, \$130.50

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Dawn M. Kotowicz

2014

REGIONAL COMPETITION, AGGLOMERATION, AND HOUSING MARKETS IN CHINA

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen, Marlon Boarnet, Mark Partridge, Anping Chen, Marlon Boarnet, Mark Partridge, Mark D. Partridge, Anping Chen, Marlon G. Boarnet

2014

LAND SUPPLY AND CAPITALIZATION OF PUBLIC GOODS IN HOUSING PRICES: EVIDENCE FROM BEIJING

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen,Marlon Boarnet,Mark Partridge,Siqi Zheng,Weizeng Sun,Rui Wang

type="main"> This paper studies the extent to which spatial heterogeneity in housing prices is affected by housing supply in Beijing's specific context of centralized metropolitan government without local property tax. Taking data sets of residential land leases and private housing sales records from 2006 to 2008 within Beijing's metropolitan area, this paper examines how the capitalization of school quality and subway accessibility in housing prices varies with land availability instrumented by the employment density of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) at the beginning of SOE reform. Results confirm that the capitalization of school quality and subway accessibility is larger in supply-constrained locations.

VALUING THE "GREEN" AMENITIES IN A SPATIAL CONTEXT

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen,Marlon Boarnet,Mark Partridge,Wenjie Wu,Guanpeng Dong

type="main"> Despite extensive public infrastructure spending, little is known about the benefits of access to "green amenities" like parks within cities. This paper uses spatial econometric methods to estimate the value of proximity to parks using land markets in a Chinese megacity. Our research design captures mechanisms of spatial interaction effects and highlights the importance of avoiding the biases inherent in the traditional valuation approach. Our results suggest that land adjacent to parks is significantly valued by land developers and that these valuations are not distributed evenly over space. Our evidence provides support for considering locations in explaining the amenity value differentials that are grounded in the social, economic, and local contextual forces at stake.

INDUSTRIAL AGGLOMERATION AND EMPLOYER COMPLIANCE WITH SOCIAL SECURITY CONTRIBUTION: EVIDENCE FROM CHINA

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen,Marlon Boarnet,Mark Partridge,Bin R. Chen,Mingqin Wu

type="main"> This paper, by using annual surveys of Chinese manufacturing firms from 2001 to 2007, investigates the relationship between industrial agglomeration and employer compliance with required pension contributions. The result of panel fixed-effect estimation shows that in the more agglomerated industrial areas, firms comply with pension mandates at a higher level. Our finding is robust to various specifications and estimations employing instrumental variables.

INTERJURISDICTIONAL TAX COMPETITION IN CHINA

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen,Marlon Boarnet,Mark Partridge,Yongzheng Liu,Jorge Martinez-Vazquez

type="main"> This paper aims to provide empirical evidence on the extent and possible channels of tax competition among provincial governments in China. Using a panel of provincial-level data for 1993–2007, we find strong evidence of strategic tax interaction among provincial governments. Tax policy is approximated by average effective tax rates on foreign investment, taking into account the tax incentives available to foreign investors. In line with the predictions of the theoretical tax competition literature, we also highlight the impact of each province's characteristics (including its size and level of industrialization) on the strategic interaction with its neighbors. Finally, the paper explicitly identifies the establishment of development zones as an important conduit for tax competition among provinces.

NEW SPORTS FACILITIES AND RESIDENTIAL HOUSING MARKETS

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen,Marlon Boarnet,Mark Partridge,Haifang

type="main"> Using data from 56 professional sports facilities opened between 1995 and 2008, we find what at first appears to be a substantial effect of new sports facilities on housing markets. The opening of a new facility is associated with an increase in residential mortgage applications in nearby areas of about 20 percent. However, much of the differential is due to facility location. The new facilities locate in areas which grew faster even if they were not near a new facility. Based on regressions using census-tract level data, we find that conditioning on local income and poverty rates reduces the effect by more than a half, suggesting that characteristics of locations drive much the increase on mortgage applications associated with new sports facilities.

ESTIMATORS OF BINARY SPATIAL AUTOREGRESSIVE MODELS: A MONTE CARLO STUDY

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen,Marlon Boarnet,Mark Partridge,Raffaella Calabrese,Johan A. Elkind

type="main"> The goal of this paper is to provide a cohesive description and a critical comparison of the main estimators proposed in the literature for spatial binary choice models. The properties of such estimators are investigated using a theoretical and simulation study, followed by an empirical application. To the authors' knowledge, this is the first paper that provides a comprehensive Monte Carlo study of the estimators' properties. This simulation study shows that the Gibbs estimator performs best for low spatial autocorrelation, while the recursive importance sampler performs best for high spatial autocorrelation. The same results are obtained by increasing the sample size. Finally, the linearized general method of moments estimator is the fastest algorithm that provides accurate estimates for low spatial autocorrelation and large sample size.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF FRINGE BANKING

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen,Marlon Boarnet,Mark Partridge,Christopher S. Fowler,Jane K. Cover,Rachel Garshick Kleit

type="main"> U.S. financial services are bifurcated into a traditional banking sector that serves wealthier individuals and a less regulated alternative financial services sector (payday lenders, check cashers, etc.) catering to lower income individuals. What determines the spatial distribution of fringe banks? First, at the county level, fringe banks do not fill a spatial void in traditional services. Second, whether fringe providers disproportionately locate in counties with more minorities depends on the service and the minority population. Finally, pawnshop prevalence is shaped by restrictions on interest and fees, but the location of payday lenders and check cashers is not sensitive to such regulation.

Handbook of Regional Science (3 volumes), edited by Manfred M. Fischer and Peter Nijkamp. Springer Reference Series. Heidelberg: Springer. 1732 + xxxvii. ISBN-978-3-642-23429-3; ISBN 978-3-642-23430-9 (eBook). Cloth, \$949.00

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen,Marlon Boarnet,Mark Partridge,Gordon Mulligan,Manfred M. Fischer

2014

Multinationals and Economic Geography: Location, Technology and Innovation, by Simona Iammarino and Philip McCann. 2013. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 479 + v. ISBN 978-1-78195-487-4, \$48 (paper); ISBN 978-1-78195-478-2, \$171 (cloth)

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen,Marlon Boarnet,Mark Partridge,Nicholas A. Phelps

2014

The Economic Impacts of Natural Disasters, edited by Debarati Guha-Sapir and Indhira Santos. 2013. New York: Oxford University Press. 326 + xii. ISBN 978-0-19-984193-6, \$39.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen, Marlon Boarnet, Mark Partridge, Jenna Putnam, Tim G. Frazier, Michele Vachon

2014

China's Environmental Policy and Urban Development, edited by Joyce Yanyun Man. 2013. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy. 215 + ix. ISBN 978-1-55844-248-1, \$30

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen, Marlon Boarnet, Mark Partridge, Angel Hsu

2014

Citizenship and Governance in a Changing City, by Susan A. Ostrander. 2013. Philadelphia: Temple University Press. 179 + ix. ISBN 978-1-43991-012-2, \$79.50 (cloth); ISBN 978-1-43991-013-9, \$26.95 (paper); ISBN 978-1-43991-014-6, \$26.95 (ebook)

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen, Marlon Boarnet, Mark Partridge, Pablo S. Bose

2014

Local Protest, Global Movements: Capital, Community, and State in San Francisco, by Karl Beitel. 2013. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press. 220 + x. ISBN: 1-4399-0995-4, \$29.95 (paper); ISBN: 1-4399-0994-6, \$79.50 (cloth); ISBN 1-4399-0996-2, \$29.95 (ebook)

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen, Marlon Boarnet, Mark Partridge, Laura Wolf-Powers

2014

Crowdsourcing Geographic Knowledge: Volunteered Geographic Information (VGI) in Theory and Practice, edited by Daniel Sui, Sarah Elwood, and Michael Goodchild. 2013. Dordrecht, Netherlands and Heidelberg, Germany: Springer. 396 + xi. ISBN: 978-3-642-31778-1, \$179 (cloth); ISBN: 978-3-642-31779-8, \$139 (ebook)

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen, Marlon Boarnet, Mark Partridge, Barney Warf

2014

Handbook of Innovation Indicators and Measurement, edited by Fred Gault. 2013. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 486 + xvi. ISBN: 978-0-85793-364-5, \$216

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen, Marlon Boarnet, Mark Partridge, Timothy Wojan

2014

BOOKS RECEIVED—SEPTEMBER 2014

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anping Chen, Marlon Boarnet, Mark Partridge

2014

DO FLOODS HAVE PERMANENT EFFECTS? EVIDENCE FROM THE NETHERLANDS

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Trond G. Husby, Henri de Groot, Marjan Hofkes, Martijn Dröes

This study investigates the short- and long-run impact on population dynamics of the major flood in the Netherlands in 1953. A dynamic difference-in-differences analysis reveals that the flood had an immediate negative impact on population growth, but limited long-term effects. In contrast, the resulting flood protection program (Deltaworks), had a persisting positive effect on population growth. As a result,

there has been an increase in population in flood-prone areas. Our results suggest a moral hazard effect of flood mitigation leading to more people locating in flood-prone areas, increasing potential disaster costs.

URBAN SPRAWL, OBESOGENIC ENVIRONMENT, AND CHILD WEIGHT

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Mouhcine Guettabi, Abdul Munasib

type="main"> Using the 1979 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth along with the child survey, we examine the relationship between urban sprawl of U.S. metro counties and the body mass index (BMI) of children who reside in these counties. We make a distinction between urban sprawl in a county and its geographical placement in the urban hierarchy. Even after accounting for unobserved individual heterogeneity and resulting selection bias, we find that urban sprawl is positively related to child BMI and distance to large metros is negatively related to child BMI. These effects are somewhat pronounced among girls and middle/high school children.

BALANCED BUDGET MULTIPLIERS FOR SMALL OPEN REGIONS WITHIN A FEDERAL SYSTEM: EVIDENCE FROM THE SCOTTISH VARIABLE RATE OF INCOME TAX

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Patrizio Lecca, Peter McGregor, John Swales, Ya Ping Yin

type="main"> This paper explores the impact on aggregate economic activity in a small, open region of an income tax funded expansion in public consumption that has no direct supply-side effects. The conventional balanced budget multiplier produces an unambiguously positive macroeconomic stimulus, but the incorporation of negative competitiveness elements, through the operation of the local labor market, renders this positive outcome less certain. Simulation using a single-region Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model for Scotland demonstrates that the creation of local amenity effects, and the extent to which these are in-

corporated into local wage bargaining, is central to the analysis.

SEARCH FRICTIONS, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND HOUSING IN CITIES: THEORY AND POLICIES

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Wei Xiao

type="main"> We propose an urban search-matching model with land development. Wages, unemployment, prices of housing and land are endogenously determined. We characterize the steady-state equilibrium and then discuss the issue of efficiency. To explore interactions among markets, we implement comparative static analysis. We also consider three policies: an entry-cost policy that reduces firms' entry, a transportation policy that reduces commuting costs, and a housing policy that decreases rental prices. We find that the transportation and housing policies are more efficient if the unemployment rate is low, while the entry-cost policy is more efficient if the unemployment rate is high.

POPULATION DENSITY IN A CENTRAL-PLACE SYSTEM

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Yorgos Papageorgiou

type="main"> The existing empirical literature about polycentric population density has focused on the urban scale, and the alternative models proposed in that context have been justified using heuristic arguments. This paper describes how polycentric density distributions can, in general, be endowed with a theoretical framework which differs from the existing literature with respect to the treatment of centers: instead of assuming that they represent places of work, it assumes they are places that provide goods and services to households. This imposes a hierarchical structure on the model, which allows replacing the set of distances to all centers (typically used in the existing literature as the same explanans irrespectively of location) with a smaller set of distances that corresponds to the number of levels in the hierarchy and varies with location. The central-place framework used also provides a direct link

between a polycentric model and the Clark formula, in the sense that the latter can emerge through a smoothing procedure of the former. Finally, in the context of central places, the scope of related empirical investigations can be extended naturally from the urban to the regional scale. This is the scale of a simple test presented here, which has been specifically included to support the corresponding theoretical arguments about the structure of a polycentric density gradient. The paper concludes with some expected problems and advantages of applying these ideas to the urban scale.

A SPATIAL MULTIVARIATE COUNT MODEL FOR FIRM LOCATION DECISIONS

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Chandra R. Bhat,Rajesh Paleti,Palvinder Singh

type="main"> This paper proposes a new spatial multivariate model to predict the count of new businesses at a county level in the state of Texas. Several important factors including agglomeration economies/diseconomies, industrial specialization indices, human capital, fiscal conditions, transportation infrastructure, and land development characteristics are considered. The results highlight the need to use a multivariate modeling system for the analysis of business counts by sector type, while also accommodating spatial dependence effects in business counts.

REGIONAL WAGE DIFFERENCES IN THE NETHERLANDS: MICRO EVIDENCE ON AGGLOMERATION EXTERNALITIES

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Stefan P.T. Groot,Henri de Groot,Martijn Smit

type="main"> Based on micro data on individual workers for the period 2000–2005, we show that wage differentials in the Netherlands are small but present. A large part of these differentials can be attributed to individual characteristics. Remaining effects are partially explained by variations in employment density, with an elasticity of about 4.8 percent, and by Marshall-Arrow-Romer externalities, where doubling the local share of a (two-digit) industry results in a 2.9 percent

higher productivity. We also find evidence for small negative effects of competition (Porter externalities) and diversity (Jacobs externalities).

Keys to the City: How Economics, Institutions, Social Interaction, and Politics Shape Development, by Michael Storper. 2013. Princeton, New Jersey and Oxford, U.K.: Princeton University Press. 275 + x. ISBN 978-0-69114-311-8, \$39.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Philip McCann

2014

Knowledge Commercialization and Valorization in Regional Economic Development, edited by Tüzin Baycan. 2013. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 288 + xiv. ISBN 978-1-78100-406-7, \$121.50

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Paul Dalziel

2014

The Globalization of Higher Education, edited by Roger King, Simon Marginson, and Rajani Naidoo. 2013. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 762 + xi. ISBN 978-1-78100-169-1, \$373.50

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Harvey A. Goldstein

2014

Recent Developments in the Economics of Transport, edited by Roger Vickerman. 2012. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 1245 + xxx. ISBN 978-1-78100-649-8, \$625.00

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Charles Lindsey

2014

The Car-Dependent Society: A European Perspective, by Hans Jeekel. 2013. Series: **Transport and Society**. Farnham, U.K. and Burlington, Vermont: Ashgate. 281 + x. ISBN 978-1-4094-3827-4, cloth, \$103.45; ISBN 978-1-4094-8478-3, ebook, \$114.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Evelyn Blumenberg

2014

From the Ground Up: Community Gardens in New York City and the Politics of Spatial Transformation, by Efrat Eizenberg. 2013. Burlington, Vermont and Farnham, U.K.: Ashgate. 208 + x. ISBN 978-1-4094-2909-8, \$89.96

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Nathan L. Clough

2014

Parallel Patterns of Shrinking Cities and Urban Growth: Spatial Planning for Sustainable Development of City Regions and Rural Areas, edited by Robin Ganster and Rocky Piro. 2012. Burlington, Vermont and Farnham, U.K.: Ashgate. 283 + xxii. ISBN 978-1-4094-2741-4, \$119.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Eveline Leeuwen

2014

Second Home Tourism in Europe: Lifestyle Issues and Policy Responses, edited by Zoran Roca. 2013. Farnham, U.K. and Burlington, Vermont: Ashgate. 331 + xxv. ISBN 978-1-4094-5071-9, cloth, \$121.46; ISBN 978-1-4094-7274-2, ebook, \$134.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Steven Deller

2014

Distributional Aspects of Energy and Climate Policies, edited by Mark A. Cohen, Don Fullerton, and Robert H. Topel. 2013. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 371 + xvii. ISBN 978-1-78254-008-3, \$135

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Kieran Donaghy

2014

American Wine Economics: An Exploration of the U.S. Wine Industry, by James Thornton. 2013. Berkeley and Los Angeles, California: University of California Press. 350 + xvi. ISBN 978-0-520-27649-9, cloth, \$39.95; ISBN 978-0-520-95701-5, ebook, \$39.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Jon R. Miller

2014

WHERE IS AN OIL SHOCK?

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Kristie M. Engemann, Michael Owyang, Howard Wall

type="main"> Much of the literature examining the effects of oil shocks asks the question “What is an oil shock?” and has concluded that oil-price increases are asymmetric in their effects on the U.S. economy. That is, sharp increases in oil prices affect economic activity adversely, but sharp decreases in oil prices have no effect. We reconsider the directional symmetry of oil-price shocks by addressing the question “Where is an oil shock?” the answer to which reveals a great deal of spatial/directional asymmetry across states. Although most states have typical responses to oil-price shocks—they are affected by positive shocks only—the rest experience either negative shocks only (five states), both positive and negative shocks (five states), or neither shock (five states).

SPATIAL HETEROGENEITY IN KNOWLEDGE, INNOVATION, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH NEXUS: CONCEPTUAL REFLECTIONS AND EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Roberta Capello,Camilla Lenzi

type="main"> By drawing on the Schumpeterian distinction between invention (i.e., new ideas and knowledge creation) and commercialization of new ideas (i.e., innovation), this paper shows that knowledge and innovation are both important drivers of economic growth, but have heterogeneous spatial impacts. In particular, the growth benefits accruing from knowledge seem rather selective and concentrated across space whereas the growth benefits generated by innovation seem more diffusive, and regions innovating in the absence of a strong local knowledge base can be as successful as more knowledge-intensive regions in turning innovation into a higher growth rate, possibly by exploiting local informal knowledge and/or knowledge spillovers. These results are of great importance for the design of research and innovation policies within the frame of the Europe 2020 strategy.

THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF HUMAN CAPITAL: MEASUREMENT OF CONTRIBUTING MECHANISMS

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Peter McHenry

type="main"> This paper investigates how the geographic distribution of human capital—measured as college attainment—evolves over time. With U.S. data, I decompose generation-to-generation changes in local human capital into three factors: the previous generation's human capital, intergenerational transmission of skills from parents to their children, and migration of the children. I find significant persistence of local skills at the commuting zone (local labor market) level. Labor market size, climate, and local colleges affect local skill measures. Skills move from urban-to-rural labor markets through intergenerational transmission but from rural-to-urban labor markets through migration.

SKILL POLARIZATION IN LOCAL LABOR MARKETS UNDER SHARE-ALTERING TECHNICAL CHANGE

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Antonio Accetturo,Alberto Dalmazzo,Guido de Blasio

type="main"> This paper considers the “share-altering” technical change hypothesis in a spatial general equilibrium model where individuals have different levels of skills. Building on a simple Cobb-Douglas production function, our model shows that the implementation of skill-biased technologies requires a sufficient proportion of highly educated individuals. Moreover, when technical progress disproportionately replaces middle-skill jobs, the local distribution of skills will exhibit “fat-tails,” where the proportion of both highly skilled and low-skilled workers increases. These and several other predictions of the model are consistent with recent existing evidence, and avoid some major criticism against the “canonical” CES framework.

IS THE ART MARKET MORE BOURGEOIS THAN BOHEMIAN?

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Jenny Schuetz,Richard Green

type="main"> Most research on the art market focuses on the high end, composed of auction houses and a few well-known dealers. In this paper, we use a new database to examine the industry structure and location patterns of the New York art market, which consists largely of small, independent, relatively unknown galleries. We find that Manhattan galleries are highly spatially concentrated, and that clustering reflects both agglomeration economies and preferences over location-specific amenities. New galleries are more likely to open in neighborhoods with existing gallery clusters, and proximity to other galleries increases establishment lifespan. New galleries also locate in neighborhoods with high population density and more affluent households, consistent with location models of luxury retail. The results are not consistent with the hypothesis that galleries locate in cheap, “bohemian” neighborhoods.

IS SPATIAL BOOTSTRAPPING A PANACEA FOR VALID INFERENCE?

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Torben Klarl

type="main"> Bootstrapping methods have so far been rarely used to evaluate spatial datasets. Based on an extensive Monte Carlo study we find that also for spatial, cross-sectional data, the wild bootstrap test proposed by Davidson and Flachaire ([Davidson, Russell, 2008]) based on restricted residuals clearly outperforms asymptotic as well as competing bootstrap tests, like the pairs bootstrap.

THE DETERMINANTS OF LOCALIZATION AND URBANIZATION ECONOMIES: EVIDENCE FROM THE LOCATION OF NEW FIRMS IN SPAIN

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Jordi Jofre-Monseny,Raquel Marín-López,Elisabet Viladecans-Marsal

type="main"> The objective of this paper is to analyze why firms in some industries locate in specialized economic environments (localization economies) while those in other industries prefer large city locations (urbanization economies). To this end, we examine the location decisions of new manufacturing firms in Spain at the city level and for narrowly defined industries. First, we estimate firm location models to obtain estimates that reflect the importance of localization and urbanization economies in each industry. Then, we regress these estimates on industry characteristics related to the potential importance of labor market pooling, input sharing, and knowledge spillovers. Urbanization effects are high in knowledge-intensive industries, suggesting that firms locate in large cities to benefit from knowledge spillovers. We also find that localization effects are high in industries that employ workers whose skills are more industry-specific, suggesting that industries locate in specialized economic environments to share a common pool of specialized workers.

The Redistribution Recession: How Labor Market Distortions Contracted the Economy, by Casey B. Mulligan. 2012. New York: Oxford University Press. 351 + xii. ISBN 978-0-19- 994221-3, \$39.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Natalia Kolesnikova

2014

Towns in a Rural World, edited by Teresa de Noronha Vaz, Eveline van Leeuwen, and Peter Nijkamp. 2013. Series: Ashgate Economic Geography Series. Farnham, U.K. and Burlington, Vermont: Ashgate. 393 + xvi. ISBN: 978-1-4094-0692-1, \$112.46

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Rebecca Hill,Stephan Weiler

2014

Why Walls Won't Work: Repairing the U.S.-Mexico Divide, by Michael Dear. 2013. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. 270 + xiii. ISBN 978-0-19-989798-8, \$29.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Scott Warren

2014

Spatial Microsimulation for Rural Policy Analysis, edited by Cathal O'Donoghue, Dimitris Ballas, Graham Clarke, Stephen Hynes, and Karyn Morrissey. 2013. Series: Advances in Spatial Science. Heidelberg, Germany and New York: Springer. 264 + xv. ISBN: 978-3-642-30025-7, \$129 (cloth); ISBN: 978-3-642-30026-4, \$99 (ebook)

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---James Nolan

2014

Handbook of Research Methods and Applications in Urban Economies, edited by Peter Karl Kresl and Jaime Sobrino. 2013. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 525 + xvi. ISBN: 978-0-85793-461-1, \$216

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Carlianne Patrick

2014

Employment Location in Cities and Regions: Models and Applications, edited by Francesca Pagliara, Michiel de Bok, David Simmonds, and Alan Wilson. 2013. Series: **Advances in Spatial Science**. Heidelberg, Germany and New York: Springer. 293 + viii. ISBN: 978-3-642-31778-1, \$179 (cloth); ISBN: 978-3-642-31779-8, \$139 (ebook)

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Kristin Kro-nenberg

2014

International Handbook of Globalization and World Cities, edited by Ben Derudder, Michael Hoyler, Peter J. Taylor, and Frank Witlox. 2012. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 569 + xii. ISBN 978-1-84844-647-2, \$280. **The Connected City: How Networks are Shaping the Modern Metropolis**, by Zachary P. Neal. 2012. New York: Routledge. 272. ISBN 978-0-415-88141-8, \$155

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Martijn Burger, Frank Oort

2014

Creative Economies in Post-Industrial Cities: Manufacturing a (Different) Scene, edited by Myrna Margulies Breitbart. 2013. Series: **Re-Materialising Cultural Geography**. Farnham, Surrey, U.K. and Burlington, Vermont: Ashgate. 326 + xvii. ISBN 978-1-4094-1084-3, \$119.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Terry Flew
2014

DO LOCATION-BASED TAX INCENTIVES IMPROVE QUALITY OF LIFE AND QUALITY OF BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT?

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Curtis Reynolds, Shawn Rohlin

type="main"> We examine how location-based tax incentives affect quality of life and business environment through changes in property values and equilibrium wages. Using the federal Empowerment Zone program, we determine whether offering tax incentives to firms improves the welfare of the citizens and attractiveness to firms. We demonstrate that quality of life methodologies can be applied using small geographically aggregated data, such as census block groups. We find that the tax incentives offered by the program notably enhances the quality of business environment for firms in the area while modestly improving the quality of life for the individuals living in the area.

WHAT ATTRACTS KNOWLEDGE WORKERS? THE ROLE OF SPACE AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Ernest Miguelez, Rosina Moreno

type="main"> The aim of this paper is to identify the determinants of the geographical mobility of skilled individuals, such as inventors, across European regions. Among a large number of variables, we focus on the role of social proximity between inventors' communities. We use a control function approach to address the endogenous nature of networks, and zero-inflated negative binomial models to accommodate our estimations to the count nature of the dependent variable

and the high number of zeros it contains. Our results highlight the importance of physical proximity, job opportunities, social networks, as well as other relational variables in mediating this phenomenon.

ON THE VALUE OF FOREGONE OPEN SPACE IN SPRAWLING CITIES

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Wouter Vermeulen, Jan Rouwendal

type="main"> Foregone benefits of the open space that is sacrificed through urban sprawl are hard to quantify. We obtain a simple benchmark measure by introducing a demand for trips beyond the urban boundary into the monocentric city model. The externality arises from the increase in travel costs that expansion of the city imposes on its prior inhabitants. An empirical application illustrates the moderate informational requirements. It indicates that open space externalities warrant rather mild restrictions on urban expansion.

ARE IMMIGRANTS MORE MOBILE THAN NATIVES? EVIDENCE FROM GERMANY

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Matthias Schündeln

type="main"> Low rates of internal migration in many European countries contribute to the persistence of significant regional labor market differences. I use the Mikrozensus, a large annual sample of households living in Germany, to further our understanding of the underlying reasons. This paper makes two main contributions: first, the paper quantifies the disutility of migrating. To this end, I estimate conditional logit models of the migration decision across the German federal states. Second, I then focus on the differences between immigrants and natives. I find significantly higher responsiveness to labor market differentials in the immigrant population than in the native population. Unobserved moving costs for immigrants are estimated to be only about 31 percent of this same cost for natives. The findings bear on the assessment of the economic impact of immigration, and the paper contributes to the current immigration-related policy debates that

feature prominently in many European countries, and that likely will continue to be important in light of the ongoing EU expansion and the resulting east–west migration.

UNDOCUMENTED IMMIGRANTS AND THE WELFARE STATE: THE CASE OF REGIONAL MIGRATION AND U.S. AGRICULTURAL LABOR

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Anita Pena

type="main"> A common perception is that immigrants, including illegal immigrants, use disproportionate public aid and select locations based on characteristics of services offered. This paper asks to what extent geographic clustering of undocumented immigrant agricultural laborers in the U.S. is correlated with take-up of public aid broadly defined. Evidence from a nationally representative farmworker survey does not support welfare migration for undocumented immigrants, who have been previously unidentifiable in the literature. The paper, therefore, challenges existing notions of welfare migration by illegal immigrants that have inspired state-level public policy initiatives.

SQUATTING ON GOVERNMENT LAND

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Nilopa Shah

type="main"> This paper presents an economic theory of squatter settlements in developing countries. It adds to the existing literature by explicitly modeling squatting on government-owned land and presents a unified framework for analysis of issues related to squatting, urban planning and policy. In the model, a squatter-organizer optimally controls squatting so as to forestall eviction. The model highlights how the existence of an eviction cost leads to formal residents tolerating squatting, trading-off “open space” to avoid paying taxes toward evicting squatters. The paper derives comparative-static results under some functional form assumptions. The analysis is extended to examine the comparative-static effects for the case where squatters freely migrate into the city. The framework for exploring a combined model of squatting on government

and private land is also laid out. Finally, some policy analysis of squatter formalization is carried out.

DOES FIRM OWNERSHIP AFFECT SPILLOVER OPPORTUNITIES? EVIDENCE FROM CHINESE MANUFACTURING

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Fariha Kamal
- type="main"> The clustering of economic activity is believed to generate both positive own-industry (localization) spillovers and negative competitive pressures. Using data on manufacturing enterprises operating in China during 1998–2006, this paper provides evidence on the net effect of opposing spillovers from nearby economic activity. Central to the analysis is the opportunity to distinguish local manufacturing enterprises by state, private, or foreign ownership. Systematic differences in average productivity of these firms enable inferences about differences in the strength of spillovers from one type of firm to another type. Results indicate that spillovers are larger within the same ownership type than they are across them, consistent with localization economies that operate within segmented channels of influence.

The Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Economic Geography, by Trevor J. Barnes, Jamie Peck, and Eric Sheppard. 2012. West Sussex, U.K.: Wiley-Blackwell. 646 + xvii. ISBN 978-1-4443-3680-1, \$199.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Jeff Boggs
- 2014

Geographies of the Super-Rich, by Iain Hay. 2013. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 213 + xiv. ISBN 978-0-85793-568-7, \$108

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Jay D. Gatrell
- 2014

Reforms and Economic Transformation in India, by Jagdish Bhagwati and Arvind Panagariya. 2012. Series: Studies in Indian Economic Policies. New York: Oxford University Press. 292 + xiv. ISBN 978-0-19-991520-0, \$49.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Sasidaran Gopalan
- 2014

Planet of Cities, by Shlomo Angel. 2012. Cambridge, MA: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy. 341 + xvi. ISBN 978-1-55844-245-0, paper, \$40

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Karima Kourt
- 2014

The Hub's Metropolis: Greater Boston's Development from Railroad Suburbs to Smart Growth, by James C. O'Connell. 2013. Cambridge, MA and London: The MIT Press. 326 + xiii. ISBN 978-0-26201-875-3, \$34.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---David Rain
- 2014

Beyond GDP: Measuring Welfare and Assessing Sustainability, by Marc Fleurbaey and Didier Blanchet. 2013. New York: Oxford University Press. 306 + xvi. ISBN 978-0-19976-719-9, \$49.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2014---Salah El Ser

2014

INTRODUCTION: REGIONAL INNOVATION HOTSPOTS AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Karima Kourt

2013

**IN SEARCH OF CREATIVE CHAMPIONS IN
HIGH-TECH SPACES: A SPATIAL APPLICATION
OF STRATEGIC PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT**

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Karima Kourtiti, Peter Nijkamp

2013

**INNOVATION, ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH IN LAGGING REGIONS**

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Heather M. Stephens, Mark Partridge, Alessandra Faggian

2013

**PROFILING U.S. METROPOLITAN REGIONS BY
THEIR SOCIAL RESEARCH NETWORKS AND
REGIONAL ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE**

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Deborah Strumsky, Jean-Claude Thill

2013

**ATTRACTING GLOBAL TALENT AND THEN
WHAT? OVEREDUCATED IMMIGRANTS IN THE
UNITED STATES**

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Julia Beckhusen, Raymond Florax, Jacques Poot, Brigitte S. Waldorf

2013

**THE DEATH OF DISTANCE REVISITED:
CYBER-PLACE, PHYSICAL AND RELATIONAL
PROXIMITIES**

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Emmanouil Tranos, Peter Nijkamp

2013

**FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT AND INCOME
INEQUALITY: HUMAN CAPITAL MATTERS**

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Shu-Chin Lin, Dong-Hyeon Kim, Yi-Chen Wu

2013

**CLUSTER POLICIES AND FIRM SELECTION:
EVIDENCE FROM FRANCE**

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Lionel Fontagné, Pamina Koenig, Florian Mayneris, Sandra Poncet

2013

**DOES URBAN PROXIMITY ENHANCE
TECHNICAL EFFICIENCY? EVIDENCE FROM
CHINESE AGRICULTURE**

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Chloé Duvivier

2013

Review of Migration and Development

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Fernando Riosmena

2013

**Review of The Border Multiple: The Practicing of
Borders between Public Policy and Everyday Life
in a Re-Scaling Europe**

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Sara Hughes

2013

**Review of Studies in Applied Geography and
Spatial Analysis: Addressing Real World Issues**

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Neil Reid

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Review of Biofuels and Rural Poverty

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Randall Jackson

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Review of Nature-Based Tourism and Conservation: New Economic Insights and Case Studies

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Cheryl Willis

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Review of Urban Transport in the Developing World: A Handbook of Policy and Practice

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Bradley W. Lane

2013

Review of Made for Walking: Density and Neighborhood Form

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Harvey J. Miller

2013

THE IMPACT OF MARGINAL BUSINESS TAXES ON STATE MANUFACTURING

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Richard Funderburg,Timothy Bartik,Alan H. Peters,Peter S. Fisher

We estimate the impact of manufacturer business taxes on value added during the 1990s for 15 manufacturing sectors in 20 U.S. states. When the tax climate is properly measured as the potential liability arising from new investment in a state, we estimate that a 10 percent reduction in the effective tax liability is associated with a 3.5 to 5.3 percent increase in value added for the state's targeted manufacturing industry. When we isolate the value of industrial incentives from the basic tax system in our theoretically preferred marginal tax measure, we find that a 10 percent reduction in liability achieved by way of lowering taxes is associated with a 4.5 percent increase in value added while an equivalent reduction achieved by way of increasing incentives is associated with only 1.2 percent industrial growth, the latter elasticity not statistically different from zero.

BORDERS AS BOUNDARIES TO FISCAL POLICY INTERACTIONS? AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF POLITICIANS' OPINIONS ON RIVALS IN THE COMPETITION FOR FIRMS

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Benny Geys,Steffen Osterloh

Studies of spatial policy interdependence in (local) public policies usually concentrate on the relations between jurisdictions within a single analyzed region, and disregard possible extraregional effects. However, the theoretical spatial statistics literature shows that biased estimates might emerge if spatial interactions extend beyond the boundaries of the available data (i.e., the boundary value problem). This paper empirically assesses the practical relevance of this concern by studying German local politicians' assessments of their jurisdictions' main competitors in the struggle to attract firms. We find that location near a border significantly undermines politicians' perception that the fiercest competitive pressure derives from jurisdictions within their own state. This effect sets in about 20 km (10.2 km) from a national (international) border. These results indicate that nearest municipalities perceive each other as competitors regardless of the state or country where they are located, which has important implications for estimating spatial dependence models.

EVALUATING THE WELFARE EFFECTS OF SCHOOL QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS: A RESIDENTIAL SORTING APPROACH

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Constant I. Tra,Anna Lukemeyer,Helen Neill

Las Vegas experienced improvements in math and reading performance between 2006 and 2011. This study evaluates the benefits of these nonmarginal improvements to Las Vegas area homeowners, using a residential sorting model. We estimate households' preferences for multiple characteristics including the proportion of proficient students in their assigned elementary school. The estimation accounts for the endogeneity of school quality using school boundary fixed

effects. The welfare estimates suggest that the school quality improvements provided substantial benefits to the area's households. We find that benefit measures derived from a hedonic price model are substantially larger than our sorting model benefit measures.

GLOBALIZING KNOWLEDGE: HOW TECHNOLOGICAL OPENNESS AFFECTS OUTPUT, SPATIAL INEQUALITY, AND WELFARE LEVELS

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Giulio Bottazzi,Pietro Dindo

type="main"> Using an analytically solvable model, we study how the spatial distribution of economic activities and the ensuing welfare levels are affected by pecuniary externalities, depending on transportation costs, and localized technological externalities, due to the cost saving effect of intra- and interregional knowledge spillovers. Under the assumption of capital mobility and labor immobility, we show that increasing interregional knowledge spillovers, i.e., promoting technological openness, favors a smoother transition between different levels of firms concentration, makes trade globalization less likely to generate catastrophic and irreversible agglomeration, and ultimately leads to a less uneven distribution of welfare.

A NOTE ON THE DIFFERENTIAL REGIONAL EFFECTS OF INCOME INEQUALITY: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE USING U.S. COUNTY-LEVEL DATA

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Bebonchu Atems

type="main"> This note examines the correlation between income inequality and economic growth using a panel of income distribution data for 3,109 counties of the U.S. Using the System Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) approach, we find that for the entire sample of 3,109 counties, an increase in a county's level of inequality has a significant negative relationship with future economic growth. In reality, however, the magnitude, sign, and significance of this relationship is not necessarily uniform across all regions of the U.S.,

motivating the need to examine regional differentials in the relationship between inequality and growth. Consequently, we split our dataset into metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties, into the eight Bureau of Economic Analysis regions, and into regions of different political affiliation and economic-dependence typology. Our results show considerable heterogeneity in the relationship between inequality and growth across these regions.

THE SPATIOTEMPORAL EVOLUTION OF U.S. CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS: STYLIZED FACTS AND IMPLICATIONS FOR CLIMATE POLICY

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---James G. Baldwin,Ian Sue Wing

type="main"> We characterize the evolution of U.S. carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions using an index number decomposition technique which partitions the 1963–2008 growth of states' energy-related CO₂ into changes in five driving factors: the emission intensity of energy use, the energy intensity of economic activity, the composition of states' output, per capita income and population. Compositional change and declining energy intensity attenuate emissions growth, but their impacts are offset by increasing population and income. Despite absolute interstate divergence in both emissions and their precursors, states' emission- and energy intensities—and ultimately, CO₂—appear to be stochastically converging. We assess the implications of these trends using a novel vector autoregression (VAR) emission forecasting technique based on our index numbers. The resulting emission projections are comparable to, but generally exceed, those forecast by the 2010 EIA Annual Energy Outlook.

MIGRATION AS A WAY TO DIVERSIFY: EVIDENCE FROM RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION IN THE U.S

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Mohammad Arzaghi,Anil Rupasingha

type="main"> This paper extends the utility maximization model of migration by introducing income and unemployment-related uncertainties as determinants of utility, and analyzes the effects of the informational advantages of migrants. The paper maintains that migration would expand an individual's economic choices and opportunities and allow diversification. Consequently, diversification advantages influence the location decisions of migrants, an effect captured by the correlation of incomes at the origin and potential destinations. We use the discrete choice model based on random utility maximization as the framework for our empirical investigation of migration from the United States rural to urban counties. This paper takes advantage of an equivalent relation between the conditional logit model and Poisson regression to study the migration decisions using aggregate data among a large set of spatial alternatives. The results show that the diversification concerns have significant effects on location decisions of the rural-urban migrants in the United States.

SPATIAL SCOPE OF A MODERN TRANSPORT TECHNOLOGY

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Armando Garcia Pires, José Pontes

type="main"> This paper studies the endogenous choice of transport technology, “traditional” versus “modern,” by a shipper. Although the “modern” technology is characterized by higher fixed costs and a higher speed of transport, it is chosen for intermediate distances, rather than to long distances. The reason is that, when the shipper switches to the “modern” technology, the industrial firm changes production from the home to the foreign city. Thus, the demand for transport decreases proportionally to the distance between the home and foreign city. For long distances, revenue from transportation becomes so low that the “modern” technology does not break even.

Complexity and Planning: Systems, Assemblages and Simulations, edited by Gert de Roo, Jean Hillier, and Joris van Wezemael. 2012. Farnham, U.K. and Burlington, Vermont: Ashgate Publishing. 443 + xviii. ISBN 978-1409403470. \$124.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Michael Batty

2013

The Visualization of Spatial Social Structure, by Danny Dorling, 2012. Series: Wiley Series in Computational and Quantitative Social Science. Hoboken, New Jersey: Wiley. 331 + xlix. ISBN 978-1-119-96293-9, \$45

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---André Skupin

2013

The Oxford Handbook of the Economics of Poverty, edited by Philip N. Jefferson. 2012. New York: Oxford University Press. 849 + xiii. ISBN 978-0-19-539378-1, \$150

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Timothy Bartik

2013

European Cities and Global Competitiveness, edited by Peter K. Kresl and Daniele Ietri. 2012. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 317 + viii. ISBN: 978-0-85793-828-2, \$126.00

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Giorgio Fazio

2013

Globalization Trends and Regional Development: Dynamics of FDI and Human Capital Flows, edited by Roberta Capello and Tomaz Ponce Dentinho. 2012. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Massachusetts: Edward Elgar. 285 + x. ISBN: 978-1-78100-303-9, \$130.50 (cloth); ISBN: 978-1-78100-304-6, \$130.50 (ebook)

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Hans Lööf

2013

The Oxford Handbook of Urban Planning, edited by Rachel Weber and Randall Crane. 2012. New York, New York: Oxford University Press. 864 + xi. ISBN 978-0195374995. \$175

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Eric J. Heikkila

2013

The City as an Entertainment Machine, edited by Terry N. Clark. 2011. Lanham, Maryland: Lexington Books. 283 + vii. ISBN: 978-0-7391-2422-2. \$32.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---John I. Carruthers

2013

The Immigration and Settlement of Asian Indians in Phoenix, Arizona, 1965–2011: Ethnic Pride vs. Racial Discrimination in the Suburbs, by Emily Skop. 2012. Lewiston, New York: Edwin Mellen Press. 338. ISBN 978-0-7734-2632-0, cloth, \$169.95; ISBN 978-0-7734-2632-9, paper, \$49.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Christabel Devadoss, David H. Kaplan

2013

Diálogos: Placemaking in Latino Communities, edited by Michael Rios and Leonardo Vazquez, with Lucrezia Miranda. 2012. New York: Routledge. 213 + xxii. ISBN 978-0-415-67900-8, cloth, \$165; ISBN 0-415-67901-5, paper, \$39.95

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Luis Leonbardo Arroyo

2013

Taking Sustainable Cities Seriously: Economic Development, the Environment, and Quality of Life in American Cities (2nd edition), by Kent E. Portney. 2013. Cambridge, Massachusetts and London: The MIT Press. 382 + xvi. ISBN: 9780262518277, \$29.00

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Matthias Ruth

2013

SKYSCRAPERS AND SKYLINES: NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, 1885–2007

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Jason Barr

This paper investigates skyscraper competition between New York City and Chicago. The urban economics literature is generally silent on strategic interaction between cities, yet skyscraper rivalry between these cities is a part of U.S. historiography. This paper tests whether there is, in fact, strategic interaction across cities. First, I find that each city has positive reaction functions with respect to the other city, suggesting strategic complementarity. In regard to zoning, I find that height regulations negatively impacted each city, but produced positive responses by the other city, providing evidence for strategic substitutability.

ABSORPTIVE CAPACITY, KNOWLEDGE FLOWS, AND INNOVATION IN U.S. METROPOLITAN AREAS

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Nivedita Mukherji, Jonathan Silberman

type="main"> High growth and progressive regions possess a culture that promotes innovation. Innovation depends on a region's ability to use its own existing knowledge and knowledge generated elsewhere. This paper demonstrates the importance of the ability to absorb external knowledge in explaining innovation productivity for 106 U.S. metropolitan areas. Using a spatial interaction model of patent citation flows with origin and destination dependence, the destination fixed-effects coefficients provides a measure of a region's absorptive capacity. We identify local conditions that shape a region's absorptive capacity and demonstrate it has a positive and significant impact on innovation productivity.

PRODUCTIVITY GROWTH IN THE OLD AND NEW EUROPE: THE ROLE OF AGGLOMERATION EXTERNALITIES

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Emanuela Marrocu,Raffaele Paci,Stefano Usai

type="main"> As Europe is currently characterized by huge disparities in the economic performance of “old” and “new” states, we investigate whether this is the result of local agglomeration—specialization and diversity—externalities. Our spatial econometric analysis focuses on total factor productivity dynamics over the period 1996–2007 for 13 industries located in 276 European regions. Consistently with the “nursery cities” theory, we find that diversity exerts a positive effect in the knowledge-intensive services of the “old” Europe urban areas, while specialization is still effective in the “new” Europe low-tech manufacturing. Human and technological capital has also a positive impact.

THE EFFECTS OF AGGLOMERATION ON WAGES: EVIDENCE FROM THE MICRO-LEVEL

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Bernard Fingleton,Simonetta Longhi

type="main"> This paper estimates individual wage equations to test two rival non-nested theories of economic agglomeration, namely New Economic Geogra-

phy (NEG), as represented by the NEG wage equation and urban economic (UE) theory, in which wages relate to employment density. In the U.K. context, we find that for male respondents, there is no significant evidence that wage levels are an outcome of the mechanisms suggested by NEG or UE theory, but this is not the case for female respondents. We speculate on the reasons for the gender difference.

SPREAD AND BACKWASH EFFECTS FOR NONMETROPOLITAN COMMUNITIES IN THE U.S

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Joanna P. Ganning,Kathy Baylis,Bumsoo Lee

type="main"> Few studies empirically estimate the effects of metropolitan growth on nonmetropolitan communities at a national scale. This paper estimates the growth effects of 276 MSAs on population in 1,988 non-metropolitan communities in the United States from 2000 to 2007. We estimate the distance for growth spillovers from MSAs to nonmetropolitan communities and test the assumption that a single MSA influences growth. We compare three methods of weighting cities' influence: nearest city only, inverse-distance, and relative commuting flow to multiple cities. We find the inverse-distance approach provides slightly more reliable and theoretically supportable results than the traditional nearest city approach.

ON THE POPULATION DENSITY DISTRIBUTION ACROSS SPACE: A PROBABILISTIC APPROACH

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Ilenia Epifani,Rosella Nicolini

type="main"> Working within a Bayesian parametric framework, we develop a novel approach to studying the distribution of regional population density across space. By exploiting the Gamma distribution, we are able to introduce heterogeneity across space without incurring an a priori definition of territorial units. Our contribution also permits the inclusion of an approximation of individual preferences as a further driving force in location choices. We perform an empirical application to the case of Massachusetts. Our results

demonstrate that a subjective measure of distance performs well in replicating the population distribution across Massachusetts.

HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATIONS AND THE DEMAND FOR LOCAL LAND USE REGULATION

- Journal of Regional Science---2013---Ron Cheung, Rachel Meltzer

Residents pay into Homeowners Associations (HOAs) to exert greater control over service provision, their properties and those of their neighbors. HOAs enforce restrictions governing land use within their boundaries, but theory is ambiguous about their impact on public land use. By combining two novel data sets on Florida HOAs and municipal regulations, we examine how HOAs affect public land use regimes for 232 cities. We find that the prevalence of HOAs is positively associated with a propensity for regulation, as are newer and bigger HOAs. Also, HOAs are positively associated with land use techniques that direct development through incentives, rather than mandates.

The Oxford Handbook of Urban Economics and Planning, edited by Nancy Brooks, Kieran Donaghy, and Gerrit-Jan Knaap. 2012. New York: Oxford University Press. 1006 + xx. ISBN 978-0-19-538062-0, \$175

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**VALUING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY: A
SPACE-BASED STRATEGY**

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---John I. Carruthers, David Clark

This paper develops and applies a space-based strategy for overcoming the general problem of deriving the implicit demand for nonmarket goods. It focuses specifically on evaluating one form of environmental quality, distance from Environmental Protection Agency designated environmental hazards, via the single-family housing market in the Puget Sound region of Washington State. A spatial two-stage hedonic price analysis is used to: ("i") estimate the marginal implicit price of distance from air release sites, hazardous waste generators, hazardous waste handlers, superfund sites, and toxic release sites; and ("ii") estimate a series of implicit demand functions describing the relationship between the price of distance and the quantity consumed. The analysis, which represents an important step forward in the valuation of environmental quality, reveals that the information needed to identify second-stage demand functions is hidden right in plain sight-hanging in the aether of the regional housing market. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

HISTORICAL TRADITIONS OF CIVICNESS AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Guido de Blasio, Giorgio Nuzzo

The paper investigates the importance of history for local economic performance in Italy by studying the role of social capital, which refers to trust, reciprocity and habits of co-operation that are shared among members of a local community. The paper presents a test based on worker productivity, entrepreneurship, and female labor market participation. Using as instruments regional differences in civic involvement in the late 19th century and local systems of government in the middle ages, it shows that social capital does have economic effects. Copyright (c) 2009, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

ARE ALL DISCOUNT RATES EQUAL? A NOTE ON TIME PREFERENCES ACROSS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BENEFITS IN MICHIGAN'S UPPER PENINSULA

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IDENTIFYING OPTIMAL SECTOR GROUPINGS WITH THE HYPOTHETICAL EXTRACTION METHOD

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Umed Temursho (Temurshoev)

We formulate the problems of finding a "key sector" and a "key group" of sectors in the economy by the hypothetical extraction method (HEM), and derive their analytic solutions that are termed industries' "factor worths". It is shown that the key group of " k " ≥ 2 sectors is, in general, "different" from the set of top " k " industries selected on the basis of the key sector problem, the issue which is totally ignored in the input-output (IO) linkage literature. Further, the related problems of finding a key region and a key group of regions in an interregional IO setting are discussed.

We also examine how a change in an input coefficient affects the factor worth of an industry. The key group problem is applied to the Australian economy for factors of water use, CO₂ emissions, and generation of profits and wages. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

EMPIRICAL STUDIES IN INDUSTRIAL LOCATION: AN ASSESSMENT OF THEIR METHODS AND RESULTS

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Josep-Maria Arauzo-Carod, Daniel Liviano-Solis, Miguel Manjón-Antolín, Miguel Manjon Antolin

This paper surveys recent evidence on the determinants of (national and/or foreign) industrial location. We find that the basic analytical framework has remained essentially unaltered since the early contributions of the early 1980s while, in contrast, there have been advances in the quality of the data (more firm and plant level information, geographical disaggregation, panel structure, etc.) and, to a lesser extent, the econometric modeling. We also identify certain determinants (neoclassical and institutional factors) that tend to provide largely consistent results across the reviewed studies. In light of this evidence, we finally suggest future lines of research. Copyright (c) 2009 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

ESTIMATION AND HYPOTHESIS TESTING FOR NONPARAMETRIC HEDONIC HOUSE PRICE FUNCTIONS

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Daniel McMillen, Christian L. Redfearn

In contrast to the rigid structure of standard parametric hedonic analysis, nonparametric estimators control for misspecified spatial effects while using highly flexible functional forms. Despite these advantages, nonparametric procedures are still not used extensively for spatial data analysis due to perceived difficulties associated with estimation and hypothesis testing. We demonstrate that nonparametric estimation is feasible for large datasets with many independent variables, offering statistical tests of individual covariates and

tests of model specification. We show that fixed parameterization of distance to the nearest rapid transit line is a misspecification and that pricing of access to this amenity varies across neighborhoods within Chicago. Copyright (c) 2010 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

INCORPORATING TECHNOLOGY DIFFUSION, FACTOR MOBILITY AND STRUCTURAL CHANGE INTO CROSS-REGION GROWTH REGRESSION: AN APPLICATION TO CHINA

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Laixiang Sun,Eunsuk Hong,Tao Li

This paper advocates a spatial dynamic model that introduces technology diffusion, factor mobility, and structural change into the cross-region growth regression. The spatial setting is derived from theory rather than spatial statistical tests. An application of this model to the study of cross-province growth in China over the period 1980-2005 indicates that incomes are spatially correlated, which highlights the significance of technology diffusion and factor mobility. Furthermore, the integration of neoclassical growth empirics and the structural change perspective of development economics provide a much improved account of inter-provincial variations in income levels and economic growth. Copyright (c) 2009 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

REGIONAL POLICY ANALYSIS IN A SIMPLE GENERAL EQUILIBRIUM MODEL WITH VERTICAL LINKAGES

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Stein Østbye

The paper presents a simple three-region, two-sector general equilibrium model that is used for analyzing the effect of regional tax policies aimed at combat depopulation. The model includes exogenous asymmetry in terms of transport costs as well as a vertical industry structure that can account for endogenous location development in order to distinguish between the effects of "first nature" and "second nature" on the required subsidy for meeting the population policy target. Copyright (c) 2010 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

SPATIAL EFFECTS OF TRADE POLICY: EVIDENCE FROM BRAZIL

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Christian Volpe Martincus

Does trade policy shape a country's internal economic geography? Empirical evidence on the spatial effects of trade policy in developing countries is limited. This paper contributes to this literature by looking at the experience of Brazil over the 1990s. In particular, an econometric analysis of the determinants of industrial location using data on regional manufacturing employment as well as data on several region and industry characteristics over the period 1990-1998 is performed. Estimation results suggest that trade openness favored location in states closer to the largest neighbor trading partner and that this effect increased through the end of the 1990s. Copyright (c) 2009, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

ECONOMIC FUNDAMENTALS AND URBAN-SUBURBAN DISPARITIES

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---JunJie Wu

This paper develops a spatially explicit model to examine how urban and suburban communities evolve differently with changes in local economic fundamentals such as rising income or falling commuting costs in the metropolitan area. The model highlights the importance of environmental amenities and the economy of scale in the provision of public services as determinants of urban spatial structure. Results suggest that urban sprawl, income segregation, and jurisdictional disparities are driven by the same economic conditions and thus tend to co-exist. Rising incomes or falling commuting costs for high-income households in a metropolitan area tend to increase land prices and public services in every community, while rising incomes or falling commuting costs for low-income households can have the opposite effects. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

A SPATIAL CLIFF-ORD-TYPE MODEL WITH HETEROSKEDASTIC INNOVATIONS: SMALL AND LARGE SAMPLE RESULTS

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Irani Ar-raiz,David M. Drukker,Harry H. Kelejian,Ingmar Prucha

In this paper, we specify a linear Cliff-and-Ord-type spatial model. The model allows for spatial lags in the dependent variable, the exogenous variables, and disturbances. The innovations in the disturbance process are assumed to be heteroskedastic with an unknown form. We formulate multistep GMM/IV-type estimation procedures for the parameters of the model. We also give the limiting distributions for our suggested estimators and consistent estimators for their asymptotic variance-covariance matrices. We conduct a Monte Carlo study to show that the derived large-sample distribution provides a good approximation to the actual small-sample distribution of our estimators. Copyright (c) 2009, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

GEOGRAPHICAL MOBILITY OF DANISH DUAL-EARNER COUPLES-THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHANGE OF JOB AND CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Mette Ded-ing,Trine Filges

We analyze the relationship between geographical residence and job mobility for Danish dual-earner couples. We estimate the probability of moving residence and changing job, taking the interdependence between the events into account. The results point to the importance of addressing the interrelationship between residence and jobs. Furthermore, the change of residence matter more than change of job and women respond relatively more to changes in their husbands' job region. The findings imply that mobility promoting initiatives must focus on families rather than individuals and recognize that for most families the choice of residence location dominates the choice of job location. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

CAN SEARCH-MATCHING MODELS EXPLAIN MIGRATION AND WAGE AND UNEMPLOYMENT GAPS IN DEVELOPING ECONOMIES? A CALIBRATION APPROACH

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Chul-In Lee

A recent theoretical literature tries to understand the migration pattern in developing economies through the lens of search-matching (SM) models, but there has been little empirical support for these models. This paper tries to fill this gap by examining whether the models are consistent with the data from developing economies. Combined with some suggestive statistics, our calibration exercise reveals that when augmented with additional frictions (fixed costs of starting up new businesses and mobility costs), our SM model can account for the data and is at least more consistent with the data than traditional Harris-Todaro models. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

INTRODUCTION: THE "JOURNAL OF REGIONAL SCIENCE" AT 50: LOOKING FORWARD TO THE NEXT 50 YEARS

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Gilles Duranton

2010

STRUCTURAL, EXPERIMENTALIST, AND DESCRIPTIVE APPROACHES TO EMPIRICAL WORK IN REGIONAL ECONOMICS

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Thomas Holmes

The three general approaches to empirical work in economics are structural, experimentalist, and descriptive. This paper provides an overview of how empirical work in regional economics fits into these three categories. In particular, I examine a single issue in the field, the nature of agglomeration benefits and the productivity gains from agglomeration, and analyze the advantages and drawbacks of following each of these three empirical approaches. I also discuss potentially fruitful ways

empirical work in regional economics might advance.
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MODERN MACROECONOMICS AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC MODELING

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Dan Rickman

Despite a history of regional economic models being patterned after their national counterparts, modern macroeconomic methodology has yet to be fully embraced by regional scientists. In this paper, I argue that modern macroeconomic methodology has much to offer the field of regional economic modeling. For one, the empirical strategies used in implementing dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models provide insights into how regional computable general equilibrium models could be better parameterized and empirically verified. In addition, the structural macroeconomic approach more generally could be used to construct structural regional policy analysis models for use as alternatives to traditional regional models.
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ON SPATIAL DYNAMICS

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Klaus Desmet, Esteban Rossi-Hansberg

It has long been recognized that the forces that lead to the agglomeration of economic activity and to aggregate growth are similar. Unfortunately, few formal frameworks have been advanced to explore this link. We critically discuss the literature and present a simple framework that can circumvent some of the main obstacles we identify. We discuss the main characteristics of an equilibrium allocation in this dynamic spatial framework, present a numerical example to illustrate the forces at work, and provide some supporting empirical evidence. Copyright (c) 2009, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

NEW DIRECTIONS FOR URBAN ECONOMIC MODELS OF LAND USE CHANGE: INCORPORATING SPATIAL DYNAMICS AND HETEROGENEITY

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Elena Irwin

We review the usefulness of urban spatial economic models of land use change for the study and policy analysis of spatial land use-environment interactions. We find that meaningful progress has been made in econometric and monocentric models extended to account for multiple sources of spatial heterogeneity and in the development of general equilibrium models with spatial dynamics. Despite these advances, more work is needed in developing models with greater realism. Most agent-based computational models of urban land use change currently lack economic fundamentals, but provide a flexible means of linking microlevel behavior and interactions with macrolevel land use dynamics. In combination with empirical methods to identify parameters, this framework provides a promising approach to modeling spatial land use dynamics and policy effects.
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MISBEHAVIORAL URBAN ECONOMICS

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Marcus Berliant

Applications of the framework of behavioral economics to questions arising from urban economics are discussed. Directions for future research are outlined. Copyright (c) 2009, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

THE FUTURE OF SPATIAL ECONOMETRICS

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Joris Pinkse, Margaret Slade

The purpose of this paper is threefold. First, we give an overview of the general direction the spatial econometrics literature has taken without attempting to provide a representative survey of all interesting work that has appeared. Second, we identify a number of problems in spatial econometrics that are as yet unresolved. Finally, we provide advocacy for the notion

that new spatial econometric theory should be inspired by actual empirical applications as opposed to being directed by what appears to be the most obvious extension of what is currently available. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

ISSUES IN SPATIAL DATA ANALYSIS

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Daniel McMillen

Misspecified functional forms tend to produce biased estimates and spatially correlated errors. Imposing less structure than standard spatial lag models while being more amenable to large datasets, nonparametric and semiparametric methods offer significant advantages for spatial modeling. Fixed effect estimators have significant advantages when spatial effects are constant within well-defined zones, but their flexibility can produce variable, inefficient estimates while failing to account adequately for smooth spatial trends. Though estimators that are designed to measure treatment effects can potentially control for unobserved variables while eliminating the need to specify a functional form, they may be biased if the variables are not constant within discrete zones. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

QUANTITATIVE GEOGRAPHY

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Alan T. Murray

This paper provides an overview of quantitative geography. In addition to discussing what quantitative geography is, the paper details the methods that have come to define it. Six broad categories are used to discuss the range of methods found in quantitative geography: geographic information systems; airborne sensing (global positioning system, photogrammetry, and remote sensing); statistics and exploratory spatial data analysis; mathematics and optimization; regional analysis; and computer science and simulation. Particular emphasis is given to the state of the art in each area and the contributions of geographers, with associated discussion on major unresolved issues and

future research directions. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

"GIS A JOB": WHAT USE GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN SPATIAL ECONOMICS?

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Henry Overman

Geographical information systems (GIS) are used for inputting, storing, managing, analyzing and mapping spatial data. This article argues that each of these functions can help researchers interested in spatial economics. In addition, GIS provide access to new data that is both interesting in its own right, but also as a source of exogenous variation. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

THE DATA AVALANCHE IS HERE. SHOULDN'T WE BE DIGGING?

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Harvey J. Miller

We have access to an unprecedented amount of fine-grained data on cities, transportation, economies, and societies, much of these data referenced in geo-space and time. There is a tremendous opportunity to discover new knowledge about spatial economies that can inform theory and modeling in regional science. However, there is little evidence of computational methods for discovering knowledge from databases in the regional science literature. This paper addresses this gap by clarifying the geospatial knowledge discovery process, its relation to scientific knowledge construction, and identifying challenges to a greater role in regional science. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

THE MAGNITUDE AND CAUSES OF AGGLOMERATION ECONOMIES

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Diego Puga

Firms and workers are much more productive in large and dense urban environments. There is substantial evidence of such agglomeration economies based on

three approaches. First, on a clustering of production beyond what can be explained by chance or comparative advantage. Second, on spatial patterns in wages and rents. Third, on systematic variations in productivity with the urban environment. However, more needs to be learned about the causes of agglomeration economies. We have good models of agglomeration through sharing and matching, but not a deep enough understanding of learning in cities. Despite recent progress, more work is needed to distinguish empirically between alternative causes. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

THE COMPLEMENTARITY BETWEEN CITIES AND SKILLS

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Edward L. Glaeser,Matthew G. Resseger

There is a strong connection between per-worker productivity and metropolitan area population, which is commonly interpreted as evidence for the existence of agglomeration economies. This correlation is particularly strong in cities with higher levels of skill and virtually nonexistent in less skilled metropolitan areas. This fact is particularly compatible with the view that urban density is important because proximity spreads knowledge, which either makes workers more skilled or entrepreneurs more productive. Bigger cities certainly attract more skilled workers, and there is some evidence suggesting that human capital accumulates more quickly in urban areas. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

ELEMENTS OF SKILL: TRAITS, INTELLIGENCES, EDUCATION, AND AGGLOMERATION

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Marigee Bacolod,Bernardo S. Blum,William Strange

There are many fundamental issues in regional and urban economics that hinge on worker skills. This paper builds on psychological approaches to learning to characterize the role of education and agglomeration in the skill development process. While the standard approach of equating skill to worker education can

be useful, there are important aspects of skill that are missed. Using a measure of skill derived from hedonic attribution, the paper explores the geographic distribution of worker traits, intelligences, and skills and considers the roles of urbanization and education in the skill development process. Copyright (c) 2009, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

TOWARD A UNIFIED THEORY OF ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY AND URBAN ECONOMICS

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Jacques Thisse

In this paper, I pursue two objectives. First, I propose a primer in economic geography relying on a simple model that can be solved analytically by undergraduate students. Second, I briefly discuss two topics that, in my opinion, should rank high on the research agenda. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

THE EMPIRICS OF NEW ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Stephen Redding

Although a rich and extensive body of theoretical research on new economic geography has emerged, empirical research remains comparatively less well developed. This paper reviews the existing empirical literature on the predictions of new economic geography models for the distribution of income and production across space. The discussion highlights connections with other research in regional and urban economics, identification issues, potential alternative explanations, and possible areas for further research. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

AGGLOMERATION, TRADE, AND SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT: BRINGING DYNAMICS BACK IN

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Michael Storper

The field of spatial economics has made enormous progress in theorizing and measuring agglomeration

effects, trade costs, and urbanization. Typical models establish structural determinants by making strong assumptions about which forces are relevant and how these forces interact. But many of these assumptions, about firms, agents, spatial costs, and market structures, are questionable. As a result, the field has a long way to go to establish causality, and to be able to account for spatial economic dynamics. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

NEIGHBORHOOD EFFECTS: ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND LOOKING BEYOND THEM

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Yannis Ioannides, Giorgio Topa

The paper addresses the empirical significance of the social context in economic decisions. Decisions of individuals who share spatial and social milieus are likely to be interdependent, and econometric identification of social effects poses intricate data and methodological problems, including dealing with self-selection in spatial and social groups. It uses a simple empirical framework to introduce social interactions effects at different levels of aggregation, and examines estimation problems in linear models, the impact of self-selection and of nonlinearities. It also examines neighborhood effects in job matching and proposes a research agenda that offers new techniques and data sources. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

WELCOME TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD: HOW CAN REGIONAL SCIENCE CONTRIBUTE TO THE STUDY OF NEIGHBORHOODS?

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Ingrid Gould Ellen, Katherine O'Regan

We argue in this paper that neighborhoods are highly relevant for the types of issues at the heart of regional science. First, residential and economic activity takes place in particular locations, and particular neighborhoods. Many attributes of those neighborhood environments matter for this activity, from the physical

amenities, to the quality of the public and private services received. Second, those neighborhoods vary in their placement in the larger region and this broader arrangement of neighborhoods is particularly important for location choices, commuting behavior and travel patterns. Third, sorting across these neighborhoods by race and income may well matter for educational and labor market outcomes, important components of a region's overall economic activity. For each of these areas we suggest a series of unanswered questions that would benefit from more attention. Focused on neighborhood characteristics themselves, there are important gaps in our understanding of how neighborhoods change - the causes and the consequences. In terms of the overall pattern of neighborhoods and resulting commuting patterns, this connects directly to current concerns about environmental sustainability and there is much need for research relevant to policy makers. And in terms of segregation and sorting across neighborhoods, work is needed on better spatial measures. In addition, housing market causes and consequences for local economic activity are under researched. We expand on each of these, finishing with some suggestions on how newly available data, with improved spatial identifiers, may enable regional scientists to answer some of these research questions. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

DRS. MUTH AND MILLS MEET DR. TIEBOUT: INTEGRATING LOCATION-SPECIFIC AMENITIES INTO MULTI-COMMUNITY EQUILIBRIUM MODELS

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Dennis Epple, Brett Gordon, Holger Sieg

We consider the problem of integrating spatial amenities into locational equilibrium models with multiple jurisdictions. We provide sufficient conditions under which models that assume a single housing price in each community continue to apply in the presence of location-specific amenities that vary both within and across communities. If these conditions are satisfied, the models, estimation methods, and results in Epple and Sieg (1999) are valid in the presence of (poten-

tially unobserved) location-specific amenities. We also show how to construct sufficient statistics that capture location specific spatial heterogeneity. We apply these techniques using data from the Pittsburgh metropolitan area. We find that these amenity measures capture proximity to important local employment centers as well as heterogeneity in school quality within a given school district. Copyright (c) 2009, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

MANAGEMENT OF LARGE CITY REGIONS: DESIGNING EFFICIENT METROPOLITAN FISCAL POLICIES

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Andrew Haughwout

Metropolitan areas (MSAs) are the location of the great majority of economic activity in the United States, and the largest produce a disproportionate share of output. It is thus critical for the economy's long-term growth that large cities operate efficiently. In this paper, we briefly review the sources of productivity growth in cities. We then discuss the costs and benefits of political decentralization in large MSAs. After documenting the interdependence of the suburbs and central cities in large MSA, we develop a model that embodies many of the empirically verified aspects, including agglomeration economies and public goods. After calibrating the model to actual outcomes in a representative city, we simulate the effects of various kinds of fiscal redistributions. We conclude that, under the model, some kinds of fiscal redistributions can provide benefits in both cities and suburbs. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

FEEDBACK BETWEEN REAL ESTATE AND URBAN ECONOMICS

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Todd Sinai

This paper considers the implications of increasing land supply constraints in the United States on urban demand. First, because shifts in demand are now capitalized more into the price of land, house prices in some metropolitan areas have grown increasingly

unaffordable to typical households. This might have an effect on the fundamental character of such cities. Second, the effect of home owners' financial interests as landowners on their decisions about what regulations or investments in their communities to support may become stronger. Third, researchers may now be able to better use land prices to make inferences about urban demand. However, interpreting real estate prices still is tricky. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

URBAN/REGIONAL ECONOMICS AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Maureen Kilkenny

How does the research about rural economies in developed countries compare to urban/regional economics? What can the new generation contribute? This paper briefly reviews modern research concerning rural development in one country, the U.S., and reports indicators of U.S. rural distress. It examines the market forces and market failures that cause rural distress and that may limit the applicability of existing urban/regional theories to rural problems. A feast of uniquely rural issues that require-and should inspire-theoretical innovations in rural, urban, regional, and spatial economics are identified and discussed. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

REFORMING ROAD USER CHARGES: A RESEARCH CHALLENGE FOR REGIONAL SCIENCE

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Charles Lindsey

The way in which road usage is priced and road infrastructure is funded in the United States has become unsustainable. Support is growing for a Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) fee to encourage efficient road usage and replace fuel taxes as the primary funding mechanism for road construction, operations, and maintenance. This paper addresses some questions about a VMT fee including what functions it should perform,

how finely it should be differentiated, and how users are likely to adapt to it. To implement an efficient VMT fee, it will be necessary to overcome various technological, legal, institutional, and public acceptability barriers. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

EVERYWHERE? THE GEOGRAPHY OF KNOWLEDGE

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---Edward J. Malecki

This paper reviews what we know about the spatial manifestations of knowledge. The knowledge production function addresses the easily measured portion of knowledge produced. Research on learning, particularly interactive and collective learning, in firms and in innovation systems, promises to unveil the human and organizational processes by which knowledge is created, stored, and transmitted to others. Our understanding of innovation and technological change depends on how well we tackle knowledge and its geography. Copyright (c) 2010, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

CITIES AND DEVELOPMENT

- Journal of Regional Science---2010---J. Vernon Henderson

This paper starts with a "primer" on what we know about the conceptual and empirical links between development and urbanization. While historical experience of developed countries is reviewed, today's rapid urbanization in developing countries offers an intense set of challenges. Rapid urbanization requires massive population movements and enormous local and inter-city infrastructure investments in a modern context of heavy government interventions in economies. This context raises under-researched issues, discussed in the second part of the paper. First concerns the spatial form of development. How much development should be focused in mega-cities, or huge urban clusters, as opposed to being more spatially dispersed, a critical question facing China and India today? How do we conceptualize and measure both the benefits and costs of increased urban concentration; and how

are they linked to a country's evolving national industrial composition? Second, what is the evolution of spatial income inequality under massive rural-urban migration? Is inequality heightened today relative to the past by national government policies which "favor" certain cities and regions and by local government policies in those cities that may try to deflect migrants by offering them poor living conditions? Copyright (c) 2009, Wiley Periodicals, Inc.