
Literature Report

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Abstract

From Shallow Resource Pools to Emerging Clusters: The Role of Multinational Enterprise Subsidiaries in Peripheral Areas

Outward Investments and Productivity: Evidence from European Regions

- Regional Studies---2016---Davide Castellani,Fabio Pieri

- Regional Studies---2016---Ram Mudambi,Grazia D. Santangelo

Castellani D. and Pieri F. Outward investments and productivity: evidence from European regions, Regional Studies. Using a novel data set on international investment projects, this paper builds measures of outward foreign direct investments (FDIs) for 262 regions of the European Union. This allows as estimation to be made of regressions of productivity growth over the 2007–11 period as a function of the number of FDIs. The number of outward FDIs in manufacturing activities is negatively associated with productivity growth in the home region, but investments in sales, distribution and marketing are associated with a boost in local productivity. This is driven especially by investments towards non-European Union locations. This evidence qualifies the fear of hollowing-out as a consequence of outward investments.

Mudambi R. and Santangelo G. D. From shallow resource pools to emerging clusters: the role of multinational enterprise subsidiaries in peripheral areas, Regional Studies. Pressured by heightened competition, multinational enterprises (MNEs) are discovering pockets of resources in non-traditional locations. This study proposes a dynamic model explaining the role of MNE subsidiary entry timing, entry mode and mandate in the process of transforming a peripheral area of an advanced market economy into an ‘emerging cluster’, a location where internal (local) resources and external (international) connectivity have been established, but are not yet mature. Illustrative cases relating to a period of almost five decades from a peripheral European Union area support the conclusion that MNEs’ strategies are critical in transforming shallow resource pools into emerging clusters.

Does Service FDI Locate Differently to Manufacturing FDI? A Regional Analysis for Great Britain

- Regional Studies---2016---Jonathan Jones, Colin Wren

Jones J. and Wren C. Does service FDI locate differently to manufacturing FDI? A regional analysis for Great Britain, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses the location of foreign direct investment (FDI) in services at the NUTS-2 region level for Great Britain over 1996–2005, covering the period of growth in FDI. It finds strong differences in service FDI location compared with manufacturing FDI. Unlike manufacturing, service FDI location is determined at no higher than the NUTS-2 region level, while it is more dynamic and converging to the larger markets. A similar pattern is found for the services that are most forward-linked to manufacturing industries. The paper concludes that access to final consumer demand is important for service FDI, with implications for UK regional policy.

Global Production Networks, Offshore Services and the Branch-Plant Syndrome

- Regional Studies---2016---Jana Maria Kleibert

Kleibert J. M. Global production networks, offshore services and the branch-plant syndrome, *Regional Studies*. This article combines the global production network (GPN) framework with the branch-plant economy literature to generate a set of indicators for a more nuanced understanding of the outcomes of foreign direct investment attraction for recipient regions. It adapts both literatures to the case of offshore services and empirically maps the position and power relations of business process outsourcing branch offices in the Philippines. A multi-sited case study shows the variegated outcomes of foreign branch office development. In particular, second-tier cities are characterized by a dependent position in the international division of labour, confirming some ideas of the branch-plant syndrome.

Innovation in Global Value Chains: Co-location of Production and Development in Italian Low-Tech Industries

- Regional Studies---2016---Giulio Buciuni, Vladi Finotto

Buciuni G. and Finotto V. Innovation in global value chains: co-location of production and development in Italian low-tech industries, *Regional Studies*. Despite the spread of global value chains, recent studies suggest that disentangling tangible and intangible activities hinders innovation. Acknowledging the importance of the co-location of research and development (R&D) and manufacturing, this paper investigates the co-location rationale in three Italian industries. Drawing on a multiple case study, findings reveal that while innovation thrives on internationally dispersed functions, the execution of a specific bundle of development activities hinges on distinctive manufacturing knowledge. Evidence suggests that this innovation bundle is performed where industrial production occurs. Accordingly, this paper claims that it is the contiguity between development activities and production in manufacturing locales that ultimately supports innovation.

Life Satisfaction and Individual Willingness to Pay for Crime Reduction

- Regional Studies---2016---Matthew Manning, Christopher Fleming, Christopher L. Ambrey

Manning M., Fleming C. M. and Ambrey C. L. Life satisfaction and individual willingness to pay for crime reduction, *Regional Studies*. This paper uses the life satisfaction approach to estimate the intangible cost of crime in the state of New South Wales, Australia. Results show that: (1) property crime is negatively associated with life satisfaction; (2) the implicit willingness to pay to decrease property crime by one offence per 1000 residents in the local government area (LGA) in the previous 12 months is A\$82 per household (A\$32 per person); and (3) the difference in implicit willingness-to-pay estimates when using restricted windfall income compared with household income is considerable.

These results are robust to a significant number of controls.

The Effect of Business Improvement Methods on Innovation in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises in Peripheral Regions

- Regional Studies---2016---Richard Harris,Rodney McAdam,Renee Reid

Harris R., McAdam R. and Reid R. The effect of business improvement methods on innovation in small and medium-sized enterprises in peripheral regions, Regional Studies. This paper tests whether commonly used business improvement methods (BIM) foster or inhibit innovation in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in peripheral regions. The findings show that adopting BIM diverts firms away from successful innovation (i.e., in terms of new products/services and new processes in the past three years), and instead is associated with undertaking innovation-related activities while remaining non-innovators. Indeed, reinforcing BIM (through greater ‘depth’ of use) may lead to further exclusion from successful innovation.

Networks, Space and Organizational Performance: A Study of the Determinants of Industrial Research Income Generation by Universities

- Regional Studies---2016---Robert Huggins,Hiro Izushi,Daniel Prokop

Huggins R., Izushi H. and Prokop D. Networks, space and organizational performance: a study of the determinants of industrial research income generation by universities, Regional Studies. This paper examines the extent to which both network structure and spatial factors impact on the organizational performance of universities as measured by the generation of industrial research income. Drawing on data concerning the interactions of universities in the UK with large research and development (R&D)-intensive firms, the paper employs both social network analysis and regression analysis. It is found that the structural position of a university within networks with large R&D-intensive firms

is significantly associated with the level of research income gained from industry. Spatial factors, on the other hand, are not found to be clearly associated with performance, suggesting that universities operate on a level playing field across regional environments once other factors are controlled for.

Understanding the Dynamic Effect of Contracting Out on the Delivery of Local Public Services

- Regional Studies---2016---Juan Máñez,Gemma Pérez-lópez,Diego Prior,José luis Zafra-gómez

Máñez J., Pérez-López G., Prior D. and Zafra-Gómez J. L. Understanding the dynamic effect of contracting out on the delivery of local public services, Regional Studies. Contracting out is a mechanism through which the delivery of public services can be made more efficient. However, the process has yielded conflicting results. This paper presents a dynamic, mixed approach, incorporating an intertemporal frontier and a matching technique, to measure the short- and long-term effects of the implementation of contracting out on the efficiency of local public service delivery. The study demonstrates the existence of temporary inefficiency arising from the change in service management when contracting out takes place, followed by an increase in efficiency among municipalities that contract out, with respect to comparable municipalities that do not do so.

The Political Economy of City Branding

- Regional Studies---2016---Per Olof Berg

2016

Political elites and decentralization reforms in the post-socialist Balkans. Regional patronage networks in Serbia and Croatia

- Regional Studies---2016---Vera Šćepanović

2016

A ‘macro-regional’ Europe in the making. Theoretical approaches and empirical evidence

- Regional Studies---2016---Melanie Plangger

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Acknowledgement of Referees

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Regional Migration, Growth and Convergence – A Spatial Dynamic Panel Model of Germany

- Regional Studies---2016---Alexander Kubis,Lutz Schneider

Kubis A. and Schneider L. Regional migration, growth and convergence – a spatial dynamic panel model of Germany, *Regional Studies*. This paper empirically analyses the question of how regional migration affects regional convergence and growth in post-reunification Germany. Addressing the endogeneity of migration and human capital, a dynamic panel data model within the framework of β -convergence is applied, accounting for spatial effects. The regressions indicate that out-migration has a negative but modest effect on regional growth; the expected effect of skill selection is only partly confirmed. In the East German subsample, in-migration increases growth independently of its human capital effect; in West Germany, in-migration lowers growth per se, but this negative impact is offset by the growth-stimulating forces of migrants’ skills.

Short, Long and Spatial Dynamics of Informal Employment

- Regional Studies---2016---Paolo Di Caro,Giuseppe Nicotra

Di Caro P. and Nicotra G. Short, long and spatial dynamics of informal employment, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses regional shadow labour markets. Cross-regional migration flows are introduced in a stochastic two-sector model used to study the effects of regional interactions on informality. Empirical results show that informal activities across Italian regions are driven by the inefficient provision of public goods and high taxes. Regional connections are found to be significant. Place-specific reactions of informal employment to national shocks in the official economy are investigated, finding that the informal sector can act as a complement to or a substitute for formal activities. The summary of the results and policy conclusions are then discussed.

Regional Importance of Mittelstand Firms and Innovation Performance

- Regional Studies---2016---Michael Berle-
mann,Vera Jahn

Berleemann M. and Jahn V. Regional importance of Mittelstand firms and innovation performance, *Regional Studies*. Despite the deeply rooted belief of politicians all over the world about the important role of Mittelstand firms, there has yet been surprisingly little empirical research on this issue. This article contributes to the literature by studying whether the relative regional importance of Mittelstand firms has an effect on regional innovation performance. Using a cross-section of German NUTS-3 regions, a significantly positive relation between the relative importance of owner-managed small and medium-sized enterprises and patent applications is identified. This finding is highly robust when controlling for spatial correlations as they often occur in highly disaggregated regional analyses.

Productivity, Credit Constraints and the Role of Short-Run Localization Economies: Micro-Evidence from Italy

- Regional Studies---2016---Roberto Ganau

Ganau R. Productivity, credit constraints and the role of short-run localization economies: micro-evidence from Italy, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates whether Italian manufacturing firms' productivity is affected by credit constraints, and whether short-run localization economies foster productivity both directly and indirectly, moderating the negative effects of credit rationing via inter-firm credit relationships. Results suggest a negative effect of credit rationing on firms' productivity, while a positive relationship exists between short-run localization economies and productivity. It emerges that location in an industrially concentrated area reduces firms' investment-to-cash flow sensitivity, and that it positively moderates the negative effect of credit rationing on productivity. Moreover, the positive moderation effect seems to be increasing in the density of the local banking system.

Fiscal Policy and Regional Output Volatility: Evidence from Russia

- Regional Studies---2016---Markus Eller,Jarko Fidrmuc,Zuzana Fungáčová

Eller M., Fidrmuc J. and Fungáčová Z. Fiscal policy and regional output volatility: evidence from Russia, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates the relationship between fiscal policy and output volatility in Russian regions between 2000 and 2009. Accounting for endogeneity between output volatility and fiscal developments by using system-generalized method of moments (GMM) estimation techniques, the results indicate that discretionary fiscal policy contributes to output volatility and induces macroeconomic instability at the regional level in Russia. This corroborates previous studies using cross-country data. To reduce business cycle fluctuations, it would be necessary to curtail procyclical fiscal activism at the regional level, e.g. via fiscal rules and sound institutions of fiscal federalism.

The Tax Returns of Public Spending on Universities: An Estimate with Monte Carlo Simulations

- Regional Studies---2016---José M. Pastor,Carlos Peraita

Pastor J. M. and Peraita C. The tax returns of public spending on universities: an estimate with Monte Carlo simulations, *Regional Studies*. This paper proposes a methodology based on counterfactual scenarios and the existence of uncertainty to estimate the tax returns of public spending of regional governments on their public universities. The introduction of differences in the time spent by the students at university and the proportion of the total public expenditure implies making assumptions about uncertainty. The paper applies Monte Carlo simulations incorporating stochastic elements to estimate the tax returns of public spending in the University of the Basque Country (Spain). The results indicate that public expenditure in university education is a profitable investment from a fiscal perspective.

Distribution of Industrial Growth in Nagoya Metropolitan Area, Japan: An Exploratory Analysis Using Geographical and Technological Proximities

- Regional Studies---2016---Eri Yamada,Tetsu Kawakami

Yamada E. and Kawakami T. Distribution of industrial growth in Nagoya Metropolitan Area, Japan: an exploratory analysis using geographical and technological proximities, *Regional Studies*. This study explores the spatial pattern of industry dynamics in Japan's motor metropolis of Nagoya. Exploratory spatial data analysis methodologies that reflect aspects of both geographical and technological proximities within regional industries are proposed and applied to the long-term, sustained manufacturing and service sector growth rates. The descriptive results identify the presence of positive multilayered growth clusters, driven mainly by the automobile and associated industries. These

growth clusters differ in sectoral composition and geographical scale; the larger specialized growth cluster of transportation equipment encompasses the smaller one composed of diverse manufacturing and service sectors.

Sustainable Production Networks: Capturing Value for Labour and Nature in a Furniture Production Network in Oaxaca, Mexico

- Regional Studies---2016---Dan Klooster,Alejandro Mercado-Celis

Klooster D. and Mercado-Celis A. Sustainable production networks: capturing value for labour and nature in a furniture production network in Oaxaca, Mexico, *Regional Studies*. Global networks of production often challenge local development, forcing local producers to minimize returns to labour and externalize environmental costs in order to compete. This article describes an alternative approach in which communities, firms and promoters create a niche for environmentally certified wood furniture in national markets, using social and environmental upgrading to capture value for workers, communities and the environment. It calls their approach a sustainable production network (SPN) and proposes it as a contribution to development policies informed by global production network (GPN) theory, and as a goal for planners seeking institutional strategies to sustainable development in production networks.

Exploratory Study of Climate Change Innovations in Wine Regions in Australia

- Regional Studies---2016---Jeremy Galbreath

Galbreath J. Exploratory study of climate change innovations in wine regions in Australia, *Regional Studies*. This study examines climate change innovations in two regional wine clusters in Australia. In South Australia, the evidence suggests firms in the wine industry are implementing climate change innovations at a higher rate than their counterparts in Western Australia. To help explain these differences, key variables are examined. Knowledge exchanges in the region and firm-level absorptive capacity explain the uptake of climate change

innovations in South Australian firms, whereas knowledge exchanges alone explain innovations in Western Australian firms. Conclusions are presented along with limitations and future research opportunities.

Differences in Residential Energy Use between US City and Suburban Households

- Regional Studies---2016---Hossein Estiri

Estiri H. Differences in residential energy use between US city and suburban households, *Regional Studies*. This paper applies path analysis to household-level data from the US residential sector to study differences in energy consumption between self-identified city and suburban households. Results show that, on average, suburban households consume more energy in residential buildings than their city-dweller counterparts. This variation in energy consumption is due to differences in: (1) characteristics of the household and the housing unit, independently, and (2) interactions between the household and housing characteristics in the city and suburban households. Findings of this study provide new insights into how regional policies can be implemented differently in suburbs and cities to reduce energy consumption.

Local Authorities Acting Globally for Sustainable Development

- Regional Studies---2016---Ulrich Graute

Graute U. Local authorities acting globally for sustainable development, *Regional Studies*. Member states adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 and aimed to adopt a New Urban Agenda during Habitat III in 2016. Related intergovernmental processes aim for a substantial benefit to impact sustainable development at the local level. Despite the high relevance of both processes for local development, local authorities and other Major Groups of stakeholders will only act as observers. This paper analyses why the United Nations acknowledges the relevance of cities while not changing the observer status. The paper claims that the approach may have a negative impact on the realization of objectives. It

is suggested to strengthen further the voice of local authorities to increase the problem-solving capacity of multilevel governance of the SDG implementation.

Territorial governance across Europe: Pathways, practices and prospects

- Regional Studies---2016---Eduardo Oliveira

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Erratum

- Regional Studies---2016---The Editors

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Technological Change and Geographical Reallocation of Labour: On the Role of Leading Industries

- Regional Studies---2016---Mikhail Martynovich, Karl-Johan Lundquist

Martynovich M. and Lundquist K.-J. Technological change and geographical reallocation of labour: on the role of leading industries, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses inter-regional labour reallocation in Sweden over the period 1985–2008 and assesses the effects of technology-induced structural change on the ability of regions to attract and retain workers. The findings suggest that (1) the regional presence of leading industries associated with technological change has a significant effect; (2) the importance of leading industries is of dynamic character as various functional groups of leading industries play different roles at different stages of the technology-induced transformation process; and (3) while manufacturing branches act as a stabilizing factor, i.e. helping regions to retain workers, service industries drive labour reallocation in terms of attracting workers to regions.

The Importance of Localized Related Variety for International Diversification of Corporate Technology

- Regional Studies---2016---Eva Dettmann, Iciar Dominguez Lacasa, Jutta Günther, Björn Jindra

Dettmann E., Dominguez Lacasa I., Günther J. and Jindra B. The importance of localized related variety for international diversification of corporate technology, *Regional Studies*. Internationalization of research and development has increased substantially in recent years. This paper analyses the determinants of spatial distribution of foreign technological activities across 96 regions in Germany. It identifies foreign technological activities by applying the cross-border ownership concept to patent applications. The main proposition is that regions with higher related variety of technological activities between sectors attract more foreign technological activities. The estimations show that this is the case in regions characterized by a high overall technological strength. This suggests that related variety facilitates technological diversifications of foreign corporations in regions at the top of the geographic hierarchy.

Conceptualizing Mobility in Times of Crisis: Towards Crisis-Led Counterurbanization?

- Regional Studies---2016---Kyriaki Remoundou, Menelaos Gkartzios, Guy Garrod

Remoundou K., Gkartzios M. and Garrod G. Conceptualizing mobility in times of crisis: towards crisis-led counterurbanization, *Regional Studies*. This study makes a novel theoretical and empirical contribution to the counterurbanization literature. Firstly, the research offers a new conceptualization by drawing on the potential for a crisis-led counterurbanization in Athens, Greece. Secondly, the paper employs a quantitative methodology – a choice experiment – to study such mobilities and examine the factors that may influence the choice of relocation. The results confirm the potential for a crisis-led counterurbanization, particularly among younger and unemployed individuals. The findings are important for conceptualizing mobility in times of crisis and for identifying areas that require policy attention due to the likely restructuring they will experience.

Human Capital Externalities: Effects for Low-Educated Workers and Low-Skilled Jobs

- Regional Studies---2016---Lourens Broersma, Arjen J. E. Edzes, Jouke Van Dijk

Broersma L., Edzes A. J. E. and van Dijk J. Human capital externalities: effects for low-educated workers and low-skilled jobs, *Regional Studies*. Investments in human capital are essential themes in many policy programmes. Besides the direct private returns of education, there is evidence of positive human capital externalities at the level of regions and firms. The results in this paper show that both production and consumption externalities have positive effects on wages. Production externalities are transmitted at the level of firms and not at the regional level. For workers in low-skilled jobs, consumption externalities dominate production externalities. Workers on low-skilled jobs earn higher wages when working in cooperation with workers in high-skilled jobs, while for low-educated workers such cooperation with high-educated workers is negative.

Physical and Human Capital and Brazilian Regional Growth: A Spatial Econometric Approach for the Period 1970–2010

- Regional Studies---2016---Ricardo Carvalho De Andrade Lima, Raul Da Mota Silveira Neto

Carvalho R. and Silveira Neto R. Physical and human capital and Brazilian regional growth: a spatial econometric approach for the period 1970–2010, *Regional Studies*. This paper identifies the determinants of economic growth and analyses the dynamics of income using a panel of 522 Brazilian micro-regions for period 1970–2010. Based on the spatial extension of the Mankiw–Romer–Weil (MRW) model and explicitly considering both physical and human capital, the parameters of a Spatial Durbin Model (SDM) with fixed-effects are estimated. The direct and indirect impacts of the determinants of regional growth are then calculated. The results indicate strong spatial dependence among Brazilian micro-regions and that investments in both physical and human capital are

important for the growth of the Brazilian regional economies.

Fiscal Deficit Sustainability of the Spanish Regions

- Regional Studies---2016---Josep Carrion-i-Silvestre

Carrion-i-Silvestre J. L. Fiscal deficit sustainability of the Spanish regions, *Regional Studies*. The fiscal deficit of the Spanish Autonomous Communities is investigated using non-stationary panel data analysis. The paper considers the two main approaches in the literature, first assessing whether there is a long-run relationship between the revenues and expenditures of the Autonomous Communities, and second focusing on the use of fiscal rules. The paper shows that it is possible to relate these approaches in a unified framework.

The Geography of Wage Inequality in British Cities

- Regional Studies---2016---Neil Lee, Paul Sissons, Katy Jones

Lee N., Sissons P. and Jones K. The geography of wage inequality in British cities, *Regional Studies*. There is widespread concern about the scale and implications of urban inequality in Great Britain, but little evidence about which cities are the most unequal and why. This paper investigates patterns of wage inequality in 60 British cities. It has two principal goals: (1) to describe which cities are most unequal; and (2) to assess the important determinants of inequality. The results show a distinct geography of wage inequality: the most unequal cities tend to be affluent and located in parts of the Greater South East of England. A central determinant of these patterns is the geography of highly skilled workers. Because of this, the geography of urban wage inequality reflects the geography of affluence more generally.

Causal Relationship between Asset Prices and Output in the United States: Evidence from the State-Level Panel Granger Causality Test

- Regional Studies---2016---Furkan Emirmahmutoglu, Mehmet Bacilar, Nicholas Apergis, Beatrice Desiree Simo-Kengne, Tsangyao Chang, Rangan Gupta

Emirmahmutoglu F., Bacilar M., Apergis N., Simo-Kengne B. D., Chang T. and Gupta R. Causal relationship between asset prices and output in the United States: evidence from the state-level panel Granger causality test, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates the causal relationship between asset prices and output across US states using a bootstrap panel Granger causality approach which allows not only for heterogeneity and cross-sectional dependence to be accounted for but also interdependency between asset markets. Empirical results from a trivariate vector autoregression (VAR) comprising real house prices, real stock prices and real per capita personal income over 1975–2012 reveal the existence of a unidirectional causality running from both asset prices to output. This confirms the leading indicator property of asset prices for the real economy, while also substantiating the wealth and/or collateral transmission mechanism.

Profiting from Agglomeration? Evidence from the Salmon Aquaculture Industry

- Regional Studies---2016---Frank Asche, Kristin H. Roll, Ragnar Tveteras

Asche F., Roll K. H. and Tveteras R. Profiting from agglomeration? Evidence from the salmon aquaculture industry, *Regional Studies*. Even though most celebrated clusters seem to be in high-cost areas, many econometric studies represent agglomeration externalities as increased primal productivity or reduced cost. While this certainly can be consistent with some observed agglomeration effects, it may be insufficient for the growth of a cluster. The key condition for this is that profitability is higher. The paper tests for agglomeration effects using a profit function approach. This may be particularly important for firms in high-cost

clusters, where revenue effects can be as important as productivity and cost effects. The paper tests for both intra- and inter-industry agglomeration externalities using firm-level data.

Exploring How Fishermen Respond to the Challenges Facing the Fishing Industry: A Case Study of Diversification in the English Channel Fishery

- Regional Studies---2016---Richard Morgan

Morgan R. Exploring how fishermen respond to the challenges facing the fishing industry: a case study of diversification in the English Channel fishery, *Regional Studies*. Commercial fishing remains important to employment and wealth creation in peripheral regions, yet fishermen currently face a range of administrative, socio-economic and environmental challenges that affect the viability of their profession. One response to these challenges is to diversify into activities that maintain a link with fishing but which are not subject to restrictions on fishing effort and output. This paper explores diversification among inshore fishermen in the English Channel and proposes a conceptual framework to understand this strategy. The findings indicate that fishermen will typically seek to adapt their fishing behaviour before considering diversification, and some will resist diversification altogether due to economic and sociocultural constraints.

China's State Energy Investment during 1991–2007: Investment Analysis and Policy Issues

- Regional Studies---2016---Hong Bo, Baoshan Zhang, Christine Oughton, Xiaoling Yuan, Jun Ma

Bo H., Zhang B., Oughton C., Yuan X. and Ma J. China's state energy investment during 1991–2007: investment analysis and policy issues, *Regional Studies*. This article examines China's state energy investment during 1991–2007 using provincial-level panel data. The analysis shows that China's state energy investment is (1) driven by demand for energy, (2) mostly unrelated to energy efficiency, (3) undertaken with the

consideration of reducing negative externalities associated with energy production, (4) used by central government to subsidize some local governments, and (5) directed to heavy industries. Policy impacts (4) and (5) are more profound in provinces in which the state's ownership of the provincial industry is high. In addition, results (4) and (5) are stronger at the earlier stage of China's domestic reform and before China's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO), which suggests that these policy impacts weaken along with the progress of China's market transition. In sum, China's state energy investment responds to demand signals, but state ownership enables the government to implement its policy objectives, possibly at the cost of economic efficiency.

New Perspectives on China's Rapid Transformation

- Regional Studies---2016---Philip Harrison

2016

Fiscal Decentralization, Rural Industrialization and Undocumented Labour Mobility in Rural China, 1982–87

- Regional Studies---2016---Yiu Por (Vincent) Chen

Chen Y. P. Fiscal decentralization, rural industrialization and undocumented labour mobility in rural China, 1982–87, *Regional Studies*. This paper explores the relationship between fiscal decentralization, which gave greater rural industrialization and fiscal authority to local governments, and the emergence of rural–rural undocumented inter-provincial labour migration during China's initial reform period. A Heckman model is employed to correct for the zero observation problems and to estimate consistently the labour mobility with a modified gravity equation. Given the institutional barriers, the fiscal decentralization has two contending effects on labour market integration: local economic development promotes labour mobility, but local public goods crowding restrains the inflow of labour at the destination. The crowding effect is stronger at lower levels of government.

The Flying Geese Metaphor: Export-Oriented Manufactures in Mexico

- Regional Studies---2016---Robert B. South

South R. B. The flying geese metaphor: export-oriented manufactures in Mexico, *Regional Studies*. Prior to the onset of the North American Free Trade Agreement (1994), most export-oriented manufactures (*maquiladoras*) in Mexico were agglomerated along the US border manufacturing low value-added products. By 2006 the majority of *maquiladoras* were located off-border with notable growth in higher value-added manufacturing. The evolving geography of export-oriented industrialization has been the subject of descriptive narratives that purportedly model manufacturing trends. This study reviews these models positing the flying geese metaphor provides an explanation for Mexico's transitioning *maquiladoras*. The study focuses on the metaphor's underlying themes, sectoral and spatial trends, and finds increasing product sector segmentation by value-added and location. Among the paper's contributions is the incorporation of statistical significance that differentiates explanation from description, thereby adding analytical underpinning for an understanding of transitioning export-oriented manufactures.

Health Shocks and Human Capital Accumulation: The Case of Spanish Flu in Italian Regions

- Regional Studies---2016---Marco Percoco

Percoco M. Health shocks and human capital accumulation: the case of Spanish flu in Italian regions, *Regional Studies*. The impact of health on economic development is a hotly debated issue in the economics literature, with most scholars supporting the idea that the diffusion of diseases is detrimental to development. In this context, pandemics are an important case study given their exogenous nature, which makes identification of the impact of diseases on development clearer than in other cases such as malaria or smallpox. This paper focuses on Spanish flu in Italy, one of the countries with the highest mortality rate due to the pandemic. By exploiting the regional variation in mortality and focusing on the hypothesis of the foetal origins

of cognitive abilities, the long-run consequences of influenza exposure in terms of human capital accumulation are estimated. An average reduction of 0.3–0.4 years of schooling for the cohort born in 1918–20 is found. This result points to a small but persisting effect of health shocks on regional productivity through a variation in the rate of accumulation of human capital.

The Impact of Infrastructure Expenditure Types on Regional Income in Turkey

- Regional Studies---2016---Mehmet Akif Kara,Seyhan Taş,Serkan Ada

Kara M. A., Taş S. and Ada S. The impact of infrastructure expenditure types on regional income in Turkey, *Regional Studies*. Infrastructure investments that enhance regional economic performance and competitiveness fall into two categories: economic and social. Economic infrastructure investments (i.e. highways, power generation and water facilities) can directly increase regional production potential, and social infrastructure investments (i.e. education and healthcare) can aid regional income by improving labour productivity. This study identifies how different types of infrastructure expenditures affect regional incomes in Turkey. As per results drawn from data of 2004–08, infrastructure expenditures enhance regional income in Turkey. Social infrastructure investments and education expenditures demonstrate greater impact on regional income.

Conceptualizing Clusters as Dynamic and Path-Dependent Pools of Skills

- Regional Studies---2016---Edward Kasabov,Usha Sundaram

Kasabov E. and Sundaram U. Conceptualizing clusters as dynamic and path-dependent pools of skills, *Regional Studies*. This paper conceptualizes clusters as pools of dynamic, path-dependent skills that sustain economic resilience, transformation and development. It draws on extensive archival, historical material and empirical findings from the city of Coventry, UK, to demonstrate the long-term nature and processes of skills accumulation, growth and development. This

novel approach to theorizing and understanding clusters provides a critique of current cluster conceptualizations, and offers an alternative imaginary to understanding agglomerations of economic activity. The paper also highlights problems and failures in cluster development and their sustenance through a skills pool. It develops implications for the sustained nourishment and replenishment of skills and validates skills as a critical unit of observation and analysis of clusters. The paper provides a longitudinal, socio-historical account of clusters that morph and evolve over time through the reconfiguration of path-dependent skills in support of the conceptualization.

A Matter of Location: The Role of Regional Social Capital in Overcoming the Liability of Newness in R&D Acquisition Activities

- Regional Studies---2016---Keld Laursen,Francesca Masciarelli,Toke Reichstein

Laursen K., Masciarelli F. and Reichstein T. A matter of location: the role of regional social capital in overcoming the liability of newness in R&D acquisition activities, *Regional Studies*. External knowledge acquisition is a precondition for firms' competitive advantage. However, young firms exhibit a lower propensity to acquire external research and development (R&D) than their older counterparts. The paper explores the role of regional social capital in moderating this aspect of the liability of newness. The results show that young firms operating in regions with low levels of social capital are less likely to acquire R&D externally. However, this is not the case in regions with high levels of social capital, suggesting that the liability of newness in terms of acquisition of external R&D does not play a role in these regions.

Market Potential, Spatial Dependences and Spillovers in European Regions

- Regional Studies---2016---Fernando Bruna,Jesus Lopez-Rodriguez,Andrés Faíña

Bruna F., Lopez-Rodriguez J. and Faíña A. Market potential, spatial dependences and spillovers in Euro-

pean regions, *Regional Studies*. This paper reinterprets the new economic geography (NEG) ‘wage’ equation by distinguishing two different types of spatial dependences: a global spatial trend and local spatial autocorrelation. A measure of the variable Market Potential in this equation can capture both a global core–periphery pattern and spillovers, while the standard weights matrices of spatial econometrics tend to be designed to capture short-distance interactions among neighbours. Using cross-sectional European regional data, the paper compares different weighting schemes to build spatial lags. The estimation of spatial models of an NEG equation for gross value added per capita (GVApc) reveals new research challenges.

High-Technology Employment and Transportation: Evidence from the European Regions

- Regional Studies---2016---Daniel Albalate,Xavier Fageda

Albalate D. and Fageda X. High-technology employment and transportation: evidence from the European regions, *Regional Studies*. High-technology sectors are typically open to external inputs, resources and knowledge spillovers. This paper studies the impact of transportation, which is essential for providing external links to regional and global markets, on high-tech employment. It draws on a sample of 182 European regions for the period 2002–10. By implementing a dynamic panel-data estimator, it is found that the density of motorways and the number of air services promote employment growth, yet only the latter remains consistent. Interestingly, network carriers have a greater impact than low-cost carriers. In contrast, high-speed rail does not seem to impact on employment.

Investment Crowding Out: Firm-Level Evidence from Northern Germany

- Regional Studies---2016---Jerzy Michalek,Pavel Ciaian,d’Artis Kancs

Michalek J., Ciaian P. and Kancs d’ A. Investment crowding out: firm-level evidence from Northern Ger-

many, *Regional Studies*. The main objective of this paper is to estimate the extent to which firm investment is substituted (crowded out) by investment support policies granted under the European Union Rural Development Programme (RDP). The empirical analyses employed the difference-in-difference propensity score-matching approach, which allows several important sources of bias to be addressed, such as selection bias, simultaneity bias and functional form misspecification, from which many previous studies suffer. Using panel data of 1333 firms from the Schleswig-Holstein region in Germany, it is found that the crowding-out effect of the RDP is close to 100%, implying that firms use public support to substitute for private investments. Furthermore, no evidence was found that, due to the RDP programme support, firms would have brought forward their investments planned originally for a later period, rejecting the inter-temporal substitution of investments.

Universities’ Regional Involvement in Germany: How Academics’ Objectives and Opportunity Shape Choices of Activity

- Regional Studies---2016---Henning Kroll,Friedrich Dornbusch,Esther Schnabl

Kroll H., Dornbusch F. and Schnabl E. Universities’ regional involvement in Germany: how academics’ objectives and opportunity shape choices of activity, *Regional Studies*. As acknowledged in prior studies, universities’ patterns of regional involvement can differ widely and have to be considered from a much broader perspective than once suggested. This paper provides a first comprehensive identification of aspects underlying this diversity. Building on the assumption that much regional engagement rests on individual choices, it draws on a sample of about 1500 German academics to identify and corroborate the role of key factors influencing these choices in regression models. In line with assumptions, this paper finds that choices to engage regionally are strongly contingent on intrinsic motivations. Nonetheless, framework conditions do play a significant role.

Unlearning (Un)Located Ideas in the Provincialization of Urban Theory

- Regional Studies---2016---Mary Lawhon,Jonathan Silver,Henrik Ernstson,Joseph Pierce

Lawhon M., Silver J., Ernstson H. and Pierce J. Unlearning (un)located ideas in the provincialization of urban theory, *Regional Studies*. Postcolonial scholars have argued for the provincialization of urban knowledge, but doing so remains an opaque process. This paper argues that explicit attention to ‘learning to unlearn’ unstated theoretical assumptions and normativities can aid in provincialization, and demonstrate ways in which theorizing entails a socio-spatial situation. The authors’ efforts to grapple with operationalizing learning to unlearn in three different urban cases are described, followed by an articulation of strategies for theorizing which more explicitly acknowledge theory-building’ s situatedness as well as points of reflection for developing postcolonial urban theory. It is argued that this usefully shifts the focus of unlearning from ‘who’ is theorizing ‘where’ towards theory’ s unstated norms and assumptions.

Divergent Urban Economic Development: Reflections on a Tale of Two Cities

- Regional Studies---2016---Ron Martin

2016

On Specialization, Divergence and Evolution: A Brief Response to Ron Martin’ s Review

- Regional Studies---2016---Michael Storper,Thomas Kemeny,Naji P. Makarem,Taner Osman

2016

Irish Economic Development: High-Performing EU State or Serial Under-Achiever?

- Regional Studies---2016---Robert Read

2016

Erratum

- Regional Studies---2016---The Editors

2016

A Malmquist-Based Approach to Change in Local Economic Well-being

- Regional Studies---2016---Pilar Murias,Simone Novello,Fidel Martínez-Roget

Murias P., Novello S. and Martínez-Roget F. A Malmquist-based approach to change in local economic well-being, *Regional Studies*. The focus on the multifaceted nature of well-being has increased substantially in recent years. This paper employs data envelopment analysis (DEA) combined with the Malmquist index to examine the temporal change in the economic well-being of Spanish provinces over the ten-year period between 1996 and 2006. This method not only allows the aggregation of multiple indicators and the estimation of well-being shifts over time, but also shows the sources of variation in local economic well-being. The results seem to suggest that whilst economic well-being has improved in the great majority of provinces, this advancement stems largely from a more favourable environment than from the specific capacity of each province to reduce its relative distance from key benchmarks.

Do Urban Social Enterprises Benefit from Agglomeration? Evidence from Four UK Cities

- Regional Studies---2016---Steven Pinch,Peter Sunley

Pinch S. and Sunley P. Do urban social enterprises benefit from agglomeration? Evidence from four UK cities, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines the relevance of clustering theory for an understanding of the location of social enterprises (SEs). This is accomplished through an analysis of the extent to which managers of SEs in four major UK cities perceive themselves to benefit from agglomeration effects. The paper concentrates on two broad sets of agglomeration processes:

the first is Marshallian externalities and Porter's cluster processes; and the second set includes urbanization economies and local institutional relationships. The study suggests the key benefits of agglomeration to SEs are that it enables access to demand for SE goods and services together with institutional support, funding and commercial contracts, as well as access to both formal and informal networks that can provide a wide range of knowledge and mutual support. It was, however, difficult to find direct evidence to support the importance of the Marshall–Arrow–Romer (MAR)-type spillovers related to labour market pooling, the efficient procurement of indirect inputs or localized knowledge spillovers.

Measuring Polycentric Urban Development in China: An Intercity Transportation Network Perspective

- Regional Studies---2016---Xingjian Liu,Ben Derudder,Kang Wu

Liu X., Derudder B. and Wu K. Measuring polycentric urban development in China: an intercity transportation network perspective, *Regional Studies*. This paper measures polycentric development in 22 urban regions in China by analysing intercity transportation networks. A typology of Chinese urban regions is identified based on individual regions' functionally and morphologically polycentricity. Three major sets of processes underlying the typology are discerned: the (mis)match between (governmentally) designated and economically integrated urban regions; unequal inter-regional economic development; and the impact of city-regional plans and policies. Urban regions along the east coast reach high levels of morphological and functional polycentricity. Many planned urban regions are morphologically polycentric, lacking functional integration. Most urban regions in western China lack any form of polycentricity.

Regional Horizontal Networks within the SME Agri-Food Sector: An Innovation and Social Network Perspective

- Regional Studies---2016---Maura McAdam,Rodney McAdam,Adele Dunn,Clare McCall

McAdam M., McAdam R., Dunn A. and McCall C. Regional horizontal networks within the SME agri-food sector: an innovation and social network perspective, *Regional Studies*. This paper aims to explore how regional horizontal networks within the small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) agri-food sector develop innovative capability and outcomes through the adoption of a combined innovation and social network perspective. To facilitate this, the Slow Food Network was deemed appropriate. A multiple case analysis was then used in order to explore 11 regional SME-based agri-food horizontal networks. The findings demonstrate that a complex life cycle development occurred within the regional SME networks. Such development required unique strategies of explorative and exploitative innovation-based knowledge exchange at different life cycle stages with resultant changes in network dynamics between the SMEs.

Drivers of University–Industry Links: The Case of Knowledge-Intensive Business Service Firms in Rural Locations

- Regional Studies---2016---Andrew Johnston,Robert Huggins

Johnston A. and Huggins R. Drivers of university–industry links: the case of knowledge-intensive business service firms in rural locations, *Regional Studies*. Establishing collaborative links with universities is a difficult task with an uncertain outcome and influenced by many factors including location, geographic distance, compatibility of interests, shared understanding and prior experience of collaboration. Drawing on an analysis of knowledge-intensive business service firms (KIBS) located in predominantly rural districts of the UK, this paper examines the influences on partner selection when developing formal university linkage

through knowledge transfer partnerships. The findings indicate that both geographic and organizational proximity are significantly associated with partner choice, indicating that the formation of university–industry links is the result not only of spatial factors but also of prior experience of collaboration.

Patterns of Sprawl: The Socioeconomic and Territorial Profile of Dispersed Urban Areas in Italy

- Regional Studies---2016---Luca Salvati,Margherita Carlucci

Salvati L. and Carlucci M. Patterns of sprawl: the socioeconomic and territorial profile of dispersed urban areas in Italy, *Regional Studies*. The debate on the causes and consequences of urban sprawl has not led to a widely accepted interpretative framework so far. However, to formulate effective sustainable development policies, a comprehensive analysis of sprawl is becoming more and more urgent in Europe. Through an exploratory data analysis of the spatial distribution of 132 indicators (regarded as socioeconomic and environmental factors of urban sprawl) in 8100 Italian municipalities affected by different levels of settlement dispersion, this study discusses place-specific factors that depend on the socioeconomic context and lead to diverging models of sprawl throughout the country. The illustrated methodology produces an informative base possibly supporting urban containment and sustainable development policies in ‘sprawling’ regions.

Shared Knowledge and the Coagglomeration of Occupations

- Regional Studies---2016---Todd Gabe,Jaison R. Abel

Gabe T. M. and Abel J. R. Shared knowledge and the coagglomeration of occupations, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines the extent to which people in different occupations locate near one another, or co-agglomerate. Ellison–Glaeser coagglomeration indices are constructed for US occupations and used to investigate factors influencing the geographic concentration

of economic activity. Empirical results reveal that occupations with similar knowledge requirements tend to coagglomerate, and the importance of shared knowledge is larger in metropolitan areas than in states. An extension to the main analysis finds that, when focusing on metropolitan areas, the largest effects on coagglomeration are due to shared knowledge about engineering and technology, arts and humanities, manufacturing and production, and mathematics and science.

Mapping the Multifaceted Patterns of Industrial Districts: A New Empirical Procedure with Application to Italian Data

- Regional Studies---2016---Jacopo Canello,Paolo Pavone

Canello J. and Pavone P. Mapping the multifaceted patterns of industrial districts: a new empirical procedure with application to Italian data, *Regional Studies*. This paper illustrates an innovative algorithm to map and classify industrial districts. The theoretical framework uses the Sforzi procedure as a basis for the analysis, revising the main criteria proposed by the original approach. The methodology is tested on the 2001 Italian Census of Industry and Services to allow comparison between the two algorithms. The results show the effectiveness of the new method in identifying industrial districts, without causing distortions to the original framework. The classification proposed allows one to discriminate the areas identified by the procedure according to their structural characteristics, contributing to the unveiling of the diversity underlying the industrial district phenomenon.

Beyond Economic Base Theory: The Role of the Residential Economy in Attracting Income to Swiss Regions

- Regional Studies---2016---Alain Segesse-mann,Olivier Crevoisier

Segesse-mann A. and Crevoisier O. Beyond economic base theory: the role of the residential economy in attracting income to Swiss regions, *Regional Studies*. Regional development theories are mainly focused on

export-based activities to explain regional competitiveness. The increasing mobility of workers and residents leads to a reconsideration of this approach. Residential economy has become a strategic issue to generate incomes within regions. With this view, the paper analyses the link between economic activities and incomes from workers and annuitants residents. A spatial typology breakdown is compiled for Swiss regions using a hierarchical cluster analysis (HCA). Empirical results highlight various regional development profiles. Conversely to export-based theories, regions with higher income are those with strong residential economy, thus opening new avenues for local governance.

Regional Interest Rate Pass-Through in Italy

- Regional Studies---2016---Alberto Montagnoli, Oreste Napolitano, Boriss Siliverstovs

Montagnoli A., Napolitano O. and Siliverstovs B. Regional interest rate pass-through in Italy, *Regional Studies*. This paper estimates the pass-through and speed of adjustment of Italian regional interest rates to changes in the money market rate for the period 1998Q1–2009Q4. The main findings suggest that the mark-ups for the lending rates that banks charge are generally higher in the South than in the North. Moreover, the empirical results indicate that the pass-through tends to be longer in Southern regions. Furthermore, little support is found for the hypothesis that regional banks react asymmetrically when adjusting their loan rates when these are above or below equilibrium levels, but some evidence supporting an upward rigidity in the regional deposit rates is detected.

Town Twinning and German City Growth

- Regional Studies---2016---Steven Brakman, Harry Garretsen, Abdella Oumer

Brakman S., Garretsen H. and Oumer A. Town twinning and German city growth, *Regional Studies*. After the Second World War, town twinning became popular, notably in Germany. This was mainly a reaction to the war experience, and it was initially aimed at creating renewed international understanding and cooperation

between former enemies. It also reduced transaction costs. The results show that counties that engage in town twinning grow faster than cities that do not have twinning partners. In particular, both the number and the intensity of twinning relations as well as town twinning with French cities positively affect city growth. Positive population growth effects of town twinning are also mostly confined to the larger German cities.

Technological Expansions, Catching-Up Innovations and Technological Shifts at the Regional Level: Conceptual Considerations and Empirical Illustration

- Regional Studies---2016---Sergey Anokhin, Joakim Wincent, Håkan Ylinenpää

Anokhin S., Wincent J. and Ylinenpää H. Technological expansions, catching-up innovations and technological shifts at the regional level: conceptual considerations and empirical illustration, *Regional Studies*. Few techniques can capture different types of regional innovations, despite the importance of distinguishing between the innovation types for practitioners and policy-makers. This paper develops and illustrates a methodology based on data envelopment analysis that could be employed to shed light on this critical issue. Different types of regional innovations are analysed based on a longitudinal analysis of all Swedish counties over a five-year period. The approach can be used to analyse and distinguish between expansion-, catching-up- and shift-based types of regional innovation. Regional innovativeness is shown to be related to the regional levels of entrepreneurial activity.

Inward Investment, Employment and Government Policies in Wales

- Regional Studies---2016---Mark Cook, Grahame Fallon

Cook M. and Fallon G. Inward investment, employment and government policies in Wales, *Regional Studies*. This empirical paper examines the links between multinational enterprises' countries of origin, types of inbound foreign direct investment (IFDI), related

capital investment levels and the resultant effects on regional employment in Wales, a peripheral region of the UK. Longitudinal, official data are used to examine the relationships between these variables, making use of statistical techniques. The findings are used to make recommendations for inward investment policy development in Wales, focusing on the targeting of IFDI from those countries of origin whose multinational enterprises appear likely to contribute most to the future creation and safeguarding of regional employment.

Seeking Talent for Creative Cities: The Social Dynamics of Innovation

- Regional Studies---2016---Ana Rita Cruz

2016

Urban Economics and Urban Policy. Challenging Conventional Policy Wisdom

- Regional Studies---2016---Allan Cochrane

2016

Knowledge, Networks and Policy: Regional Studies in Postwar Britain and Beyond

- Regional Studies---2016---Arnoud Lagendijk

2016

Politics and Investment: Examining the Territorial Allocation of Public Investment in Greece

- Regional Studies---2016---Andrés Rodríguez-Pose, Yannis Psycharis, Vassilis Tselios

Rodríguez-Pose A., Psycharis Y. and Tselios V. Politics and investment: examining the territorial allocation of public investment in Greece, *Regional Studies*. This paper discusses how electoral politics shapes the regional allocation of public investment expenditures per capita in Greece. Using regional public investment data for ten political periods (1975–2009), combined with electoral data by constituency, a model is proposed that captures the influence of politics on the regional distribution of public investment expenditures. The

results of the analysis point to a strong relationship between electoral results and regional public investment spending. Greek governing parties have tended to reward those constituencies returning them to office. Moreover, an increase in both the absolute and the relative electoral returns of the governing party in a region has traditionally been followed by greater public investment per capita in that region. Regions where the governing party (whether Liberal or Socialist) has held a monopoly of seats have been the greatest beneficiaries of this type of pork-barrel politics.

Broadband Provision and Knowledge-Intensive Firms: A Causal Relationship?

- Regional Studies---2016---Emmanouil Tranos, Elizabeth A. Mack

Tranos E. and Mack E. A. Broadband provision and knowledge-intensive firms: a causal relationship?, *Regional Studies*. Despite the discussions about the importance of the digital economy, we are still far from understanding how information and communication technologies (ICTs) affect economic activity in space. Recent studies have started untangling the spatial economic impact of ICTs, highlighting the potential use of ICTs as a local development tool. This paper contributes to this domain by exploring whether broadband Internet provision can act as an attractor for knowledge-intensive business services in the United States. Using Granger causality tests, this paper addresses the simultaneity issue between broadband Internet demand and supply at the very detailed spatial level of US counties.

The Impact of Structural and Cohesion Funds on Eurozone Convergence, 1990–2010

- Regional Studies---2016---Laia Maynou, Marc Saez, Andreas Kyriacou, Jordi Bacaria

Maynou L., Saez M., Kyriacou A. and Bacaria J. The impact of Structural and Cohesion Funds on Eurozone convergence, 1990–2010, *Regional Studies*. Ever since the launch of the European integration process, and in particular in the context of Economic and Monetary

Union, the European Union has endeavoured to facilitate economic convergence across Europe by providing funds to its poorer regions and countries. The main objective of this paper is to analyse whether the Structural and Cohesion Funds have contributed towards convergence between the Eurozone countries during the past two decades, 1990–2010. The results of the spatio-temporal econometric model specified in this paper illustrate that these funds have positively contributed to the gross domestic product per inhabitant (GDPPC) growth of receiving regions, thus allowing them to reach (conditional) convergence.

From a Non-Innovator to a High-Innovation Performer: Networking as a Driver

- Regional Studies---2016---Helena Forsman,Serdal Temel

Forsman H. and Temel S. From a non-innovator to a high-innovation performer: networking as a driver, *Regional Studies*. This paper explores the patterns of networking benefits gained through collaboration by small firms. The empirical evidence is based on data gathered from 708 Finnish firms with fewer than 50 employees. Separate analyses are conducted for the manufacturing and service businesses. The study demonstrates how the benefits gained through collaboration change along with the journey from a non-innovator to a high-innovation performer. In general, the results suggest that the focus of innovation policies should be shifted from innovations to innovators. In addition, these policies should promote networking activities not only to innovation exploration but also to innovation exploitation.

A Tale of Two Regionalisms: Improving the Measurement of Regionalism in Australia and Beyond

- Regional Studies---2016---A. J. Brown,Jacob Deem

Brown A. J. and Deem J. A tale of two regionalisms: improving the measurement of regionalism in Australia and beyond, *Regional Studies*. Studies of regional

identification are integral to the role of regionalism in political development, but how does one study regionalism when subnational political scales and regional political culture may be out of alignment? This question is tackled using Australia, a federation theorized as having possibly hit a regionalization ‘ceiling effect’ , but which empirical study using a moderate relational approach shows to have not one regionalism but two within its political culture: formal ‘state-regionalism’ reflected in its federal system and a more organic ‘region-regionalism’ only thinly reflected in political structure, albeit apparently still consistent with federalism. Both are identified as politically salient and reflected in institutional preferences, but as also reinforcing debates that regionalization from a devolutionary perspective is far from complete, as manifested in citizen support for new regional government. The results better inform reform debates and provide departure points for research.

Regional R&D Efficiency in Korea from Static and Dynamic Perspectives

- Regional Studies---2016---Ungkyu Han,Mette Asmild,Martin Kunc

Han U., Asmild M. and Kunc M. Regional R&D efficiency in Korea from static and dynamic perspectives, *Regional Studies*. Research and development (R&D) efficiency has gained great attention in regional innovation research. This study examines the R&D efficiency patterns of 15 Korean regions for 2005–09. It employs data envelopment analysis to identify the regions’ R&D performances relative to the best practices from the static perspective, and the Malmquist productivity index to evaluate their changes in performance within a given timeframe, providing a dynamic perspective. The results classify the Korean regions into deteriorating, lagging and improving groups, and indicate that most regions suffer from declining R&D productivity over time because of their inability to catch up with the best practices.

Reconsidering the Regional Economic Development Impacts of Higher Education Institutions in the United States

- Regional Studies---2016---Joshua Drucker

Drucker J. Reconsidering the regional economic development impacts of higher education institutions in the United States, *Regional Studies*. This study models relationships between US higher education activities and regional economic performance, 2001–11. Advances include incorporating all degree-granting institutions; estimating spatial spillovers; and comparing multiple economic outcomes, including production and entrepreneurship. Higher education impacts vary by outcome measure but are less influential than in previous studies. Spillovers are substantial up to 60 miles (97 kilometres), reflecting considerable influence across space. More advanced degrees, science and engineering education, and population educational attainment are positively associated with entrepreneurial activity. These findings encourage the traditional university missions of research and teaching, and general policies promoting entrepreneurship, to support economic performance.

Community Cohesion and Village Pubs in Northern England: An Econometric Study

- Regional Studies---2016---Matthew Mount, Ignazio Cabras

Mount M. and Cabras I. Community cohesion and village pubs in Northern England: an econometric study, *Regional Studies*. Pubs in England represent an important locus for regional development and rejuvenation, particularly in rural areas where they act as hubs for social aggregation and economic activity. Generally, village pubs are regarded as complementarities to other local services and amenities that exist within the area, such as sporting events, volunteering and charity initiatives, as well as business activities. This paper provides empirical support for this proposition by estimating the impact of pubs on an index measure of community cohesion. Using data from 715 rural parishes located across Northern England, the paper demonstrates the

importance of pubs for maintaining rural areas in these regions.

University–Business Engagement Franchising and Geographic Distance: A Case Study of a Business Leadership Programme

- Regional Studies---2016---Olufunmilola (Lola) Dada, Sarah Jack, Magnus George

Dada O., Jack S. and George M. University–business engagement franchising and geographic distance: a case study of a business leadership programme, *Regional Studies*. This paper adapts a franchising perspective to generate a better understanding of geographic distance in university–business engagement. The study utilized an in-depth case study of a leadership and management development intervention, a programme specifically designed for small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) owner-managers (or directors) by the Institute for Entrepreneurship and Enterprise Development, within a well-respected institution, ranked in the top 1% of universities in the world. Unlike most studies, the research findings indicate that knowledge spillovers from university–business engagement can occur through replication in regions external to the university's locality.

The Role of the Regional Financial Sector in the Capital Structure of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs)

- Regional Studies---2016---María-José Palacín-Sánchez, Filippo di Pietro

Palacín-Sánchez M.-J. and Di Pietro P. The role of the regional financial sector in the capital structure of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), *Regional Studies*. This article examines the role that the financial sector plays in explaining differences in the capital structure of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) across regions belonging to a single country. Specifically, it studies the effect of the development of the financial sector and of banking market concentration on leverage of firms. This research uses a sample of 8142 SMEs representing every Spanish

region for the period 1999–2007, and applies the panel data methodology. The results suggest that the capital structure depends on the regional financial sector, in terms of both its level of development and its degree of competition.

Sub-national Tax Autonomy and Deficits: Empirical Results for 27 OECD Countries

- Regional Studies---2016---Paul Van Rompuy

Van Rompuy P. Sub-national tax autonomy and deficits: empirical results for 27 OECD countries, *Regional Studies*. This paper explores the impact of the revenue mix on the budgetary performances of regions and local governments in 27 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries from 1995 to 2010. The main data are obtained from the OECD fiscal decentralization database that distinguishes tax income according to the degree of sub-national control over own resources. The empirical results point to a positive impact of autonomous tax income on sub-national fiscal balances in contrast to tax sharing agreements. However, the positive budgetary influence of tax autonomy only prevails from a minimum share of autonomous taxes in sub-national own revenue.

A Post-Mortem of Regional Innovation Policy Failure: Scotland's Intermediate Technology Initiative (ITI)

- Regional Studies---2016---Ross Brown, Geoff Gregson, Colin Mason

Brown R., Gregson G. and Mason C. A post-mortem of regional innovation policy failure: Scotland's Intermediate Technology Initiative (ITI), *Regional Studies*. The Intermediate Technology Initiative (ITI) was one of the most ambitious 'systemic' regional innovation policy instruments developed in the UK in recent years. However, little of the ITI's anticipated outputs materialized and the programme was prematurely terminated. This paper examines the reasons for its failure, which largely centred on the programme's inappropriate design. The findings suggest that greater

recognition needs to be given to the specificities of local entrepreneurial ecosystems when designing, aligning and executing systemic innovation policy instruments. It is argued that paying greater attention to policy failures could potentially help innovation scholars better understand how innovation systems function.

Editorial: Environmental Governance of Urban and Regional Development - Scales and Sectors, Conflict and Cooperation

- Regional Studies---2016---David Gibbs, Gerd Lintz
- 2016

A Green Leap Forward? Eco-State Restructuring and the Tianjin-Binhai Eco-City Model

- Regional Studies---2016---I-Chun Chang, Catherine Helga Leitner, Eric Sheppard

Chang I-C. C., Leitner H. and Sheppard E. A green leap forward? Eco-state restructuring and the Tianjin-Binhai eco-city model. *Regional Studies*. China has experienced a remarkable explosion of designated eco-cities since the year 2000, with Tianjin-Binhai becoming the best-practice model. Embedded in broader political economic changes, shifting multi-scalar regimes of environmental governance have shaped this efflorescence. Applying eco-state restructuring, this paper argues that eco-city construction became a new strategic project after the 2000s, driven by central state-driven model cities and assessment initiatives. This also led to a very different kind of 'best practice' eco-city model: Tianjin-Binhai, a China-Singapore collaboration in which greenness is manufactured rather than adapted. Notwithstanding significant implementation problems, Tianjin-Binhai's status as best practice persists, raising questions about what it means to claim eco-city status.

Blending Scales of Governance: Land-Use Policies and Practices in the Small State of Luxembourg

- Regional Studies---2016---Julia Affolderbach, Constance Carr

Affolderbach J. and Carr C. Blending scales of governance: land-use policies and practices in the small state of Luxembourg, *Regional Studies*. While multilevel governance is helpful in understanding the logics behind integrated sustainable development policies, this paper argues that relational multi-scalar approaches more accurately explain actual land-use transformations in the small state of Luxembourg. These conclusions are based on surveys of planning policies and observations of land-use patterns related to housing and retail. Additionally, over 60 interviews were performed with local actors. The results reveal how actors blend scales of governance to override national directives to exert changes in land use. Blending scales is not always strategic or advantageous, but is an unavoidable process that characterizes interactions in a small state.

A Conceptual Framework for Analysing Inter-municipal Cooperation on the Environment

- *Regional Studies*---2016---Gerd Lintz

Lintz G. A conceptual framework for analysing inter-municipal cooperation on the environment, *Regional Studies*. While there is a wealth of literature on cooperation between cities, local environmental policy-making and regional sustainable development, voluntary inter-municipal collaboration between neighbouring municipalities on environmental issues seems to have been neglected. This paper presents a conceptual framework for analysing the factors that influence such cooperation, drawing on actor-centred and discursive institutionalism and explicitly considering the aspects knowledge, values and power. It integrates substantive and interaction-oriented analysis of sectoral and territorial coordination in a two-level governance setting, examining intra- and inter-municipal as well as global environmental effects. The study thus provides a systematic basis for further theoretical and empirical research.

Sustainable Urban Development as Consensual Practice: Post-Politics in Freiburg, Germany

- *Regional Studies*---2016---Samuel Mössner

Mössner S. Sustainable urban development as consensual practice: post-politics in Freiburg, Germany, *Regional Studies*. This article starts with the premise that eco-cities are and reflect political processes. Consequently, eco-city models are not objective manuals to a more sustainable urban world, but depend from political context. Drawing on empirical insights from the sustainable urban development in Freiburg, Germany, this article first traces the political process of modelling urban sustainability, and then shows how consensus-building appears as a political strategy whose aim is to depoliticize sustainable urban development and to relocate political decisions made in this context outside societal debate. The article contributes to a perspective that highlights the political dimension of urban sustainability.

Regional Accessibility Trends in Europe: Road Infrastructure, 1957-2012

- *Regional Studies*---2016---Dirk Stelder

Stelder D. Regional accessibility trends in Europe: road infrastructure, 1957-2012, *Regional Studies*. This paper describes the construction and analysis of a historical database of European road networks over the period 1957-2012 covering the whole European continent. Road accessibility is analysed over time for cities, regions and countries using a high-resolution population grid. The results show that many peripheral regions have lost accessibility relative to the centre during the first periods, but have been catching up after 1990. The general result of road infrastructure investment policy has been a spreading effect on accessibility since 1970.

Integrating Network Analysis with the Production Function Approach to Study the Spillover Effects of Transport Infrastructure

- *Regional Studies*---2016---Inmaculada Álvarez, Ana M. Condeço-Melhorado, Javier Gutiérrez, José Zofío

Álvarez -Ayuso I. C., Condeço -Melhorado A. M., Gutiérrez J. and Zofío J. L. Integrating network analysis

with the production function approach to study the spillover effects of transport infrastructure, *Regional Studies*. The production function approach is used to analyse the role of transport infrastructure on regional gross domestic product (GDP) using new definitions and measures of road network capital stock that represent the real benefit obtained by regions when accessing markets. Improving the existing methodologies, the infrastructure stock is weighted with trade data so as to estimate the direct effects on production of a region's own infrastructure (what is termed here 'internal stock'), as well as the spillover effects that it receives from using that of neighbouring regions (imported stock). The methodology is illustrated by using Spanish data for the 1980-2007 period and these internal and imported infrastructure stocks are calculated using geographical information system (GIS) network analysis based on generalized transportations costs. With this new data set, successive regressions are performed controlling for endogeneity and the obtained results are compared with those of previous research. The validity of this methodology and the existence of significant and rather large spillover effects that even outweigh the effect of the internally endowed capital stock on aggregate production are confirmed. On average, the relative magnitude of the spillover effects to that of the internal (own) stock effect increases with the level of territorial disaggregation, i.e., it is larger for provincial data than for regional data. Unfortunately, it is also found that spillover effects are asymmetric, exhibiting negative values for poorer regions, as they do not profit from the capital stock existing in their neighbouring areas as do their richer counterparts, thereby casting doubts on the cohesion effects attributed to transport infrastructure investments.

Hotel Performance and Agglomeration of Tourist Districts

- Regional Studies---2016---Bartolomé Marco-Lajara, Enrique Claver-Cortés, Mercedes Úbeda-García, Patrocinio Del Carmen Zaragoza-Sáez

Marco-Lajara B., Claver-Cortés E., Úbeda-García M. and Zaragoza-Sáez P. C. Hotel performance and

agglomeration of tourist districts. *Regional Studies*. This paper measures the impact on profitability of the geographical area where the vacation hotels of the Spanish Mediterranean are situated. It places a special emphasis on analysing the tourist districts existing in this coastal Spanish area and the extent to which the degree of business agglomeration at each destination affects hotel profit. Due to the characteristics of the service sector, and after a revision of the agglomeration literature, a 'U'-shaped relationship is hypothesized between these two variables. With data of about 1869 hotels belonging to 113 tourist districts, results support the hypothesis and partially the theory of tourist districts.

On the Regional Labour Market Determinants of Female University Enrolment in Europe

- Regional Studies---2016---Alessandra Casarico, Paola Profeta, Chiara Pronzato

Casarico A., Profeta P. and Pronzato C. D. On the regional labour market determinants of female university enrolment in Europe, *Regional Studies*. This paper empirically investigates how young women's decisions of investing in post-secondary education are affected by labour market outcomes of older women living in the same region. EU-SILC data on educational decisions of women who completed secondary schooling are used and indicators of the regional labour market are constructed. Exploiting regional and time variability, it is found that the share of working women with young children, of women with managerial positions and the self-employed positively affect the probability to enrol. Significant effects of these variables for men are not found.

Detecting Spatial Clustering Using a Firm-Level Cluster Index

- Regional Studies---2016---Tobias Scholl, Thomas Brenner

Scholl T. and Brenner T. Detecting spatial clustering using a firm-level Cluster Index. *Regional Studies*. A new statistical method is presented that de-

tests industrial clusters at a firm level. The proposed method does not divide space into subunits, whereby it is not affected by the modifiable areal unit problem (MAUP). Hence, it is the first method to identify clusters without predetermined borders. The metric differs in both its calculation and its interpretation from existing distance-based metrics and shows three central properties that enable its meaningful use for cluster analysis. The method fulfils all five criteria for a test of localization proposed by Duranton and Overman in 2005.

Connecting the 'Workshop of the World': Intra- and Extra-Service Networks of the Pearl River Delta City-Region

- Regional Studies---2016---Xu Zhang, Robert C. Kloosterman

Zhang X. and Kloosterman R. C. Connecting the 'workshop of the world': intra- and extra-service networks of the Pearl River Delta city-region, *Regional Studies*. Most research on globalization and city-regions in developing countries has focused on manufacturing activities, disregarding the considerable growth of producer services. Drawing on the Interlocking Network Model, this article presents a first analysis of the intra- and extra-service networks of the Pearl River Delta city-region in China. The central question is how cities in the Pearl River Delta are (re)positioned in the regional urban networks and which national and global cities are their major external connections in the service economy. The result reveals a new pattern of producer-services-led development that differs from the former industrialization experience in the region.

How Local are Spatial Density Externalities? Neighbourhood Effects in Agglomeration Economies

- Regional Studies---2016---Martin Andersson, Johan Klaesson, Johan Larsson

Andersson M., Klaesson J. and Larsson J. P. How local are spatial density externalities? Neighbourhood effects in agglomeration economies, *Regional Studies*

. The geographic scale at which density externalities operate is analysed in this paper. Using geocoded high-resolution data, the analysis is focused on exogenously determined within-city squares ('neighbourhoods') of 1 km-super-2. The analysis confirms a city-wide employment density-wage elasticity and an economically significant density-wage elasticity at the neighbourhood level that attenuate sharply with distance. Panel estimates over 20 years suggest a neighbourhood density-wage elasticity of about 3%, while the city-wide elasticity is about 1%. It is argued that the neighbourhood level is more prone to capture learning, e.g. through knowledge and information spillovers. This interpretation is supported by (1) significantly larger neighbourhood elasticities for university educated workers and (2) sharper attenuation with distance of the effect for such workers.

Regional Sorting of Human Capital: The Choice of Location among Young Adults in Sweden

- Regional Studies---2016---Peter Berck, Sofia Tano, Olle Westerlund

Berck P., Tano, S. and Westerlund O. Regional sorting of human capital: the choice of location among young adults in Sweden, *Regional Studies*. Migration rates are highest among young adults, especially students, and their location choices affect the regional distribution of human capital, growth and local public sector budgets. Using Swedish register data on young adults, the choice of whether to enrol in education and the choice of location are estimated jointly. The results indicate a systematic selection into investment in further education based on school grades and associated preferences for locations with higher per capita tax bases. For students, the estimates indicate lower preferences for locations with higher shares of older people. The importance of family networks for the choice of location is confirmed.

A Spatial Decomposition of Income Inequality in Chile

- Regional Studies---2016---Dusan Paredes, Victor Iturra, Marcelo Lufin

Paredes, D., Ilturra, V. and Luffin, M. A spatial decomposition of income inequality in Chile, *Regional Studies*. Previous literature identifies the high and persistent income inequality of Chile, but the geographic heterogeneity of the inequality is still unexplored. This lack of discussion encourages spatially blind policy that ignores the interaction between individual and spatial inequality. To evaluate its magnitude, a spatial decomposition at the regional, provincial and county levels is proposed. The decomposition indicates that between 1992 and 2009, 21% of the total inequality is attributable to geographical scale. The results show that spatial inequality is a relevant magnitude to be considered by policy-makers.

Reform of the Barnett Formula with Needs Assessment: Can the Challenges be Overcome?

- *Regional Studies*---2016---David King, David Eiser

King D. and Eiser D. Reform of the Barnett Formula with needs assessment: can the challenges be overcome?, *Regional Studies*. Block grants to the UK's devolved administrations are allocated using the Barnett Formula. There have been calls to replace this formula with one based on spending needs assessment, but two obstacles to doing so have been raised. First, that the devolved administrations would be unable to agree on how needs should be assessed; and second, it is unclear how needs assessment might work for devolved governments that can pursue different spending policies. This paper investigates the first issue by analysing whether the Scottish and English formulae for allocating health and education funding within each country are statistically similar; and the second issue through a hypothetical policy simulation analysis.

Foreign Direct Investment Spillovers and the Geography of Innovation in Chinese Regions: The Role of Regional Industrial Specialization and Diversity

- *Regional Studies*---2016---Yuandi Wang, Lutao Ning, Jian Li, Martha Prevezer

Wang Y., Ning L., Li J. and Prevezer M. Foreign

direct investment spillovers and the geography of innovation in Chinese regions: the role of regional industrial specialization and diversity, *Regional Studies*. Foreign direct investment (FDI) brings technology spillovers, but little is known about the interactive effects of industrial structure at the regional level on how FDI works to bring spillovers. This paper brings together technological spillovers from FDI with impacts on regional innovation through industrial structure. This is important for China as a recipient of FDI which is both regionally skewed and unevenly distributed. Results indicate that inward FDI has positive effects on regional innovation, but that industrial specialization diminishes the positive effects of FDI whilst a more diversified industrial structure enhances spillovers from inward FDI.

Two Become One: The Integration of Male and Female Labour Markets in the English and Welsh Coalfields

- *Regional Studies*---2016---Christina Beatty

Beatty C. Two become one: the integration of male and female labour markets in the English and Welsh Coalfields, *Regional Studies*. This paper explores the extent to which the labour markets for men and women are becoming integrated as a single entity. It does so in the specific context of the English and Welsh coalfields, where major job losses in the coal industry fell almost exclusively on men. Using data from 1981 to 2008, the paper presents 'labour market accounts' for the coalfields that reveal changing female labour force participation and employment, and it compares these trends with those among men in the same places. Evidence emerges of two relatively independent labour markets - male and female - operating in the 1980s in the same geographic space. However, over time a degree of integration appears to have occurred. As a result, women increasingly have to compete with men for the same jobs and a greater proportion of new job opportunities in the former coalfields are now going to men.

Global Distribution Networks, Local Exhibition Alliances: Hollywood's New Map in Hong Kong

- Regional Studies---2016---Victor K. W. Shin, Stephen W. K. Chiu

Shin V. K. W. and Chiu S. W. K. Global distribution networks, local exhibition alliances: Hollywood's new map in Hong Kong, *Regional Studies*. Hollywood firms dominate the international film industry through their distribution networks, but how did they develop these networks and how have the networks helped their movies penetrate overseas markets? This paper demonstrates how Hollywood expanded its global distribution networks and capitalized on its competitive advantages in the resilient Asian film market of Hong Kong - once deemed the 'Hollywood of the East'. The case study illustrates how the institutional change in Hong Kong's film industry restructured the global-local nexus between Hollywood distributors and Hong Kong cinemas, thereby allowing Hollywood movies to crowd out local productions in the market.

Export, Migration and Costs of Trade: Evidence from Central European Firms

- Regional Studies---2016---Dieter Pennerstorfer

Pennerstorfer D. Export, migration and costs of trade: evidence from Central European firms, *Regional Studies*. This article analyses the link between immigration and trade at the firm level, utilizing information on the export activities of 8300 firms located in different Central European countries (Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary) for various export markets as well as regional data on immigration. The empirical analysis suggests a strong, economically meaningful and statistically significant impact of immigration on the export propensity (extensive margin), whereas the influence on firms' export volumes (intensive margin) is much smaller. This leads to the conclusion that immigrants promote export activities to their home countries mainly by reducing fixed costs of trade.

Immigrants' Decision to Stay in the Canary Islands: A Latent Class Approach

- Regional Studies---2016---Carmelo J. León, Anastasia Hernández Alemán

León C. J. and Hernández Alemán A. Immigrants' decision to stay in the Canary Islands: a latent class approach, *Regional Studies*. This paper presents evidence on the socioeconomic and psychological factors that explain international immigrants' decisions to stay in the Canary Islands. The data are modelled using a latent class binary approach that allows two types of migrant to be considered according to their level of probability of staying at the destination. The results show that psychological factors (negative emotions, expectations, social integration) are more important for those migrants with a low probability of staying. In addition, the circumstances at the destination (Spanish language, years of stay, number of migrations, remittances) are significant only for those migrants with a high probability of staying. These results have implications for immigration policies in both the origin and host regions.

Cluster Firms: You'll Never Walk Alone

- Regional Studies---2016---Francesc Xavier Molina-Morales, Luis Martínez-Cháfer

Molina -Morales F. X. and Martínez -Cháfer L. Cluster firms: you'll never walk alone, *Regional Studies*. The role of supporting organizations is subject to controversy. Although many studies have reported positive effects, the significance of these organizations still remains diluted among different explanatory factors. This paper uses social network analysis techniques to investigate the extent to which supporting organizations really act as intermediaries in clusters and how they may improve the structural indicators of the networks involved. Overall findings go further than the specific cluster literature, since they shed light on the role of the nodes and links in networks, and provide evidence of the potential benefits for focal actors.

Coping with Change: The Implications of e-Commerce Adoption for Island Consumers

- Regional Studies---2016---Paul Freathy, Eric Calderwood

Freathy P. and Calderwood E. Coping with change: the implications of e-commerce adoption for island consumers, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines the implications of e-commerce for retailers on three Scottish island groups. These locations are amongst the most economically fragile regions of the UK. The extensive use of e-commerce by residents has reconfigured traditional shopping patterns. The paper argues that this pattern of spending represents a form of 'trade leakage' with increased monies being spent off the island. The reaction from local retailers to this threat appears limited. The paper highlights the consequences for the local economy and suggests a more proactive response is needed in order to meet the challenges posed by internet availability.

Beyond the State: Shaping Governance and Development Policy in an Australian Region

- Regional Studies---2016---Madeleine Pape, Peter Fairbrother, Darryn Snell

Pape M., Fairbrother P. and Snell D. Beyond the state: shaping governance and development policy in an Australian region, *Regional Studies*. The role of the state in regional development is often unclear and contested. In Australia's Gippsland region, in the east of the state of Victoria, state actors shape trajectories of development while limiting local input to consultative forums. However, this account of regional governance obscures the role of marginalized actors. Despite limited opportunities for meaningful involvement, less powerful social groups can be influential by strategically engaging with state structures and local communities. Drawing upon a strategic-relational approach, with specific reference to the regional politics of scale, territory and relationality, this empirical study considers the role of the state and marginalized actors in shaping regional development policy.

Sustainable Growth and Development in a Regional Economy

- Regional Studies---2016---Amitrajeet Batabyal

2016

Changing Space, Changing City: Johannesburg after Apartheid

- Regional Studies---2016---Aidan Mosselson

2016

How Regions React to Recessions: Resilience and the Role of Economic Structure

- Regional Studies---2016---Ronald Martin, Peter Sunley, Ben Gardiner, Peter Tyler

Martin R., Sunley P., Gardiner B. and Tyler P. How regions react to recessions: resilience and the role of economic structure, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines how employment in the major UK regions has reacted to the four major recessions of the last 40 years, namely 1974-76, 1979-83, 1990-93 and 2008-10. The notions of resistance and recoverability are used to examine these reactions. The analysis reveals both continuities and significant changes in the regional impact of recession from one economic cycle to the next. Further, while economic structure is found to have exerted some influence on the resistance and recoverability of certain regions, in general 'region-specific' or 'competitiveness' effects appear to have played an equally, if not more, significant role.

The Resilience of Employment in Wales: Through Recession and into Recovery

- Regional Studies---2016---Marianne Sensier, Michael Artis

Sensier M. and Artis M. The resilience of employment in Wales: through recession and into recovery, *Regional Studies*. The dimensions of resilience of the Welsh employment cycle are assessed. The Welsh economy has undergone reorientation and renewal since the deep crisis of the 1980s and it was more resistant

than the UK for the 1990s' crisis and has recovered its pre-recession peak for the most recent crisis. To visualize the regional spread of the most recent recession in Wales, turning points in unitary authority unemployment claims are dated and a series of maps show when Welsh authorities entered recession. It is found that the housing sector and manufacturing survey data are the best predictors of the Welsh employment cycle.

Attributes and Characteristics of Regional Resilience: Defining and Measuring the Resilience of Turkish Regions

- Regional Studies---2016---Ayda Eraydin

Eraydin A. Attributes and characteristics of regional resilience: defining and measuring the resilience of Turkish regions, *Regional Studies*. The increasing frequency of recessionary shocks and the difference in regional growth trajectories in periods of both recession and recovery have resulted in an increased interest in the notion of resilience in the recent literature. This paper, through a discussion of the impacts of recession on Turkish regions, presents an empirical exploration of the concept of regional resilience, categorizing the responses of different regions during economic cycles. A discriminant function analysis is used to explore and explain the differences between resilience categories based on the attributes of the 26 NUTS-II regions, indicating which attributes contribute most to group separation.

Resilience Revisited: Assessing the Impact of the 2007-09 Recession on 83 Canadian Regions with Accompanying Thoughts on an Elusive Concept

- Regional Studies---2016---Jean Dubé, Mario Polèse

Dubé J. and Polèse M. Resilience revisited: assessing the impact of the 2007-09 recession on 83 Canadian regions with accompanying thoughts on an elusive concept, *Regional Studies*. Viewing the 2007-09 recession as an exogenous shock, the paper proposes an assessment of the 'resilience' of 83 Canadian regions using

four standard metrics: population, employment, unemployment and employment rates. For each metric, regions are evaluated on three posited dimensions of 'resilience': resistance, rebound and recuperation. The results point to generally responsive regional economies with a range of reactions to the recessionary shock a priori compatible with the notion of 'resilience'. However, the range of observed responses, depending on metrics used, methods applied and contextual considerations, leaves much room for interpretation, making it difficult to exclude players. The assessment serves in turn as a laboratory for a reflection on 'resilience' as a useful analytical concept in regional studies. It is concluded that the operational definition of 'resilience' remains problematic.

Economic Resilience of Regions under Crises: A Study of the Australian Economy

- Regional Studies---2016---Jerry Courvisanos, Ameeta Jain, Karim K. Mardaneh

Courvisanos J., Jain A. and Mardaneh K. Economic resilience of regions under crises: a study of the Australian economy, *Regional Studies*. Identifying patterns of economic resilience in regions by industry categories is the focus of this paper. Patterns emerge from adaptive capacity in four distinct functional groups of local government regions in Australia, in respect of their resilience from shocks on specific industries. A model of regional adaptive cycles around four sequential phases - reorganization, exploitation, conservation and release - is adopted as the framework for recognizing such patterns. A data-mining method utilizes a k-means algorithm to evaluate the impact of two major shocks - a 13-year drought and the Global Financial Crisis - on four functional groups of regions, using census data from 2001, 2006 and 2011.

Employment Resilience in Europe and the 2008 Economic Crisis: Insights from Micro-Level Data

- Regional Studies---2016---Justin Doran, Bernard Fingleton

Doran J. and Fingleton B. Employment resilience

in Europe and the 2008 economic crisis: insights from micro-level data, *Regional Studies* . This paper analyses employment resilience to the 2008 economic crisis using individual-level data from the European Social Survey (ESS) combined with NUTS-1 regional economic statistics. It models employment outcomes for individuals for 2002-08 and generates counterfactual outcomes for 2010 for individual-level employment assuming there is no recession. A resilience index, based on the difference between employment outcomes assuming actual economic conditions and a no recession counterfactual, is generated. Resilience varies substantially and is higher in German and French regions than in peripheral regions. Highly educated individuals, middle-aged individuals, unionized workers and men are more resilient.

Dynamic Relationship between House Prices in Malaysia's Major Economic Regions and Singapore House Prices

- Regional Studies---2016---Hassan Gholipour Fereidouni, Usama Al-Mulali, Janice Y. M. Lee, Abdul Hakim Mohammed

Fereidouni H. G., Al-Mulali U., Lee J. Y. M. and Mohammed A. H. Dynamic relationship between house prices in Malaysia's major economic regions and Singapore house prices, *Regional Studies* . The purpose of this study is to examine house price diffusion among Malaysia's major economic regions (Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Pulau Pinang and Johor) and between each of these regions and neighbouring Singapore by using the quarterly data from 2000:Q1 to 2011:Q1. By applying multivariate co-integration approach, the results show the existence of ripple effects among Malaysia's major economic regions. Moreover, it is found that house price diffusion observed within a country can be extended across the border. Implications are offered along with the findings of this research.

The Determinants of Inward Foreign Direct Investment in Business Services across European Regions

- Regional Studies---2016---Davide Castellani, Valentina Meliciani, Loredana Mirra

Castellani D., Meliciani V. and Mirra L. The determinants of inward foreign direct investment in business services across European regions, *Regional Studies* . The role of forward linkages with manufacturing sectors and other service sectors as attractors of business services foreign direct investment (FDI) is studied at the regional level. Using data on 146 NUTS-2 regions, it is found that regions specialized in those (manufacturing) sectors that are high potential users of business services attract more FDI in the business services than other regions. Results are robust to the inclusion of the traditional determinants of foreign investments at the regional level as well as to controls for spatial dependence. The results suggest that regional policies aimed at attracting foreign investors in the business service industry might prove ineffective in the absence of a pre-existing local intermediate demand.

Do Regions Benefit from Active Labour Market Policies? A Macroeconometric Evaluation Using Spatial Panel Methods

- Regional Studies---2016---Wolfgang Dauth, Reinhard Hujer, Katja Wolf

Dauth W., Hujer R. and Wolf K. Do regions benefit from active labour market policies? A macroeconometric evaluation using spatial panel methods, *Regional Studies* . The effect of active labour market policies on all job seekers in a region is assessed using the variation in the participation in these programmes across regions over time. The starting point is an augmented regional matching function, which is extended by allowing for a heterogeneous search effectiveness parameter for current participants and job seekers who finished a measure recently. A spatial dynamic panel data model is estimated by using a quasi-ML estimation procedure. It is found that job schemes in the non-profit sector,

wage subsidies and advancement of apprenticeships significantly increase the regional number of matches.

European Integration and Knowledge Flows across European Regions

- Regional Studies---2016---Riccardo Cappelli,Fabio Montobbio

Cappelli R. and Montobbio F. European integration and knowledge flows across European regions, *Regional Studies* . Using data on inventor citations and inventor collaborations, changes in geographical patterns of knowledge flows between European regions during the period 1981-2000 are analysed. It is shown that inventor collaborations become less geographically localized, while inventor citations become more localized. The European integration process has a significant effect on reducing barriers to knowledge flows between new and old European Union members. For inventor citations, this effect relates only to the European Union enlargement of 1995 and is confined to knowledge flows from Austria, Finland and Sweden to old European Union members.

The Impact of Multinational Enterprises (MNEs) on Knowledge-Intensive Business Services (KIBS) Start-ups: Empirical Evidence from the Dutch Randstad

- Regional Studies---2016---Wouter Jacobs,Ton van Rietbergen,Oedzge Atzema,Leo van Grunsven, Frank Dongen

Jacobs W., van Rietbergen T., Atzema O., van Grunsven L. and van Dongen F. The impact of multinational enterprises (MNEs) on knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS) start-ups: empirical evidence from the Dutch Randstad, *Regional Studies* . This paper focuses on the impact of multinational enterprises (MNEs) on the level of entrepreneurship in knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS) in metropolitan regions. Large globalizing metropolitan regions or 'world cities' are generally considered prime office locations for MNEs and KIBS alike. Certain locations in these

metropolitan regions or world cities provide multifarious benefits of being co-agglomerated. Yet the impact of local MNEs, whether domestic or foreign, on successful local entrepreneurship in related KIBS has hardly been conceptually or empirically addressed in the literature. This paper presents evidence from the Dutch Randstad based on a questionnaire given to 2,000 KIBS firms founded in 2001-08 and supported by interviews with major international KIBS. The main conclusion is that MNEs in KIBS firms spawn successful entrepreneurship in KIBS. Implications for regional development policy are also addressed.

'If You Can Make it Here, You Can Make it Anywhere': Performance Management and PlaNYC Climate Change Initiatives

- Regional Studies---2016---Stephen Jones

Jones S. 'If you can make it here, you can make it anywhere': performance management and PlaNYC climate change initiatives, *Regional Studies* . This paper investigates the contribution of performance management in implementing climate initiatives introduced by the Bloomberg administration in New York City. PlaNYC has been praised as one of the most significant climate change initiatives by a city government as it included measurement protocols and a performance management framework to provide evidence for policy and management change. This paper develops an assessment framework and takes a case study approach to examine the context and implementation of PlaNYC from 2007 to 2013. The analysis provides insights for other city governments developing and implementing climate change policies.

Does Temporary Geographical Proximity Predict Learning? Knowledge Dynamics in the Olympic Games

- Regional Studies---2016---Martin Müller, Allison Stewart

Müller M. and Stewart A. Does temporary geographical proximity predict learning? Knowledge dynamics in the Olympic Games, *Regional Studies* . Temporary

geographical proximity in the form of face-to-face contact is commonly thought to enhance learning. In a sample of individuals ($n = 294$) involved in knowledge transfer in the Olympic Games, temporary geographical proximity emerges as a rather weak predictor of learning, although its explanatory value improves when coupled with organized proximity. This association disappears, however, when controlling for other predictors, suggesting that there is no unique effect of temporary geographical proximity on learning. Part of the effect of temporary geographical proximity is mediated through other variables, urging further research into the paths of mediation. Several practical implications for knowledge transfer in mega-events result.

Rural-Urban Differences in Bonding and Bridging Social Capital

- Regional Studies---2016---Jens F. L. Sørensen

Sørensen J. F. L. Rural-urban differences in bonding and bridging social capital, *Regional Studies*. It is a common sentiment that rural areas are richer in social capital than urban areas. This hypothesis is tested here by drawing on data from a Danish survey (2011/2012) and by using the distinction between bonding and bridging social capital. Bonding social capital was found to be significantly higher in rural areas, whereas bridging social capital was found to be marginally higher in urban areas. The evidence thus partly refutes the hypothesis of higher social capital in rural areas. Among other results, the evidence suggests a degree of trade-off between the two forms of social capital.

Assessing Technology-Based Spin-offs from University Support Units

- Regional Studies---2016---Mircea Epure, Diego Prior, Christian Serarols

Epure M., Prior D. and Serarols C. Assessing technology-based spin-offs from university support units, *Regional Studies*. This paper takes a regional studies approach to assess spin-offs from a university-based technology transfer network. It first detects the regional objectives, inputs and outputs needed to

assess spin-offs from support programmes. It then provides evidence on regional mechanisms for firm creation. Spin-offs created at Catalan universities are analysed and it is found that many efficient spin-offs have formal technology transfer agreements, and emerge from technology-oriented universities. It is also found that higher innovation levels and experience from the parent university are associated with higher efficiency, which is positively related to future fundamental profitability. Finally, regional policy-making and research directions are proposed.

Three-Step Method for Delineating Functional Labour Market Regions

- Regional Studies---2016---Per Kropp, Barbara Schwengler

Kropp P. and Schwengler B. Three-step method for delineating functional labour market regions, *Regional Studies*. This paper proposes a new three-step method to find delineations that adequately define functional regions with strong interactions within the region and few connections with outside areas based on commuting flows. A graph-theoretical approach is used to create many meaningful delineations for labour market regions in Germany and the modularity concept from network analysis is employed to select the delineation that captures the commuting flows best. As a result, a delineation of 50 German labour market regions that are quite heterogeneous in terms of size is obtained. Using the modularity measure, the current delineation is compared with previous functional delineations.

Access to Universities' Public Knowledge: Who is More Regionalist?

- Regional Studies---2016---Manuel Acosta, Joaquín M. Azagra-Caro, Daniel Coronado

Acosta M., Azagra-Caro J. M. and Coronado D. Access to universities' public knowledge: who is more regionalist?, *Regional Studies*. This paper tracks university-to-firm patent citations rather than the more usual patent-to-patent or paper-to-patent citations. It

explains regional and non-regional citations as a function of firms' absorptive capacity and universities' production capacity in the region rather than explaining citations as a function of distance between citing and cited regions. Using a dataset of European Union regions for the years 1997-2007, it is found that fostering university research and development (R&D) capacity increases the attractiveness of the local university's knowledge base to firms in the region, but also reduces wider searches for university knowledge. Increasing the absorptive capacity of local business encourages firms to access university knowledge from outside the region.

Mapping the Socioeconomic Landscape of Rural Sweden: Towards a Typology of Rural Areas

- Regional Studies---2016---Martin Hedlund

Hedlund M. Mapping the socioeconomic landscape of rural Sweden: towards a typology of rural areas, *Regional Studies*. Definitions of the rural have been the subject of numerous academic papers. This paper argues that the a priori urban-rural continuum model should be abandoned in favour of a more open approach. In advancing this argument, a socioeconomic typology of rural Sweden is developed by means of cluster analysis. A total of 3983 areas were sorted into five clusters and 16 sub-clusters. One-third of the rural population lives in the middle-class countryside within the urban shadow (12%) and working-class countryside within the urban shadow (22%); the bulk of the rural population lives in countryside outside the urban shadow (25%) and manufacturing periphery (28%); and a smaller share resides in the resource periphery (12%). It is concluded that location-specific typologies based on high-resolution data that avoid a priori assumptions of rurality give great insight into rural heterogeneity.

Multi-Scalar Localization and Capability Transference: Exploring Embeddedness in the Asian Retail Expansion of Tesco

- Regional Studies---2016---Steve Wood,Neil M. Coe,Neil Wrigley

Wood S., Coe N. M. and Wrigley N. Multi-scalar localization and capability transference: exploring embeddedness in the Asian retail expansion of Tesco, *Regional Studies*. This paper revisits the 'firm in the region' and the 'region in the firm' dichotomy through the case of Tesco's retail expansion in Asia. It focuses on the tension between the transference of proven key capabilities to the host economies Tesco has entered, and strategic localization, primarily for customer-facing, corporate culture, regulatory and institutional reasons. It is demonstrated how the retailer has pursued a multi-scalar adaptive approach that goes beyond any standardized/localized dichotomy to respond to differences between and within national markets. In the process, this paper provides evidence of genuine two-way knowledge flow between the home market and subsidiaries, between subsidiaries themselves, and of subsidiaries granted autonomy and the ability to flex their strategies.

Spanish SMEs' Subsidized and Guaranteed Credit during Economic Crisis: A Regional Perspective

- Regional Studies---2016---Anahí Briozzo,Clara Cardone-Riportella

Briozzo A. and Cardone- Riportella C. Spanish SMEs' subsidized and guaranteed credit during economic crisis: a regional perspective, *Regional Studies*. This study analyses the effects of two Spanish public programmes that provide financial support to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs): (1) subsidized credit by the Official Credit Institute and (2) bank credit guaranteed by a mutual guarantee society. The study was conducted from a regional perspective and it compares the effects of the two programmes during normal times with the effects during economic crisis. During stable periods, these programmes affect the growth of assets, sales and the sales to assets ratio. However, during recession, the effects extend to the growth of employment and the sales to employee ratio. Moreover, there are significant regional differences.

Co-evolutionary Patterns in Regional Knowledge Bases and Economic Structure: Evidence from European Regions

- Regional Studies---2016---Francesco Quatraro

Quatraro F. Co-evolutionary patterns in regional knowledge bases and economic structure: evidence from European regions, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses the co-evolutionary patterns of structural change in knowledge and economics. The former is made operational through an analysis of co-occurrences of technological classes in patent documents in order to derive indicators of coherence, variety and cognitive distance. The latter is made operational in a synthetic way by implementing shift-share analysis which decomposes labour productivity growth into effects caused by changes in the allocation of employment, those ascribed to intra-sector productivity growth, and those caused by interaction of these two components. The results of the analysis conducted on a sample of 227 European regions show that increasing variety is associated with the reallocation of the workforce across sectors whereas within-sector productivity is associated with high levels of both coherence and cognitive distance of the regional knowledge base.

Bureaucratic Rationale and Use of an Academic Concept in Policy-Making: The Rise and Fall of the Regional Innovation System in South Korea

- Regional Studies---2016---Jung Won Son, Hyunsoo Kang

Son J. W. and Kang H. Bureaucratic rationale and use of an academic concept in policy-making: the rise and fall of the regional innovation system in South Korea, *Regional Studies*. This paper contributes to the understanding of the interface between academic research and regional policy. According to the literature on policy rationale, policy-makers select elements from existing academic research that fit their policy rationale. This paper further expands on this idea and argues that bureaucrats not only passively choose academic concepts but also actively reconstruct them. To show this, the paper theoretically distinguishes between

three different levels of policy rationale - meta, intermediate and specific - and analyses the way the regional innovation system concept was used in regional policies under South Korea's Roh administration (2003-08).

The Data Revolution. Big Data, Open Data, Data Infrastructures and Their Consequences

- Regional Studies---2016---Barbara Martini

2016

The University and the Economy: Pathways to Growth and Economic Development

- Regional Studies---2016---Peter Arbo

2016

Editorial: From 'Territorial Innovation Models' to 'Territorial Knowledge Dynamics': On the Learning Value of a New Concept in Regional Studies

- Regional Studies---2016---Hugues Jean-nerat, Olivier Crevoisier

2016

The Economic Value of Knowledge: Embodied in Goods or Embedded in Cultures?

- Regional Studies---2016---Olivier Crevoisier

Crevoisier O. The economic value of knowledge: embodied in goods or embedded in cultures?, *Regional Studies*. 'Tacit' knowledge is a fuzzy concept - a kind of never opened black box - that has not allowed understanding about how knowledge gives birth to monetary income, or to regional development. This paper proposes a distinction between substantial and significant knowledge. While the former refers to knowledge being sold and bought like a good or embodied in goods on the basis of ownership, the latter claims that knowledge workers, firms or communities are remunerated following the institution of authorship, i.e. their capacity to create meaning. This would be a central institution in an increasingly culture-based economy. A typology

of regional knowledge-anchoring milieus is then built on this distinction. This paper is a qualitative meta-synthesis of 23 case studies realized in the EURODITE project.

Proximity and Distance in Knowledge Relationships: From Micro to Structural Considerations based on Territorial Knowledge Dynamics (TKDs)

- Regional Studies---2016---Joan Crespo,Jérôme Vicente

Crespo J. and Vicente J. Proximity and distance in knowledge relationships: from micro to structural considerations based on territorial knowledge dynamics (TKDs), *Regional Studies*. Among the key parameters identified in territorial knowledge dynamics (TKDs), this paper focuses on the balance and trade-off between proximity and distant relations, especially as far as knowledge relationships are concerned. This entry is investigated through an original process consisting in combining micro-motives for knowledge relationships and structural properties of resulting knowledge networks, always paying attention to the balance between proximity and distance. From the information available in EURODITE case studies and the presentation of the methodology, the micro-foundations of proximity and distance in knowledge relationships are explored according to the knowledge trade-off and the complex knowledge value chain that typify the modern knowledge process. Based on these micro-considerations, a structural analysis of TKDs is inferred that provides significant patterns of their structuring. From these patterns policy implications are extracted which show that collaborative incentives on some particular missing links fit better with effective policies than the common view of 'connecting people' policies.

Exploring Territorial Knowledge Dynamics through Innovation Biographies

- Regional Studies---2016---Anna Butzin,Brigitta Widmaier

Butzin A. and Widmaier B. Exploring territorial

knowledge dynamics through innovation biographies, *Regional Studies*. An in-depth methodological discussion of the innovation biography research approach is provided. Innovation biographies allow the study of time-space dynamics of knowledge and ways of knowledge combination in innovation processes from a micro-level perspective. They are the pertinent approach to analysis of territorial knowledge dynamics. Innovation biographies enable the capture of social relations, contextual settings, and the cross-sectoral and multi-local reach of knowledge developed and applied in innovation processes. By taking a time-related view, key research techniques of innovation biographies are narrative interviewing, network analyses and triangulation.

Territorial Knowledge Dynamics and Knowledge Anchoring through Localized Networks: The Automotive Sector in Västra Götaland

- Regional Studies---2016---Laura James,Geert Vissers,Anders Larsson,Margareta Dahlström

James L., Vissers G., Larsson A. and Dahlström M. Territorial knowledge dynamics and knowledge anchoring through localized networks: the automotive sector in Västra Götaland, *Regional Studies*. Innovative firms often engage in knowledge interactions across regional boundaries, which is difficult to account for by territorial innovation models. The territorial knowledge dynamics perspective directs attention to the ways in which firms and other actors combine regional and extra-regional relations. It deals with the spatial aspects of innovation, emphasizing constantly evolving knowledge networks that are not confined to regional boundaries, which implies a new view on regional knowledge anchoring. The paper presents a case of innovation in the automotive sector in the Västra Götaland region of Sweden to show how a spatial pattern of knowledge interactions develops over time.

Beyond Production and Standards: Toward a Status Market Approach to Territorial Innovation and Knowledge Policy

- Regional Studies---2016---Stewart Macneill,Hugues Jeannerat

MacNeill S. and Jeannerat H. Beyond production and standards: toward a status market approach to territorial innovation and knowledge policy, *Regional Studies*. Current theoretical and policy models of innovation are usually production based and give prominence to producer-supplier relations. Drawing on a socio-economic approach to markets, the paper reconsiders these established models in order to broaden the understanding of innovation and territorial knowledge dynamics. The premium segment sports cars innovated in the UK's West Midlands is examined and the production and standard market of the global automotive industry is contrasted with the status market in which new local innovation embed across specific supplier-producer and producer-consumer relations. A status innovation policy approach is finally proposed to address innovation in developed economies.

Spatial Aspects of Interfirm Collaboration: An Exploration of Firm-Level Knowledge Dynamics

- *Regional Studies*---2016---Geert Vissers, Ben Dankbaar

Vissers G. and Dankbaar B. Spatial aspects of interfirm collaboration: an exploration of firm-level knowledge dynamics, *Regional Studies*. The days of vertical integration are over. Product development, manufacturing and other activities once done by single firms are now fields of collaboration. This raises questions about the spatial aspects of interfirm collaboration. Firms have partners in their direct environment, at a distance or in between, which means that traditional views on regional economic development no longer apply. It also means that a local-global dichotomy does not adequately describe today's economic landscape. This paper distinguishes four spatial scales - local, regional, national and international - and explores the distribution of interfirm collaboration across them, while taking project development over time into account.

Knowledge, Resources and Markets: What Economic System of Valuation?

- *Regional Studies*---2016---Hugues Jeannerat, Leïla Kebir

Jeannerat H. and Kebir L. Knowledge, resources and markets: what economic system of valuation?, *Regional Studies*. Exploring in ever more detail learning processes at the root of economic change, main territorial innovation models (TIMs) remain focused on production today. Thus consumption is most often assessed as an abstract demand expressed by exogenous market mechanisms. In a socio-institutional approach, this article conceptualizes an economic system in which knowledge is a constructed resource valued in a market through the co-evolution of a production and a consumption system. From a meta-synthesis of various case studies, the paper draws four ideal types of economic systems and their related territorial knowledge dynamics (TKDs): knowledge marketization, knowledge improvement, knowledge adaptation and knowledge co-development.

Patterns in US Urban Growth, 1790-2000

- *Regional Studies*---2016---Rafael González-Val, Luis Lanaspá

González-Val R. and Lanaspá L. Patterns in US urban growth, 1790-2000, *Regional Studies*. This paper reconsiders the path of the growth of American cities since 1790 (when the first census was published). The null hypothesis for long-term growth is random growth. Evidence supporting random growth in city sizes is obtained by using panel unit root tests. Growth patterns different from the overall unit root trend detected are also extracted, with evidence found of high intra-distribution mobility (transition matrices) and 'local' mean-reverting behaviours (club convergence). The high mobility and the results of the clustering analysis are interpreted as signs of a sequential city growth pattern toward a random growth steady-state.

Estimating Regional Input Coefficients and Multipliers: The Use of FLQ is Not a Gamble

- *Regional Studies*---2016---Anthony T. Flegg, Timo Tohmö

Flegg A. T. and Tohmö T. Estimating regional input coefficients and multipliers: the use of FLQ is not a

gamble, *Regional Studies*. This paper re-examines the Finnish evidence presented by Lehtonen and Tykkyläinen on the use of location quotients (LQs) in estimating regional input coefficients and multipliers. They argue that the choice of an LQ-based method is a gamble and that there is no single method that can be recommended for general use. It is contended here that this evidence is erroneous and that the FLQ (Flegg's location quotient) yields results far superior to those from competing formulae, so it should provide a satisfactory way of generating an initial set of input coefficients. The choice of a value for the parameter δ is also examined.

Specialization and Convergence of Industry-Specific Employment in Germany: A Linear Mixed-Model Approach with Spatial Components

- *Regional Studies*---2016---Thomas Brenner,Göran Kauermann

Brenner T. and Kauermann G. Specialization and convergence of industry-specific employment in Germany: a linear mixed-model approach with spatial components, *Regional Studies*. Nations as well as regions differ in their growth rates. Whether these different growth rates lead to a convergence or divergence is a well-studied topic. However, the literature on clusters shows that regional economic growth is often related to the presence of specific industries. Hence, convergence and divergence might also be a phenomenon of specific industries instead of the whole economy. Therefore, the spatial distribution of each industry in Germany is examined in this paper and whether the distribution of employment converges to or diverges based on this spatial distribution is analysed. The industry characteristics that relate to the convergence are also studied.

Spatially Rebalancing the UK Economy: Towards a New Policy Model?

- *Regional Studies*---2016---Ronald Martin,Andy Pike,Peter Tyler,Ben Gardiner

Martin R., Pike A., Tyler P. and Gardiner B. Spatially rebalancing the UK economy: towards a new policy model?, *Regional Studies*. The current UK government has announced its intention to rebalance the national economy spatially, to create a 'northern powerhouse' to rival that in London and the South East. This imbalance is in fact a longstanding problem that 90 years of regional policy has not resolved. This paper argues that the entrenched nature of the UK's spatial imbalance derives in part from the centralized nature of the national political economy, and that only a bold and radical change in that political economy - based on a devolution and decentralization of economic, financial and political power - is called for.

Public Infrastructure Services in the European Union: Challenges for Territorial Cohesion

- *Regional Studies*---2016---Judith Clifton,Daniel Díaz-Fuentes,Marcos Fernández-Gutiérrez

Clifton J., Díaz-Fuentes D. and Fernández-Gutiérrez M. Public infrastructure services in the European Union: challenges for territorial cohesion, *Regional Studies*. Territorial cohesion has emerged as an important objective for European Union authorities, particularly since the Treaty of Lisbon. One important strand of territorial cohesion is citizen access to affordable public infrastructure services. While place of residence may influence use of services, insufficient evidence exists as to whether residence may constitute a disadvantage to citizens as regards service use. This paper assesses this by contrasting citizens' stated and revealed preferences for services in three large countries. Residence frequently conditions expenditure on public infrastructure services and satisfaction with service accessibility and affordability, disadvantaging residents in some territories, posing challenges for territorial cohesion.

Cities and the Urban Land Premium

- *Regional Studies*---2016---Andrea Caragliu

2016

The Global Competitiveness of Regions

- Regional Studies---2016---Peter Karl Kresl

2016

Introduction to the 50th Volume

- Regional Studies---2016---Ivan Turok

2016

Editorial: Exploring Regional Varieties of Capitalism

- Regional Studies---2016---Alexander Ebner

2016

Varieties of Regulation: How to Combine Sectoral, Regional and National Levels

- Regional Studies---2016---Martin Schröder, Helmut Voelzkow

Schröder M. and Voelzkow H. Varieties of regulation: how to combine sectoral, regional and national levels, *Regional Studies*. Research on economic governance is contradictory. Varieties-of-capitalism scholars argue for national differences between liberal and coordinated market economies. Others argue that economic sectors come with distinct modes of governance. A third research strand explains the economic governance of companies through the regional system of innovation and production in which they are embedded. Problematically, this current state leaves the question open about how national, sectoral and regional economic governance interact. Using case studies from three research projects, this paper shows how the national, sectoral and regional level of economic governance can be combined by advancing the argument that incoherent institutions can be complementary

Territorial Differences in the Italian 'Social Model'

- Regional Studies---2016---Sabrina Colombo, Marino Regini

Colombo S. and Regini M. Territorial differences in the Italian 'social model', *Regional Studies*. As elsewhere in Europe in the post-Second World War period the Italian political élites shared the belief that market economies should not be left entirely to the market, but rather follow some sort of 'social model'. However, while Italy did join Continental European countries in developing such an institutional arrangement, this was differently shaped in the different territorial areas of the country. This paper briefly sketches what is commonly regarded as the typical configuration of this social model and then describes how each of its features works differently in the different territorial contexts, finding a deep dividing line between the Centre-North and the South.

Social Rights, Family Networks and Regional Varieties of Capitalism in Mediterranean Countries

- Regional Studies---2016---Ulrich Glassmann

Glassmann U. Social rights, family networks and regional varieties of capitalism in Mediterranean countries, *Regional Studies*. Mediterranean economies are characterized by a strong territorial divide. In some regions governmental modernization strategies led to the predominance of a 'family welfare model' that guaranteed generous welfare entitlements on the basis of labour contracts by large firms or the civil service. In other regions a 'family business model' prevails, which has evolved due to the decision of the male breadwinner to sacrifice social rights for less protected (small firm) employment opportunities. This choice leads family members to strive for higher educational attainment and formal labour participation causing better economic performance compared with regions where the 'family welfare model' persists.

Variegated Capitalism, Chinese Style: Regional Models, Multi-scalar Constructions

- Regional Studies---2016---Jun Zhang, Jamie Peck

Zhang J. and Peck J. Variegated capitalism, Chinese style: regional models, multi-scalar constructions, *Re-*

gional Studies . The paper explores tensions between the varieties of capitalism framework and the heterogeneous particularities of the Chinese case. Rather than forcing the Chinese model into analytical boxes derived, primarily, from analyses of European and North American capitalism, this complex formation more appropriately can be understood to exist in a 'triangular' relationship with the two conventional poles of varieties scholarship, the US-style 'liberal market' economy and the German-style 'coordinated market' economy. Furthermore, the substantial degree of internal (regional) heterogeneity evident in the Chinese case calls into question those models of capitalism that focus narrowly on institutional coherence at the national scale. Illustrating this point, a range of 'sub-models' of Chinese capitalism is examined: regional styles of capitalist development that remain distinct from one another, and deeply networked into a range of global production networks, and 'offshore' economies, just as they remain, to some degree, distinctively Chinese.

The Geography of Inequality: Difference and Determinants of Wage and Income Inequality across US Metros

- Regional Studies---2016---Richard Florida, Charlotta Mellander

Florida R. and Mellander C. The geography of inequality: difference and determinants of wage and income inequality across US metros, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines the geographic variation in wage inequality and income inequality across US metros. The findings indicate that the two are quite different. Wage inequality is closely associated with skills, human capital, technology and metro size, in line with the literature, but these factors are only weakly associated with income inequality. Furthermore, wage inequality explains only 15% of income inequality across metros. Income inequality is more closely associated with unionization, race and poverty. No relationship is found between income inequality and average incomes and only a modest relationship between it and the percentage of high-income households.

A Comprehensive Analysis of Expenditure Decentralization and of the Composition of Local Public Spending

- Regional Studies---2016---Agnese Sacchi, Simone Salotti

Sacchi A. and Salotti S. A comprehensive analysis of expenditure decentralization and of the composition of local public spending, *Regional Studies* . Many industrialized countries have recently implemented fiscal decentralization reforms assigning more spending responsibility to sub-national governments. This paper investigates the causes of the decentralization of different categories of public expenditure in 19 developed countries over the period 1980-2006. Different models for each of the spending functions under analysis are estimated adopting a general-to-specific empirical approach. Results confirm existing findings on the negative link between regional income disparities and expenditure decentralization. A similarly negative relationship is found for a set of demographic variables, leading to the conclusion that macroeconomic and, more importantly, political factors are responsible for the recent increase in decentralization. Finally, the analysis is completed by a study of the factors driving sub-national expenditure composition, with political and demographic changes emerging as the most important determinants.

Explaining Regional and Local Differences in Organic Farming in England and Wales: A Comparison of South West Wales and South East England

- Regional Studies---2016---Brian Ilbery, James Kirwan, Damian Maye

Ilbery B., Kirwan J. and Maye D. Explaining regional and local differences in organic farming in England and Wales: a comparison of South West Wales and South East England, *Regional Studies* , Few studies explain the concentration of organic farming in specific regions of England and Wales. This paper compares the development of organic farming in South West Wales and South East England. While the focus in the former is

on the use of mainly national marketing channels and the movement of organic produce more than 60 min from the farm, in the latter greater use is made of local and direct marketing channels to distribute organic food within 30 min of the farm. The overriding importance of demand appears to provide a key explanation for regional differentiation in organic farming.

Population Dynamics and Regional Social Security Sustainability in Italy

- Regional Studies---2016---Mariangela Bonasia, Rita De Siano

Bonasia M. and De Siano R. Population dynamics and regional social security sustainability in Italy, *Regional Studies*. Making due allowances for differences in demographics, the labour market and internal migration dynamics, this study analyses the sustainability of the Italian pension balance at a regional level. A worsening of the elderly dependency ratio and a decline in birth and employment rates have generated a negative trend, particularly for regions in southern Italy, characterized by early retirement and an increase in migration outflows. The suggestion is that a decentralized pension policy is not a Pareto-efficient solution because it would favour the sustainability of the pension balance in northern regions over those in the South.

New Macroeconomic Evidence on Internal Migration in Sweden, 1967-2003

- Regional Studies---2016---Svenja Gärtner

Gärtner S. New macroeconomic evidence on internal migration in Sweden, 1967-2003. *Regional Studies*. This paper gives new empirical evidence on internal migration's macroeconomic impact factors in Sweden from 1967 to 2003. Variables from the labour market, demography and geography serve as explanatory factors. The dynamic panel model's estimation contradicts recent results arguing that wage differences play no role in migration in Sweden. The paper's results suggest that wages and unemployment rates work as push and pull factors. These results are constant over time, not a development following the solidarity

wage policy's break-up. While younger people are more likely to move, the increasing female labour force participation has hampered migration, especially in recent years.

Partisan Alignment Effects on Total Factor Productivity

- Regional Studies---2016---Henry Aray

Aray H. Partisan alignment effects on total factor productivity, *Regional Studies*. Unlike the literature on political effects on real economy that suggests that partisan effects accrue through aggregate demand, it is hypothesized that such effects could also accrue through aggregate supply. Using panel data for the Spanish regions over the 1986-2010 period, the main results are: (1) partisan alignment effects only arise when central government enjoys a majority; (2) there exist a positive contemporaneous effect and negative lagged effects; and (3) in absolute value, such effects vanish over time. Results are robust to different specifications and measures of total factor productivity (TFP) and methods of estimation.

The Components of Talent: Company Size and Financial Centres in the European Investment Management Industry

- Regional Studies---2016---Gordon L. Clark

Clark G. L. The components of talent: company size and financial centres in the European investment management industry, *Regional Studies*. As the centre for advanced financial services, and having the complex array of services needed to invest beyond Europe's borders, London dominates the European financial services industry. As in other global financial centres there is a premium on talented investment managers, identified in the media as 'star performers'. Investment companies rely on such employees for risk-adjusted rates of return on the basis of asset- and/or style-specific investment strategies while protecting their clients against the risks occasioned by market uncertainty. Drawing upon frameworks from organizational ecology, this pa-

per integrates the size of companies with the market for talent sectorally and geographically.

Worldwide Knowledge? Global Firms, Local Labour and the Region

- Regional Studies---2016---Roberto Antonietti

2016

Everything in Its Place: Entrepreneurship and the Strategic Management of Cities, Regions, and States

- Regional Studies---2016---Michael Wyrwich

2016

The Impact of Fiscal Decentralization on the Composition of Public Expenditure: Panel Data Evidence from Italy

- Regional Studies---2015---Maria Jennifer Grisorio, Francesco Prota

Grisorio M. J. and Prota F. The impact of fiscal decentralization on the composition of public expenditure: panel data evidence from Italy, *Regional Studies*. This paper is an original contribution to the understanding of the relationship between fiscal decentralization and public expenditure composition. It studies the effects of the ongoing decentralization process in Italy on the share of different categories of public spending in total expenditure of the Italian regional administrations over the period 1996-2008. The data used allow one to go beyond the usual distinction between current and capital expenditures and to present a functional classification of public expenditures. Through a panel data analysis, the paper shows that the level of decentralization influences the composition of expenditure.

Spillover Effect between the Regional and the National Housing Markets in the UK

- Regional Studies---2015---I-Chun Tsai

Tsai I-C. Spillover effect between the regional and the national housing markets in the UK, *Regional Studies*.

This study uses regional and national data from the UK housing market to analyse the spillovers between these markets and to test whether a ripple effect exists in UK housing prices. Cross-market return spillovers are determined by performing spillover indices. An analysis of the direction and magnitude of return spillovers can be used to discriminate the transmission mechanism of information between the regional and the national housing markets over different areas and different time spans. Empirical findings indicate that the difference in housing prices between the northern and southern regions of the UK will increase each time a new financial crisis occurs.

The Regional Application of the Global Entrepreneurship and Development Index (GEDI): The Case of Spain

- Regional Studies---2015---Zoltan Acs, László Szerb, Raquel Ortega-Argiles, Ruta Aidis, Alicia Coduras

Ács Z. J., Szerb L., Ortega-Argilés R., Aidis R. and Coduras A. The regional application of the Global Entrepreneurship and Development Index (GEDI): the case of Spain, *Regional Studies*. This paper constructs a regional application of the Global Entrepreneurship and Development Index (GEDI) that captures the contextual features of entrepreneurship across regions. Using institutional data and survey data, weaknesses in the incentive structure that affect regional development can be identified. The entrepreneurial disparities among regions are analysed at the country and regional levels using a penalty for bottleneck methodology. The methodology allows public policy action to be coordinated at both national and regional levels. It is found that GEDI provides a valuable tool for understanding regional differences across Spanish regions.

Regional Growth and SMEs in Brazil: A Spatial Panel Approach

- Regional Studies---2015---Túlio Cravo, Bettina Becker, Adrian Gourlay

Cravo T. A., Becker B. and Gourlay A. Regional

growth and SMEs in Brazil: a spatial panel approach, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines economic growth for a panel of 508 Brazilian micro-regions for the period 1980-2004, using spatial econometrics and paying particular attention to the importance of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The findings indicate the presence of spatial dependence in the process of economic growth and the existence of two spatial regimes in Brazil. The human capital level of the whole population is an important growth determinant, but does not generate positive spillovers. Furthermore, human capital embodied in SMEs is more important than the size of this sector for regional growth and SME activity generates positive spatial spillovers.

Disparities in Public Service Provision in Niger: Cross-District Evidence on Access to Primary Schools and Healthcare

- Regional Studies---2015---Stefano Mainardi

Mainardi S. Disparities in public service provision in Niger: cross-district evidence on access to primary schools and healthcare, *Regional Studies* . Depending on sector characteristics and infrastructure needs, marginal benefit incidence theory envisages that geographical disparities within a developing country may decline in some sectors, and persist or widen in others. In this study Tobit models with/without eligibility and spatial effects suggest mixed evidence for access to primary schools and healthcare across districts in Niger. With strict eligibility thresholds, these effects are relatively more relevant for healthcare. Once local population is accounted for, intermediate and southern zones of the country systematically lag behind northern districts in school access improvements. Both sectors register autonomous gains for worse-off districts. However, hardly any additional gain is found to accrue to these districts compared with districts targeted randomly after controlling for demographic and environmental features. In practice, this highlights the need to strengthen social service delivery and better target poverty in poorer districts.

Regional Variations in Emergency Service Performance: Does Social Capital Matter?

- Regional Studies---2015---Rhys Andrews, Paresh Wankhade

Andrews R. and Wankhade P. Regional variations in emergency service performance: does social capital matter?, *Regional Studies* . The relationship between social capital and the performance of public organizations is currently at the top of the UK policy agenda and elsewhere. This paper examines whether social capital is associated with improved regional emergency service performance by exploring its relationship with the achievements of ambulance trusts in England. Drawing on a six-year panel dataset, ambulance response times are modelled using an index of social capital, incorporating measures of community organizational life, political efficacy and social trust, in the regions served by National Health Service (NHS) ambulance trusts. Theoretical and practical implications are discussed.

The Impact of Spatial Externalities: Skills, Education and Plant Productivity

- Regional Studies---2015---Sofia Wixe

Wixe S. The impact of spatial externalities: skills, education and plant productivity, *Regional Studies* . This paper analyses the role of a broad range of spatial externalities in explaining average labour productivity of Swedish manufacturing plants. The main findings show positive effects from general urbanization economies and labour market matching, as well as a negative effect from within-industry diversity. These results confirm previous research despite methodological differences, which implies wider generalizability. Additionally, the empirical findings support Marshall-Arrow-Romer (MAR) and Porter externalities, i.e. positive effects from specialization and competition. No evidence is found of Jacobs externalities, neither when measured as between-industry diversity nor as within-industry diversity. Finally, plant-specific characteristics play a key role in explaining plant-level productivity.

The Chance to Work in Britain: Matching Unemployed People to Vacancies in Good Times and Bad

- Regional Studies---2015---Martin Taulbut,Mark Robinson

Taulbut M. and Robinson M. The chance to work in Britain: matching unemployed people to vacancies in good times and bad, *Regional Studies*. Giving people the chance to work has been a key justification for welfare reform in Britain over the last 15 years. The approach is underpinned by the belief that there are sufficient vacancies available to absorb the unemployed into the labour market. This paper tests this proposition by using the most comprehensive estimates of vacancies available (from the Employers Skills Surveys) and two measures (narrow and broad) of unemployment, by occupation, geography and time period. It also questions whether current approaches to worklessness in Britain are adequate to the task, given the scale of the challenge.

A Question of Identity?

- Regional Studies---2015---J. D. Gallagher

2015

Why Are We Waiting? The Logic, Urgency, and Promise of Tackling Climate Change

- Regional Studies---2015---Amitrajeet Batabyal

2015

Editorial: Geography of Innovation: New Trends and Implications for Public Policy Renewal

- Regional Studies---2015---Nadine Mas-sard,Corinne Autant-Bernard

2015

Regional Heterogeneity and Interregional Research Spillovers in European Innovation: Modelling and Policy Implications

- Regional Studies---2015---Gianni Guastella, Frank G. van Oort

Guastella G. and van Oort F. G. Regional heterogeneity and interregional research spillovers in European innovation: modelling and policy implications, *Regional Studies*. In agglomeration studies the effects of various regional externalities related to knowledge spillovers remain largely unclear. To explain innovation clustering, scholars emphasize the contribution of localized knowledge spillovers (LKS) and, specifically when estimating the knowledge production function (KPF), of (interregional) research spillovers. However, less attention is paid to other causes of spatial heterogeneity. In applied works, spatial association in data is econometrically related to evidence of research spillovers. This paper argues that, in a KPF setting, omitting spatial heterogeneity might lead to biased estimates of the effect of research spillovers. As an empirical test, a spatial KPF is estimated using EU-25 regional data, including a spatial trend to control for unexplained spatial variation in innovation. Accounting for geographical characteristics substantially weakens evidence of interregional research spillovers.

Knowledge, Innovation and Productivity Gains across European Regions

- Regional Studies---2015---Roberta Capello,Camilla Lenzi

Capello R. and Lenzi C. Knowledge, innovation and productivity gains across European regions, *Regional Studies*. This paper studies the relationship between knowledge, innovation and productivity in European regions, looking for the sources of spatial heterogeneity across regions in the type of knowledge needed for innovation and in the propensity to innovate, which mostly depend upon specific and systemic context conditions. The conceptual framework of analysis is based on the strong belief that different modes of innovation characterize regions, according to the presence/absence of some context conditions that allow for the creation and/or adoption of knowledge and innovation. Given the differences in knowledge and innovation intensity that characterize each mode/pattern of innovation, expectations are formulated on the achievement of productivity gains in regions characterized by different

innovation patterns. Empirical evidence supports the conceptual expectations and shows that in regional innovation patterns based on local scientific knowledge-creation processes there are positive returns to scientific knowledge. However, in less knowledge-intensive patterns considerable productivity gains can also be achieved by local actors exploiting non-scientific knowledge and innovative capacity. Importantly, whereas the benefits accruing from knowledge appear rather selective and concentrated in a relatively small number of regions, the benefits generated by innovation seem more pervasive and beneficial, even in regions with a low endowment of scientific knowledge. These results have considerable implications for the current design of European Union innovation policies at the regional level.

Do Technology Leaders Deter Inward R&D Investments? Evidence from Regional R&D Location Decisions in Europe

- Regional Studies---2015---Rene Belderbos,Dieter Somers

B elderbos R. and S omers D. Do technology leaders deter inward R&D investments? Evidence from regional R&D location decisions in Europe, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines the influence of local technology leaders on the attractiveness of regions for inward research and development (R&D) investments in an analysis of location choices for 196 cross-border R&D investments in EU-15 countries, 2003-08. While the strength of the regional technology cluster attracts inward R&D investments, investors are discouraged by a concentration of technology activities due to the presence of regional technology leaders. This effect occurs primarily if leaders organize their R&D in the region to reduce knowledge outflows to collocated firms - by drawing on intra-firm cross-border knowledge flows and complementary contributions of multiple R&D units.

Industry-Specific Firm Growth and Agglomeration

- Regional Studies---2015---Matthias Duschl,Tobias Scholl,Thomas Brenner,Dennis Luxen,Falk

Raschke

D uschl M., S choll T., B renner T., L uxen D. and R aschke F. Industry-specific firm growth and agglomeration, *Regional Studies* . This paper analyses the industry-specific relationship between industrial clustering and firm growth. Micro-geographically defined agglomeration measures based on travel-time distances and a flexible log-logistic decay function framework are used to study the spatial impacts of related economic and knowledge-generating activities in 23 industries. It is found that firms' growth prospects tend to be generally hampered by the agglomeration of own-industry employment, whereas the impact of proximate scientific activities systematically depends on the kind and age of industry. Furthermore, the optimal specifications of decay function that measures agglomeration effects considerably vary between both the industrssies and the variables.

Marshall's versus Jacobs' Externalities in Firm Innovation Performance: The Case of French Industry

- Regional Studies---2015---Danielle Galliano,Marie-Benoît Magrini,Pierre Triboulet

G alliano D., M agrini M.-B. and T riboulet P. Marshall's versus Jacobs' externalities in firm innovation performance: the case of French industry, *Regional Studies* . This paper analyses the influence of different types of spatial externalities related to the location of firms on their innovation performance and how those externalities combine in the territories with regard to the Marshall-Jacobs dichotomy. The originality of this study also lies in the consideration of a larger definition of the firm, one that takes into account the location of all its units. Based on a dataset of French industrial firms and specific indicators to evaluate the specialization and/or diversification of the employment zones, the impacts of the spatial profile of the firm on its innovation performance are tested.

Regional Knowledge Flows and Innovation Policy: A Dynamic Representation

- Regional Studies---2015---Ugo Fratesi

Fratesi U. Regional knowledge flows and innovation policy: a dynamic representation, *Regional Studies*. This paper presents a tool to study ex-ante the effects of innovation policy on regional growth and income. It uses a dynamic evolutionary simulation approach and presents a model able to represent the flows of knowledge within and between regions. The model is unique but can be customized to represent different regional innovation modes. The model is calibrated with data of the average European Union NUTS-2 region, and is used to show the different impacts of various policy options, and the different impacts of the same policies in different regions, providing evidence in favour of regionally tailored, place-based approaches. Calibrating the model, through fieldwork, on an actual region will eventually allow ex-ante estimations of actual policy impacts to be produced.

Universities and Knowledge-Intensive Business Services (KIBS) as Sources of Knowledge for Innovative Firms in Peripheral Regions

- Regional Studies---2015---Hugo Pinto, Manuel Fernandez-Esquinas, Elvira Uyarra

Pinto H., Fernandez-Esquinas M. and Uyarra E. Universities and knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS) as sources of knowledge for innovative firms in peripheral regions, *Regional Studies*. Knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS) make a crucial contribution to regional innovation. Their relevance is potentially higher in peripheral territories, assisting small and medium-sized enterprises to access knowledge. Nevertheless, regions often concentrate research and development capabilities in the public sector, while highly specialized services provided by firms are scarce. Using data from 737 firms in Andalusia, Spain, this article connects the literatures of KIBS and university-industry interactions. This paper finds that absorptive capacity remains a central dimension in interactions with universities and the use of KIBS. Even if KIBS

firms do not demonstrate higher propensities to interact with universities, the use of both channels is evidence of knowledge circulation between innovative firms and universities' advanced services.

Interrelating Dynamic Proximities by Bridging, Reducing and Producing Distances

- Regional Studies---2015---Max-Peter Menzel

Menzel M.-P. Interrelating dynamic proximities by bridging, reducing and producing distances, *Regional Studies*. The proximity concept explains the spatiality of relations and innovations with various dimensions of proximity. The paper adapts this framework to the processes of change. It integrates the interrelations between different dynamics into the nomenclature of proximity and distance. Three dynamics are proposed that both interfere with and enable interaction: learning, connecting and moving. These dynamics cause changes in cognitive, network and spatial proximity. Using these dynamics, two arguments are introduced as the basis for a concept of dynamic proximity: (1) proximity in one dimension enables interaction despite distance in other dimensions; and (2) reducing distance at the dyadic level produces distance as externality.

The Sopranos Redux: The Empirical Economics of Waste Crime

- Regional Studies---2015---Christian Almer, Timo Goeschl

Almer C. and Goeschl T. The Sopranos redux: the empirical economics of waste crime, *Regional Studies*. Evidence for the argument that enforcement makes environmental policies effective is limited with respect to geography, scope, enforcement tools and regulatory context. Non-US evidence on criminal enforcement of illegal waste disposal is examined using a panel dataset of 44 counties from the German state of Baden-Württemberg for the period 1995-2005. The results support the pro-enforcement argument. Cumulatively, there is clear evidence for a general deterrence effect of enforcement intensity on the amount of waste crime.

However, regional economic and political economy factors matter significantly for environmental outcomes. Violations appear to be treated differently depending on their local political economy context.

Technological Relatedness and Knowledge Space: Entry and Exit of US Cities from Patent Classes

- Regional Studies---2015---David L. Rigby

Rigby D. L. Technological relatedness and knowledge space: entry and exit of US cities from patent classes, *Regional Studies*. US patent and citation data are used to measure technological relatedness between major patent classes in the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The technological relatedness measures, constructed as the probability that a patent in class j will cite a patent in class i , form the links of a knowledge network. Changes in this knowledge network are examined from 1975 to 2005. Evolution of the patent knowledge base within US metropolitan areas is tracked by combining the knowledge network with annual patent data for each city. Entries and exits of cities from patent classes are linked to local and non-local measures of technological relatedness.

Seasonality of Overseas Tourism Demand in Scotland: A Regional Analysis

- Regional Studies---2015---John Coshall, Richard Charlesworth, Stephen J. Page

Coshall J., Charlesworth R. and Page S. J. Seasonality of overseas tourism demand in Scotland: a regional analysis, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines patterns of seasonality in international tourism to the regions of Scotland. Quarterly numbers of overnight stays are disaggregated by trip purpose. Seasonality in vacation tourism to Scotland is shown to be defined by more than a simple rural-urban division. Overseas visiting friends and relatives (VFR) tourism is largely an urban phenomenon and is consequently less seasonal than vacation tourism. Lower seasonal concentration of VFR tourism is not uniform across the regions. Although levels of seasonal intensity of business tourism

to the three principal cities of Scotland are approximately the same, there are noticeable variations over time.

Occupational Segregation by Race and Ethnicity in the United States: Differences Across States

- Regional Studies---2015---Carlos Gradín, Coral del Río Otero, Olga Alonso-Villar

Gradín C., del Río C. and Alonso-Villar O. Occupational segregation by race and ethnicity in the United States: differences across states, *Regional Studies*. Using the 2005-07 American Community Survey, this paper analyses the extent of geographical disparities in occupational segregation by race/ethnicity across US states. The results show that there is a great geographical variation in segregation. A large part is driven by spatial disparities in workers' characteristics, mainly due to differences in the distribution of ethnic/racial minorities and their immigration/linguistic profiles. Taking these characteristics into account reduces this variation and reshapes the segregation map, with the highest segregation moving from states in the Southwest to those in the East Central region, where minorities face more segregating labour markets.

Productivity Spillovers from Foreign Multinational Enterprises to Domestic Manufacturing Firms: To What Extent Does Spatial Proximity Matter?

- Regional Studies---2015---Sergio Mariotti, Marco Mutinelli, Marcella Nicolini, Lucia Piscitello

Mariotti S., Mutinelli M., Nicolini M. and Piscitello L. Productivity spillovers from foreign multinational enterprises to domestic manufacturing firms: to what extent does spatial proximity matter?, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses the role of spatial proximity in productivity spillovers from foreign multinational enterprises (MNEs). Using a database of foreign affiliates located in Italy from 1999 to 2005, it is shown that local firms benefit from the presence of MNEs through both backward and forward linkages. It is found that: (1) spillover effects are more strongly associated with

MNEs in knowledge-intensive business services and utilities; and (2) co-location positively affects productivity spillovers, and the effect is stronger for foreign affiliates that are distantly located. This is especially true in the service sector due to the role of temporary spatial proximity and other dimensions of proximity.

Knowledge-Intensive Business Services (KIBS) Use and User Innovation: High-Order Services, Geographic Hierarchies and Internet Use in Quebec's Manufacturing Sector

- Regional Studies---2015---Richard Shearmur, David Doloreux

Shearmur R. and Doloreux D. Knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS) use and user innovation: high-order services, geographic hierarchies and internet use in Quebec's manufacturing sector, *Regional Studies*. Geographic proximity between users and suppliers of knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS) provides no advantage in terms of innovation performance. This paper first establishes that it is those KIBS most closely associated with innovation that exhibit the highest mean distance to their users. It then shows that there is no connection between distance to KIBS suppliers and propensity to innovate. These results point to a Christallerian logic whereby innovators seek out KIBS (irrespective of distance), but whereby mean distances tend to be greater between users and innovation-related KIBS suppliers (located in central places), reflecting the different geographies of manufacturing users and service suppliers.

Substitution or Overlap? The Relations between Geographical and Non-spatial Proximity Dimensions in Collaborative Innovation Projects

- Regional Studies---2015---Teis Hansen

Hansen T. Substitution or overlap? The relations between geographical and non-spatial proximity dimensions in collaborative innovation projects, *Regional Studies*. Traditionally, economic geographers stress geographical proximity's positive impact on collaboration processes. However, effects of cognitive, organizational,

social and institutional proximity dimensions have been emphasized recently. This paper examines the relations between geography and these non-spatial dimensions by distinguishing two mechanisms: the substitution mechanism, where non-spatial forms of proximity substitute for geographical proximity; and the overlap mechanism, where geographical proximity facilitates non-spatial proximity. The two mechanisms' importance is analysed in collaborative innovation projects in the Danish cleantech industry. Regression models are complemented by a qualitative analysis of the relationship between the geographical and institutional dimensions.

Embeddedness of European Regions in European Union-Funded Research and Development (R&D) Networks: A Spatial Econometric Perspective

- Regional Studies---2015---Iris Wanzenböck, Thomas Scherngell, Rafael Lata

Wanzenböck I., Scherngell T. and Lata R. Embeddedness of European regions in European Union-funded research and development (R&D) networks: a spatial econometric perspective, *Regional Studies*. This study focuses on the embeddedness of regions in research and development (R&D) networks within European Union Framework Programmes by estimating how distinct regional factors affect a region's network positioning. Graph theoretic centrality measures in terms of betweenness and eigenvector centrality are calculated at the organizational level to reflect the relevant network structure before aggregation to the region level. Panel spatial Durbin error models (SDEM) reveal that region-internal knowledge production capacities, a region's level of economic development as well as spatial spillovers are important determinants for a region's positioning in the European Union-funded R&D network, but their significance differs depending on the centrality concept.

Does Fiscal Cooperation Increase Local Tax Rates in Urban Areas?

- Regional Studies---2015---Sylvie Charlot,Sonia Paty, Virginie Piguet

Charlot S., Paty S. and Piguet V. Does fiscal cooperation increase local tax rates in urban areas?, *Regional Studies* . The main purpose of this paper is to assess the effects of fiscal cooperation on local taxation in a decentralized country using experience in French urban municipalities. A tax-setting model for local business tax is estimated, using spatial and panel econometric techniques, for the period 1993-2003. Controlling for population size, it is found that fiscal cooperation is likely to reduce tax competition and, as a consequence, to increase local business tax rates.

Economic Growth and Regional Disparities in Slovenia

- Regional Studies---2015---Biswajit Banerjee, Manca Jesenko

Banerjee B. and Jesenko M. Economic growth and regional disparities in Slovenia, *Regional Studies* . Regional disparities in gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and labour utilization have widened in Slovenia since 1999. However, regional gaps in per capita household disposable income have declined because of higher social transfers to the poorest regions, inter-regional commuting and other factors. Econometric analysis shows that there is heterogeneity in steady-states across regions, and regional growth in per capita GDP and labour productivity are converging to these region-specific steady-states. Time-series approach to convergence confirms stochastic trend convergence in both indicators for several regions. Labour productivity growth has been driven by capital deepening and growing importance of total factor productivity (TFP) improvement.

Do Differences in the Exposure to Chinese Imports Lead to Differences in Local Labour Market Outcomes? An Analysis for Spanish Provinces

- Regional Studies---2015---Vicente Donoso, Víctor Martín, Asier Minondo

Donoso V. , Martín V. and Minondo A . Do differences in the exposure to Chinese imports lead to differences in local labour market outcomes? An analysis for Spanish provinces, *Regional Studies* . In the period 1999-2007 Spanish imports from China multiplied six times, making that Asian country the fourth largest supplier to the Spanish economy. This paper analyses whether this massive increase in imports impacted on the labour markets of Spanish provinces to differing degrees, due to differences in their initial productive specialization. The results show that Spanish provinces with a higher exposure to Chinese imports experienced larger drops in manufacturing employment as a share of the working-age population. However, this reduction was compensated for by increases in non-manufacturing employment.

The Political Discourse of Spatial Disparities: Geographical Inequalities between Science and Propaganda

- Regional Studies---2015---Florence Bouvet

2015

River of Traffic: The Spatial Fragmentation of US Ports

- Regional Studies---2015---Cuz Potter

Potter C. River of traffic: the spatial fragmentation of US ports, *Regional Studies* . Containerization has spatially fragmented the physical functions of US ports by reducing the friction of moving freight through ports to inland destinations. Previous studies of this shift have focused on case studies or selected municipalities. Employing descriptive statistics, regression analysis and geographical information system (GIS) mapping to explore shifts in longshoring, warehousing

and trucking employment across the United States, this paper provides two major findings. First, employment in labour-intensive transportation activities, notably warehousing and trucking, is primarily driven by proximity to population concentrations rather than to port infrastructure. Second, a significant proportion of warehousing employment has migrated, forming a band approximately 200-300 kilometres inland.

Interactions in Local Governments' Spending Decisions: Evidence from Portugal

- Regional Studies---2015---Hélia Costa,Linda Veiga,Miguel Portela

Costa H., Gonçalves Veiga L. and Portela M. Interactions in local governments' spending decisions: evidence from Portugal, *Regional Studies*. This paper aims to analyse the degree of interaction between Portuguese municipalities' expenditure levels by estimating a dynamic panel model, based on jurisdictional reaction functions. The analysis is performed for all 278 Portuguese mainland municipalities from 1986 to 2006, using alternative ways to measure neighbourhood. Results indicate that local governments' spending decisions are significantly and positively influenced by the actions of neighbouring municipalities. Attempts to identify the sources of interaction allow it to be concluded that they are due to spillovers that require coordination in expenditure items and to mimicking behaviour possibly to attract households and firms.

Factors Affecting Regional Productivity and Innovation in Israel: Some Empirical Evidence

- Regional Studies---2015---Daniel Felsenstein

Felsenstein D. Factors affecting regional productivity and innovation in Israel: some empirical evidence, *Regional Studies*. The role of human capital and physical capital in determining regional productivity and innovation is examined. Two specific mechanisms through which knowledge becomes an inherently regional asset are investigated: the generation of local externalities (a stock mechanism) and human capital accumulation

and mobility (a flow mechanism). Empirically, this connection is investigated using recent advances in spatial panel data analysis applied to regions in Israel. Panel co-integration is used to entangle issues of spurious relationships. Results show that human capital stock has large and relatively consistent effects on both regional earnings and regional innovation levels. Human capital mobility is inversely related to innovation. This is interpreted as reflecting the 'conduit' role of the region in the innovation process. Regional capital-to-labour ratios are also inversely related to innovation, implying that physical capital substitutes rather than complements human capital.

On the Cost-Efficiency of Service Delivery in Small Municipalities

- Regional Studies---2015---Francisco J. Arcelus,Pablo Arocena,Fermín Cabasés,Pedro Pascual

Arcelus F. J., Arocena P., Cabasés F. and Pascual P. On the cost-efficiency of service delivery in small municipalities, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses the determinants of the efficiency of local government spending. To that effect, a stochastic cost frontier is estimated on a sample of 260 small municipalities from Navarre, a region located in northern Spain. The results suggest that the cost-efficiency in the provision of municipal services increases with (1) the level of pooling or joint provision of services among municipalities; (2) the saliency of local taxes, as compared with regional grants, in its operating budget; (3) the presence of external public comptrollers; and (4) the magnitude of the municipality's accumulated past investment in infrastructures.

An Evaluation of Competitive Industrial Structure and Regional Manufacturing Employment Change

- Regional Studies---2015---Joshua Drucker

Drucker J. An evaluation of competitive industrial structure and regional manufacturing employment change, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines the

relationship between regional industrial structure and employment change in the manufacturing sector and nineteen subsectors in the United States from 1987 to 1997. The relative associations of economic diversity, industrial specialization and competitive structure with economic performance are assessed using a non-causal regression framework. Multiple facets of industrial structure at the regional scale, including competitive structure, are considered together by exploiting confidential microdata to construct and evaluate detailed metrics across broad geographic and industrial ranges. The findings suggest the importance of industrial competitive structure for understanding regional employment change, economic performance and industrial development.

From Sub-Regional Networks to Sub-Regional Localism: Experiences of Collaboration in England's Historical Black Country

- Regional Studies---2015---Steven R. Henderson

Henderson S. R. From sub-regional networks to sub-regional localism: experiences of collaboration in England's historical Black Country, *Regional Studies*. Uneven development within the English spatial economy has resulted in a succession of national policy prescriptions, the latest phase being sub-regional local enterprise partnerships (LEPs). This paper identifies associated policy instabilities and questions both the strength of pre-existing sub-regional networks and whether such structures are advantageous for coterminous LEPs. A case study of the de-industrializing Black Country highlights strengthening collaboration across four local authorities during the 2000s, in addition to support for a Black Country LEP. Closer analysis reveals limits to network collaboration and the existence of various legacies which pose threats to sub-regional localism. Even in sub-regions with seemingly strong historical identities, prevailing local authority priorities can limit innovative responses to urban regeneration requirements.

Innovation, Socio-institutional Conditions and Economic Growth in the Italian Regions

- Regional Studies---2015---Giorgio d'Agostino, Margherita Scarlato

D'Agostino G. and Scarlato M. Innovation, socio-institutional conditions and economic growth in the Italian regions, *Regional Studies*. An explanatory investigation is carried out into the relationship between social and institutional contextual factors and economic growth in the Italian regions. A three-sector semi-endogenous growth model with negative externalities related to the social and institutional variables affecting the innovative capacity of regional economic systems is constructed. The empirical investigation confirms the presence of non-linearities that depend on the socio-institutional conditions constituting constraints on the translation of innovation into economic growth. The paper suggests that policies targeting the enhancement of local socio-institutional conditions have major repercussions for the innovation capacity and economic growth of the lagging southern regions.

The Future Demand for Industrial Sites in the Netherlands: Is Employment a Good Predictor?

- Regional Studies---2015---Pascal Beckers, Jan Schuur

Beckers P. and Schuur J. The future demand for industrial sites in the Netherlands: is employment a good predictor, *Regional Studies*. Popular forecasting models for long-term planning of industrial sites assume a strong linear relationship between employment and land use. New Dutch panel data for 1997-2008 were used to test this assumption. In a linear model, employment alone does not suffice to predict land use. Non-linear models show a relationship at municipal and industrial sites level, but not for regions. However, the relationship is strongly biased by unobserved heterogeneity. For planning purposes and prediction, additional explanatory variables are necessary to tackle this problem. The findings do not support the use of simple linear models for the planning of industrial sites.

The Role of Structural Change in European Regional Productivity Growth

- Regional Studies---2015---Eoin O'Leary,Don Weber

O'Leary E. and Weber D. J. The role of structural change in European regional productivity growth, *Regional Studies*. Recent literature suggests that inter-sectoral structural change has a negligible impact on aggregate productivity growth. Through the application of dynamic shift-share methods, this paper presents a re-examination of this perspective using data for 181 European regions from 1980 to 2007. Results suggest that the effect of the inter-sectoral component is far from negligible and is substantially stronger for those regions towards the higher deciles of the distribution. Moreover, its effects appear to be particularly growth enhancing when the region is either 'high and improving' or 'low and deteriorating'. These results rehabilitate the importance of structural change for growth and convergence.

Are Regions Important in British Elections? Valence Politics and Local Economic Contexts at the 2010 General Election

- Regional Studies---2015---C. J. Pattie,Ron Johnston,Mariken Schipper,Laura Potts

Pattie C. J., Johnston R. J., Schipper M. and Potts L. Are regions important in British elections? Valence politics and local economic contexts at the 2010 General Election, *Regional Studies*. Electoral support for major parties is influenced by judgements of economic performance. This helps account for electoral geographies, as economic conditions vary spatially. Past work, concentrating on objective economic indicators or on voters' personal economic evaluations, suggested that contextual effects work most powerfully when very local, suggesting that regional voting trends are artefacts of more intimate geographies. This paper extends that work by examining how voters' decisions are influenced by the economic evaluations of others in their communities and demonstrates that some contextual effects,

at least, really are more powerful at the regional than at more local scales.

One Share Fits All? Regional Variations in the Extent of the Shadow Economy in Europe

- Regional Studies---2015---Helmut Herwartz,Egle Tafenau,Friedrich Schneider

Herwartz H., Tafenau E. and Schneider F. One share fits all? Regional variations in the extent of the shadow economy in Europe, *Regional Studies*. A multiple indicators multiple causes (MIMIC) approach with spatial effects is followed to estimate the extent of the shadow economy in the regions of the European Union in 2007 and 2008. The shadow economic sector is smallest in regions of the Netherlands and Denmark and highest in Greece, Poland, Portugal and Romania. In several countries the extent of shadow activities varies markedly across regions, calling for regional diversification of measures against it. Moreover, the eligibility status for structural funding by the European Union changes for some regions if shadow activities are included in the gross domestic product to their full extent.

Indicators for Spatial Planning and Territorial Cohesion: Stakeholder-Driven Selection Approach for Improving Usability at Regional and Local Levels

- Regional Studies---2015---Ainhoa González,Gavin Daly,Philip Pinch,Neil Adams,Visvaldis Valtenbergs,Malcolm C. Burns,Hjalti Johannesson

González A., Daly G., Pinch P., Adams N., Valtenbergs V., Burns M. C. and Johannesson H. Indicators for spatial planning and territorial cohesion: stakeholder-driven selection approach for improving usability at regional and local levels, *Regional Studies*. Reformed European Union Cohesion Policy aims at delivering a coherent investment policy to achieve the Europe 2020 Strategy goals and to reduce regional disparities. Spatial indicators measure progress towards agreed policy goals and support place-based approaches

to policy implementation. Despite the range of indicators available, development of a standardized approach in support of Cohesion Policy has received little empirical attention. A set of key spatial indicators has been identified in a stakeholder-driven process. The methodological approach applied is presented and resulting indicators critically appraised with regards to their applicability and potential for assisting improved integration between Cohesion Policy and spatial planning.

The Reforms to the Regional and Urban Policy of the European Union: EU Cohesion Policy

- Regional Studies---2015---Philip McCann,Attila Varga

2015

Conditionalities and the Performance of European Structural Funds: A Principal-Agent Analysis of Control Mechanisms in European Union Cohesion Policy

- Regional Studies---2015---John Bachtler,Martin Ferry

Bachtler J. and Ferry M. Conditionalities and the performance of European Structural Funds: a principal-agent analysis of control mechanisms in European Union cohesion policy, *Regional Studies*. In the context of debates on the performance of European Union cohesion policy, this paper considers how the European Union has used control mechanisms to influence the use of Structural Funds by member states. Using the principal-agent model, this paper examines empirically three case studies of conditionalities applied to the absorption of funding (decommitment rule), outcomes of interventions (performance reserve) and targeting of expenditure (earmarking) in European Union programmes over the 2000-2013 period. The findings reveal different levels of effectiveness of the three conditionalities, attributable to the differential scope for trade-offs during the regulatory negotiations, external pressure and principal self-interest. The paper discusses an effectiveness threshold for introducing

controls, the tensions between multiple conditionalities and the limitations of top-down control mechanisms in influencing agent behaviour.

Quality of Government and the Returns of Investment: Examining the Impact of Cohesion Expenditure in European Regions

- Regional Studies---2015---Andrés Rodríguez-Pose,Enrique Garcilazo

Rodríguez-Pose A. and Garcilazo E. Quality of government and the returns of investment: examining the impact of cohesion expenditure in European regions, *Regional Studies*. This paper sets out to examine the relationship between the quality of local and regional governments and regional economic performance, linking government quality to the returns of European Union Structural and Cohesion Funds. Using primary data on government quality collected by the Quality of Government Institute, combined with World Bank Global Governance Indicators data, a two-way fixed effect panel regression model is conducted for a total of 169 European regions during the period 1996-2007. The results of the analysis underline the importance of government quality both as a direct determinant of economic growth as well as a moderator of the efficiency of Structural and Cohesion Funds expenditure. The analysis finds that both European Union investments targeting regions and quality of government simultaneously make a difference for regional economic growth, but that above a threshold of cohesion expenditure - calculated at more than €120 of cohesion expenditure per capita per year - government quality improvements are a far more important and realistic option for regional development than additional public investment. In many of the regions receiving the bulk of Structural Funds, further improvements in economic growth would require massive amounts of additional investment, unless the quality of government is significantly enhanced.

Smart Specialization, Regional Growth and Applications to European Union Cohesion Policy

- Regional Studies---2015---Philip McCann,Raquel Ortega-Argiles

McCann P. and Ortega-Argiles R. Smart specialization, regional growth and applications to European Union Cohesion policy, *Regional Studies*. The aim of this paper is to achieve two objectives. Firstly, it examines the smart specialization concept and explains the challenges involved in applying this originally sectoral concept to an explicitly spatial and regional setting. Secondly, it explains the ways in which this might be achieved so as to make the concept suitable as a building block of a reformed European Union cohesion policy.

When Spatial Equilibrium Fails: Is Place-Based Policy Second Best?

- Regional Studies---2015---Mark Partridge,Dan Rickman,M. Rose Olfert,Ying Tan

Tan Y. When spatial equilibrium fails: is place-based policy second best, *Regional Studies*. Place-based or geographically targeted policy often is promoted to help poor regions. Based on the spatial equilibrium model, economists routinely argue that place-based policies are distortionary and only slow the needed economic adjustments. This paper reviews the empirical evidence about whether the spatial equilibrium model holds in reality and finds that, even in the United States where labour mobility is thought to be much higher than in Europe, at best weak support for the spatial equilibrium hypothesis is found. Although this suggests potential efficacy of place-based policy, the informational and political economy conditions required for place-based policy to be effective are described.

The Potential Application of Qualitative Evaluation Methods in European Regional Development: Reflections on the Use of Performance Story Reporting in Australian Natural Resource Management

- Regional Studies---2015---Frank Vanclay

Vanclay F. The potential application of qualitative evaluation methods in European regional development: reflections on the use of Performance Story Reporting in Australian natural resource management, *Regional Studies*. This paper argues that qualitative evaluation methods potentially have a useful role in the assessment of regional development projects in Europe. It outlines several evaluation methods used in outcomes assessment, specifically Most Significant Change Technique, Performance Story Reporting and Collaborative Outcomes Reporting. An example of the practical application of these methods in Australia is provided along with a consideration of their applicability in the European context. The paper discusses issues related to the evaluation of rural and regional development programmes and concludes that qualitative evaluation using story-based approaches provides a rigorous way of assessing the performance of projects and programmes.

RHOMOLO: A Dynamic General Equilibrium Modelling Approach to the Evaluation of the European Union's R&D Policies

- Regional Studies---2015---Andries Brandsma,d'Artis Kancs

Brandsma A. and Kancs d' A. RHOMOLO: a dynamic general equilibrium modelling approach to the evaluation of the European Union's R&D policies, *Regional Studies*. European integration changes the prospects of regional economies within the member states of the European Union in many ways. Cohesion Policy is the European Union's instrument to influence and complement the efforts made at the national level to ensure that the gains of economic integration reach everyone, and there are no regions left behind. This paper presents and applies a spatial general equilibrium model RHOMOLO to assess the impact of regional policy in the European Union. The presented simulation results highlight strengths of the approach taken in RHOMOLO in handling investments in research and development (R&D), infrastructure and spillovers of investments in the innovation capacity of the regions, both of which cannot be captured by models in which the spatial structure is not present.

Infrastructure Development and Employment: The Case of Turkey

- Regional Studies---2015---Nihan Akyelken

Akyelken N. Infrastructure development and employment: the case of Turkey, *Regional Studies*. This study illustrates the interaction effects between human capital and transport infrastructure by taking into account the gender differences and the roles of socio-cultural factors on employment in Turkey. It is shown that a considerable part of the variation in paid employment is at a regional scale and that significant associations exist between the interaction effects of education and transport infrastructure and paid employment. Although the role of regional context is roughly comparable for men and women, there are gender differences in the associations between socio-cultural and physical characteristics and employment.

Sense of Place and Willingness to Pay: Complementary Concepts When Evaluating Contributions of Cultural Resources to Regional Communities

- Regional Studies---2015---Mark Morrison,David John Dowell

Morrison M. and Dowell D. J. Sense of place and willingness to pay: complementary concepts when evaluating contributions of cultural resources to regional communities, *Regional Studies*. While the economics literature recognizes the limitations with solely using non-market valuation to understand how cultural resources contribute to their communities, there has been limited use of other approaches. In this study a sense of place scale developed in the environmental psychology literature is used together with contingent valuation to measure the contribution of cultural resources in three regional towns. Using a survey of 354 households, the relationships between visitation of cultural resources, sense of place (place identity and place dependence) and willingness to pay are examined. Visitation to cultural resources is shown to be related to sense of place. In addition, sense of place is demonstrated to be related to willingness to pay. The results imply that

the community value of cultural resources is associated with the mix of cultural resources which encourages higher visitation and enhanced sense of place, rather than expenditure on cultural resources alone.

Houses and/or Jobs: Ownership and the Labour Market in Belgian Districts

- Regional Studies---2015---Daan Isebaert,Freddy Heylen,Carine Smolders

Isebaert D., Heylen F. and Smolders C. Houses and/or jobs: ownership and the labour market in Belgian districts, *Regional Studies*. A. J. Oswald argues that high rates of homeownership may imply inferior labour market outcomes. Using a panel of forty-two Belgian districts since the 1970s and accounting for other key determinants of employment, this paper confirms the Oswald hypothesis. A 1 percentage point rise in the rate of ownership in a district implies a statistically significant fall in the employment rate by about 0.35 percentage points. This negative effect declines in the fraction of the high-skilled in a district. The results underscore the importance of controlling for unobserved district-specific fixed effects and common time effects, and of appropriately dealing with endogeneity.

The Euro and its Impact on the Number, Size, Performance and Regional Spread of European Mergers and Acquisitions

- Regional Studies---2015---Killian J. McCarthy,Wilfred Dolfsma

McCarthy K. J. and Dolfsma W. The euro and its impact on the number, size, performance and regional spread of European mergers and acquisitions, *Regional Studies*. The macroeconomic effects of the euro have been extensively studied. The literature has, however, paid significantly less attention to the microeconomic consequences and few authors have considered if and how the euro has impacted firm-level decision-making. This paper explores if, how and in what way the euro has impacted one firm-level decision: whether to merge with or acquire another firm. This paper builds a sample of 19 362 acquisitions, announced in the period

1990-2014. It shows that the euro has dramatically increased the number, size and performance of European mergers and acquisitions. Importantly, it also notes that the euro has altered the geographic spread of European acquisitions. The paper reports that since the introduction of the euro, acquirers have made increasingly distant acquisitions and have preferred targets in peripheral regions to those in the core. The results also hint at the suggestion that the euro may have led acquirers to prefer Eurozone to non-Eurozone targets. From a policy perspective, it is concluded, therefore, that the euro has significantly impacted firm behaviour and has contributed, in a positive sense, to regional integration.

Technology and Industrial Parks in Emerging Countries: Panacea or Pipe Dream?

- Regional Studies---2015---Kevin Morgan

2015

Employment Location in Cities and Regions: Models and Applications

- Regional Studies---2015---Beniamino Murgante

2015

Do Cooperative Research and Development (R&D) Subsidies Stimulate Regional Innovation Efficiency? Evidence from Germany

- Regional Studies---2015---Tom Broekel

Broekel T. Do cooperative research and development (R&D) subsidies stimulate regional innovation efficiency? Evidence from Germany, *Regional Studies*. The subsidization of research and development (R&D) and R&D cooperation has gained in importance in recent years. Building on a rich panel dataset, covering 270 German labour market regions and four industries, it is shown that subsidies for R&D cooperation are a suitable policy measure for stimulating the innovation efficiency of regions. The empirical findings suggest that regions with low innovation capacities benefit the

most from cooperation among regional firms and subsidized links to non-regional public research institutes. The subsidization of cooperation with non-regional universities is more important for regions with large innovation capacities. Support for non-cooperative projects is related to negative effects.

Innovation and Policy for Bioenergy in the UK: A Co-Evolutionary Perspective

- Regional Studies---2015---Carla De Laurentis

De Laurentis C. Innovation and policy for bioenergy in the UK: a co-evolutionary perspective, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses the role of niche innovation and regime interaction in the field of renewable energy in the UK. Adopting a co-evolutionary approach and a dynamic multilevel perspective on system innovation, it investigates niches development in the UK in the field of bioenergy and its interaction with the current energy regime. Contributing to the debate about spatial scales at which sustainability transitions can be conceptualized, the paper utilizes the case of niche development in the region of Wales to provide supporting evidence of the importance of context-specific social and political relations that may foster or hinder regime transformation.

Global Processes and Local Consequences of Decentralization: A Sub-national Comparison in Mexico

- Regional Studies---2015---Aylin Topal

Topal A. Global processes and local consequences of decentralization: a sub-national comparison in Mexico, *Regional Studies*. This paper argues that through decentralization policies, the imperatives of neoliberal rules of competition have been diffused into the local level, generating different development patterns depending upon characteristics of the local economy and its insertion into global processes. Therefore, implications of decentralization policies can be analysed by focusing on prevailing local economic activity and a particular pattern of class forces that arise from it.

The paper attempts to make the case that how each local economy integrates into global economic processes, and which economic and social groups are empowered and/or disempowered in that integration, shape the pattern of local development.

Location Advantages and Repeat Investment in Australia: A Two-State Comparison

- Regional Studies---2015---Paul Kalfadellis

Kalfadellis P. Location advantages and repeat investment in Australia: a two-state comparison, *Regional Studies*. Repeat investment is increasingly important for governments seeking to retain and embed existing foreign subsidiaries within their domains. Identifying the location advantages that predict the repeat investment behaviour of foreign subsidiaries although important has not been studied in any systematic manner. Using a sample of 356 foreign subsidiaries operating in Australia, a multiple regression model is used to test the relationship between the location advantages and repeat investment across both national (Australia) and regional (New South Wales and Victoria) spatial domains. The different location advantages found to be predictive of repeat investment suggest that reliance in the literature on location being synonymous with the national domain is inadequate. The findings highlight the need for domain-specific policy responses if governments are to encourage repeat investment at the regional level.

On the Link between Urban Location and the Involvement of Knowledge-Intensive Business Services Firms in Collaboration Networks

- Regional Studies---2015---Sverre J. Herstad, Bernd Ebersberger

Herstad S. J. and Ebersberger B. On the link between urban location and the involvement of knowledge-intensive business services firms in collaboration networks, *Regional Studies*. Knowledge-intensive business services firms can play a key role in modern economies by linking localized collaboration networks to global knowledge flows, and by actively serving in support of

knowledge diffusion across institutional and sectoral divides. The extent to which they do is dependent on the resources available locally. This paper uses the unique establishment-level innovation data available in Norway to investigate whether location in urban labour market regions influences the geographical scope of collaborative linkages maintained within and outside the realm of clients. It proceeds to consider whether the diversity of partner types used locally, domestically and abroad differ between locations.

Explaining Interregional Migration Changes in China, 1985-2000, Using a Decomposition Approach

- Regional Studies---2015---Jianfa Shen

Shen J. Explaining interregional migration changes in China, 1985-2000, using a decomposition approach, *Regional Studies*. This paper estimates the effects of changing parameters in migration models and the changing demographic, social, and economic attributes in origin and destinations on migration flows. A decomposition approach is developed based on multilevel Poisson migration models. Multilevel Poisson migration models are estimated for migration in China for the periods 1985-1990 and 1995-2000. Overall, the total inter-provincial migration was increased by 22 million in China from 1985-1990 to 1995-2000. The decomposition result shows that 62.28% of this increase was due to changes in the value of explanatory variables, while 37.72% was due to changes in the value of model parameters.

The Institutionalization of Mountain Regions in Europe

- Regional Studies---2015---Bernard Debarbieux, Martin F. Price, Jörg Balsiger

Debarbieux B., Price M. F. and Balsiger J. The institutionalization of mountain regions in Europe, *Regional Studies*. Since the 1990s, many 'project regions' have emerged in Europe, a trend deriving from the tendency to adopt ad hoc institutions for specific spatial and environmental issues and the empowerment of

diverse stakeholders who compete with the dominant role of states. This article addresses the building of institutionalized mountain regions in Europe, analysing how the specificity of mountain areas was considered in policies by states and the European Union, and later for transnational mountain ranges. Environmental and trans-boundary issues have been major driving forces for new institutional arrangements combining a territorial and environmental focus and complex networks of stakeholders.

Determinants of the Internationalization of Regions: The Role and Effectiveness of Public Policy Measures

- Regional Studies---2015---Mariasole Bannò,Lucia Piscitello,Celeste Varum

B annò M., P iscitello L. and V arum C. Determinants of the internationalization of regions: the role and effectiveness of public policy measures, *Regional Studies* . This paper assesses the role of public policy measures on outward internationalization of regions. By including financial and non-financial incentives among the determinants of the international competitiveness of regions, it is found that the former are important to enhance their active internationalization, but that variables related to the knowledge and competence base of regions are even more so. Financial incentives related to equity participation as well as non-financial incentives related to the provision of information come out highly significant in stimulating outward internationalization. The empirical analysis is conducted for the twenty Italian NUTS-2 regions over the period 2003-2008.

Involuntary Non-Standard Employment and the Economic Crisis: Regional Insights from the UK

- Regional Studies---2015---Anne E. Green,Ilias Livanos

G reen A. E. and L ivanos I. Involuntary non-standard employment and the economic crisis: regional insights from the UK, *Regional Studies* . Increases in unemployment and non-employment in the 2008-2009 economic

crisis were less marked than expected in the UK given experience of previous recessions. To capture more fully the regional dimensions of economic crisis it is necessary to look also at employment. Using Labour Force Survey (LFS) data on involuntary part-time working and involuntary temporary working a measure of involuntary non-standard employment (INE) is constructed. Econometric analyses reveal that there were rises in INE alongside unemployment increases in the economic crisis and that young people, individuals from non-white ethnic groups and those in weak regional economies were particularly at risk of INE.

Wages and Accessibility: The Impact of Transport Infrastructure

- Regional Studies---2015---Anna Matas,Josep-Lluis Raymond,Josep-Lluis Roig

M atas A., R aymond J.-L. and R oig J.-L. Wages and accessibility: the impact of transport infrastructure, *Regional Studies* . This paper contributes to the debate about the effect of accessibility on firms' productivity. It uses a micro-dataset that locates workplaces at the NUTS-3 level of regions. It elaborates an effective density variable using employment and interprovincial travel time data, allowing for a flexible time decay effect. The results show that there is a positive effect of accessibility on productivity, with elasticity around 0.06. Finally, by means of a simulation technique, this paper shows that the impact of road investment on productivity is higher the more developed are the regions connected.

Proximity Dynamics, Social Networks and Innovation

- Regional Studies---2015---Olivier Bouba-Olga,Christophe Carrincazeaux,Marie Coris,Marie Ferru

2015

Proximity and Innovation: From Statics to Dynamics

- Regional Studies---2015---Pierre-Alexandre Balland,Ron Boschma,Koen Frenken

Balland P.-A., Boschma R. and Frenken K. Proximity and innovation: from statics to dynamics, *Regional Studies* . Despite theoretical and empirical advances, the proximity framework has remained essentially static. A dynamic extension of the proximity framework is proposed that accounts for co-evolutionary dynamics between knowledge networking and proximity. For each proximity dimension, how proximities might increase over time as a result of past knowledge ties is described. These dynamics are captured through the processes of learning (cognitive proximity), integration (organizational proximity), decoupling (social proximity), institutionalization (institutional proximity), and agglomeration (geographical proximity). The paper ends with a discussion of several avenues for future research on the dynamics of knowledge networking and proximity.

The Co-evolution of Proximities - A Network Level Study

- Regional Studies---2015---Tom Broekel

Broekel T. The co-evolution of proximities - a network level study, *Regional Studies* . Little is known about how network structures and proximity relations between linked actors evolve over time. This paper argues that a number of networks' internal proximity structures are interrelated, which may give rise to specific types of co-evolution dynamics. An empirical investigation tests these arguments using information on the evolution of 280 networks of subsidized research and development (R&D) collaboration in Germany. The empirical findings clearly confirm the existence of systematic and dynamic interrelatedness between proximities. In this way, the paper underlines the need to consider such relations when investigating the evolution of knowledge networks.

Research Collaboration in Co-inventor Networks: Combining Closure, Bridging and Proximities

- Regional Studies---2015---Lorenzo Cassi,Anne Plunket

Cassi L. and Plunket A. Research collaboration in co-inventor networks: combining closure, bridging and proximities, *Regional Studies* . This paper investigates the determinants of co-inventor tie formation using micro-data on genomic patents from 1990 to 2006 in France. In a single analysis, it considers the relational and proximity perspectives that are usually treated separately. In order to do so, it analyses various forms of proximity as alternative driving forces behind network ties that occur within existing components (that is, closure ties) as well as those between two distinct components (that is, bridging ties). Thus, the paper investigates not only the respective impacts of network and proximity determinants, but also how they overlap, interact and possibly act as substitutes or complements.

Control by proximity: Evidence from the 'Aerospace Valley' Competitiveness Cluster

- Regional Studies---2015---Rachel Levy,Damien Talbot

Levy R. and Talbot D. Control by proximity: evidence from the 'Aerospace Valley' competitiveness cluster, *Regional Studies* . This paper is concerned with the links that exist between the control of inter-organizational relationships and effects of proximity. It proposes a theoretical framework that explains how geographical and organizational proximities reinforce formal and informal control mechanisms. This framework is then used to analyse mechanisms of control by proximity in a French aerospace cluster. It is observed that formal and informal control is concentrated in a small number of groups located near the majority of the establishments' members of the cluster. It is also shown that informal control mechanisms require a stronger geographical proximity than formal control mechanisms in order to operate.

Trend Networks: Multidimensional Proximity and the Formation of Aesthetic Choices in the Creative Economy

- Regional Studies---2015---Frédéric C. Godart

Godart F. C. Trend networks: multidimensional proximity and the formation of aesthetic choices in the creative economy, *Regional Studies*. In sociology, a key challenge is to comprehend the formation of aesthetic choices in the highly uncertain settings of the creative industries. The multidimensional proximity perspective - which goes beyond the geographical - developed in economic geography can be used to complement sociological approaches to the formation of choices in creative contexts. The question is explored using a comprehensive large-scale longitudinal dataset of high-end fashion organizations and their selection of stylistic trends presented at biannual fashion shows. Using a social network analysis approach, proximity constructs (geographical, temporal, organizational and status-based) are used to explain the choice of trends conceptualized as temporary proximity.

Learning in 'Organized Anarchies': The Nature of Technological Search Processes at Trade Fairs

- Regional Studies---2015---Harald Bathelt,Rachael Gibson

Bathelt H. and Gibson R. Learning in 'organized anarchies': the nature of technological search processes at trade fairs, *Regional Studies*. Trade fairs have become an important temporary organizational form for the establishment of inter-firm linkages and networks. Despite recent insights into the nature of knowledge flows, the causal mechanisms linking trade fairs to processes of technological searches and choices remain underspecified. Taking this as a starting point, this paper provides a conceptual and empirical account of the technological search and related learning processes between geographically distant firms at trade fairs. Building on the concept of 'organized anarchies' and the 'garbage-can model' of organizational choice, it reconceptualizes the nature of search processes and applies this conceptualization to an explorative study of

four business-to-business fairs in North America. This provides a dynamic explanation of how inter-firm interaction and observation support technological search processes, which may lead to distinct wider patterns of technological specialization and/or diffusion.

Is Specialization Good for Regional Economic Development?

- Regional Studies---2015---Thomas Kemeny,Michael Storper

Kemeny T. and Storper M. Is specialization good for regional economic development?, *Regional Studies*. Debates about urban growth and change often centre on specialization. However, arguments linking specialization to metropolitan economic development contain diverse, and sometimes conflicting, claims. Is it better to be highly specialized or diversified? Does specialization refer to the absolute or relative scale of an activity in a region? Does specialization have static or evolutionary effects? This paper investigates these questions in theoretical and empirical terms. By analysing local agglomerations over time, it is found that growing absolute specialization is positively linked to wages, while changes in relative concentration are not significantly associated with wage dynamics.

Total Factor Productivity Growth in Local Enterprise Partnership Regions in Britain, 1997-2008

- Regional Studies---2015---Richard Harris,John Moffat

Harris R. and Moffat J. Total factor productivity growth in Local Enterprise Partnership regions in Britain, 1997-2008, *Regional Studies*. This paper decomposes aggregate total factor productivity (TFP) growth in Britain for 1997-2008 to show the contribution of different Local Enterprise Partnerships (LEPs) as well as manufacturing and services and UK- and foreign-owned plants within LEPs. These contributions are further decomposed to show the role of productivity growth in continuing plants vis-à-vis reallocations in output shares. The results show that the largest LEPs,

in population terms, with higher levels of job density, a greater reliance on manufacturing, more skilled and better qualified workers, and a lower turnover of businesses achieved the highest TFP growth. This is mostly the result of reallocations of output shares towards high productivity plants.

Ambition, Human Capital Acquisition and the Metropolitan Escalator

- Regional Studies---2015---Ian R. Gordon

Gordon I. R. Ambition, human capital acquisition and the metropolitan escalator, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines the relation between ambition, as a form of dynamic human capital, and the escalator role of high-order metropolitan regions, as originally identified by A. J. Fielding. It argues that occupational progression in such places particularly depends on concentrations both of people with more of this asset and of jobs offering preferential access to valued elements of tacit knowledge, interacting in thick, competitive labour markets. This is partially confirmed with analyses of British Household Panel Study (BHPS) data on long-term progression showing that only the more ambitious gain from residence in the extended London region, and that they only progress faster there.

Displacement and Immigrant Workers' Responsiveness to Regional Labour Market Opportunities: Evidence from Norway

- Regional Studies---2015---Marianne Røed, Pål Schøne

Røed M. and Schøne P. Displacement and immigrant workers' responsiveness to regional labour market opportunities: evidence from Norway, *Regional Studies*. This paper answers two main questions. First, are immigrants more mobile than natives following job displacement? The results show that immigrants are indeed more mobile than natives following job displacement; however, the difference is fully explained by a compositional effect - immigrants have much shorter potential work experience in Norway than natives. Second, are immigrants more responsive than natives to

differences in regional labour market opportunities following job displacement? The results show that displaced Western immigrants are more responsive to differences in regional labour market opportunities compared with both non-Western immigrants and natives. The greasing effects are limited to immigrants with low mobility costs.

Does Devolution Increase Accountability? Empirical Evidence from the Implementation of European Union Cohesion Policy

- Regional Studies---2015---Laura Polverari

Polverari L. Does devolution increase accountability? Empirical evidence from the implementation of European Union Cohesion Policy, *Regional Studies*. The period from the late 1990s to the early 2000s witnessed trends of decentralization, deconcentration or devolution of competencies from the national to the sub-national levels in a variety of countries. Implicit or explicit in many of the discussions about devolution is the assumption that by bringing the design and delivery of policy 'closer to the people', it increases accountability. The main proposition of this paper is to test this common assumption. Focusing, as a test case, on the implementation of European Union Cohesion Policy in two meso-level territorial units with recent experience of devolution, the paper investigates empirically whether the new, devolved institutional framework within which the policy operates is indeed more conducive to accountability.

Editorial: Evolutionary Economic Geography - Theoretical and Empirical Progress

- Regional Studies---2015---Dieter Kogler

2015

Towards a Developmental Turn in Evolutionary Economic Geography?

- Regional Studies---2015---Ronald Martin, Peter Sunley

Martin R. and Sunley P. Towards a developmental turn in evolutionary economic geography?, *Regional Studies* . Over the past couple of decades or so there have been increasing moves within evolutionary theory to move beyond the neo-Darwinian principles of variety, selection and retention, and to incorporate development. This has led to a richer palette of concepts, mechanisms and models of evolution and change, such as plasticity, robustness, evolvability, emergence, niche construction and self-organization, This opens up a different framework for understanding evolution. This paper sets out the main characteristics of the recent and ongoing 'developmental turn' in evolutionary theory and suggests how these might inform a corresponding 'developmental turn' in evolutionary economic geography.

Towards an Evolutionary Perspective on Regional Resilience

- Regional Studies---2015---Ron Boschma

Boschma R. Towards an evolutionary perspective on regional resilience, *Regional Studies*. This paper proposes an evolutionary perspective on regional resilience. It conceptualizes resilience not just as the ability of a region to accommodate shocks, but extends it to the long-term ability of regions to develop new growth paths. A comprehensive view on regional resilience is proposed in which history is key to understand how regions develop new growth paths, and in which industrial, network and institutional dimensions of resilience come together. Resilient regions are capable of overcoming a trade-off between adaptation and adaptability, as embodied in related and unrelated variety, loosely coupled networks and loosely coherent institutional structures.

Relatedness, Industrial Branching and Technological Cohesion in US Metropolitan Areas

- Regional Studies---2015---Jürgen Essletzbichler

Essletzbichler J. Relatedness, industrial branching and technological cohesion in US metropolitan areas, *Regional Studies* . Work by evolutionary economic geog-

raphers on the role of industry relatedness for regional economic development is extended into a number of methodological and empirical directions. First, relatedness is measured as the intensity of input-output linkages between industries. Second, this measure is employed to examine industry evolution in 360 US metropolitan areas. Third, an employment-weighted measure of metropolitan technological cohesion is developed. The results confirm that technological relatedness is positively related to metropolitan industry portfolio membership and industry entry and negatively related to industry exit. The decomposition of technological cohesion indicates that the selection of related incumbent industries complements industry entry and exit as the main drivers of change in metropolitan technological cohesion.

Related Variety, Unrelated Variety and Technological Breakthroughs: An analysis of US State-Level Patenting

- Regional Studies---2015---Carolina Castaldi, Koen Frenken, Bart Los

Castaldi C., Frenken K. and Los B. Related variety, unrelated variety and technological breakthroughs: an analysis of US state-level patenting, *Regional Studies* . This paper investigates how variety affects the innovation output of a region. Borrowing arguments from theories of recombinant innovation, it is expected that related variety will enhance innovation as related technologies are more easily recombined into a new technology. However, it is also expected that unrelated variety enhances technological breakthroughs, since radical innovation often stems from connecting previously unrelated technologies opening up whole new functionalities and applications. Using patent data for US states in the period 1977-99 and associated citation data, evidence is found for both hypotheses. This study thus sheds a new and critical light on the related variety hypothesis in economic geography.

The Role of External Linkages and Gatekeepers for the Renewal and Expansion of US Cities' Knowledge Base, 1990-2004

- Regional Studies---2015---Stefano Breschi,Camilla Lenzi

Breschi S. and Lenzi C. The role of external linkages and gatekeepers for the renewal and expansion of US cities' knowledge base, 1990-2004, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines the role of external linkages and gatekeepers for the renewal and expansion of cities' knowledge base in US metropolitan co-invention networks. It is argued that the relative importance of direct external linkages and external relations mediated by gatekeepers varies according to specific local conditions. It is found that direct external relations, on average, contribute to broadening and rejuvenating the local knowledge base and outperform external links mediated by gatekeepers; the latter, however, are especially important in cities with a localized and specialized knowledge base, as they enable the transcoding and absorption at the local level of externally sourced knowledge.

rKnowledge: The Spatial Diffusion and Adoption of rDNA Methods

- Regional Studies---2015---Maryann P. Feldman,Dieter Kogler,David L. Rigby

Feldman M. P., Kogler D. F. and Rigby D. L. rKnowledge: the spatial diffusion and adoption of rDNA methods, *Regional Studies* . The 1980 patent granted to Stanley Cohen and Herbert Boyer for their development of rDNA technology played a critical role in the establishment of the modern biotechnology industry. From the birth of this general-purpose technology in the San Francisco Bay area, rDNA-related knowledge diffused across sectors and regions of the US economy. Patent data are used here to track the geography and timing of rDNA technology adoption in US metropolitan areas. Using event history and fixed effects conditional logit models, it is shown how the diffusion of rDNA techniques was influenced by cognitive, geographical and social proximity.

Interaction and Innovation across Different Sectors: Findings from Norwegian City-Regions

- Regional Studies---2015---Rune Fitjar,Andrés Rodríguez-Pose

Fitjar R. D. and Rodríguez-Pose A. Interaction and innovation across different sectors: findings from Norwegian city-regions, *Regional Studies* . This article examines how different types of interaction are related to the capacity of firms to innovate in different sectors. Using a sample of 1604 Norwegian firms with more than ten employees, it analyses how interactions within the business group, with industry partners, and with research institutions and consultancies impinge on the probability of innovation for firms in six different economic sectors - manufacturing; construction; retail; accommodation and food; transport; and professional and business services - and six sector-by-skill categories - high- and low-skilled manufacturing, construction, and services. The results of ordinal regression analyses for product and process innovation show that the drivers of innovation differ widely across sectors. While exchanges internal to the firm tend to be disconnected from innovation across the board, those with scientific and industrial partners prove to be important drivers of innovation not only for firms in sectors, such as manufacturing, traditionally deemed to benefit from these partnerships, but also for sectors regarded as less innovative, such as construction. This pattern even holds for low-skilled firms in the manufacturing and construction sectors.

What Makes Clusters Decline? A Study on Disruption and Evolution of a High-Tech Cluster in Denmark

- Regional Studies---2015---Christian Østergaard,Eunkyung Park

Østergaard C. R. and Park E. What makes clusters decline? A study on disruption and evolution of a high-tech cluster in Denmark, *Regional Studies* . Most studies on regional clusters focus on identifying factors and processes that make clusters grow. However, sometimes technologies and market conditions suddenly

shift, and clusters decline. This paper analyses the process of decline of the wireless communication cluster in Denmark. The longitudinal study on the high-tech cluster reveals that technological lock-in and exit of key firms have contributed to decline. Entrepreneurship has a positive effect on the cluster's adaptive capabilities, while multinational companies have contradicting effects by bringing in new resources to the cluster but being quick to withdraw in times of crisis.

Path Renewal in Old Industrial Regions: Possibilities and Limitations for Regional Innovation Policy

- Regional Studies---2015---Lars Coenen, Jerker Moodysson, Hanna Martin

Coenen L., Moodysson J. and Martin H. Path renewal in old industrial regions: possibilities and limitations for regional innovation policy, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses the potential, barriers and limitations for regional innovation policy to facilitate industrial renewal in old industrial regions. It draws on a case analysis of the policy programme 'Biorefinery of the Future' geared to promote renewal of the forest industry in Northern Sweden. It is shown that infusion of radical emergent technology is necessary for new regional path development, but not sufficient. To avoid a singular focus on technology-push, policy should pay more attention to complementary experimentation processes in relation to demand-side characteristics, firm strategies and business models as well as regulatory aspects. Moreover, coordination between regional innovation policy and adjacent domains and levels of policy-making is needed as some of the most pressing obstacles for renewal are not specific to the region but instead to the industry at large.

Education-Job (Mis)Match and Interregional Migration: Italian University Graduates' Transition to Work

- Regional Studies---2015---Simona Iammarino, Elisabetta Marinelli

Iammarino S. and Marinelli E. Education-job

(mis)match and interregional migration: Italian university graduates' transition to work, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses the micro-level determinants of the education-job (mis)matches of recent university graduates in Italy. As the Italian graduate population has experienced increasing internal migration, this paper focuses in particular on the role of interregional migration in driving education-job match. The methodology takes into account both the endogenous relationship between migration and employment, and the self-selection bias between employment and education-job (mis)match. Using a survey on Italian graduates' entry into the labour market, it is found that whilst migration at the national level is confirmed to have a positive role in both finding a job and decreasing the probability of over-education, robust differences emerge when looking at the sub-national dimension. Indeed, the Northern regions by receiving inflows of Southern graduates who manage to attain a good education-job match in the recipient labour markets are apparently reaping part of the return to the investment in university education borne in the South.

Knowledge Neighbourhoods: Urban Form and Evolutionary Economic Geography

- Regional Studies---2015---Gregory M. Spencer

Spencer G. M. Knowledge neighbourhoods: urban form and evolutionary economic geography, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines connections between the urban form of neighbourhoods in relation to the evolutionary economic geography of knowledge-intensive industries. The data presented show that firms in 'creative' industries tend to be located in dense, mixed-use neighbourhoods near the city core, while 'science-based' industries tend to be concentrated in low-density, single-use neighbourhoods in the suburbs. It is argued that these spatial patterns are related to the fact that inter-firm networks are more important in the 'creative' industries, while 'science-based' industries rely more heavily on intra-firm interactions and learning.

Competition, Diversity and Economic Performance: Processes, Complexities and Ecological Similarities

- Regional Studies---2015---Marco Guerzoni

2015

Testing Stochastic Convergence across Chinese Provinces, 1952-2008

- Regional Studies---2015---Maria Jesus Herreras,Javier Ordóñez

Herrerías M. J. and Ordóñez Monfort J. Testing stochastic convergence across Chinese provinces, 1952-2008, *Regional Studies* . This paper analyses stochastic convergence across twenty-eight Chinese provinces over the period 1952-2008 using unit root tests that take into account structural breaks and non-linearities. The results suggest a significant degree of convergence in capital intensity, labour productivity and total factor productivity in China's provinces. However, the findings also reveal that provinces located in coastal areas of China have benefited from the economic reforms more than the central and western regions and have created small regional clusters.

The Long-Term Patterns of Regional Income Inequality in Spain, 1860-2000

- Regional Studies---2015---Julio Martinez-Galarraga,Joan Rosés,Daniel Tirado-Fabregat

Martínez-Galarraga J., Rosés J. R. and Tirado D. A. The long-term patterns of regional income inequality in Spain, 1860-2000, *Regional Studies* . Building on a new estimation of regional gross domestic product (GDP) from 1860 to 2000, this paper evaluates the long-run evolution of regional income inequality in Spain. It is found that sustained economic growth and the progressive integration of national markets have been accompanied by an inverted 'U'-shaped evolution of regional income inequality. Regional inequality in income per worker rose during the second half of the nineteenth century, peaked in the year 1900 and decreased over the following ninety years. Since 1990,

together with the exhaustion of the convergence in regional productive structures, Spain's membership in the European Union generated a new upsurge of differences in labour productivity across the country that could be the basis for a new phase of regional income divergence.

Regional Policy and the Productive Efficiency of Japanese Industries

- Regional Studies---2015---Akihiro Otsuka,Mika Goto

Otsuka A. and Goto M. Regional policy and the productive efficiency of Japanese industries, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines the impacts of agglomeration economies and fiscal transfer on productive efficiency in Japanese regional industries. Two popular methodologies are applied - stochastic frontier analysis (SFA) and data envelopment analysis (DEA) - to measure productive efficiency. The empirical findings are summarized as follows: (1) agglomeration economies improve productive efficiency; (2) fiscal transfer negatively influences productive efficiency; (3) those two findings are observed for aggregated manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, and for sectors in manufacturing industries; and (4) the importance of agglomeration economies for regional industries has increased in recent years. Based on these results, this paper discusses effective regional policy for Japan.

Labour Productivity and Technology Gap in European Regions: A Conditional Frontier Approach

- Regional Studies---2015---Andrea Filippetti,Antonio Peyrache

Filippetti A. and Peyrache A. Labour productivity and technology gap in European regions: a conditional frontier approach, *Regional Studies* . A conditional frontier approach is proposed to capture the role of the technology gap in explaining labour productivity differences in 211 European regions in eighteen countries over the years 1995-2007. Labour productivity

growth is driven by capital accumulation and technical change. In lagging behind regions, productivity growth is mainly driven by capital accumulation. The technology gap does not play a role in driving labour productivity growth and remains stable across regions in the considered period. Cohesion policy seems more effective in terms of fixed investment rather than technological capabilities, while technology gap remains a source of unused potential productivity growth.

Dealing with Uncertainty in Public Preferences for Rural Development Policies: A Contingent Valuation Survey

- Regional Studies---2015---Marcos Domínguez-Torreiro, Mario Soliño

Domínguez-Torreiro M. and Soliño M. Dealing with uncertainty in public preferences for rural development policies: a contingent valuation survey, *Regional Studies*. Rural development programmes are currently envisaged as a means to foster the provision of a broad range of non-commodity outputs emanating from multifunctional rural environments. This paper presents a contingent valuation survey that analyses individuals' perceptions of and willingness to pay for the implementation of a rural development programme in Cantabria, Spain. Uncertainty in individuals' preferences is explicitly acknowledged and introduced into the analytical framework. For that purpose, a comparison is made between the open-ended and the multiple-bounded uncertainty elicitation formats. The expectation of a positive welfare change constitutes a sound argument in favour of regional rural development policies.

Regional Selective Assistance (RSA) in Scotland: Does It Make a Difference to Plant Survival?

- Regional Studies---2015---John Moffat

Moffat J. Regional Selective Assistance (RSA) in Scotland: does it make a difference to plant survival, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines whether receipt of a Regional Selective Assistance (RSA) grant in Scotland has a causal impact on plant survival. The dataset is created by linking a register of grant recipients into

the Annual Respondents Database. In order to control for the consequences of self-selection into the 'treatment' group, the Cox proportional hazards model is estimated using a sample created by propensity score matching. The preferred estimates suggest that receiving an RSA grant reduces the probability of closure.

Looking Inwards: Towards a Geographically Sensitive Approach to Occupational Sex Segregation

- Regional Studies---2015---Francisco Perales, Sergi Vidal

Perales F. and Vidal S. Looking inwards: towards a geographically sensitive approach to occupational sex segregation, *Regional Studies*. This article questions implicit assumptions in the literature and explores the issue of occupational sex segregation from a geographical standpoint. Specifically, variation in the gender compositions of occupations, the degree of occupational sex dissimilarity, and the impact of occupational feminization on wages across local labour markets in England and Wales is uncovered and explained. These findings imply that occupational sex segregation and its outcomes are contingent on the local context, that policies aimed at achieving gender equality at work should be channelled through local authorities, and that further research should be devoted to exploring systematically the multiple intersections between geographical space and gender equality at work.

Does Enhanced Student Commitment Reduce School Dropout? Evidence from Two Major Dropout Regions in the Netherlands

- Regional Studies---2015---Sofie J. Cabus

Cabus S. J. Does enhanced student commitment reduce school dropout? Evidence from two major dropout regions in the Netherlands, *Regional Studies*. Enhanced student commitment to the school, peers and teachers may improve student motivation and reduce school dropout. A Dutch dropout prevention measure in this respect deals with smoothing the transition from the pre-vocational school to the vocational school in order

to reduce school dropout. Potential dropout students are followed during the summer break, go through an intake procedure, and communication between the pre-vocational school and the vocational school is enhanced by transferring a file containing detailed information on the student. Also a small government experiment offered the possibility to students to attend classes from familiar teachers in their pre-vocational school. Using regional borders as an instrument, and accounting for differences in the underlying student population in a quasi-experimental set-up, the results show, on the one hand, that the transition policy did not decline school dropout among native Dutch students. On the other hand, ethnic minority students increasingly dropped out of school one year after the transition policy became effective.

The Regional Economic Impacts of Biofuels: A Review of Multisectoral Modelling Techniques and Evaluation of Applications

- Regional Studies---2015---Grant Allan

Allan G. J. The regional economic impacts of biofuels: a review of multisectoral modelling techniques and evaluation of applications, *Regional Studies* . The regional economic impact of biofuel production depends upon a number of interrelated factors: the specific biofuels feedstock and production technology employed; the sector's embeddedness in the rest of the economy, through its demand for local resources; and the extent to which new activity is created. These issues can be analysed using multisectoral economic models. Some studies use input-output (IO) and social accounting matrix (SAM) modelling frameworks, whilst a nascent computable general equilibrium (CGE) literature has begun to examine the regional impact of biofuel development. This paper reviews, compares and evaluates these approaches for modelling the regional economic impacts of biofuels.

The Specialization in Knowledge-Intensive Business Services (KIBS) across Europe: Permanent Co-Localization to Debate

- Regional Studies---2015---Jorge Gallego, Andrés Maroto

Gallego J. and Maroto A. The specialization in knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS) across Europe: permanent co-localization to debate, *Regional Studies* . Knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS) have traditionally been said to require the establishment of face-to-face contacts in the transmission of the knowledge-based intermediate inputs they provide, which accordingly influence their localization patterns. However, the search of geographical proximity amongst economics actors implies less and less the need to localize near each other. The study tests this using Eurostat data on regional specialization in KIBS for 230 NUTS-2 regions from eighteen European countries for the period 2000-2007. The findings of the estimated spatial autoregressive (SAR) models suggest how the nodes of transport and communication networks may be relaxing the need of KIBS for permanent co-localization.

Self-Employment as a Route In and Out of Britain's South East

- Regional Studies---2015---Darja Reuschke

Reuschke D. Self-employment as a route in and out of Britain's South East, *Regional Studies* . Based on A. J. Fielding's Escalator Region Model (ERM) on South East England, this paper examines whether the South East exports its 'entrepreneurial culture' and gains entrepreneurial resources through internal migration using the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) 1991-2008. Results show that, consistent with the ERM, the region loses entrepreneurs. However, importantly, out-migrants from the South East are more likely to exit subsequently from self-employment relative to other UK internal migrants. Despite its economic functions, the South East is no more likely to attract (would-be) self-employed entrepreneurs than other regions. This calls into question to what extent the South East acts as an 'escalator' in terms of self-employment.

In Tandem for Cohesion? Synergies and Conflicts between Regional and Agricultural Policies of the European Union

- Regional Studies---2015---Riccardo Crescenzi,Fabrizio De Filippis,Fabio Pierangeli

Crescenzi, R., De Filippis, F. and Pierangeli, F. In tandem for cohesion? Synergies and conflicts between regional and agricultural policies of the European Union, *Regional Studies* . The paper analyses the financial allocations from the regional, rural development and agricultural policies of the European Union in order to assess their territorial coordination and synergies with the objective of territorial cohesion. Regression analysis is used to uncover the link between funds and territorial disadvantage for the 1994-2013 period. The analysis reveals that both coordination and compatibility with territorial cohesion have not always improved in response to major policy reforms. The territorial 'vocation' of overall community spending is weakly linked to its distribution among different policies, but it crucially depends upon appropriate 'place-based' allocation mechanisms.

Editorial: Taking Matters into Third Hands: Intermediaries and the Organization of the Creative Economy

- Regional Studies---2015---Doreen Jakob,Bas van Heur

2015

Between Culture, Policy and Industry: Modalities of Intermediation in the Creative Economy

- Regional Studies---2015---Calvin Taylor

Taylor C. Between culture, policy and industry: modalities of intermediation in the creative economy, *Regional Studies* . The creative economy has become one of the most internationally pervasive prescriptions for the future of regional spatial economies. Accounts of its characteristics and typical ways of working have pointed to the importance of intermediary agents. Intermediation

in the creative economy has, however, been comparatively under-theorized. This paper aims to address this gap by focusing on the topic of intermediary efficacy, that is, by what powers does intermediation bring about effects both for and in the creative economy? It argues that a fuller account of intermediation needs to encompass its three principal modalities: the transactional, the regulatory and the strategic.

Intermediaries and Imaginaries in the Cultural and Creative Industries

- Regional Studies---2015---Justin O'Connor

O'Connor J. Intermediaries and imaginaries in the cultural and creative industries, *Regional Studies* . This paper conducts an historical and conceptual review of the idea of 'cultural intermediaries' and sets up a contrast between the cultural and creative industries. It draws on theorizations of 'economic imaginaries' and reconstructs the respective imaginaries of cultural and creative industries. It suggests that the former was organized around the culturalization of the economy and the second around the economization of culture. Nevertheless, there are complicities between them, not least in the contention that a new set of economic developments would redeem the traditional promises of culture.

Performing the Creative-Economy Script: Contradicting Urban Rationalities at Work

- Regional Studies---2015---Iris Dzudzek,Peter Lindner

Dzudzek I. and Lindner P. Performing the creative-economy script: contradicting urban rationalities at work, *Regional Studies* . The 'creative economy' as a guideline for development strategies has long become performative and generated its own urban realities. The paper first critically engages with policy mobility approaches as an explanatory framework for this guideline's global reach. It then puts forward the concepts of 'script', 'articulation' and 'performance' as an alternative perspective to understand better how this new paradigm inscribes itself into existing and

well-established fields of urban politics. The case study on the city of Frankfurt/Main investigates the articulations of the creative-economy script with specific rationalities of urban governance. It traces the way by which a hegemonic understanding has been established that nevertheless is characterized by friction and ruptures that offer opportunities for a counter-hegemonic politics of differentiation.

Significance of Higher Educational Institutions as Cultural Intermediaries: The Case of the École nationale de cirque in Montreal, Canada

- Regional Studies---2015---Norma M. Rantisi, Deborah Leslie

Rantisi N. M. and Leslie D. Significance of higher educational institutions as cultural intermediaries: the case of the École nationale de cirque in Montreal, Canada, *Regional Studies*. Over the last several decades, Montreal has built an international reputation as a 'circus city'. This reputation is tied to the tremendous success of Cirque du Soleil, but also related to the presence of a number of intermediaries in the city. This paper examines the role of one such intermediary - the École nationale de cirque (National Circus School). The National Circus School is one of the only schools in North America offering an accredited programme in circus arts. It is argued that the school plays an important role in the development of the local circus arts cluster and circus arts conventions by providing training and skill development, and by forging important networks. In particular, this paper examines how the school fosters 'know-how', 'know-who' and 'know-what'.

Constructing the Creative Economy: Design, Intermediaries and Institutions in Toronto and Copenhagen

- Regional Studies---2015---Tara Vinodrai

Vinodrai T. Constructing the creative economy: design, intermediaries and institutions in Toronto and Copenhagen, *Regional Studies*. This article examines how labour market intermediaries (LMIs) secure the position of creative workers in the regional and national

economy. Using evidence from Toronto (Canada) and Copenhagen (Denmark), it investigates the strategies and pathways taken by professional associations to secure the position of one group of workers: designers. The findings reveal the pervasive influence of institutions organized at a variety of scales that shape and constrain the ability of LMIs to secure the position of designers in the creative economy. This results in divergence in how LMIs position design and designers in labour markets, public policy, and global markets in each place.

The Rise of Hollywood East: Regional Film Offices as Intermediaries in Film and Television Production Clusters

- Regional Studies---2015---Pacey Foster, Stephan Manning, David Terkla

Foster P., Manning S. and Terkla D. The rise of Hollywood East: regional film offices as intermediaries in film and television production clusters, *Regional Studies*. Prior research on project-based organizing in creative industries has emphasized the importance of regionally embedded institutions, creative networks and intermediaries in the development of regional project ecologies. Recently, film and television production in the United States has expanded beyond traditional clusters in Hollywood and New York to new locations in the United States, Canada and overseas, raising important questions about the dynamics of increasingly mobile creative project networks. Using data on the Massachusetts film and television industry between 1998 and 2010, it is argued that regional film offices play an increasingly important role as network intermediaries in connecting mobile creative professionals and project entrepreneurs from outside a cluster with labour pools, service providers and production locations inside a cluster on a project-by-project basis.

The Work Behind the Scenes: The New Intermediaries of the Indie Crafts Business

- Regional Studies---2015---Benjamin Shultz

Shultz B. The work behind the scenes: the new intermediaries of the indie crafts business, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines cultural intermediaries through the lens of the independent arts and crafts movement. Functioning without intermediaries who traditionally serve as the marketer, promoter and distributor of cultural content, independent producers must accomplish those tasks on their own. While playing the role of both creator and intermediary presents significant difficulties, producers form professional support networks to manage the workload and actively engage in self-promotion via social media to stand out from the crowd.

Cultural Intermediaries in the Digital Age: The Case of Independent Musicians and Managers in Toronto

- *Regional Studies*---2015---Brian J. Hrac

Hrac B. J. Cultural intermediaries in the digital age: the case of independent musicians and managers in Toronto, *Regional Studies* . This paper explores the limitations of the contemporary do-it-yourself model of music production and the recent shift towards re-specialization in Toronto in Ontario, Canada. It argues that freelance managers are re-emerging as key intermediaries who catalyse and facilitate new organizational forms and strategic partnerships between creative workers. Attention is paid to how digital technologies and shifting market dynamics influence and alter the relationships and contracts between these individuals. The spatial concentration of managers and other 'helpers', including fashion designers, photographers and web designers, is also used to explain why music production remains clustered in space despite the decentralizing potential of digital technologies.

Negotiating Regional Creative Economies: Academics as Expert Intermediaries Advocating Progressive Alternatives

- *Regional Studies*---2015---Chris Gibson

Gibson C. Negotiating regional creative economies: academics as expert intermediaries advocating progres-

sive alternatives, *Regional Studies* . Academics who research the creative economy document and analyse the creative economy while participating in and promoting the creative economy itself. With this in mind, what role is there for academics as expert intermediaries in advocating for progressive alternatives? What kind of creative economy is being implicitly or explicitly promoted? This concluding article draws together threads of research towards a reflection about the role of academics as expert intermediaries. What matters less is that academics are expert intermediaries, and more that this position of privilege is acknowledged and productively negotiated. In the more intimate moments of narrative intermediation, researchers are active agents in making the creative economy 'known', drawing boundaries around the regional context, and translating discourses for and with policy-makers. This is a crucial point of intervention.

Smart Specialisation: Opportunities and Challenges for Regional Innovation Policy

- *Regional Studies*---2015---Kevin Morgan

2015

The European Territory: From Historical Roots to Global Challenges

- *Regional Studies*---2015---Kai Böhme

2015

Territorial Cohesion in Europe: For the 70th Anniversary of the Transdanubian Research Institute

- *Regional Studies*---2015---Hans-Joachim Bürkner

2015

Living Arrangements of Second-Generation Immigrants in Spain: A Cross-Classified Multilevel Analysis

- *Regional Studies*---2015---Agnese Vitali, Bruno Arpino

Vitali A. and Arpino B. Living arrangements of second-generation immigrants in Spain: a cross-classified multilevel analysis, *Regional Studies* . This paper analyses the living arrangements of second-generation immigrants in Spain. Cross-classified multilevel models and micro-census data enable two sources of heterogeneity to be taken into account simultaneously: the country of origin and the province of residence, while considering all main immigrants groups. Results show that the cultural heritage of the country of origin plays an important role in living arrangement decisions of second-generation immigrants; the province of residence effect is not negligible, even though less pronounced than that the country effect. This paper demonstrates how research on immigrants can benefit from multilevel cross-classified modelling.

The Intensity of Interregional Cooperation in Information and Communication Technology Projects: An Empirical Analysis of the Framework Programme

- Regional Studies---2015---Grazia Cecere,Nicoletta Corrocher

Cecere G. and Corrocher N. The intensity of interregional cooperation in information and communication technology projects: an empirical analysis of the Framework Programme, *Regional Studies* . The cohesion across European member states and regions has been constantly promoted by European Union science policy, particularly through the Framework Programme. This paper investigates the intensity of bilateral collaborations between European Union regions (at the NUTS-2 level) in information and communication technology (ICT)-related projects. Results show that the geographical distance reduces the strength of cooperation, while cultural proximity, individual regions' involvement in research collaborations and the strength of the ICT sector have a positive effect. Cooperation between regions belonging to different tiers of European Union member states (EU15 and EU27) and between regions belonging to the second tier of European Union member states (EU27 and EU27) is weaker than other bilateral ties, putting into question the ability of the

Framework Programme to promote cohesion.

Economic and Social Convergence in Colombia

- Regional Studies---2015---Vicente Royuela,Gustavo García Cruz

Royuela V. and García G. A. Economic and social convergence in Colombia, *Regional Studies* . Gross domestic product (GDP) has usually been used as a proxy for human well-being. Nevertheless, other social aspects should also be considered, such as life expectancy, infant mortality, educational enrolment and crime issues. This paper investigates economic and social convergence between regions in Colombia in the period 1975-2005. The main results confirm that there is convergence in Colombia in key social variables, although not in the classic economic variable, GDP per capita. It is also found that spatial autocorrelation reinforces convergence processes through deepening market and social factors, while isolation condemns regions to non-convergence

Regionalization of National Input-Output Tables: Empirical Evidence on the Use of the FLQ Formula

- Regional Studies---2015---Julia Kowalewski

Kowalewski J. Regionalization of national input-output tables: empirical evidence on the use of the FLQ formula, *Regional Studies* . Flegg's location quotient (FLQ) can be used to simulate regional input-output tables, and this paper contributes to the ongoing debate about deriving values for the exponent δ in this formula. Using a survey-based regional input-output table, values of δ are derived for the German federal state of Baden-Wuerttemberg. Furthermore, an extended formula - called industry-specific FLQ (SFLQ) - is introduced which allows for variation in δ by industry. Finally, the advantage of the SFLQ is demonstrated and evidence is found of a close relationship between the spatial concentration of an industry at the national level and its propensity to import goods and services from other regions.

Regional Convergence and Aggregate Business Cycle in the United States

- Regional Studies---2015---Stefano Magrini, Margherita Gerolimetto, Hasan Engin Duran

Magrini S., Gerolimetto M. and Engin Duran H. Regional convergence and aggregate business cycle in the United States, *Regional Studies*. The existing literature on convergence largely ignores the effect of aggregate fluctuations on the evolution of income disparities. However, if regional disparities follow a distinct cyclical pattern in the short run, the period of analysis should be chosen with great care to avoid distortions in the results. By analysing convergence among forty-eight conterminous US states through the distribution dynamics approach, it is shown that these distortions could be quite sizeable. Moreover, when convergence is analysed over an appropriate period that includes only complete cycles (1989-2007), results show that regional disparities exhibit a pro-cyclical behaviour and that the underlying long-run tendency is towards divergence.

Informal Caring and Labour Market Outcomes Within England and Wales

- Regional Studies---2015---Stephen Drinkwater

Drinkwater S. Informal caring and labour market outcomes within England and Wales, *Regional Studies*. Within-country analysis of the links between informal care provision and labour market outcomes has been limited even though there are wide regional variations in informal caring. This issue is important because areas with the highest levels of informal caring typically have relatively low economic activity and employment rates. Despite the wide variations in informal care provision, labour market outcomes for different care categories are not found to vary markedly across England and Wales. However, labour market outcomes for males, as well as females, are heavily influenced for those who provide high levels of caring, especially in the South Wales Valleys.

Network Linkages and Local Embeddedness of Foreign Ventures in China: The Case of Suzhou Municipality

- Regional Studies---2015---Yehua Wei

Wei Y. H. D. Network linkages and local embeddedness of foreign ventures in China: the case of Suzhou municipality, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses foreign direct investment (FDI) in Suzhou municipality, China, known for the Sunan model of development based on township and village enterprises. Suzhou has been re-making its development model by attracting FDI and making itself an innovative place. It is argued that local states play an important, yet diminishing, role in FDI location, with the rising significance of agglomeration effects. However, foreign ventures tend to network among themselves. They remain thinly embedded with local economies and strategic coupling rarely exists. Four mismatches - technological, structural, institutional and spatial - are proposed to explain this weak embeddedness. Suzhou's development path requires expansion of endogenous capacities.

The Spatial Distribution of Self-Employment in India: Evidence from Semiparametric Geoadditive Models

- Regional Studies---2015---Jagannadha Pawan Tamvada

Tamvada J. P. The spatial distribution of self-employment in India: evidence from semiparametric geoadditive models, *Regional Studies*. The entrepreneurship literature has rarely considered spatial location as a micro-determinant of occupational choice. It has also ignored self-employment in developing countries. Using Bayesian semiparametric geoadditive techniques, this paper models spatial location as a micro-determinant of self-employment choice in India. The empirical results suggest the presence of spatial occupational neighbourhoods and a clear north-south divide in self-employment when the entire sample is considered; however, spatial variation in the non-agriculture sector disappears to a large extent when individual factors

that influence self-employment choice are explicitly controlled. The results further suggest non-linear effects of age, education and wealth on self-employment.

Assessing Relative Spending Needs of Devolved Government: The Case of Healthcare Spending in the UK

- Regional Studies---2015---Rob Ball,David Eiser,David King

Ball R., Eiser D. and King D. Assessing relative spending needs of devolved government: the case of healthcare spending in the UK, *Regional Studies*. The block grants allocated to the UK's devolved administrations are not determined by any estimate of their spending needs. There are increasing calls to replace the current grant allocation mechanism with one that explicitly considers the devolved administrations' spending needs. This paper compares two existing formulae for estimating healthcare spending needs - used by the National Health Service (NHS) to allocate resources within England and Scotland - by applying both formulae to the devolved administrations. It is found that these formulae provide very similar estimates of the devolved administrations' healthcare spending needs, and both formulae imply that the current distribution of resources across the devolved administrations may be inequitable.

Regional Employment Impacts of Marine Energy in the Scottish Economy: A General Equilibrium Approach

- Regional Studies---2015---Michelle Gilmartin,Grant Allan

Gilmartin M. and Allan G. Regional employment impacts of marine energy in the Scottish economy: a general equilibrium approach, *Regional Studies*. One aspect of the case for policy support for renewable energy developments is the wider economic benefits that are expected to be generated. Within Scotland, as with other regions of the UK, there is a focus on encouraging domestically based renewable technologies.

This paper uses a regional computable general equilibrium framework to model the impact on the Scottish economy of expenditures relating to marine energy installations. The results illustrate the potential for (considerable) 'legacy' effects after expenditures cease. In identifying the specific sectoral expenditures with the largest impact on (lifetime) regional employment, this approach offers important policy guidance.

Introduction: New Horizons in Regional Studies

- Regional Studies---2015---John Harrison
- 2015

Industrial Dynamics and Economic Geography

- Regional Studies---2015---Marco Capasso,Erik Stam,Elena Cefis

Capasso M., Stam E. and Cefis E. Industrial dynamics and economic geography, *Regional Studies*. How do industries emerge and evolve over space? In this special issue the fields of industrial dynamics and economic geography are brought together in order to achieve a richer and more fundamental understanding of the organization of industries over time and space than each of these fields could do separately. Firm heterogeneity at the micro-level and industry composition of a region at the macro-level provide important elements in the explanation of industry emergence and evolution over space. History and space matter in the evolution of industries: this special issue shows how and why.

Industrial Dynamics and Clusters: A Survey

- Regional Studies---2015---Koen Frenken,Elena Cefis,Erik Stam

Frenken K., Cefis E. and Stam E. Industrial dynamics and clusters: a survey, *Regional Studies*. This paper reviews the literature on clusters and their effects on the entry, exit and growth of firms as well on the evolutionary dynamics underlying the process of cluster formation. This extensive review shows that there is strong evidence that clusters promote entry, but little evidence that clusters enhance firm growth

and firm survival. From a number of open questions various future research avenues are distilled that stress the importance of firm heterogeneity and the exact mechanisms underlying localization economies.

Who Benefits from Agglomeration?

- Regional Studies---2015---David L. Rigby, W. Mark Brown

Rigby D. L. and Brown W. M. Who benefits from agglomeration?, *Regional Studies*. Theories of the firm and strategic management argue that competitive advantage originates in the development and exploitation of assets or capabilities that may be internal or external to the firm. It might be anticipated that older, larger, foreign-owned and multi-plant firms draw upon internal resources more readily than young, small, domestic, single-plant firms. Do the benefits of agglomeration vary among business establishments according to their characteristics? This question is examined using plant-level, longitudinal, micro-data from the Canadian manufacturing sector. It is shown that most manufacturing plants benefit from co-location, but that plants with different characteristics benefit in different ways.

Spatial Concentration of Industries and New Firm Exits: Does this Relationship Differ between Exits by Closure and by M&A?

- Regional Studies---2015---Anet Weterings, Orietta Marsili

Weterings A. and Marsili O. Spatial concentration of industries and new firm exits: does this relationship differ between exits by closure and by M&A?, *Regional Studies*. This study shows that the effect of the spatial concentration of industries on the post-entry hazards of new firms differs by type of exit, and by industry. New firms located in regions with a higher relative concentration of firms in the same industry are less likely to exit by closing activities and more likely to exit by mergers and acquisitions (M&As). While localization economies that favour new firms' survival or a potentially successful exit through M&As are dominant

in manufacturing, new firms in business services also experience increasing competition from new entrants that lowers the likelihood of survival and exit through M&As.

Regional Knowledge, Organizational Capabilities and the Emergence of the West German Laser Systems Industry, 1975-2005

- Regional Studies---2015---Guido Buenstorf, Michael Fritsch, Luis F. Medrano

Buenstorf G., Fritsch M. and Medrano L. F. Regional knowledge, organizational capabilities and the emergence of the West German laser systems industry, 1975-2005, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses how the regional distribution of knowledge and pre-existing organizational capabilities shaped the spatial distribution of a new innovative industry, using the German laser systems industry as an empirical example. It is found that regional knowledge in the related field of laser source production and the presence of laser-relevant universities and public research organizations were conducive to the first emergence of laser systems producers. Upstream laser source producers influenced entry into the downstream laser systems industry primarily through their own diversification moves. Public research was less important in the submarket of materials processing laser systems, which is less directly science based than other parts of the laser systems industry.

The Role of Entry and Market Selection for the Dynamics of Regional Diversity and Specialization

- Regional Studies---2015---Florian Noseleit

Noseleit F. The role of entry and market selection for the dynamics of regional diversity and specialization, *Regional Studies*. Despite predictions that economic integration leads to increasing specialization, the opposite development has been observed at the regional level. Based on nearly three decades of West German data, this paper addresses the diversification of regional economic activity and emphasizes the role of industry

dynamics, specifically newly entering business cohorts. Although a strong sectoral specialization evolves in the entry cohorts within and between regions over time, entries substantially increase the overall diversity of regions. Market selection favoured less similar entries in comparison with the initial industry structure and, thus, allowed regional diversity to increase. Overall, the regional specialization processes within each entry cohort did not become less important; however, the fields of regional specialization changed continuously over time, resulting in more diversity.

Regional Employment Growth, Shocks and Regional Industrial Resilience: A Quantitative Analysis of the Danish ICT Sector

- Regional Studies---2015---Jacob Holm,Christian Østergaard

Holm J. R. and Østergaard C. R. Regional employment growth, shocks and regional industrial resilience: a quantitative analysis of the Danish ICT sector, *Regional Studies* . The resilience of regional industries to economic shocks has gained a lot of attention in evolutionary economic geography recently. This paper uses a novel quantitative approach to investigate the regional industrial resilience of the Danish information and communication technology (ICT) sector to the shock following the burst of the dot.com bubble. It is shown that regions characterized by small and young ICT service companies were more adaptable and grew more than others, while diversity and urbanization increased the sensitivity to the business cycle after the shock. Different types of resilient regions are found: adaptively resilient, rigidly resilient, entrepreneurially resilient and non-resilient regions.

Cities and Clusters: Economy-Wide and Sector-Specific Effects in Corporate Location

- Regional Studies---2015---Giulio Bottazzi,Ugo Gragnolati

Bottazzi G. and Gragnolati U. Cities and clusters: economy-wide and sector-specific effects in corporate location, *Regional Studies* . Are the observed spatial

distributions of firms decided mostly by economy-wide urbanization economies or rather by sector-specific localization economies? This paper finds that the latter kind of forces weight systematically more than the former in deciding firm location. The analysis uses Italian data on a variety of manufacturing and service sectors spatially disaggregated at the level of local labour market areas.

Culture and Place-Based Development: A Socio-Economic Analysis

- Regional Studies---2015---Robert Huggins,Piers Thompson

Huggins R. and Thompson P. Culture and place-based development: a socio-economic analysis, *Regional Studies* . Cultural factors are often absent from analyses of economic change and development, divorcing the nature of social places from the economic spaces within which they are situated. In response to this, the paper seeks both to conceptualize and to operationalize a framework of place-based culture. It develops a framework capturing the economic culture and community culture of places, and examines the relationship between the two, as a means of developing a broader understanding of the notion of culture than is usually considered by the extant literature. Empirically, the paper utilizes Wales as a reference region, with its culture compared with other regions of the UK, along with an analysis of cultural differences found across its localities. Overall, considerable variability is found in the cultural characteristics across both regions and localities, with the type of community culture embedded in places often found to be associated with the prevailing economic culture in these places, suggesting a strong symbiotic association.

Cities beyond Compare?

- Regional Studies---2015---Jamie Peck

Peck J. Cities beyond compare?, *Regional Studies* . Calls for more substantively multipolar, comparative and cosmopolitan modes of urban theory-making have been circulating for more than a decade now, and they

have begun to spawn a range of alternative approaches to urban studies. But in practice, the challenge of more worldly, comparative theorization has been unevenly met, often more through difference-finding and deconstructive manoeuvres than through projects of urban-theoretical renewal and reconstruction. The provisional outcome has been interpreted as an impasse in urban theory; some are even reporting its death. While these reports are surely premature, there are risks as well as opportunities in the embrace of particularism and polycentrism in urban studies, especially if this impedes: first, the effective realization of comparative methodologies; second, the theoretical interrogation of pan-urban processes and patterns, relationally understood; and third, constructive dialogue across theoretical traditions, notably at the interface between political economy and postcolonialism.

The Theoretical Imperative of Comparative Urbanism: A Commentary on 'Cities beyond Compare?' by Jamie Peck

- Regional Studies---2015---Jan Nijman

2015

Atlas of Cities

- Regional Studies---2015---Richard Rodger

2015

Editorial: The Development and Functioning of Regional Urban Systems

- Regional Studies---2014---Martijn Burger,Evert J. Meijers, Frank Oort

2014

The Regional Economy, Spatial Structure and Regional Urban Systems

- Regional Studies---2014---John B. Parr

Parr J. B. The regional economy, spatial structure and regional urban systems, *Regional Studies* . In approaching the concept of the regional urban system,

attention is initially drawn to the better-known types of economic region. The distinctive nature of the regional economy is next examined, and it is argued that its spatial structure represents an important dimension. Spatial structure can be characterized in a variety of ways, the most comprehensive of which employs the perspective of an urban system. This is examined firstly in terms of particular models from location theory, which provide important points of reference, and then within the setting of the present-day city-region.

Assessing the Functional Polycentricity of the Mega-City-Region of Central Belgium Based on Advanced Producer Service Transaction Links

- Regional Studies---2014---Heidi Hanssens,Ben Derudder,Stefan Van Aelst, Frank Witlox

Hanssens H., Derudder B., van Aelst S. and Witlox F. Assessing the functional polycentricity of the mega-city-region of Central Belgium based on advanced producer service transaction links, *Regional Studies* . This paper comments on three aspects of POLYNET's implementation of the Globalization and World Cities (GaWC) model to measure functional polycentricity at the local scale. These aspects are: (1) the use of advanced producer services (APS) office locations as a proxy for inter-city relations, (2) the problematic calculation of the functional polycentricity index, and (3) the narrow conceptualization of functional polycentricity. Alternative methodologies based on transaction link data are introduced to examine whether Central Belgium displays features of a functionally polycentric mega-city-region. The results suggest that this is not the case: Central Belgium displays more features of a hierarchical urban system with Brussels as the dominant service city. However, some indications are found for a preliminary urban network formation.

Polycentric Structures in Latin American Metropolitan Areas: Identifying Employment Sub-centres

- Regional Studies---2014---Ana María Fernández-Maldonado,Arie Romein,Otto Verkoren, Renata Parente Paula Pessoa

Fernández-Maldonado A. M., Romein A., Verkoren O. and Parente Paula Pessoa R. Polycentric structures in Latin American metropolitan areas: identifying employment sub-centres, *Regional Studies*. The significant spatial transformations that have occurred within Latin American metropolitan areas since the 1990s have triggered many local studies claiming the formation of polycentric structures. This study explores the extent of that process, identifying sub-centres of employment using the double threshold methodology of job concentration and employment density in Mexico City (Mexico), Lima (Peru) and Fortaleza (Brazil). The results, although partial due to an absence of data on informal employment, indicate that Latin American metropolises are moving towards polycentric structures. But the identified employment sub-centres are mostly located in or near the metropolitan core, which practically excludes the formation of polycentric nodes in the metropolitan periphery.

Regional Spatial Structure and Retail Amenities in the Netherlands

- Regional Studies---2014---Martijn Burger,Evert J. Meijers, Frank Oort

Burger M. J., Meijers E. J. and van Oort F. G. Regional spatial structure and retail amenities in the Netherlands, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines how the presence of retail amenities in Dutch regions is dependent on their spatial structure. Retail amenities, in particular those specialized retail functions that require a large urban support base, are less found in more polycentric and more dispersed regions. This can be explained by the observation that in polycentric and dispersed regions the degree of market fragmentation is higher as a result of more intense regional competition and spacing between retail centres. Evidence is found for ways to overcome the lack of agglomeration benefits in more polycentric and more dispersed regions. Both concentration of retail and more complementarities between cities' retail amenities may make up for the disadvantages of regions being polycentric or dispersed. These findings provide a rationale to coordinate regionally specialized retailing in polycentric and dispersed

regions.

Spatial Structure and Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Emissions Due to Commuting: An Analysis of Italian Urban Areas

- Regional Studies---2014---Andrea Cirilli, Paolo Veneri

Cirilli A. and Veneri P. Spatial structure and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions due to commuting: an analysis of Italian urban areas, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates whether and to what extent the spatial configuration of an urban area affects the production of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions due to commuting. It disentangles the effect - in terms of commuting patterns and, ultimately, polluting emissions - of several features of urban spatial structure such as compactness, monocentricity, concentration and functional diversity. The main finding of the 111 largest Italian urban areas analysed is that urban spatial configuration is an important determinant of commuting patterns and the associated level of per passenger CO₂ emissions. In particular, smaller, more compact and less monocentric areas are associated with lower levels of CO₂ per commuter, with socio-demographic characteristics also playing a role.

Engineering Multilevel Governance? Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas (JESSICA) and the Involvement of Private and Financial Actors in Urban Development Policy

- Regional Studies---2014---Marcin Dąbrowski

Dąbrowski M. Engineering multilevel governance? Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas (JESSICA) and the involvement of private and financial actors in urban development policy, *Regional Studies*. Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas (JESSICA), one of the financial engineering instruments (FEI) within European Union cohesion policy framework in the 2007-13 period, created scope for developing cooperation

between sub-national authorities and financial institutions and private investors. Anchored in the literature on multilevel governance, this paper examines how the implementation of this instrument has affected the patterns of sub-national governance in Poland and Spain. Despite stimulating learning processes and the emergence of unprecedented cross-sectoral partnerships, the implementation was hampered by numerous obstacles, underlining the limitations of multilevel governance and of FEI as tools for promoting urban development.

Applied Welfare Economics: Cost-Benefit Analysis of Projects and Policies

- Regional Studies---2014---Robert Farrow

2014

Editorial: Recession, Recovery and Resilience?

- Regional Studies---2014---David Bailey,Lisa de Propris

2014

Grim down South? The Determinants of Unemployment Increases in British Cities in the 2008-2009 Recession

- Regional Studies---2014---Neil Lee

Lee N. Grim down South? The determinants of unemployment increases in British cities in the 2008-2009 recession, *Regional Studies* . This paper investigates the impact of the 2008-2009 recession on unemployment in the sixty largest cities in Great Britain. The key determinant of changes in unemployment was the skills of the population, with highly skilled cities experiencing smaller increases. Cities with employment in financial services or manufacturing sectors experienced larger increases in unemployment. Whether a city has a specialized or a diverse economy appears less important than the industries in which the city is specialized. The results highlight a problem as the largest unemployment increases were in cities seen as having least potential for future growth.

Regional Resilience in Italy: A Very Long-Run Analysis

- Regional Studies---2014---Roberto Cellini,Gianpiero Torrissi

Cellini R. and Torrissi G. Regional resilience in Italy: a very long-run analysis, *Regional Studies* . Resilience is a concept referring to the manner in which systems react to, and recover from, shocks. According to several recent analyses 'resilience' can explain different regional economic performances. However, this study indicates that this explanation is quite unconvincing when applied to the Italian regions in the very long run (1890-2009). Only few shocks emerge to have specific impact effects differing across regions, while the recovery experience is ever spatially homogeneous. Hence, it is difficult to discern genuine differences in regional resilience. This evidence can be interpreted as a reason why the regional differences in Italy are huge and persistent.

Regional Responses to Recession: The Role of the West Midlands Regional Taskforce

- Regional Studies---2014---David Bailey,Nigel Berkeley

Bailey D. and Berkeley N. Regional responses to recession: the role of the West Midlands Regional Taskforce, *Regional Studies* . Regional taskforces were set up across the English regions in late 2008 in response to the most severe recession since the Second World War. This paper examines the role of one such body, the West Midlands Regional Taskforce, as an example of regional response to recession, and offers potential lessons for the future in dealing with such situations. In so doing it reflects on the contested concept of regional 'resilience' and its relevance for policy actions at the regional level. Understanding how the region responded in this way could help in maintaining a 'permanent capacity' to deal with shocks, especially in the context of the abolition of regional development agencies (RDAs) in England from 2012 and their replacement with local enterprise partnerships (LEPs).

Estimation of Local Employment Growth: Do Sectoral Aggregation and Industry Definition Matter?

- Regional Studies---2014---Francesca Mameli,Alessandra Faggian,Philip McCann

Mameli F., Faggian A. and McCann P. Estimation of local employment growth: do sectoral aggregation and industry definition matter?, *Regional Studies* . Over the last two decades, numerous attempts have been made to explain the determinants of local growth, with as yet little overall consensus. The aim of this paper is to reveal a potential problem of parameter heterogeneity in growth regressions associated with the use of data at different levels of aggregation. Using Italian data and focusing on both manufacturing and service industries, it is shown how different empirical outcomes can be generated from exactly the same spatial units simply by changing the levels of sectoral aggregation. Moreover, the results point to some advantages associated with using more disaggregated data.

Synergy and Co-agglomeration of Producer Services and Manufacturing: A Panel Data Analysis of Chinese Cities

- Regional Studies---2014---Shanzi Ke,Ming He,Chenhua Yuan

Ke S., He M. and Yuan C. Synergy and co-agglomeration of producer services and manufacturing: a panel data analysis of Chinese cities, *Regional Studies* . This paper constructs a simultaneous equation model of co-agglomeration of producer services and manufacturing that highlights the synergy effects of the two sectors located in the same cities or neighbouring cities. It applies the fixed effects instrumental variable (FE IV) estimator to a panel dataset of 286 Chinese cities for the years 2003-2008. The FE IV spatial econometric estimates indicate that manufacturing industry tends to locate in the cities where producer services are located, and vice versa; a city's manufacturing (producer services) might relocate if producer services (manufacturing) agglomerated in the neighbouring cities; and

agglomeration of each industry has spillover effects within its own industry across neighbouring cities.

Fragility and Recovery: Housing, Localities and Uneven Spatial Development in the UK

- Regional Studies---2014---Stephen Hincks,Brian Webb,Cecilia Wong

Hincks S., Webb B. and Wong C. Fragility and recovery: housing, localities and uneven spatial development in the UK, *Regional Studies* . Uneven spatial development has long been a characteristic feature of the economic and social fabric of the UK. The north-south divide has become something of a hegemonic narrative in the UK and this has served to mask an 'archipelago' of variegated spatial development in housing and locality conditions at sub-national and sub-regional scales. This paper explores the changing nature of sub-regional housing and locality conditions across the UK and evidence is found of significant spatial variation in the way that places responded to the effects of the most recent economic recession.

Spanish Regional Unemployment Revisited: The Role of Capital Accumulation

- Regional Studies---2014---Roberto Bande,Marika Karanassou

Bande R. and Karanassou M. Spanish regional unemployment revisited: the role of capital accumulation, *Regional Studies* . This paper provides new evidence for the evolution of regional unemployment rates in Spain over the period between 1980 and 2000. It argues that interactive dynamic systems of labour demand, wage setting and labour force equations (1) allow for a richer interpretation of regional disparities, and (2) can capture the unemployment effects of growing variables such as capital stock. After classifying the seventeen Spanish regions into high and low unemployment groups using kernel and cluster techniques, a structural labour market model is estimated for each group and the unemployment contributions of investment, benefits, taxes and the oil price are evaluated. It is found

that the main driving force of regional unemployment swings is capital accumulation.

Population Divergence and Income Convergence: Regional Distribution Dynamics for Norway

- Regional Studies---2014---Jorn Rattsø,Hildegunn Stokke

Rattsø J. and Stokke H. E. Population divergence and income convergence: regional distribution dynamics for Norway, *Regional Studies* . Regional population divergence follows from in-migration to cities with high income levels. The dynamic relationship between population and income is investigated for Norwegian labour market regions using distribution analysis. Income convergence is shown to result from upward transitions in the income distribution by low- and middle-income regions, and the linkages between income growth and population growth are weak. The population-weighted income distribution diverges, since the expanding city-regions stay at the income top. People are moving to regions with the highest income levels, but these regions do not have the highest income growth.

Directions and Paths of Knowledge Flows through Labour Mobility: A Social Capital Perspective

- Regional Studies---2014---Federica Angeli,Alessandro Grandi,Rosa Grimaldi

Angeli F., Grandi A. and Grimaldi R. Directions and paths of knowledge flows through labour mobility: a social capital perspective, *Regional Studies* . This paper investigates how knowledge flows across companies through labour mobility, focusing on differences in regional affiliations, industry affiliations and foreign affiliations. The theoretical framework relies on a social capital perspective, which postulates that firms devote consistent strategic effort to shaping their social capital through labour inflows and outflows. The regression analyses, based on 1331 dyads involving 3895 employee movements across 397 companies in the Bangalore information technology cluster in India, indicate that

companies tend to hire locally and from rivals. Moreover, multinational corporations favour labour outflows to cluster firms, which enhance their local social capital and fuel knowledge transfers within clusters.

Sustainable Urban Metabolism

- Regional Studies---2014---Louise Guibrune,Adriana Allen

2014

Reclaiming Local Democracy. A Progressive Future for Local Government

- Regional Studies---2014---Allan Cochrane

2014

A Man for All Regions: Peter Hall and Regional Studies

- Regional Studies---2014---Nicholas A. Phelps,Mark Tewdwr-Jones

2014

Editorial: The Mobility of High-Skilled Workers - Causes and Consequences

- Regional Studies---2014---Ugo Fratesi

Fratesi U. Editorial: The mobility of high-skilled workers - causes and consequences, *Regional Studies* . This editorial sets the context for this themed collection by identifying why the literature has increasingly explored the heterogeneous nature of labour mobility, and how the mobility of high-skilled workers has different implications for regional development compared with unskilled mobility. The justification for this selection of papers is also presented.

Does University Quality Influence the Interregional Mobility of Students and Graduates? The Case of Italy

- Regional Studies---2014---Daria Ciriaci

Ciriaci D. Does university quality influence the inter-regional mobility of students and graduates? The case of Italy, *Regional Studies* . This paper analyses the role that university quality holds, among other socio-economic factors, in the sequential migration behaviour of Italian students and graduates. Regardless of the recognition of universities as key drivers of economic development, empirical evidence on the effects of their quality on the attraction and retention of students and graduates is still limited, and mainly related to Anglo-Saxon countries. This study aims at partly filling this knowledge gap. Its results indicate that both university research and teaching quality influence migration choices and, consequently, affirm that universities are 'supply' tools for policy-makers, in order to counter-balance the negative effects of brain drain on regional human capital accumulation.

Here Today, Gone Tomorrow? Regional Labour Mobility of German University Graduates

- Regional Studies---2014---Stefan Krabel, Choni Flöther

Krabel S. and Flöther C. Here today, gone tomorrow? Regional labour mobility of German university graduates, *Regional Studies* . This paper traces university graduates' mobility when entering the labour market after graduation. The empirical analysis utilizes a large-scale, survey-based dataset of individuals who graduated from thirty-six German universities in 2007. It applies a two-stage analysis examining both employability and the likelihood that a graduate will leave the university region after finding a job. Controlling for differences in employability, it is found that characteristics of the university region as well as graduates' contacts with local employers are key determinants of regional mobility when entering the labour market.

Do Institutions Play a Role in Skilled Migration? The Case of Italy

- Regional Studies---2014---Annamaria Nifo, Gaetano Vecchione

Nifo A. and Vecchione G. Do institutions play a role in

skilled migration? The case of Italy, *Regional Studies* . This paper is based on the idea that the migration choices of the highly skilled are driven by the search for favourable socio-economic contexts able to ensure higher income, better employment opportunities but also better institutions. By using data on a sample of 47 300 Italian graduates, the impact of provincial institution quality on the probability of resident graduates migrating is studied. A Heckman probit estimation indicates that institutions do matter for migration decisions and their importance is comparable with that of per capita income provincial differences.

Selective Migration, Regional Growth and Convergence: Evidence from Italy

- Regional Studies---2014---Ugo Fratesi, Marco Percoco

Fratesi U. and Percoco M. Selective migration, regional growth and convergence: evidence from Italy, *Regional Studies* . This paper studies the link between regional disparities and migration flows, focusing on the skill content of migration. Disparities may lead to migration, which should reduce them; but at the same time if migration is skill-selective, it may have an opposite effect and reinforce the richest regions. The object of this empirical analysis is Italy, a country where unskilled interregional migration flows were a large and very well-known phenomenon during the 1950s and 1970s, whilst in recent years, after three decades of very low labour mobility, thousands of Southern graduates have been moving to Northern regions. What is the economic impact of those flows of selective migration? Using data covering the period 1980-2001, it is found that although a slight process of convergence occurred between Italian regions, the loss of human capital in the South was detrimental to regional growth.

Labour Market Externalities and Regional Growth in Sweden: The Importance of Labour Mobility between Skill-Related Industries

- Regional Studies---2014---Ron Boschma, Rikard H. Eriksson, Urban Lindgren

Boschma R., Eriksson R. H. and Lindgren U. Labour market externalities and regional growth in Sweden: the importance of labour mobility between skill-related industries, *Regional Studies* . This study investigates the relationship between labour market externalities and regional growth based on real labour flows. In particular, it tests for the importance of labour mobility across so-called skill-related industries between 435 four-digit industries within 72 Swedish functional regions (1998-2002). Both the fixed-effect models and generalized method of moments (GMM) estimates demonstrate that a strong intensity of intra-regional labour flows between skill-related industries impacts positively on regional productivity growth, but less so on employment growth. Labour mobility between unrelated industries tends to dampen regional unemployment growth while a high degree of intra-industry labour flows is only found to be associated with rising unemployment.

The Innovative Regions in the Czech Republic and their Position in the International Labour Market of Highly Skilled Workers

- Regional Studies---2014---Josef Bernard,Tomáš Kostecký,Věra Patočková

Bernard J., Kostecký T. and Patočková V. The innovative regions in the Czech Republic and their position in the international labour market of highly skilled workers, *Regional Studies* . This paper analyses the possibilities and potential barriers of development of an Island of Innovation in the most innovative regions in a post-Communist country - the Czech Republic. The relation between the labour market of these regions and the Islands of Innovation is explored and the consequences of the situation for further R&D development are assessed. The analysis concludes that the most innovative Czech regions are able to attract highly qualified labour from other locations and do not suffer from a quantitatively important brain drain. On the other hand, mutual interconnections with the most developed Islands of Innovation are weak.

Do the Determinants of Employability and Earnings Returns Produce Similar Outcomes in Metropolitan and Regional Labour Markets? The Case of New South Wales, Australia

- Regional Studies---2014---Girijasankar Mallik,Parikshit K. Basu,John Hicks,Richard Sappey

Mallik G., Basu P. K., Hicks J. and Sappey R. Do the determinants of employability and earnings returns produce similar outcomes in metropolitan and regional labour markets? The case of New South Wales, Australia, *Regional Studies* . This paper analyses and compares the determinants of employability and earnings return outcomes in two diversified labour markets in Australia. Using advanced econometric techniques to analyse Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURF) data from the 2006 Census, the paper identifies educational qualifications, broad occupational group, immigration status and age as the major determinants. In general, the metropolitan Sydney market places a greater value on higher education qualifications than do labour markets in the regions; immigrants, particularly from non-English speaking countries, are more likely to be disadvantaged in Sydney; and ageing provides a mixed impact in regional areas where on average older people work longer, but at lower wages.

Can Regional Employment Disparities Explain the Allocation of Human Capital Across Space?

- Regional Studies---2014---Melanie Arntz,Terry Gregory,Florian Lehmer

Arntz M., Gregory T. and Lehmer F. Can regional employment disparities explain the allocation of human capital across space, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines the determinants of skill-selective regional migration in a context where modelling the migration decision as a wage-maximizing process may be insufficient due to persistent employment disparities. Based on a Borjas-type framework it is shown that high-skilled workers are disproportionately attracted to regions with higher mean wages and employment chances as well as higher regional wage and employment

inequalities. Estimates from a labour flow fixed-effects model and a general methods of moments (GMM) estimator show that these predictions hold, but only employment disparities induce a robust and significant skill sorting. The paper thus establishes a missing link about why employment disparities may actually be self-reinforcing.

Integrated Analysis of Regional and National Unemployment Differentials in the European Union

- Regional Studies---2014---Annette S. Zeilstra, J. Paul Elhorst

Zeilstra A. S. and Elhorst J. P. Integrated analysis of regional and national unemployment differentials in the European Union, *Regional Studies*. This study investigates the causes of variation in regional unemployment rates from a cross-country perspective. In the proposed, stylized theoretical framework, both regional and national-level variables serve as explanatory variables. An econometric model of random and fixed coefficients of regional and national variables acknowledges that observations may be correlated in space and time and that some explanatory variables are not strictly exogenous. Using annual data pertaining to 142 regions across ten European Union countries during 1983-1997, it was found that regional and national variables are almost equally important and that unemployment cannot be addressed with a common policy.

Rural-Urban Differences in Life Satisfaction: Evidence from the European Union

- Regional Studies---2014---Jens F. L. Sørensen

Sørensen J. F. L. Rural-urban differences in life satisfaction: evidence from the European Union, *Regional Studies*. This paper uses data from the European Values Study 2008 to investigate rural-urban differences in life satisfaction across the European Union. Rural dwellers were found to have a significantly higher life satisfaction than city dwellers when holding socioeconomic factors constant. This is systematically observed across three European Union country clusters

defined by their level of affluence (gross domestic product (GDP)). With this background, the latter part of the paper explores the factors behind the higher life satisfaction in rural areas, focusing on differences in levels of insecurity, frames of comparison and levels of social interaction.

The Influence of Banking Centralization on Depositors: Regional Heterogeneities in the Transmission of Monetary Policy

- Regional Studies---2014---John Ashton, Andros Gregoriou

Ashton J. K. and Gregoriou A. The influence of banking centralization on depositors: regional heterogeneities in the transmission of monetary policy, *Regional Studies*. This study examines whether regionally and nationally branching banks set deposits interest rates differently. This assessment of the UK retail deposit market between 1992 and 2008 indicates that regional banks set deposit interest rates in a manner distinct to nationally branching banks. Changes in the market interest rate to retail rates are characterized by a non-linear mean-reverting process. Deposit interest rates offered by regional banks are lower, slower to respond to wholesale interest rate increases, and swiftly respond to wholesale interest rate falls, relative to national banks. This evidence is consistent with distinct monetary conditions existing in UK regions.

What Determines Local Governments' Cost-efficiency? The Case of Road Maintenance

- Regional Studies---2014---Alexander Kalb

Kalb A. What determines local governments' cost-efficiency? The case of road maintenance, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates the determinants of local governments' cost-efficiency in road maintenance for a panel of German counties using a broad variety of estimation approaches. More specifically, efficiency indices were calculated using non-parametric and parametric reference technologies, and were examined by estimating and comparing four different regression models. The results show that the disposable income of

the counties' citizens, intergovernmental grants and the municipalities' payments to the counties influence efficiency negatively. Concerning political variables the results show weak evidence that efficiency decreases with an increasing share of seats of left-wing parties in the county council.

Regional Differences in Mortgage Demand and Mortgage Instrument Choice in the UK

- Regional Studies---2014---Alla Koblyakova,Norman Hutchison,Piyush Tiwari

Koblyakova A., Hutchison N. and Tiwari P. Regional differences in mortgage demand and mortgage instrument choice in the UK, *Regional Studies* . This paper presents empirical evidence of regional variations in mortgage choice decisions within the UK's mortgage sector. Utilizing British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) data for the years 2001, 2007 and 2008, the paper suggests that a household's decision to choose a variable rate mortgage is more likely to occur in areas with lower incomes and affordability rates, such as Northern England, Scotland and Wales. Since variable rate mortgages are more sensitive to income and monetary policy shocks, the disproportional distribution of variable contracts within the mortgage sector may have a differential impact on the regions.

Skew Productivity Distributions and Agglomeration: Evidence from Plant-Level Data

- Regional Studies---2014---Toshihiro Okubo,Eiichi Tomiura

Okubo T. and Tomiura E. Skew productivity distributions and agglomeration: evidence from plant-level data, *Regional Studies* . This paper empirically examines how the shapes of plant productivity distributions vary across regions based on Japan's manufacturing census. It focuses on the skewness to examine the asymmetry by estimating the gamma distribution at the plant level. By linking the estimated shape parameters with economic geography variables, it is found that the productivity distribution tends to be significantly left skewed, especially in cores, regions with diversified

industrial compositions, regions with weak market potential and in agglomerated industries. These findings suggest that agglomeration economies are likely to accommodate heterogeneous plants with wide ranges of productivities.

Inter-Regional Wage Differentials in Portugal: An Analysis Across the Wage Distribution

- Regional Studies---2014---João Pereira,Aurora Galego

Pereira J. and Galego A. Inter-regional wage differentials in Portugal: an analysis across the wage distribution, *Regional Studies* . Typically, studies on regional wage differentials are based on ordinary least squares (OLS) estimates. Quantile regression is an alternative approach which allows these differences to be studied across the whole wage distribution. In this study, the quantile regression framework is considered for the analysis of regional wage differences in Portugal. The findings reveal significant differences in wage equations coefficients between regions for the various quantiles. Furthermore, it is concluded that the regional wage differentials and the components explained by differences in endowments and differences in returns increase across the whole wage distribution.

Nested Methodological Approaches for Cluster Policy Evaluation: An Application to the Basque Country

- Regional Studies---2014---Mari José Aranguren,Xabier de la Maza,Mario Davide Parrilli,Ferran Vendrell-Herrero,James Wilson

Aranguren M. J., de la Maza X., Parrilli M. D., Vendrell-Herrero F. and Wilson J. R. Nested methodological approaches for cluster policy evaluation: an application to the Basque Country, *Regional Studies* . This paper explores the evaluation of cluster policies designed to support cooperation and networking. It examines the case of the long-running Basque policy, where support is provided for 'cluster associations'. It first examines empirically the effects of the cluster associations on firm productivity performance, alongside

other variables including agglomeration and firm behavioural characteristics. The results provide some weak evidence for the existence of additionality associated with the policy. This empirical work is complemented with context-specific knowledge of the policy in question to show that the nesting of both empirical and contextual approaches is crucial for effectively evaluating such policies.

Conceptual Vectors of African Urbanism: 'Engaged Theory-Making' and 'Platforms of Engagement'

- Regional Studies---2014---Henrik Ernstson,Mary Lawhon,James Duminy

Ernstson H., Lawhon M. and Duminy J. Conceptual vectors of African urbanism: 'engaged theory-making' and 'platforms of engagement', *Regional Studies*. With increasing urbanization in the global South, and Africa in particular, scholars have called attention to the limited explanatory capacity of existing theory. Ananya Roy suggests developing conceptual vectors based on regional histories and contexts. Two such vectors with relevance beyond Africa are identified and developed in this paper. The developmentalist focus of African urban work provides insights into challenges of linking academic theory with progressive changes in practice, what is called here 'engaged theory-making'; and conditions of informality enable 'platforms of engagement' - particular modes of organizing towards radical incremental change. The strengths of African research are highlighted, critical questions are raised and further work is encouraged.

Editorial: Sailing in the Ocean of Knowledge, 2008-13

- Regional Studies---2014---Ron Boschma,Edward Feser,John Henneberry,Simona Iammarino,Arnoud Legendijk,Laurence Ma,Nadine Massard,Paivi Oinas,Frank Oort,Roos Pijpers,Andy Pike,Attila Varga,Stefano Usai

Regional Differences Pose Challenges for Food Security Policy: A Case Study of India

- Regional Studies---2014---Renuka Mahadevan,Sandy Suardi

Mahadevan R. and Suardi S. Regional differences pose challenges for food security policy: a case study of India, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines factors affecting the calorie gap by considering the risk of calorie inadequacy or excess at the tails of food intakes. Non-linear estimations accounting for rural/urban differences in more and less developed states allow for policy-making on two levels. First, the calorie gap was found to respond differently depending on the calorie status of the individual, to various socio-economic characteristics, social assistance programmes, as well as caste and religion. Second, these impacts depended on rural/urban differences and at other times on the development of the states. These findings pose significant challenges towards achieving a balanced regional food security policy.

Technological Capability, Agglomeration Economies and Firm Location Choice

- Regional Studies---2014---Yuri Jo,Chang-Yang Lee

Jo Y. and Lee C.-Y. Technological capability, agglomeration economies and firm location choice, *Regional Studies*. This paper argues that a firm's ability to produce and absorb technological knowledge, or technological capability, influences its choice of location among regions characterized by different types of agglomeration. This paper found that geographically bounded knowledge externalities, one of the forces that attract firms into a particular location, have a differential effect on firm location choice across firms depending on the level of their technological capability: for firms with low technological capability knowledge externalities from co-located competitors, or competitive specialization, have a stronger positive effect on their location choice, while for firms with high technological capability knowledge externalities from co-located firms from related and complementary industries, or complementary specialization, more strongly influence

their location choice. Furthermore, the differential effect of agglomeration economies between low- and high-capability firms is more pronounced in industries with strong non-legal appropriability, implying that firms can use their location choice as a strategic tool for dealing with the spillovers of tacit knowledge.

The Influence of Industry Mix on Regional New Firm Formation in the United States

- Regional Studies---2014---Henry Renski

Renski H. The influence of industry mix on regional new firm formation in the United States, *Regional Studies*. Per capita rates of entry are commonly used to measure the regional entrepreneurial climate. Yet entry rates vary widely by industry and tend to mirror existing regional specializations. Without controlling for industry mix, factors associated with regional differences in entry may describe the industry base rather than explain variations in entrepreneurial climate. This study finds that although most of the factors commonly associated with the regional entrepreneurial climate remain significant after purging the data of industry-mix effects, others - namely educational attainment, homeownership, university research and development, and unemployment - are contingent upon industry structure.

Establishing Territorial Embeddedness within Retail Transnational Corporation (TNC) Expansion: The Contribution of Store Development Departments

- Regional Studies---2014---Steve Wood,Jonathan Reynolds

Wood S. and Reynolds J. Establishing territorial embeddedness within retail transnational corporation (TNC) expansion: the contribution of store development departments, *Regional Studies*. Establishing territorial embeddedness within host regions in international retail expansion is well known to be important, although the processes underpinning its realization are less explicit. This research analyses some 'emerging practices' of international expansion planning by

drawing on interviews across a sample of store development departments. The role of analysts within host regions in evaluating economic, institutional, cultural and social contexts, and appraising the viability of market-entry methods and store formats is explored. The competitive and regulatory dynamism of regions means that behaviour which encourages greater embeddedness following market entry can be particularly helpful in strengthening the marketing and development strategies of international subsidiaries.

Under Which Conditions Do Technology Intermediaries Enhance Firms' Innovation Speed? The Case of Belgium's Collective Research Centres

- Regional Studies---2014---Mirjam Knockaert,Andre Spithoven

Knockaert M. and Spithoven A. Under which conditions do technology intermediaries enhance firms' innovation speed? The case of Belgium's collective research centres, *Regional Studies*. So far little research has analysed the role of technology intermediaries in enhancing firms' innovation speed. This research aims to fill this gap by studying a specific type of technology intermediary, namely the collective research centres in Belgium, and by assessing the conditions under which member firms working with these intermediaries experience acceleration additionality. It is found that absorptive capacity of the member firm and the intensity of interaction are important drivers of innovation speed. Absorptive capacity at technology intermediary level is not found to affect member firm innovation speed. The research has implications for practitioners, policy-makers and academia.

La Dolce Vita: Hedonic Estimates of Quality of Life in Italian Cities

- Regional Studies---2014---Emilio Colombo,Alessandra Michelangeli,Luca Stanca

Colombo E., Michelangeli A. and Stanca L. La dolce vita : hedonic estimates of quality of life in Italian

cities, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates quality of life in Italian cities using the hedonic approach. It analyses micro-level data for housing and labour markets to estimate compensating differentials for local amenities within four domains: weather, environment, services and society. Large compensating differentials in housing markets are found, whereas the effects on wages are relatively small. Quality of life varies substantially across space and is generally better in large and medium-sized cities of the Centre-North. Services and social conditions are strongly related to overall quality of life. It is also found that, across cities, quality of life is positively and significantly related to subjective well-being.

Regional Monetary Policy: An Australian Perspective

- *Regional Studies*---2014---P. Fraser, G. A. Macdonald, A. W. Mullineux

Fraser P., MacDonald G. A. and Mullineux A. W. Regional monetary policy: an Australian perspective, *Regional Studies*. A structural vector autoregressive (SVAR) model for Australia is utilized to identify the domestic impacts of common monetary policy shocks on national and state business cycles and to consider the role of state diversification disparities for observed differences in responses to monetary policy innovations. Western Australia and Queensland differ to other states in their response to common shocks and evidence suggests this may be due to differences in their economic geographies. Overall, the Australian monetary union has become increasingly reliant on fiscal transfers particularly from Western Australia in the past two decades. This emphasizes the importance of a political union underpinning a successful monetary union.

Managing European Union Structural Funds: Using a Multilevel Governance Framework to Examine the Application of the Partnership Principle at the Project Level

- *Regional Studies*---2014---Oto Potluka, Joyce Liddle

Potluka O. and Liddle J. Managing European Union Structural Funds: using a multilevel governance framework to examine the application of the partnership principle at the project level, *Regional Studies*. Multilevel governance is utilized within the context of European Union Cohesion Policy on the relationship between partnerships at the programme and the project level in the Czech Republic. The main research question is: Does the partnership principle improve the implementation of public policies? The research builds on data from the monitoring system of European Structural Fund (ESF) assistance, a questionnaire survey and structured interviews with ESF beneficiaries. The case examined adds to the understanding of the wider debate on the effectiveness and management of European Union Cohesion Policy by highlighting the key components of partnership and adding value to overall performance.

Knowledge as a Driver of Regional Growth in the Russian Federation

- *Regional Studies*---2014---Rüdiger Wink

2014

Working Regions: Reconnecting Innovation and Production in the Knowledge Economy

- *Regional Studies*---2014---Raquel Ortega-Argiles

2014

Does Germany have an East-West Problem? Regional Growth Patterns in Germany since Reunification

- *Regional Studies*---2014---Robbert Maseland

Maseland R. Does Germany have an East-West problem? Regional growth patterns in Germany since reunification, *Regional Studies*. This paper challenges the proposition that Germany suffers from an economic East-West gap. Since core-periphery patterns are common anywhere, peripheral East Germany should not be expected to converge to Western metropolitan areas. Studying growth patterns for cores and peripheries

separately, no specific East-West differences in growth are found. Poor peripheries grow faster than richer ones throughout Germany, while income gaps among cores seem to be increasing. Since poorer cores are relatively prevalent in the former German Democratic Republic (GDR), this resembles an East-West issue. In fact, the distribution of growth in Germany occurs along core-periphery lines rather than an East-West division.

Geography of Savings in the German Occupational Pension System

- Regional Studies---2014---Csaba Burger

Burger C. Geography of savings in the German occupational pension system, *Regional Studies*. The German pension reform of 2001 significantly decreased the level of public pensions for future generations, and created instead voluntary supplementary plans. This paper analyses the regional structure of savings amounts in the case of occupational pensions using a unique, commercial dataset containing the records of 286 000 employees joining between the years 2002 and 2009. The analysis applies different location definitions in explaining financial behaviour. The differences in the relationship between metropolitan and non-metropolitan, East and West, and North and South are explained with the geographical nature of decision contexts. Implications are drawn on human behaviour and geography.

An Analysis of Labour Market Outcomes in the European Union Objective One Funding Area in Great Britain

- Regional Studies---2014---Melanie K. Jones,Louise Skilton

Jones M. K. and Skilton L. An analysis of labour market outcomes in the European Union Objective One funding area in Great Britain, *Regional Studies*. This paper uses data from the Labour Force Survey (1995-2005) to examine the short-run impact of European Union Objective One funding on local labour markets in Great Britain. The evidence from a difference-in-difference analysis reveals that employment and job-

related training gaps between the Objective One and non-Objective One area narrowed during the funding period. Further investigation, using a range of control groups, suggests that this cannot be attributed to Objective One status per se. However, there is substantial variation across the four funding areas: Objective One status had a positive effect on employment in South Yorkshire and on job-related training in Wales.

The 'KIBS Engine' of Regional Innovation Systems: Empirical Evidence from European Regions

- Regional Studies---2014---Nicoletta Corrocher,Lucia Cusmano

Corrocher N. and Cusmano L. The 'KIBS engine' of regional innovation systems: empirical evidence from European regions, *Regional Studies*. Knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS) are key players in innovation systems, particularly in advanced regions where manufacturing competitiveness largely depends on knowledge contents provided by highly specialized suppliers. This paper investigates the relationship between KIBS and the structure and performance of regional innovation systems in Europe. It maps the co-evolution between KIBS and manufacturing in European regions, identifying emergent typologies of regional innovation systems. Results show that KIBS are a defining element of innovation-oriented regions, whereas their scarcity and slow growth distinctively characterize poor performing innovation systems. However, the analysis also identifies a set of core manufacturing regions in Europe, which are evolving along a different trajectory into knowledge-oriented service-manufacturing complexes.

Horizontal versus Vertical Learning: Divergence and Diversification of Lead Firms in the Hangji Toothbrush Cluster, China

- Regional Studies---2014---Peng-Fei Li

Li P.-F. Horizontal versus vertical learning: divergence and diversification of lead firms in the Hangji toothbrush cluster, China, *Regional Studies*. Horizontal

networking between competitors has long been under-conceptualized in cluster research. Combining labour mobility/spill-offs, friendship ties, professional gatherings and competitive interaction, a horizontal framework of clusters is developed as an alternative way to interpret local and external learning processes. To illustrate this framework, divergent strategies of three lead firms in the Hangji toothbrush industry, China, are investigated from the perspective of vertical linkages in global value chains and horizontal interaction in competitive networks. Although both frameworks can account for differences in strategies among these firms, horizontal interaction is particularly significant for providing additional explanations beyond producer-buyer linkages and learning.

Productivity Growth across Spanish Regions and Industries: A Production-Frontier Approach

- Regional Studies---2014---Oleg Badunenko, Diego Romero-Ávila

Badunenko O. and Romero-Ávila D. Productivity growth across Spanish regions and industries: a production-frontier approach, *Regional Studies*. This paper decomposes labour productivity growth into components attributable to technological change, technological catch-up, capital deepening and human capital accumulation. This is done through a production-frontier approach applied to Spanish data disaggregated along regional and sectoral dimensions. It is shown that capital deepening is the primary contributor to productivity growth, closely followed by human capital and technological change; widespread efficiency losses substantially impede productivity growth; productivity convergence is driven by higher efficiency losses exhibited by rich regions; analysis of sectoral data shows marked differences in productivity performance; and aggregate productivity growth is driven by intra-sectoral productivity dynamics rather than by structural change.

Discovering the Regional Small World of Labour Mobility. Evidence from Linked Employer-Employee Data

- Regional Studies---2014---Carlo Gianelle

Gianelle C. Discovering the regional small world of labour mobility. Evidence from linked employer-employee data, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates the structure of inter-firm worker mobility in an industrial region of Northern Italy by using complex network analysis applied to linked employer-employee data. The empirical network reveals a small-world pattern based critically on a small number of hub firms that keep the labour market integrated. Focal firms are: long-established manufacturing companies; wholesalers; and companies that supply the workforce to third parties. The paper discusses the immediate policy implications of these findings as well as the potential of the methodology as a monitoring tool to guide industrial policies aimed at safeguarding and promoting labour reallocation mechanisms.

How are Investments Allocated in a Publicly Owned Port System? Political Factors versus Economic Criteria

- Regional Studies---2014---José I. Castillo-Manzano, Xavier Fageda

Castillo-Manzano J. I. and Fageda X. How are investments allocated in a publicly owned port system? Political factors versus economic criteria, *Regional Studies*. This paper estimates the determinants of investments in port infrastructure in the Spanish regions made by the central administration. It is found that the use of the infrastructure in relation to capacity has some influence on the amount of investment received by a region. Furthermore, specialization in containers is also relevant for receiving more resources. However, it is found that when greater political decentralization does not go hand in hand with greater financial decentralization, the importance of tactical political aspects increases. Overall, efficiency plays a more relevant role in the regional allocation of investments in ports than in other transport infrastructures.

Advancing Evolutionary Economic Geography by Engaged Pluralism

- Regional Studies---2014---Robert Hassink,Claudia Klaerding,Pedro Marques

Hassink R., Klaerding C. and Marques P. Advancing evolutionary economic geography by engaged pluralism, *Regional Studies* . Since 2006 economic geographers have been confronted with attempts to constitute a new paradigm of evolutionary economic geography. This paper aims at advancing evolutionary economic geography by reviewing its core critique and proposed solutions, particularly that of integrating the perspective of a geographical political economy. Although the authors sympathize with the identified shortcomings of evolutionary economic geography, the proposed alternative approach, geographical political economy, is regarded as being too narrow and reductionist. By combining evolutionary and relational economic geography in certain respects a plea is made for advancing evolutionary economic geography by engaged pluralism.

Regulating Transport in Europe

- Regional Studies---2014---Edoardo Marcucci

2014

Economic Geography. A Contemporary Introduction

- Regional Studies---2014---Martina Fromhold-Eisebith

2014

Entrepreneurship in a Regional Context: Historical Roots, Recent Developments and Future Challenges

- Regional Studies---2014---Michael Fritsch,David J. Storey

Fritsch M. and Storey D. J. Entrepreneurship in a regional context: historical roots, recent developments and future challenges, *Regional Studies* . This paper

reviews research on regional new business formation published in four special issues of *Regional Studies* over a period of 30 years. It is observed that over those decades there has been a heightened recognition of the role of both formal institutions and 'soft' factors such as social capital and a culture of entrepreneurship. However, the core challenge is to explain why, in several high-income countries, despite these claimed cultural changes, the relative position of regions with regard to new business formation exhibits little or no variation over long periods of time.

The Long Persistence of Regional Levels of Entrepreneurship: Germany, 1925-2005

- Regional Studies---2014---Michael Fritsch,Michael Wyrwich

Fritsch M. and Wyrwich M. The long persistence of regional levels of entrepreneurship: Germany, 1925-2005, *Regional Studies* . This paper investigates the persistent levels of self-employment and new business formation in different time periods and under different framework conditions. The analysis shows that regional differences regarding the level of self-employment and new business formation tend to be persistent for periods as long as eighty years, despite abrupt and drastic changes in the political-economic environment. This pronounced persistence demonstrates the existence of regional entrepreneurship culture that tends to have long-lasting effects.

Start-ups and Local Entrepreneurial Social Capital in the Municipalities of Sweden

- Regional Studies---2014---Hans Westlund,Johan Larsson,Amy Rader Olsson

Westlund H., Larsson J. P. and Olsson A. R. Start-ups and local entrepreneurial social capital in the municipalities of Sweden, *Regional Studies* . This paper contains one of the first empirical attempts to investigate the influence of local entrepreneurial social capital (ESC) on start-up propensity. A unique database, including not only total start-ups but also data on start-ups divided into six sectors, is used to study the impact of ESC

on start-ups per capita. The results support the hypothesis that social capital, measured both as (1) firm perception of local public attitudes to entrepreneurship and (2) the share of small businesses influences start-up propensity in Swedish municipalities. The findings also support previous results suggesting that social capital has a somewhat stronger influence in rural areas than in urban areas.

Regional Social Legitimacy of Entrepreneurship: Implications for Entrepreneurial Intention and Start-up Behaviour

- Regional Studies---2014---Ewald Kibler, Teemu Kautonen, Matthias Fink

Kibler E., Kautonen T. and Fink M. Regional social legitimacy of entrepreneurship: implications for entrepreneurial intention and start-up behaviour, *Regional Studies*. A new understanding of the role of regional culture in the emergence of business start-up behaviour is developed. The focal construct is regional social legitimacy: the perception of the desirability and appropriateness of entrepreneurship in a region. The econometric analysis utilizes a combination of bespoke longitudinal survey data from 65 regions in Austria and Finland, and variables capturing regional socio-economic characteristics derived from official statistics. The study demonstrates that, and explains how, regional social legitimacy influences the relationships between individual entrepreneurial beliefs, intentions and start-up behaviour and how these interaction effects are conditioned by the socio-economic characteristics of the region.

Entrepreneurship as an Urban Event? Empirical Evidence from European Cities

- Regional Studies---2014---Niels Bosma, Rolf Sternberg

Bosma N. and Sternberg R. Entrepreneurship as an urban event? Empirical evidence from European cities, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates whether urban areas are more entrepreneurial than other parts of countries and to what extent the observed differences

between cities are caused by individual characteristics and context effects. Using Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) data from 47 urban areas in 22 European Union member states, it is found that in particular opportunity-motivated (instead of necessity-motivated) entrepreneurship tends to be higher in urban areas. Adopting a multilevel framework focusing on 23 urban areas in 12 European Union countries, it is found that urban regions with high levels of economic growth and diversity of economic activities exhibit higher levels of opportunity-motivated entrepreneurial activity than their counterparts.

Population Change and New Firm Formation in Urban and Rural Regions

- Regional Studies---2014---Heike Delfmann, Sierdjan Koster, Philip McCann, Jouke van Dijk

Delfmann H., Koster S., McCann P. and van Dijk J. Population change and new firm formation in urban and rural regions, *Regional Studies*. Many regions across the European Union, including regions in the Netherlands, face population decline, entailing changing demographics and related social and economic implications. This paper looks into the connection between population change and structure, and rates of new firm formation. Although it is clear that fewer people will eventually lead to fewer firms, as well as fewer new firms, it is assessed whether this negative relationship differs with the intensity of population change and across regional contexts. In order to establish the impact of population change on new firm formation, this paper examines data on population density, size, growth and decline, together with firm dynamics for the period 2003-09. The results show that the relationship between new firm formation and population change depends heavily on the regional context. The results indicate that new firm formation in urban regions tends to be negatively influenced by population change, while the impact in rural regions remains positive. In conclusion, clear differences are found in the intensity of the impact of population change on new firm formation according to the type of region. The

regional context and the intensity of decline must be taken into account when determining the kind of coping mechanism needed to deal with the consequences of decline.

The Significance of Entry and Exit for Regional Productivity Growth

- Regional Studies---2014---Udo Brix

Brix U. The significance of entry and exit for regional productivity growth, *Regional Studies*. This study addresses the debate about whether start-ups increase regional productivity growth through such effects as the fostering of competition. A new longitudinal dataset at the establishment level for eastern and western Germany is used to analyse the impact of the number of start-ups and their survival on the growth of total factor productivity and employment. It is demonstrated that start-ups do affect regional productivity growth. But the impact is not proved continually: it varies between the manufacturing and the service sector and between the two parts of Germany.

Spatial Determinants of Entrepreneurship in India

- Regional Studies---2014---Ejaz Ghani, William Kerr, Stephen O'Connell

Ghani E., Kerr W. R. and O'Connell S. Spatial determinants of entrepreneurship in India, *Regional Studies*. The spatial determinants of entrepreneurship in India in the manufacturing and services sectors are analysed. Among general district traits, the quality of the physical infrastructure and workforce education are the strongest predictors of entry, with labour laws and household banking access also playing important roles. Extensive evidence is also found of agglomeration economies among manufacturing industries. In particular, supportive incumbent industrial structures for input and output markets are strongly linked to higher establishment entry rates. In comparison with the United States, regional conditions in India play a stronger relative role for the spatial patterns of en-

trepreneurship compared with incumbent industry locations.

Is Entrepreneurship a Route Out of Deprivation?

- Regional Studies---2014---Julian S. Frankish, Richard G. Roberts, Alex Coad, David J. Storey

Frankish J. S., Roberts R. G., Coad A. and Storey D. J. Is entrepreneurship a route out of deprivation?, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates whether entrepreneurship constitutes a route out of deprivation for those living in deprived areas. The measure of income/wealth used is based on an analysis of improvements in an individual's residential address. The data consist of information on over 800 000 individuals, and come from the customer records of a major UK bank. Comparing business owners with non-owners, the results suggest that the benefits of business ownership are found across the wealth distribution. Hence, entrepreneurship can be a route out of deprivation.

Regional Effect Heterogeneity of Start-up Subsidies for the Unemployed

- Regional Studies---2014---Marco Caliendo, Steffen Künn

Caliendo M. and Künn S. Regional effect heterogeneity of start-up subsidies for the unemployed, *Regional Studies*. Evaluation studies have shown the high effectiveness of start-up subsidies for unemployed individuals to improve labour market outcomes of participants. What has not been examined yet are the potentially heterogeneous effects of start-up programmes across regional labour markets. Labour demand-side restrictions in deprived areas generally increase entries into start-up programmes as job offers are limited. However, the survival of firms in these areas is also lower, such that the overall effect remains unclear. Based on German data, it is found that the founding process, development of businesses and programme effectiveness are influenced by prevailing economic conditions at start-up.

The Importance of Business Climate and People Climate on Regional Performance

- Regional Studies---2014---Rikard H. Eriksson,Høgni Kalsø Hansen,Urban Lindgren

Eriksson R. H., Hansen H. K. and Lindgren U. The importance of business climate and people climate on regional performance, *Regional Studies*. Creativity and talent are considered key factors in regional development due to the connection between growth, city-regions and human capital. To come to a deeper understanding of the relevance of recent amenity-driven theories and how they are related to employment and gross regional product per capita (GRP) at the regional level, this paper analyses the influence of business climate (business-friendly assets) and people climate (amenities). Based on panel-data regressions, it is shown that both business and people climate are related to regional performance. The exact nature of these relationships is, however, dependent on how both regional performance and business or people climate is defined.

Keys to the City: How Economics, Institutions, Social Interaction, and Politics Shape Development

- Regional Studies---2014---Sabine Dörny

2014

Innovation in Socio-Cultural Context

- Regional Studies---2014---Martina Fuchs

2014

Integrating Finance into Global Production Networks

- Regional Studies---2014---Neil M. Coe,Karen P. Y. Lai,Dariusz Wójcik

Coe N. M., Lai K. P. Y. and Wójcik D. Integrating finance into global production networks, *Regional Studies*. While successful in its aim of 'globalizing' regional development, the global production network (GPN)

approach has thus far paid less attention to the role of finance in the dynamics of the global economy and regional development. This lacuna is significant as finance is arguably even more globalized and networked than production. To address this gap the paper distills the concept of the global financial network (GFN) from financial geography and related scholarship, with advanced business services, world cities and offshore jurisdictions at the core. Interactions between the GPN and the GFN are discussed, focusing on the financing and financializing of GPNs and the co-evolution of globalization and financialization. Integrating finance into GPN research entails more than a simple extension of the approach; it would also enrich it conceptually, and enable it methodologically and empirically.

Value Chain Dynamics, Settlement Trajectories and Regional Development

- Regional Studies---2014---Niels Fold

Fold N. Value chain dynamics, settlement trajectories and regional development, *Regional Studies*. Global value chain (GVC) analysis has little to say about the interaction between regions and global chain dynamics. However, recent calls to address broader development issues have resulted in efforts to incorporate a spatial dimension in GVC analysis. Addressing this issue, the paper argues that GVC analysis needs to be combined with the examination of livelihoods at settlement level. Livelihood diversification - or lack thereof - indicates particular settlement trajectories that constitute regional development pathways. It is also suggested that the understanding of how regions are shaped by value chain dynamics will improve by adding elements from global production network (GPN) theory to the combined methodology, namely by an examination of territorial embeddedness and value (creation, enhancement, capture, distribution) at settlement level.

Gendered Global Production Networks: Analysis of Cocoa-Chocolate Sourcing

- Regional Studies---2014---Stephanie Barrientos

Barrientos S. Gendered global production networks:

analysis of cocoa-chocolate sourcing, *Regional Studies* . Gendered global production network analysis builds on global value chain and feminist political economy. It explores the interaction between commercial value chains and societal norms in which gendered patterns of consumption and production are embedded across diverse societies. The cocoa-chocolate value chain is examined linking Europe and cocoa-growing regions in Ghana and India. Women consumers ascribe to 'quality' chocolate, yet women's contribution to quality cocoa production is poorly remunerated, enhancing value capture by chocolate companies. Contested gendered power asymmetries and societal 're-embedding' could potentially contribute to economic and social upgrading of women farmers and workers, enhancing future quality cocoa sourcing.

Individual Motives for Choosing Self-employment in the UK: Does Region Matter?

- *Regional Studies*---2014---Chris Dawson,Andrew Henley,Paul Latreille

Dawson C., Henley A. and Latreille P. Individual motives for choosing self-employment in the UK: does region matter?, *Regional Studies* . Regional entrepreneurship policy is often framed in terms of spatial shortcomings in entrepreneurial culture. However, differences in why individuals choose self-employment may reflect structure rather than culture. This paper investigates UK data for 1999-2001 on the reported motives for choosing self-employment. After controlling for individual characteristics and industrial structure, some regional differences persist. These are largely for men and are quantitatively small. Northern Ireland stands out, reflecting the different composition of its self-employed. Conclusions for the emphasis of regional policy and further research are discussed.

Assessing the Localization Pattern of German Manufacturing and Service Industries: A Distance-based Approach

- *Regional Studies*---2014---Hyun-Ju Koh,Nadine Riedel

Koh H.-J. and Riedel N. Assessing the localization pattern of German manufacturing and service industries: a distance-based approach, *Regional Studies* . This paper assesses the agglomeration pattern of four-digit industries in Germany using a rich data set on the population of German firms. To identify geographical agglomeration, the distance-based approach of Duranton and Overman of 2005 is followed. It is found that the location pattern of 71% of the manufacturing industries departs from randomness in the sense that plants exhibit significant geographical localization. In line with previous studies for the United Kingdom and France, the analysis suggests that especially traditional manufacturing industries exhibit strong localization patterns. Moreover, it is found that geographical localization is not restricted to the manufacturing sector, but that it plays an equally important role for service industries.

Explaining the Spatial Variation in Homeownership Rates: Results for German Regions

- *Regional Studies*---2014---Oliver Lerbs,Christian Oberst

Lerbs O. W. and Oberst C. A. Explaining the spatial variation in homeownership rates: results for German regions, *Regional Studies* . This paper employs cross-sectional data on ninety-six German regions to investigate the interregional variability of homeownership rates. Among the explanatory variables, the analysis includes important regional housing market indicators as well as regional socio-demographic composition, urbanization and labour market performance. An estimation strategy is chosen which accounts for different forms of spatial dependence between the regional units. It is found that regional differences in the relative price of owning versus renting and the affordability of owner-occupied housing play a key role in explaining why homeownership rates vary so substantially across the country. The results indicate significant neighbourhood effects for several variables.

Do Regions with Entrepreneurial Neighbours Perform Better? A Spatial Econometric Approach for German Regions

- Regional Studies---2014---Katharina Pijnenburg,Konstantin Kholodilin

Pijnenburg K. and Kholodilin K. A. Do regions with entrepreneurial neighbours perform better? A spatial econometric approach for German regions, *Regional Studies* . A Neoclassical production function is used to analyse the effects of knowledge spillovers via entrepreneurship on economic performance of 337 German districts. To take the spatial dependence structure of the data into account, a spatial Durbin model was estimated. The importance of the choice of the appropriate weight matrix is highlighted. Positive knowledge spillover effects via entrepreneurship and competitiveness - improving the effects of entrepreneurship capital within a certain region as well as between regions - are found. However, the significance of the spatial spillover effects largely depends on the choice of the weight matrix. This is seen as evidence that positive and negative spatial spillover effects of entrepreneurship capital cancel out.

Banks and Regional Development: An Empirical Analysis on the Determinants of Credit Availability in Brazilian Regions

- Regional Studies---2014---Marco Crocco,Fernanda Faria-Silva,Luiz Rezende,Carlos J. Rodríguez-Fuentes

Crocco M., Faria-Silva F., Paulo-Rezende L. and Rodríguez-Fuentes C. J. Banks and regional development: an empirical analysis on the determinants of credit availability in Brazilian regions, *Regional Studies* . This paper studies the influence that liquidity preference and bank lending strategies might have played in the determination of bank credit availability in Brazilian regions during the period 1999-2008. It puts forward the argument that in remoter and less developed regions, the liquidity preference of agents is higher and fluctuates along business cycles, reducing regional credit availability in downturns (due to

both a contraction in supply and the demand for credit in remoter regions), and producing a more unstable pattern for credit availability alongside business cycles. Empirical evidence for the Brazilian regions during the period 1999-2008 is provided to support this view.

The Costs of Disposal and Recycling: An Application to Italian Municipal Solid Waste Services

- Regional Studies---2014---Graziano Abrate,Fabrizio Erbetta,Giovanni Fraquelli,Davide Vannoni

Abrate G., Erbetta F., Fraquelli G. and Vannoni D. The costs of disposal and recycling: an application to Italian municipal solid waste services, *Regional Studies* . The paper investigates the costs of waste disposal and recycling services by using a well-behaved Composite cost function model. The estimates on a unique sample of more than 500 Italian municipalities highlight that the refuse collection technology exhibits constant returns to scale as well as scope economies between disposal and recycling. As far as the size of the municipality increases, scope economies rise up to 20%, but they are accompanied by overall diseconomies of scale. The findings suggest that, on the one hand, joint management of disposal and recycling should be encouraged and, on the other hand, that strategies aimed at increasing the share of waste sent for recycling would not imply a considerable increase in total costs.

Inward Foreign Direct Investment and Domestic Entrepreneurship: A Regional Analysis of New Firm Creation in Korea

- Regional Studies---2014---In Hyeock Lee,Eunsuk Hong,Laixiang Sun

Lee I. H., Hong E. and Sun L. Inward foreign direct investment and domestic entrepreneurship: a regional analysis of new firm creation in Korea, *Regional Studies* . This paper assesses the intra- and inter-regional impacts of inward foreign direct investment on the decisions of establishing new firms in a given location by prospective local entrepreneurs, an important topic

which has been largely neglected in the literature. Using a large firm-level dataset of 44 434 newly created small firms in 234 regions of South Korea in 2000-2004, the econometric estimations indicate that both intra- and inter-regional foreign direct investment spillovers influence entrepreneurs' decisions to situate new firms in a specific region, with inverted 'U'-shaped curvilinear effects. The findings also suggest that the effect of regional foreign direct investment spillover on new firm creation is largely a localized phenomenon.

Regional Resilience: An Agency Perspective

- Regional Studies---2014---Gillian Bristow, Adrian Healy

Bristow G. and Healy A. Regional resilience: an agency perspective, *Regional Studies* . This paper argues that in the nascent theorizing and empirical study of regional economic resilience, the role of human agency has been under-explored to date. In seeking to address this gap, the paper focuses on three key questions: why agency is important in resilience; how agents are organized in complex, regional economies and how they might act; and finally, what an agency perspective means for how resilience might be conceptualized and analysed empirically. It is argued that including the human factor in resilience thinking ultimately means that the role of place and context must assume greater significance.

Coordinating Urban and Rural Development in China - Learning from Chengdu

- Regional Studies---2014---Bingqin Li

2014

Convergence Clubs and Spatial Externalities. Models and Applications of Regional Convergence in Europe

- Regional Studies---2014---Toni Mora

2014

Beyond the Creative City: Cognitive--Cultural Capitalism and the New Urbanism

- Regional Studies---2014---Allen Scott

Scott A. J. Beyond the creative city: cognitive--cultural capitalism and the new urbanism, *Regional Studies* . Creativity is a concept whose time has come in economic and urban geography. It is also a concept that calls for enormous circumspection. An attempt is made to show that the interdependent processes of learning, creativity and innovation are situated within concrete fields of social relationships. Because much existing research on creative cities fails adequately to grasp this point, it tends to offer a flawed representation of urban dynamics and leads in many instances to essentially regressive policy advocacies. Cognitive--cultural capitalism is a more robust theoretical framework through which contemporary urbanization processes can be described. The framework of cognitive--cultural capitalism shapes the peculiar logic of learning, creativity and innovation that are observed in cities today but also has many wider and deeper impacts on urban outcomes. It has important policy implications so a critique of current policy stances derived from creative city ideas is also provided.

A Response to Scott

- Regional Studies---2014---Dominic Power

Power D. A response to Scott, *Regional Studies* . This paper deals with two main issues. First, it addresses the issue of how we tackle the status of the creative city discourse and how we should understand and react to policy in third-wave cities. Second, it discusses the issue of where we see the lines of stratification and division between people and workers in third-wave cities. This paper responds to some of the suggestions contained in the article by Allen J. Scott in this issue.

Urban and Regional Horizons

- Regional Studies---2014---Gordon Macleod

2014

Rethinking Mega-Regions: Sub-Regional Politics in a Fragmented Metropolis

- Regional Studies---2014---Alex Schafran

Schafran A. Rethinking mega-regions: sub-regional politics in a fragmented metropolis, *Regional Studies* . The recent surge in mega-regional research in the United States has identified the need for analysis at a gargantuan scale. A corresponding set of arguments examines the difficulty for planning and political intervention at this scale. Using an empirical examination of one mega-region -- Northern California -- this paper argues for a rethinking of mega-regional geography, one which differentiates between mega-regions as an ever-expanding envelope and mega-regions as a particular set of impacted spaces. This approach, which requires a more nuanced understanding of the historical formation of individual mega-regions, enables a tactical, sub-regional intervention, even as the scale of analysis expands.

Revisiting Marshall's Agglomeration Economies: Technological Relatedness and the Evolution of the Sheffield Metals Cluster

- Regional Studies---2014---Antony Potter,H. Doug Watts

Potter A. and Watts H. D. Revisiting Marshall's agglomeration economies: technological relatedness and the evolution of the Sheffield metals cluster, *Regional Studies* . According to Alfred Marshall, firms receive increasing returns from a trinity of agglomeration economies: a local pool of skilled labour, local supplier linkages and local knowledge spillovers. This article re-examines the mechanisms underlying Marshall's agglomeration economies in the Sheffield metals cluster wherein Marshall discovered them. Despite the cluster's decline, empirical evidence is found that the mechanisms underlying Marshallian agglomeration economies continue to occur within the surviving metals industry. However, upon closer examination, Marshallian agglomeration economies have evolved to become more prevalent amongst plants that use related

metals technology. The results highlight the importance of technological relatedness to cluster survival.

Cognitive Capital and Islands of Innovation: The Lucas Growth Model from a Regional Perspective

- Regional Studies---2014---Andrea Caragliu,Peter Nijkamp

Caragliu A. and Nijkamp P. Cognitive capital and islands of innovation: the Lucas growth model from a regional perspective, *Regional Studies* . Knowledge triggers regional growth. Evidence suggests that skilled labour force concentrates in islands of innovation, providing an advantage for innovative regions and a challenge for lagging ones. A growth model explaining the effect of human capital on regional wealth is presented. Estimates are based on the European Values Study (EVS) and Eurostat regional data. The externality driving growth in the model is cognitive capital. Empirical tests show that a higher endowment of cognitive capital generates increasing returns to knowledge, favouring the emergence of islands of innovation; also, regions with a high endowment of cognitive capital attract knowledge spillovers from neighbours.

Measuring Micro- and Macro-Impacts of Regional Development Policies: The Case of the Northeast Regional Fund (FNE) Industrial Loans in Brazil, 2000--2006

- Regional Studies---2014---Guilherme Resende

Resende G. M. Measuring micro- and macro-impacts of regional development policies: the case of the Northeast regional fund (FNE) industrial loans in Brazil, 2000--2006, *Regional Studies* . This paper formulates a framework to measure the micro- and macro-impacts of regional development policies in Brazil using the first-differences method that controls for observable characteristics and unobserved fixed effects. Next, it applies this framework to measure the impact of the Northeast regional fund (FNE) industrial loans on employment and labour productivity growth at the micro- (firm) level and on gross domestic product (GDP) per capita growth at macro- (municipalities, micro-regions

and spatial clusters) levels for the 2000--2003 and 2000--2006 periods. The results show a positive and statistically significant impact of the FNE industrial loans on job creation at the micro-level but no significant impacts on the GDP per capita growth at the macro-level.

Antecedents for the Adoption of New Technology in Emerging Wireless Cities: Comparisons between Singapore and Taipei

- Regional Studies---2014---Mei-Chih Hu

Hu M.-C. Antecedents for the adoption of new technology in emerging wireless cities: comparisons between Singapore and Taipei, *Regional Studies*. This study examines the direct and indirect antecedents for the adoption of new technology in the emerging wireless cities of Singapore and Taipei (Taiwan). The results show that the development of Taipei wireless city relies on external factors that arise from top-down government policy and business strategies, whereas in the case of Singapore, it depends more on the internal factors and the market-driven participation of customers in particular. Policy-makers should give particular consideration to the divergent institutional environments that induce different types of expansion and varying degrees of efficacy in the adoption of new technology.

Geographical Mobility and Potential Wage Gain of Immigrants within Spain

- Regional Studies---2014---Antonio Caparrós Ruiz

Ruiz A. C. Geographical mobility and potential wage gain of immigrants within Spain, *Regional Studies*. Geographical mobility of workers within countries can be a means of equilibrating regional economic disparities. Within this context, a relevant topic is the mobility of foreign workers in the destination country. The Spanish case is interesting, because Spain has one of Europe's fastest-growing immigration rates. This paper is aimed, first, at studying the determinants of interregional geographical mobility of immigrants in Spain and, second, at obtaining consistent estimates of an individual's opportunity wage as a mover or a

stayer. Findings show that an expected wage gain exerts a positive influence on mobility and leads to a better allocation of resources.

Crime as Tourism Externality

- Regional Studies---2014---Bianca Biagi, Claudio Detotto

Biagi B. and Detotto C. Crime as tourism externality, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses the linkage between tourism and crime with a particular focus on the distortions generated onto criminal activities by the presence of visitors. Controlling for socio-demographic and economic variables, the contribution of tourist arrivals to different types of crimes for 103 Italian provinces and for the year 2005 are empirically investigated. The possible spillover effects of crime are taken into account by testing two spatial models (one spatial lag model and one spatial error model). The hypothesis is also tested according to which different geography of tourist destinations -- that is, urban, mountain, marine, etc. -- alters the impact of tourism on crime. Finally, the social cost of crime associated with tourist arrivals is measured.

Spatial Patterns of Private Sector and Public Sector Non-Agricultural Jobs in Rural Northeast Thailand

- Regional Studies---2014---Carsten Lohmann, Ingo Liefner

Lohmann C. and Liefner I. Spatial patterns of private sector and public sector non-agricultural jobs in rural Northeast Thailand, *Regional Studies*. Published evidence from developing countries shows that in rural areas participation in non-agricultural wage-employment rises with proximity to urban centres, while earnings do not. This paper explores the reasons for this phenomenon, analysing the job characteristics of rural workers in detail. The data set consists of 900 jobs. The results show that public jobs are over-represented in rural--remote regions, driving up the mean wage of this type of region. When considering private sector

employment only, spatial wage and income differentials do exist, showing that workers in remote areas are economically more disadvantaged than workers in peri-urban areas.

Industrial Location and Spatial Dependence: An Empirical Application

- Regional Studies---2014---Daniel Liviano,Josep-Maria Arauzo-Carod

Liviano D. and Arauzo-Carod J.-M. Industrial location and spatial dependence: an empirical application, *Regional Studies* . This paper tries to resolve some of the main shortcomings in the empirical literature on location decisions for new plants, that is, spatial effects and over-dispersion. Spatial effects are omnipresent, being a source of over-dispersion in the data as well as a factor shaping the functional relationship between the variables that explain a firm's location decisions. Using count data models, empirical researchers have dealt with over-dispersion and excess zeros by developments of the Poisson regression model. This study aims to take this a step further by adopting Bayesian methods and models in order to tackle the excess of zeros, spatial and non-spatial over-dispersion, and spatial dependence simultaneously. Data for Catalonia (Spain) are used and location determinants are analysed to that end. The results show that spatial effects are determinant. Additionally, over-dispersion is decomposed into an unstructured independently and identically distributed (i.i.d.) effect and a spatially structured effect.

Housing Assets and Small Business Investment: Exploring Links for Theory and Policy

- Regional Studies---2014---Darja Reuschke,Duncan MacLennan

Reuschke D. and MacLennan D. Housing assets and small business investment: exploring links for theory and policy, *Regional Studies* . Housing market activity and firm formation are both positively correlated with the business cycle, and the levels of mortgage lending to business owners and funding of small firms have

fallen in the UK since 2008. This paper explores a neglected, causal linkage between housing assets and small business investment and the economy and, in particular, draws attention to the recent reduction in small business investment consequent to a reduced capacity of entrepreneurs to withdraw or leverage housing equity. It draws on secondary data for the UK and interviews with key policy and practice stakeholders for both housing and enterprise.

The Innovation Union in Europe: A Socio-Economic Perspective on EU Integration

- Regional Studies---2014---Fulvio Castellacci

2014

Leadership and Change in Sustainable Regional Development

- Regional Studies---2014---Arnoud Lagendijk

2014

Finance, Business Property and Urban and Regional Development

- Regional Studies---2014---Ludovic Halbert,John Henneberry,Fotis Mouzakis

Halbert L., Henneberry J. and Mouzakis F. Finance, business property and urban and regional development, *Regional Studies* . Compared with other factors of production, the supply of business property and its role in urban and regional development has received comparatively little attention. Traditional analyses assume that the supply of such property responds to demand in a relatively unproblematic way. However, there is evidence that institutional structures and processes in the property and capital markets have produced regional imbalances in the quantity, quality and price of business accommodation -- benefiting some places and handicapping others. Such imbalances are present to different degrees internationally and their characteristics and causes are similarly varied. The special issue addresses this gap in knowledge.

Does Infrastructure Investment Stimulate Building Supply? The Case of the English Regions

- Regional Studies---2014---Michael Ball,Anupam Nanda

Ball M. and Nanda A. Does infrastructure investment stimulate building supply? The case of the English regions, *Regional Studies* . Policies to improve infrastructure to stimulate regional growth remain common. This paper investigates whether increases in infrastructure investment in the English regions lead to subsequent rises in new commercial and residential property, using time-series modelling. Both physical (roads and harbours) and social infrastructure (education and health) impacts are investigated. Hardly any infrastructure effects with respect to commercial property investment were found, which raises doubts about whether extra infrastructure creates employment, though some impact was related to residential building. Overall, these results raise doubts about the supposed direct effects of infrastructure policies on regional jobs and growth.

International Office Investment in Global Cities: The Production of Financial Space and Systemic Risk

- Regional Studies---2014---Colin Lizieri,Kathy Pain

Lizieri C. and Pain K. International office investment in global cities: the production of financial space and systemic risk, *Regional Studies* . The paper explores the relationships between UK commercial real estate and regional economic development as a foundation for the analysis of the role of real estate investment in local economic development. Linkages between economic growth, development, real estate performance and investment allocations are documented. Long-run regional property performance is not the product of long-run economic growth, and weakly related to indicators of long-run supply and demand. Changes in regional portfolio weights seem driven by neither market performance nor underlying fundamentals. In the short run, regional investment shifts show no clear leads or lags with market performance.

Concordance in Global Office Market Cycles

- Regional Studies---2014---Simon Stevenson,Alexey Akimov,Elaine Hutson,Alexandra Krystalogianni

Stevenson S., Akimov A., Hutson E. and Krystalogianni A. Concordance in global office market cycles, *Regional Studies* . A large proportion of international real estate investment is concentrated in the office markets of the world's largest cities. However, many of these global cities are also key financial services centres, highlighting the possibility of reduced economic diversification from an investor's perspective. This paper assesses the degree of synchronization in cycles across twenty of the world's largest office markets, finding evidence of significant concordance across a large number of markets. The results highlight the problems associated with commonalities in the underlying economic bases of the markets. The concentration of investment also raises the possibility of common flow of funds effects that may further reduce diversification opportunities.

Filtering Risk Away: Global Finance Capital, Transcalar Territorial Networks and the (Un)Making of City-Regions: An Analysis of Business Property Development in Bangalore, India

- Regional Studies---2014---Ludovic Halbert,Hortense Rouanet

Halbert L. and Rouanet H. Filtering risk away: global finance capital, transcalar territorial networks and the (un)making of city-regions: an analysis of business property development in Bangalore, India, *Regional Studies* . This paper contributes to ongoing debates on the 'landing' or anchoring of global finance capital into the urban built environment. Inspired by recent advances from the school of Territorial Economics, it develops the concept of transcalar territorial networks (TTNs) to explain the processes that result in 'fixing' foreign financial capital into business properties. The paper demonstrates that TTNs contribute to filter away the risks that foreign investors associate with the complexity of local-regional property markets. It also

highlights the potential consequences on the spatial, economic and social dynamics of city-regions.

New Finance for America's Cities

- Regional Studies---2014---Tessa Hebb,Rajiv Sharma

Hebb T. and Sharma R. New finance for America's cities, *Regional Studies* . In the past, investment in cities' built environment was primarily carried out by government, with public good as the primary motivation. But governments are increasingly struggling to find the available capital required for public financing of cities' investment needs. This paper suggests that there are new sources of finance available for investment in America's cities. Retirement savings are being used to invest in these cities' future growth. While such investment generates positive ancillary benefits for the cities, it is not the primary purpose of this capital. The motivation for large institutional investors including pension funds and sovereign-wealth funds is the risk-adjusted rate of return. This private profit-driven motivation leads to different investment decision-making than was found in the past when public good was the primary driver.

Sustainability and the Anchoring of Capital: Negotiations Surrounding Two Major Urban Projects in Switzerland

- Regional Studies---2014---Thierry Theurillat,Olivier Crevoisier

Theurillat T. and Crevoisier O. Sustainability and the anchoring of capital: negotiations surrounding two major urban projects in Switzerland, *Regional Studies* . This article deals with the anchoring of mobile financial capital in the city and urban sustainability. Illustrated by a case study in the Swiss context, it develops the theory that new forms of negotiation are appearing around urban projects. Development/construction firms are playing a central role: they are capable of evaluating and translating the multiple dimensions of a project and certain sustainability challenges into financial terms, in a way that permits the anchoring of

capital in the city. In parallel, the issue of sustainability depends greatly on the capacity of the local actors to negotiate with the promoters of urban projects.

Finance Capital, Actor-Network Theory and the Struggle Over Calculative Agencies in the Business Property Markets of Mexico City Metropolitan Region

- Regional Studies---2014---Louise David,Ludovic Halbert

David L. and Halbert L. Finance capital, actor-network theory and the struggle over calculative agencies in the business property markets of Mexico City Metropolitan Region, *Regional Studies* . The selective spatialities of business property in the Mexico City Metropolitan Region are explained with reference to actor-network theory. Building on a conception of markets as the outcomes of the confrontation between different calculative agencies, the paper discusses how investment managers have to negotiate the integration of new buildings and spaces into their portfolios alongside pre-existing actor-networks whose power and autonomy differ across the metropolitan area. In a fragmented city-region, the longstanding urban coalition in the central part of the area may lock out the business property development market to finance capital while some peripheral areas may be more opened up.

Familiarity and the Determination of Yields for Regional Office Property Investments in the UK

- Regional Studies---2014---John Henneberry,Fotis Mouzakis

Henneberry J. and Mouzakis F. Familiarity and the determination of yields for regional office property investments in the UK, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines how effectively investment yields incorporate spatial variations in risks and returns into property prices. It is hypothesized that the pricing of property investments in non-core UK regions is affected by a pure familiarity heuristic adopted by investors based in London. Consequently, the determination of office

yields is based not on the intrinsic investment characteristics of regional markets, but on a core market benchmark combined with a regional premium. This results in very long-term mispricing patterns with implications not just for the office property investment market, but also for the regions, especially those outside the core.

The Financialization of Business Property and What It Means for Cities and Regions

- Regional Studies---2014---Ludovic Halbert, John Henneberry, Fotis Mouzakis

Halbert L., Henneberry J. and Mouzakis F. The financialization of business property and what it means for cities and regions, *Regional Studies*. The papers in the special issue examine the strategies and practices of investors and their relations with other actors involved in the production of business property. Although the globalization of these activities has occurred largely in the last 10--20 years, it has prompted marked changes in the geography of commercial property investment. International capital has flowed to a limited number of favoured locations, but because of the spatial fixity of real property, local actors and institutions remain an important influence on investment decisions. This poses challenges for urban development and regeneration policies that depend on private investment capital.

Beyond Territorial Innovation Models: The Pertinence of the Territorial Approach

- Regional Studies---2014---Olivier Crevoisier

Crevoisier O. Beyond territorial innovation models: the pertinence of the territorial approach, *Regional Studies*. Research on territorial innovation models (TIMs) has had and still has a considerable impact on innovation studies in a broad range of fields (political economy, geography, sociology, administrative and political science, etc.). This paper suggests that a broader approach -- territorial economy -- which became structured to a considerable extent thanks to research on innovation, is emerging. It has much to give when applied

to other current social issues (mobility, financialization, etc.) and to theoretical improvement (that is, it can upgrade one's understanding of economic change by putting space and time at the centre of economic theories).

The University and the City

- Regional Studies---2014---Maria Höyssä

2014

A World in Emergence. Cities and Regions in the 21st Century

- Regional Studies---2014---Martin Hess

2014

Does Fiscal Federalism Promote Regional Inequality? An Empirical Analysis of the OECD, 1980-2005

- Regional Studies---2014---Jason Sorens

Sorens J. Does fiscal federalism promote regional inequality? An empirical analysis of the OECD, 1980-2005, *Regional Studies*. This paper explores the relationship between fiscal federalism, understood as institutionalized regional economic self-rule, and convergence in regional per capita incomes. The principal economic argument against fiscal federalism is that, unless paired with generous equalization grants, it will enhance regional inequalities by reducing inter-regional redistribution. Does the evidence support this claim? Multilevel spatial regressions on primary sub-national jurisdictions in twenty-five Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries show that lower-income regions tend to catch up with higher-income regions only when they enjoy substantial economic powers. Indeed, there is more convergence across member states of the European Union than across regions within almost any of the European Union member states. Fiscal federalism may pose less serious tradeoffs than commonly assumed.

Regional Beveridge Curves: A Latent Variable Approach

- Regional Studies---2014---Robert Dixon,Guay Lim,John Freebairn

Dixon R., Lim G. C. and Freebairn J. Regional Beveridge curves: a latent variable approach, *Regional Studies* . This paper applies an unobserved components model to a panel of Australian data to identify the direction and timing of the shifts in regional Beveridge curves. The approach identifies a common factor while allowing for region-specific effects. The common factor that drives the relationship between regional unemployment and vacancy rates is extracted and it is then related to various explanatory variables. The contribution of common shocks to fluctuations in regional unemployment ranges from 18% to 68%. The paper demonstrates the usefulness of a latent variable approach and, in relation to policy, the findings suggest the need for an explicit regional policy to tackle unemployment in Australia.

Funding Innovation at Regional Level: An Analysis of a Public Policy Intervention in the Piedmont Region

- Regional Studies---2014---Giusy Cannone,Elisa Ughetto

Cannone G. and Ughetto E. Funding innovation at regional level: an analysis of a public policy intervention in the Piedmont region, *Regional Studies* . The aim of this paper is to evaluate the attractiveness and efficiency of the public financing programme DOCUP 2000-2006 (Documento Unico di Programmazione) in the Piedmont region of Italy. The dataset consists of 1235 firms that applied for public funding to Finpiemonte S.p.A. First, the determinants that lead firms to apply for public funding are examined. It is found that leveraged firms are more likely to ask for public subsidies. What drives Finpiemonte in selecting the firms to be subsidized is then analysed. Results for Measure 2.1b point to lower levels of firm leverage, lower costs and a higher life cycle of the projects to be financed. If the grant scheme under Measure 2.6b

is considered, the selection process seems to be influenced by firm profitability. Finally, the efficacy of the programme on firm performance in the years following the granting of the subsidy is estimated. It is found that subsidized firms show an increase of indebtedness and of total fixed assets, while there is no evidence of any impact on firm profitability.

Spatial Agglomeration, Production Technology and the Choice to Make and/or Buy: Empirical Evidence from the Emilia Romagna Machine Tool Industry

- Regional Studies---2014---Roberto Antonietti,Maria Rosaria Ferrante,Riccardo Leoncini

Antonietti R., Ferrante M. R. and Leoncini R. Spatial agglomeration, production technology and the choice to make and/or buy: empirical evidence from the Emilia Romagna machine tool industry, *Regional Studies* . Using a new firm-level dataset, the decision, and relative intensity, to source either fully or partially production activities by small mechanical firms in the Emilia Romagna region of Italy is analysed. A hurdle negative binomial model is estimated, controlling for endogeneity and composition of the production process. Full outsourcing is positively related to the share of skilled personnel, the presence abroad and the employment density in neighbouring firms. Concurrent sourcing is affected by firm size, age and labour cost. The insensitivity of concurrent outsourcing to the industry's spatial concentration reflects the lower transaction costs compared with full outsourcing.

The Regional Dimension of Collective Wage Bargaining: The Case of Belgium

- Regional Studies---2014---Michael Rusinek,Ilan Tojerow

Rusinek M. and Tojerow I. The regional dimension of collective wage bargaining: the case of Belgium, *Regional Studies* . The potential failure of national industry agreements to take into account productivity levels in the least productive regions has been considered as one of the causes of regional unemployment in

European countries. This paper investigates the role of the collective bargaining structure in the relationship between regional wage and productivity differentials. Using a rich Belgian-linked employer-employee dataset, it is found that the more an industry is decentralized in terms of wage setting, the more regional differences in productivity are reflected in wages. It is concluded that the current Belgian wage-setting system already includes mechanisms that allow regional productivity to be taken into account.

Modelling the Effects of Immigration on Regional Economic Performance and Wage Distribution: A Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Analysis of Three European Union Regions

- Regional Studies---2014---Konstantinos Pouliakas, Deborah Roberts, Eudokia Balamou, Demetrios Psaltopoulos

Pouliakas K., Roberts D., Balamou E. and Psaltopoulos D. Modelling the effects of immigration on regional economic performance and wage distribution: a computable general equilibrium (CGE) analysis of three European Union regions, *Regional Studies*. The paper uses a regional computable general equilibrium (CGE) model to analyse the effects of immigration on three small remote European Union regions located within Scotland (UK), Greece and Latvia. Two migration scenarios are assessed. In the first, total labour supply is affected. In the second, the importance of migratory flows by differential labour skill types is investigated. The results indicate significant differences in the extent to which regional economies are affected by immigration. They also suggest that remote regions are highly vulnerable to the out-migration of skilled workers ('brain-drain'), while the in-migration of unskilled workers leads to widening wage inequality.

Heterogeneity in the Determinants of Local Self-Employment Growth by Gender, Age and Selected Industry

- Regional Studies---2014---George W. Hammond, Tami Gurley-Calvez

Hammond G. W. and Gurley-Calvez T. Heterogeneity in the determinants of local self-employment growth by gender, age and selected industry, *Regional Studies*. This study explores the determinants of self-employment growth across US regions and by gender, age group and industry. It uses Public Use Micro Sample (PUMS) data for the 2000-2006 period and finds that self-employment growth was faster for women than for men; that growth in the 45-64-year age group outpaced growth in the age 20-44-year group; and that growth was much faster in professional and business services than in healthcare. The regression results suggest that there is significant heterogeneity in the impact of regional characteristics on self-employment growth by gender, age group and industry.

Rural Homeownership and Labour Mobility in the United States

- Regional Studies---2014---Daniel C. Monchuk, Maureen Kilkenny, Euan Phimister

Monchuk D. C., Kilkenny M. and Phimister E. Rural homeownership and labour mobility in the United States, *Regional Studies*. Are rural homeowners in the workforce as mobile as urban homeowners? This paper focuses on whether rural unemployed homeowners end their unemployment spells more or less often without moving than urban homeowners. A competing hazard model is estimated using a five-year panel that controls for the demographics of the individuals and the economic characteristics of their workplaces. Evidence is found that unemployed rural homeowners appear to be less mobile than unemployed urban homeowners, which may suggest the presence of a lock-in effect similar to those identified by other researchers associated with subsidized housing, homeownership compared with renting, and mortgage illiquidity.

Why do Acquiring Banks in Mergers Concentrate in Well-Developed Areas? Regional Development and Mergers and Acquisitions (M&As) in Banking

- Regional Studies---2014---Luca Colombo, Gilberto Turati

Colombo L. V. A. and Turati G. Why do acquiring banks in mergers concentrate in well-developed areas? Regional development and mergers and acquisitions (M&As) in banking, *Regional Studies*. The paper focuses on all mergers and acquisitions (M&As) transactions of regional relevance that occurred in the Italian banking sector between 1995 and 2006. A strong direct effect of regional economic and social characteristics on the concentration of the banking industry in Italy is found, as well as on the agglomeration of acquiring banks in well-developed regions. This effect survives to a number of robustness checks, including controls for banks' profitability and efficiency, and for their institutional characteristics, indicated by the banking literature as the key factors driving concentration in banking. Possible theoretical explanations supporting the empirical findings are also investigated, and their policy implications are discussed.

Estimating Regional Input Coefficients and Multipliers: Is the Choice of a Non-Survey Technique a Gamble?

- Regional Studies---2014---Olli Lehtonen, Markku Tykkyläinen

Lehtonen O. and Tykkyläinen M. Estimating regional input coefficients and multipliers: is the choice of a non-survey technique a gamble?, *Regional Studies*. Regional input-output tables are frequently estimated using regionalization techniques, which saves time and money. This paper presents an evaluation of four location quotient regionalization techniques in twenty regions which addresses the issue of the impacts of the properties of a region on the results of regionalization. The results do not allow a generalization to be made that any one of the four location quotient techniques would always yield the best results, but they do indicate that the attributes of regions can give information which should be taken into account when selecting the best possible regionalization technique.

'Policy Scepticism' and the Impact of Scottish Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) on their Host Region: Accounting for Regional Budget Constraints under Devolution

- Regional Studies---2014---Kristinn Hermannsson, Katerina Lisenkova, Peter McGregor, John Swales

Hermannsson K., Lisenkova K., McGregor P. G. and Swales J. K. 'Policy scepticism' and the impact of Scottish higher education institutions (HEIs) on their host region: accounting for regional budget constraints under devolution, *Regional Studies*. A 'policy scepticism' has emerged that challenges the results of conventional regional higher education institution (HEI) impact analyses. This paper provides a systematic critique of such scepticism. While rejecting its extreme form, the limiting effect of the binding public-sector expenditure constraints under devolution is noted and it is shown how conventional impact analyses can be augmented to accommodate these constraints. While the results suggest that conventional impact studies overestimate the expenditure impacts of HEIs, they also demonstrate that the policy scepticism that treats these expenditure effects as irrelevant neglects some key aspects of HEIs, in particular their export intensity.

Learning Transnational Learning

- Regional Studies---2014---Henrik Halkier
2014

Rethinking Feminist Interventions into the Urban

- Regional Studies---2014---Robyn Longhurst
2014

Cities, Skills and Regional Change

- Regional Studies---2014---Edward L. Glaeser, Giacomo Ponzetto, Kristina Tobio

Glaeser E. L., Ponzetto G. A. M. and Tobio K. Cities, skills and regional change, *Regional Studies*. One approach to urban areas emphasizes the existence of certain immutable relationships, such as Zipf's or Gibrat's

law. An alternative view is that urban change reflects individual responses to changing tastes or technologies. This paper examines almost 200 years of regional change in the United States and finds that few, if any, growth relationships remain constant, including Gibrat's law. Education does a reasonable job of explaining urban resilience in recent decades, but it does not seem to predict county growth a century ago. After reviewing this evidence, a simple model of regional change is presented and estimated, where education increases the level of entrepreneurship. Human capital spillovers occur at the city level because skilled workers produce more product varieties and thereby increase labour demand. It is found that skills are associated with growth in productivity or entrepreneurship, not with growth in quality of life, at least outside of the West. It is also found that skills seem to have depressed housing supply growth in the West, but not in other regions, which supports the view that educated residents in that region have fought for tougher land-use controls. Evidence is also presented that skills have had a disproportionately large impact on unemployment during the current recession.

The Determinants of Economic Growth in European Regions

- Regional Studies---2014---Jesus Crespo Cuaresma,Gernot Doppelhofer,Martin Feldkircher

Crespo Cuaresma J., Doppelhofer G. and Feldkircher M. The determinants of economic growth in European regions, *Regional Studies* . This paper uses Bayesian model averaging (BMA) to find robust determinants of economic growth between 1995 and 2005 in a new data set of 255 European regions. It finds that income convergence between countries is dominated by the catching-up of regions in new member states in Central and Eastern Europe, whereas convergence within countries is driven by regions in old European Union member states. Regions containing capital cities are growing faster, particularly in Central and Eastern European countries, as do regions with a large share of workers with a higher education. The results are robust

when allowing for spatial spillovers among European regions.

Regional Governance Matters: Quality of Government within European Union Member States

- Regional Studies---2014---Nicholas Charron,Lewis Dijkstra,Victor Lapuente

Charron N., Dijkstra L. and Lapuente V. Regional governance matters: quality of government within European Union member states, *Regional Studies* . This study presents novel data (European QoG Index - EQI) on the 'quality of government' (QoG) - understood as low corruption, impartial public services and rule of law - for national and sub-national levels in twenty-seven European Union countries. The EQI shows notable within-country variations: while high-performing regions in Italy and Spain (for example, Bolzano, País Vasco) rank amongst the best European Union regions, others perform well below the European Union average. The index is highly correlated with sub-national levels of socio-economic development and levels of social trust, yet political decentralization is uncorrelated with greater within-country, or higher levels of overall, QoG.

Multi-Scalar Regionalization, Network Connections and the Development of Yunnan Province, China

- Regional Studies---2014---Xiaobo Su

Su X. Multi-scalar regionalization, network connections and the development of Yunnan Province, China, *Regional Studies* . Taking China's Yunnan Province as a study case, this paper analyses the network connections that undergird regional development and how the Yunnan provincial government builds these connections to facilitate multi-scalar regionalization. It is argued that Yunnan's multi-scalar regionalization should not be perceived as a process of inevitable diffusion from the established centres, but as a dynamic process of place-making that entails an assemblage of state institutions and enterprises at various scales. It expands the literature on regional development and

sheds light on how China's less developed regions struggle to improve their competitiveness in relation to an increasingly globalized economy.

Mapping the 'Space of Flows': The Geography of Global Business Telecommunications and Employment Specialization in the London Mega-City-Region

- Regional Studies---2014---Jonathan Reades,Duncan A. Smith

Reades J. and Smith D. A. Mapping the 'space of flows': the geography of global business telecommunications and employment specialization in the London mega-city-region, *Regional Studies* . Telecommunications has radically reshaped the way that firms organize industrial activity. And yet, because much of this technology - and the interactions that it enables - is invisible, the corporate 'space of flows' remains poorly mapped. This article combines detailed employment and telecoms usage data for the South-east of England to build a sector-by-sector profile of globalization at the mega-city-region scale. The intersection of these two datasets allows a new empirical perspective on industrial geography and regional structure to be developed.

Institutional Conditions and Innovation Systems: On the Impact of Regional Policy on Firms in Different Sectors

- Regional Studies---2014---Jerker Moodysson,Elena Zukauskaitė

Moodysson J. and Zukauskaitė E. Institutional conditions and innovation systems: on the impact of regional policy on firms in different sectors, *Regional Studies* . This paper deals with institutional conditions in regional innovation systems: how institutions affect the organization of innovation activities among firms; and in what ways regional policy initiatives can be supportive. The analysis draws on data on innovation networks, activities, and regional policies targeting the life science, media and food industries in Scania, Sweden. The study takes account of the ways in which regional

policies can impact individuals' and organizations' action in relation to each other by being internalized. It is argued that such ability is decisive for the success or failure of the policy initiative.

Entrepreneurship Within Urban and Rural Areas: Creative People and Social Networks

- Regional Studies---2014---Lucio Carlos Freire-Gibb,Kristian Nielsen

Freire-Gibb L. C. and Nielsen K. Entrepreneurship within urban and rural areas: creative people and social networks, *Regional Studies* . This research puts forth hypotheses regarding the role of individual creativity and social networks in becoming an entrepreneur and surviving the critical first years in both urban and rural areas. Creativity is found to lead to start-ups in urban areas, where the environment is not only more supportive but also more competitive, but not in rural areas. However, creativity does not increase the chance of success. The particular importance of social networks in rural areas is likely due to stronger ties and fewer supporting institutions.

Continuity and Evolution in an Old Industrial Region: The Labour Market Dynamics of the Rise and Fall of Northern Rock

- Regional Studies---2014---Stuart Dawley,Neill Marshall,Andy Pike,Jane Pollard,John Tomaney

Dawley S., Marshall N., Pike A., Pollard J. and Tomaney J. Continuity and evolution in an old industrial region: the labour market dynamics of the rise and fall of Northern Rock, *Regional Studies* . The Northern Rock mortgage bank was a high-profile casualty of the credit crunch in 2007. An evolutionary geographical political economy approach demonstrates that Northern Rock's growth and decline was shaped by its location in an old industrial region, and echoes the historical position of the peripheral region in the spatial division of labour. A longitudinal investigation focuses on the labour market dynamics of Northern Rock's rapid growth and decline on the North East of England. The Northern Rock case highlights the

enduring occupational structure of the region's labour market, and shows how older industrial regions suffer from a process of 'occupational disadvantage' that restricts their ability to adapt to economic change.

Cultural Diversity and Local Labour Markets

- Regional Studies---2014---Jens Suedekum,Katja Wolf,Uwe Blien

Suedekum J., Wolf K. and Blien U. Cultural diversity and local labour markets, *Regional Studies*. The diversity of nationalities of foreign workers in the German labour market has increased considerably over the period 1995-2006. This paper investigates the effects of this diversity for native employees at the local level. The higher is high-skilled foreign employment, the higher are local wages and employment levels for natives. These effects are reinforced the more diverse is the group of high-skilled foreigners. For low-skilled foreigners benefits from diversity are also found, but only conditional on the overall size of this group. These results suggest that cultural diversity benefits native workers by raising local productivity.

Urbanization and Economic Growth in Indonesia: Good News, Bad News and (Possible) Local Government Mitigation

- Regional Studies---2014---Blane Lewis

Lewis B. D. Urbanization and economic growth in Indonesia: good news, bad news and (possible) local government mitigation, *Regional Studies*. Time-series analysis for Indonesia over the period 1960-2009 suggests that the level of urbanization is positively associated with economic growth but that the rate of change of urbanization is negatively correlated with growth of economic output. A sub-national dynamic panel investigation provides additional evidence of the positive and negative level and rate effects, respectively. The panel analysis also implies that the harmful impact of urban population growth is linked to insufficient local public infrastructure spending. Local governments that invest more heavily in infrastructure are better able

to cope with the apparent detrimental effects of rapid urbanization on economic growth.

Contemporary Crisis Across Europe and the Crisis of Regional Development Theories

- Regional Studies---2014---Costis Hadjimichalis,Ray Hudson

Hadjimichalis C. and Hudson R. Contemporary crisis across Europe and the crisis of regional development theories, *Regional Studies*. This paper explores the prima facie puzzling issue of why so much contemporary theory in economic geography and regional planning - specifically New Economic Geography (NEG) and New Regionalism (NR) - has so little to say about the causes of the current post-2007 crisis and its geography globally and in Europe. It is argued here that this reflects its obsession with the regional 'success stories' of the 1970s and 1980s, its failure to appreciate the onset of crisis and the reasons for it in these regions in the 1990s, and its failure to appreciate the nature of capitalism as a crisis prone social system of combined and uneven development. Thus, the current economic crisis pushed dominant regional development theories into a homologous deep theoretical crisis. It is concluded that the time is ripe for a paradigm shift in theory and that this should involve a reconsideration of earlier theoretical approaches that fell out of fashion for a variety of intellectual and political reasons and of current radical social movements.

Managing Complexity and Uncertainty in Regional Governance Networks: A Critical Analysis of State Rescaling in England

- Regional Studies---2014---Sarah Ayres,Ian Stafford

Ayres S. and Stafford I. Managing complexity and uncertainty in regional governance networks: a critical analysis of state rescaling in England, *Regional Studies*. Network management is viewed as a way of dealing with uncertainty in complex policy networks, but little is known about the types of network management strategies employed by regional actors to manage

vertical and horizontal relations. Two central questions guide this paper. What network management strategies were employed to manage complexity and uncertainty in regional governance networks in England? How can past lessons be harnessed to inform future network strategies for managing territorial networks? The paper concludes that regional network management strategies were effective in securing 'process' outcomes, but that 'content' outcomes, in the form of genuine discretion over policy, were unattainable without the authorization of central government.

Tourism, Poverty and Development

- Regional Studies---2014---Julia Jänis

2014

Global Companies, Local Innovations. Why the Engineering Aspects of Innovation Making Require Co-location

- Regional Studies---2014---Oliver Ibert

2014

Editorial: Geography, Skills and Technological Change

- Regional Studies---2013---Ron Boschma,Simona Iammarino,W Steinmueller

2013

Sub-national Graduate Mobility and Knowledge Flows: An Exploratory Analysis of Onward- and Return-Migrants in Italy

- Regional Studies---2013---Elisabetta Marinelli

Marinelli E. Sub-national graduate mobility and knowledge flows: an exploratory analysis of onward- and return-migrants in Italy, *Regional Studies* . This paper provides an exploratory analysis of the patterns of sub-national mobility of Italian graduates. Whilst the majority of studies have treated Italian movers as a homogenous group, this paper explores the distinction between return-migrants, who go from the

region of graduation back to the home region, and onward-migrants, who move from the area of study to a region that is not the home region. After defining them and describing their spatial distribution, the paper compares their behaviour and personal characteristics, thereby contributing to an understanding of how knowledge transfers, through graduate mobility, from the universities to the labour market and across space.

Analysis of the Graduate Labour Market in Finland: Spatial Agglomeration and Skill--Job Match

- Regional Studies---2013---Davide Consoli,Francesco Vona,Toni Saarivirta

Consoli D., Vona F. and Saarivirta T. Analysis of the graduate labour market in Finland: spatial agglomeration and skill--job match, *Regional Studies* . During the 1990s Finland's economy went from deep recession to becoming among the most innovative and competitive within merely a decade. Economic recovery driven by the surge of information and communication technology (ICT)-related industries with the active support of the higher education system gave way also to growing inequalities among regions, especially within graduate workers. This paper elaborates an empirical analysis of the returns to education of a cohort entering the labour force between 1995 and 2005; the objective is to capture the extent of spatial and occupational determinants on income distribution as Finland slid from its most troubled to its most prosperous times.

Scientific Mobility and Knowledge Transfer at the Interregional and Intraregional Level

- Regional Studies---2013---Michaela Trippel

Trippel M. Scientific mobility and knowledge transfer at the interregional and intraregional level, *Regional Studies* . The aim of this paper is to explore the extent and nature of knowledge flows which result from the international mobility of elite scientists. Based on the findings from a worldwide survey of 'star scientists' (that is, authors of highly cited journal articles in

different research areas), it is shown that these top researchers establish manifold interregional knowledge links between their sending and receiving areas and embed themselves in their location of choice by creating connections to regional actors. Furthermore, the paper identifies a set of crucial factors that determine whether or not star scientists engage in intraregional knowledge transfer activities.

Research Networks and Inventors' Mobility as Drivers of Innovation: Evidence from Europe

- Regional Studies---2013---Ernest Miguelez,Rosina Moreno

Miguélez E. and Moreno R. Research networks and inventors' mobility as drivers of innovation: evidence from Europe, *Regional Studies* . This paper investigates the importance of the labour mobility of inventors, as well as the scale, extent and density of their collaborative research networks, for regional innovation outcomes. To do so, a knowledge production function framework at the regional level is used. The empirical approach presented takes full account of spatial interactions by estimating a spatial lag model, together, where necessary, with a spatial error model. In addition, standard errors are calculated using spatial heteroskedasticity and autocorrelation consistent (SHAC) techniques. The results suggest the existence of a robust positive correlation between intra-regional labour mobility and regional innovation, whilst the relationship with networks is less clear.

Localized Technological Change and Efficiency Wages across European Regional Labour Markets

- Regional Studies---2013---Cristiano Antonelli,Francesco Quatraro

Antonelli C. and Quatraro F. Localized technological change and efficiency wages across European regional labour markets, *Regional Studies* . Internal labour markets and industrial relations in Continental Europe are characterized by substantial rigidity of employed labour engendered by the tight conditions of regional

labour markets. This rigidity affects both the rate and the direction of technological change. The increase of wages induces the localized introduction of biased technological change with clear effects on productivity levels. The empirical evidence across a sample of European regions confirms the significant role of the changes in wages both on the increase of the output elasticity of labour and on multifactor productivity.

Places, Spaces and the Dynamics of Creativity: The Video Game Industry in Montreal

- Regional Studies---2013---David Grandadam,Patrick Cohendet,Laurent Simon

Grandadam D., Cohendet P. and Simon L. Places, spaces and the dynamics of creativity: the video game industry in Montreal, *Regional Studies* . The aim of this paper is to understand better the dynamics of situated creativity by reconsidering the formation of externalities in cities. What is suggested is that these externalities are not due to the proximity between institutions of the 'upperground' or between individuals of the 'underground', but rather they emerge from the articulation between places and spaces, which both contribute to fertilize a so-called 'middleground'. The case of the video game cluster in Montreal in Quebec, Canada, is analysed in order to illustrate this view.

Entrepreneurship in a Hub-and-Spoke Industrial District: Firm Survey Evidence from Seattle's Technology Industry

- Regional Studies---2013---Heike Mayer

Mayer H. Entrepreneurship in a hub-and-spoke industrial district: firm survey evidence from Seattle's technology industry, *Regional Studies* . The paper investigates entrepreneurial dynamics in a hub-and-spoke industrial district. Using data on the genealogy of high-technology firms in Seattle, Washington State, the study examines the ways in which entrepreneurial firms relate to their parent firms and the role of agglomeration economies. The results illustrate that entrepreneurship is an important vehicle for the diversification of such a district. When compared, hub-related

spinoffs such as those founded by former Microsoft employees do not differ much from other start-ups. The differences between Microsoft spinoffs and start-ups are very limited; both diversify the regional economy by entering new markets when compared with their parents.

Comparing the Impact of Intra- and Inter-regional Labour Mobility on Problem-solving in a Chinese Science Park

- Regional Studies---2013---Matias Ramirez,Xibao Li,Weifeng Chen

Ramirez M., Li X. and Chen W. Comparing the impact of intra- and inter-regional labour mobility on problem-solving in a Chinese science park, *Regional Studies* . Labour mobility of skilled employees is argued to have a positive impact on clusters, yet few studies have investigated how this might be influenced by diverse geographic patterns of mobility. Using evolutionary and institutional theory in geography, this paper argues that regional institutions and the existence of local tacit routines mean that the benefits of mobility to local firms may be enhanced if this mobility is local rather than inter-regional. This proposition is tested using regression and social network analysis on a unique survey of research and development employees working in information and communication technology firms based in Zhongguancun Science Park (ZGC) in Beijing, China.

Precarious Transitions and Labour Market Disadvantage: Using Longitudinal Data to Explain the Nature of Work--Welfare Cycling

- Regional Studies---2013---David McCollum

McCollum D. Precarious transitions and labour market disadvantage: using longitudinal data to explain the nature of work--welfare cycling, *Regional Studies* . Transitions from welfare into work are often regarded as a remedy to labour market exclusion. However, these transitions often do not lead to sustained employment, with many people persistently cycling between work and welfare. This paper uses longitudinal datasets to

investigate the nature of this form of labour market disadvantage in the United Kingdom. Key findings are that most work--welfare cycling involves moves between unemployment and jobs at the bottom end of the occupational hierarchy, and that cycling is associated with buoyant labour market conditions and insecure forms of employment.

Subcontracting and Supplier Innovativeness in a Developing Economy: Evidence from China's Information and Communication Technology Industry

- Regional Studies---2013---Yifei Sun,Yu Zhou,George C. S. Lin,Yehua Wei

Sun Y., Zhou Y., Lin G. C. S. and Wei Y. H. D. Subcontracting and supplier innovativeness in a developing economy: evidence from China's information and communication technology industry, *Regional Studies* . This study critically evaluates the relevance of the global value chains theory against the actual practices of subcontracting and technological innovation in China based on a large-scale empirical firm survey in the information and communication technology industry. The results suggest that the impact of subcontracting depends on local suppliers' absorptive capabilities; that the impact of global value chains on local technology upgrading is not linear; and an overdependence on subcontracting for the global market could hurt technological innovation.

Views on Book Reviews

- Regional Studies---2013---Päivi Oinas,Samuli Lepälä

2013

Regional Competitiveness and Territorial Capital: A Conceptual Approach and Empirical Evidence from the European Union

- Regional Studies---2013---Roberto Camagni,Roberta Capello

Camagni R. and Capello R. Regional competitiveness and territorial capital: a conceptual approach and empirical evidence from the European Union, *Regional Studies* . Today, a selective pattern of regional growth is emerging to differentiate single regions' growth and determine a varied mosaic of development stories. This fact calls for more stringent and selective interpretations of the different regional assets defining growth strategies for each region, city or territory: in short, what is increasingly called 'territorial capital', and its efficient exploitation. The paper inspects in depth the concept of territorial capital and it conceptually highlights all elements that are embedded in this concept. The novelty of the empirical exercise lies in the treatment of the entire European territory at the same time.

Human Capital and Growth of Information and Communication Technology-intensive Industries: Empirical Evidence from Open Economies

- Regional Studies---2013---Gavin Murphy,Iulia Siedschlag

Murphy G. and Siedschlag I. Human capital and growth of information and communication technology-intensive industries: empirical evidence from open economies, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines the effect of human capital on the growth of information and communication technology (ICT)-intensive industries using data from a sample of open economies over the period 1980--1999. The econometric analysis suggests that value added and employment in ICT-intensive industries grew relatively faster in countries with a higher ex-ante human capital stock and in countries with a fast improvement in human capital. Further, in countries with fast human capital accumulation, labour productivity in ICT-intensive industries grew faster. The results are robust to controls for other determinants of industry growth and country characteristics affecting industry specialization and to using alternative human capital measures.

Identifying European Economic Integration and Globalization: A Review of Concepts and Measures

- Regional Studies---2013---Christiane Krieger-Boden,Rüdiger Soltwedel

Krieger-Boden C. and Soltwedel R. Identifying European economic integration and globalization: a review of concepts and measures, *Regional Studies* . Processes of regional economic integration such as the European integration process have been shaping the economic relations between countries significantly during the last decades. At the same time an increasing integration of all national economies into the global economy has affected these economic relations, too. In an effort to contribute to operationalizing these integration processes for the purpose of empirical analyses, this paper reviews the concepts and actual measures of European integration and globalization. In particular, it discusses ways of separating the effects of European integration from those of globalization, thereby also reducing problems of endogeneity and collinearity.

A European Cross-Country Comparison of the Impact of Homeownership and Transaction Costs on Job Tenure

- Regional Studies---2013---Thomas Graaff,Michiel Van Leuvensteijn

De Graaff T. and van Leuvensteijn M. A European cross-country comparison of the impact of homeownership and transaction costs on job tenure, *Regional Studies* . This paper looks at the impacts across European countries of homeownership and transaction costs on job tenure. The analysis is based on a representative household sample of fourteen European countries covering the period 1994--2001. These data are merged with country-specific transaction tax data and aggregate homeownership rates. Similar to previous microeconomic studies, the results indicate that homeownership reduces job mobility as well as the probability of becoming unemployed or economically inactive. It is found, however, that this effect is severely mitigated by

two factors. First, it decreases when aggregate homeownership rates are higher. Thus, homeowners have larger job tenures, but more so in countries with low homeownership rates. Second, transaction costs on the housing market are positively associated with the probability of becoming unemployed.

Moving across Borders: Who is Willing to Migrate or to Commute?

- Regional Studies---2013---Peter Huber,Klaus Nowotny

Huber P. and Nowotny K. Moving across borders: who is willing to migrate or commute?, *Regional Studies* . The willingness to commute and migrate across borders is analysed by focusing on the differences in the effects of individual characteristics on migration and commuting propensities. By applying a multinomial probit regression using individual-level survey data on migration and commuting intentions, considerable differences are found between potential cross-border commuters and migrants. Variables measuring the indirect costs of mobility have a smaller impact and gender differences as well as deprivation have a larger impact on the willingness to commute than on the willingness to migrate across borders. In addition, there is evidence of non-linearities in the effects of various variables.

Asymmetric Effects of National-based Active Labour Market Policies

- Regional Studies---2013---Carlo Altavilla,Floro Caroleo

Altavilla C. and Caroleo F. E. Asymmetric effects of national-based active labour market policies, *Regional Studies* . Labour market policies settled at the national level imply a 'one-size-fits-all' labour market strategy. This strategy might not sufficiently take into account region-specific economic structures. Whether active labour market programmes might asymmetrically affect labour markets at the regional level is evaluated. The results for Italy suggest that while in the South employment is mainly driven by social and economic context

variables, in the North the employment dynamics are significantly explained by policy interventions. Two policy implications are suggested. First, the success of active policies depends on the regional labour market conditions. Second, policy-makers should adjust labour policy strategy to regional economic structures.

The Shifting Geography of Corporate Headquarters in Australia: A Longitudinal Analysis

- Regional Studies---2013---Matthew Tonts,Michael Taylor

Tonts M. and Taylor M. The shifting geography of corporate headquarters in Australia: a longitudinal analysis, *Regional Studies* . Over recent years there has been a renewed interest in the role of corporate headquarters in urban systems. While much of this focus has been oriented towards global or regional city networks, it is argued here that the locational dynamics of corporate headquarters remain important within national systems. This paper considers the changing spatial concentration of the headquarters of large companies in Australia between 1953 and 2009. It demonstrates that rather than radical restructuring and upheaval in the geography of Australia's corporate headquarters, the process over the past sixty years or so has been one of gradual and relatively ordered change.

Beyond Urban Economies: Retail Enterprise among Immigrant Groups in the Hinterlands of the United States in the Late Nineteenth Century

- Regional Studies---2013---Robert L. Boyd

Boyd R. L. Beyond urban economies: retail enterprise among immigrant groups in the hinterlands of the United States in the late nineteenth century, *Regional Studies* . Supposedly, the best opportunities for immigrant entrepreneurs to become retail traders in the United States in the late nineteenth century were in urban centres of the industrialized core regions of the North. The present study, however, shows that during this time, the concentration of immigrant groups in

the retail trade was greatest in the hinterlands of the West and South, the least urbanized and industrialized peripheral regions. These findings are interpreted through the conceptual framework of mixed embeddedness, which takes account of the embeddedness of entrepreneurial immigrants in co-ethnic communities and in the socioeconomic and institutional contexts of the larger society.

Spatial Localization in Manufacturing: A Cross-Country Analysis

- Regional Studies---2013---Stefania Vitali, Mauro Napoletano, Giorgio Fagiolo

Vitali S., Napoletano M. and Fagiolo G. Spatial localization in manufacturing: a cross-country analysis, *Regional Studies*. This paper employs a homogeneous-firm database to investigate industry localization in European countries. More specifically, it compares, across industries and countries, the predictions of two of the most popular localization indexes, that is, the Ellison and Glaeser index of 1997 and the Duranton and Overman index of 2005. Independently from the index used, it is found that localization is a pervasive phenomenon in all countries studied; and the degree of localization is very unevenly distributed across industries in each country. Furthermore, it is shown that in all countries localized sectors are mainly 'traditional' sectors or, if one controls for country industrial structures, science-based sectors. Moreover, it is found that the two indexes significantly diverge in predicting the intensity of localization of the same industry both across and within countries. In turn, these differences point to the different role played by pecuniary versus non-pecuniary externalities in driving firms' location decisions.

Developing a Knowledge Infrastructure to Foster Regional Innovation in the Periphery: A Study from Quebec's Coastal Region in Canada

- Regional Studies---2013---Yannik Melançon, David Doloreux

Melançon Y. and Doloreux D. Developing a knowledge infrastructure to foster regional innovation in the periphery: a study from Quebec's coastal region in Canada, *Regional Studies*. Building on the case study of Quebec's coastal region maritime industry, the relevance of the regional innovation system framework to analyse and plan innovation development in the periphery is discussed. The analysis indicates that in Quebec's coastal region, while public policies using the regional innovation system framework have contributed to create a relatively well-developed knowledge infrastructure in the maritime industry, they have not yet succeeded in achieving the main goal of fostering a 'competitive regional production system'. This case suggests that a 'thickening' of the knowledge infrastructure does not automatically lead to significant development in the productive system in peripheral regions.

Fostering the Development of European Regions: A Spatial Dynamic Panel Data Analysis of the Impact of Cohesion Policy

- Regional Studies---2013---Salima Bouayad-Agha-Hamouche, Nadine Turpin, Lionel Védrine

Bouayad-Agha S., Turpin N. and Védrine L. Fostering the development of European regions: a spatial dynamic panel data analysis of the impact of cohesion policy, *Regional Studies*. This paper uses a conditional-convergence econometric model to investigate whether cohesion policy affects European economies. Its main contribution is to consider both spatial and temporal dynamics in assessing the impact of European cohesion policy. Econometric estimations rely on a dataset of 143 EU-14-NUTS-1/NUTS-2 regions from 1980 to 2005. The results suggest that Objective 1 programmes have a direct effect on regional gross domestic product per capita growth rates, whereas total Structural Funds do not. Moreover, consideration of the spatial dimension of the panel brings to light a still significant, but less important, impact of Structural Funds.

Territorial Cohesion and Subsidiarity under the European Union Treaties: A Critique of the 'Territorialism' Underlying

- Regional Studies---2013---Andreas Faludi

Faludi A. Territorial cohesion and subsidiarity under the European Union treaties: a critique of the 'territorialism' underlying, *Regional Studies* . The European Union competence for territorial cohesion is subject to the subsidiarity principle regulating relations between authorities at various levels, each concerned with a fixed space. The literature describes the underlying view as 'territorialism'. In reality space is relative and each area the point of intersection of numerous configurations. Therefore, territorial authorities cannot deal with all aspects of territorial cohesion, nor can territorial representation be the only source of legitimacy. By enforcing the assumption that decisions by representative bodies as close as possible to citizens safeguard democratic legitimacy, subsidiarity is therefore a stumbling block in the pursuit of territorial cohesion.

Why write books?

- Regional Studies---2013---Richard Walker

2013

Why write textbooks?

- Regional Studies---2013---Susan M. Roberts, Andrew Wood

2013

Why Edit Books? In Defence of an Oft-Disparaged Academic Activity

- Regional Studies---2013---Ronald Martin

2013

Why edit handbooks?

- Regional Studies---2013---Andrew Leyshon

2013

Guest Editor's Introduction: Politics, Economics and Perception in Regional Construction

- Regional Studies---2013---Robert Crawshaw

2013

Regions, Territories and Relationality: Exploring the Regional Dimensions of Political Practice

- Regional Studies---2013---Mark Goodwin

Goodwin M. Regions, territories and relationality: exploring the regional dimensions of political practice, *Regional Studies* . Recent conceptual innovations in the discipline of geography have sought to establish the notion of the 'relational region'. In opposition to the idea that regions are bounded and discrete, lying within a hierarchy of nested scales, the relational view sees a region as open and discontinuous, forged through a set of spatially stretched articulations and networks. This paper explores what this relational view might contribute to an understanding of the region's role in promoting sustainability, using the South West region of England as a case study. It concludes by arguing that regions are constituted through territoriality as well as relationality.

Political Projects, Changing Urban--Rural Relations and Mediating Investment: Insights from Exploring Dairying and Auckland's Spatial Planning in New Zealand

- Regional Studies---2013---Richard Le Heron

Le Heron R. Political projects, changing urban--rural relations and mediating investment: insights from exploring dairying and Auckland's spatial planning in New Zealand, *Regional Studies* . The paper outlines recent attempts by New Zealand geographers to influence the balance of knowledge--power relations in decisions concerning the urban--rural environment in contemporary New Zealand. It argues for a link between 'situated knowledge' and 'geographical imagining' to strengthen understandings about the mobilization of strategic narratives or 'political projects' around visions of futures. These ideas inform a genealogy of significant

moments in rural--urban relations, and enquiry into political projects at work in a national mini-conference on competition over land use. The paper concludes that framing changing rural--urban relations through the lenses of situated knowledge, geographical imaginaries and political projects greatly extends geographical insights and the capability to engage constructively in investment mediation in new ways.

Regional Planning and the Mobilization of 'Regional Identity': From Bounded Spaces to Relational Complexity

- Regional Studies---2013---Anssi Paasi

Paasi A. Regional planning and the mobilization of 'regional identity': from bounded spaces to relational complexity, *Regional Studies*. Regional identity refers to the uniqueness of regions and/or to the identification of people with them. Having gained currency in planning and policy circles, the concept is increasingly related to regional competitiveness. Yet, it is unclear how regional identity is understood in planning terms. This paper suggests that this discursive ambiguity derives from the fuzzy boundary between analysis and practice as well as from the context-bound character of identity discourse. A contextual geo-historical analysis is offered of the emergence of regional identity discourse in Finnish provinces. This provides a background for a study of how regional identity discourse is mobilized in strategic regional/provincial plans and how planners understand this term. These analyses show that the historical discourse on regional identity is at variance with the instrumental, visionary discourse of plans. Planners have diverging views on the roles of regional identity which also differ from the visionary views present in the plans.

Strategic Regionalization and the Media: Examples from Germany's Regional Public Broadcasts

- Regional Studies---2013---Tilo Felgenhauer

Felgenhauer T. Strategic regionalization and the media: examples from Germany's regional public broadcasts,

Regional Studies. The media play a vital role in defining the spatial reality in which we live. Broadcasting stations, television programmes and newspapers transform all topics of interest by placing them within a regional context. In Germany, the federal states' public broadcasting stations exist to provide a regional framework for news and entertainment. Most strikingly, certain television series present narratives of a region's history which override its current territorial shape. This article examines similar television series from three regional public German broadcasting stations focusing respectively on the histories of Mitteldeutschland (Middle-Germany), Bayern (Bavaria) and Brandenburg. Based on the qualitative analysis of data derived from these programmes, it is argued that simulated authenticity linked to a rhetoric of naturalization are crucial elements in policies of 'top-down regionalization'

Regional Biopolitics

- Regional Studies---2013---Joe Painter

Painter J. Regional biopolitics, *Regional Studies*. This paper seeks to bring ideas about biopolitics and its associated political technologies to bear on the variety of regional geographies that affect the practices of governing populations today. After outlining some of the ways in which populations and their characteristics feature as matters of governmental concern, the paper then briefly summarizes Michel Foucault's account of biopolitics and its association with the formation of national population and nation-states. While there are good reasons why discussions of biopolitics have tended to emphasize the national scale, a full account of biopolitical practices would also attend to the complex spatialities of populations and government. Drawing on Stephen Legg's scalar account of the relationship between population, biopolitics and government, the paper considers the tentative emergence of what might be termed regional biopolitics in contemporary Europe. Recent changes in workforce skills policy in the United Kingdom provide a case study to examine how a typical biopolitical concern (the skill levels of the population) relates to the rise and subsequent fall of

regional governance in England.

Euro--Meso--Macro: The New Regions in Iberian and European Space

- Regional Studies---2013---Eduardo Medeiros

Medeiros E. Euro--Meso--Macro: the new regions in Iberian and European space, *Regional Studies* . The European integration process, which has been supported by European Cohesion Policy since the end of the 1980s, is witnessing the establishment of an increasingly large number of the so-called Euroregions and similar structures, mainly as a result of experiments and projects carried out under the INTERREG community initiative, in all its strands (cross-border, transnational and interregional cooperation), in a quest to search for better adequate socioeconomic development and multilevel governance solutions. This article explores the emergence of these new governance spaces in Europe and, in particular, in the Portuguese--Spanish border area, and it aims to assess their contribution of injecting new tailor-made regional/local development strategies and also to provide a conceptual clarification of these spaces, which became more relevant with the advent of the Macro-Regions that have come into being since 2007.

Local Level Incapacity Benefits Rolls in Britain: Correlates and Convergence

- Regional Studies---2013---Duncan McVicar

McVicar D. Local level Incapacity Benefits rolls in Britain: correlates and convergence, *Regional Studies* . There is considerable variation across British Local Authority Districts in the proportion of the working-age population claiming incapacity benefits, ranging from 2% in Hart to 16% in Merthyr Tydfil and Easington in 2008. These claimant rates are strongly correlated with local unemployment rates and self-reported disability rates. But spatial differences in claimant rates for incapacity benefits were even greater a decade ago. This paper describes the extent of this claimant rate convergence and discusses possible explanations for it.

Is the European R&D Network Homogeneous? Distinguishing Relevant Network Communities Using Graph Theoretic and Spatial Interaction Modelling Approaches

- Regional Studies---2013---Michael J. Barber, Thomas Scherngell

Barber M. J. and Scherngell T. Is the European R&D network homogeneous? Distinguishing relevant network communities using graph theoretic and spatial interaction modelling approaches, *Regional Studies* . This paper characterizes the geography of communities in the European research and development (R&D) network using data on R&D projects funded by the European Union's Fifth Framework Programme. Communities are sub-networks whose members are more tightly linked to one another than to other members of the network. The paper characterizes the communities by means of spatial interaction models, and estimates the impact of separation factors on the variation of cross-region collaboration activities in a given community at the level of 255 NUTS-2 regions. The results demonstrate that European R&D networks are not homogeneous, showing distinct, relevant substructures characterized by spatially heterogeneous community groups.

Gender-Specific Spatial Interactions on Dutch Regional Labour Markets and the Gender Employment Gap

- Regional Studies---2013---Inge Noback, Lourens Broersma, Jouke van Dijk

Noback I., Broersma L. and van Dijk J. Gender-specific spatial interactions on Dutch regional labour markets and the gender employment gap, *Regional Studies* . This paper analyses gender-specific employment rates and the gender employment gap in Dutch municipalities for 2002. The novelty of this analysis is that it takes into account the extent to which gender-specific education, income, and unemployment influence the male and female employment rates and gender gap. Men and women often do not compete for the same jobs, but rather it is found that high male unemployment

has an indirect, positive significant effect on female employment rates. The gender employment gap narrows with female education and in urban areas and it widens with the care-prone age composition of the municipal population.

When are Cities Engines of Growth in China? Spread and Backwash Effects across the Urban Hierarchy

- Regional Studies---2013---Anping Chen,Mark Partridge

Chen A. and Partridge M. D. When are cities engines of growth in China? Spread and backwash effects across the urban hierarchy, *Regional Studies* . China's remarkable growth has an urban bias, but it is unclear whether it has greatly disadvantaged particular regions. To assess this question, a Central Place Theory framework is employed to assess spread and backwash effects. It is found that New Economic Geography representations do not capture the heterogeneity across urban tiers. Market potential in China's mega-cities is inversely related to growth for smaller cities and rural communities, while medium-sized cities have positive spread effects. It is concluded that China's urban-centric process should be re-evaluated because it may not maximize aggregate growth, and growth in the mega-cities may reduce growth elsewhere.

Investigating the Determinants of Relative Economic Performance for Irish Towns: A Finite Mixture Modelling Approach

- Regional Studies---2013---John Cullinan,Eoghan Garvey,Micheal Keane

Cullinan J., Garvey E. and Keane M. Investigating the determinants of relative economic performance for Irish towns: a finite-mixture modelling approach, *Regional Studies* . This paper uses a finite-mixture modelling approach to investigate the likely determinants of relative economic performance for Irish towns. The main argument put forward is that determinants of success can act in different ways for different groups of towns and the modelling approach differentiates towns on

the basis of their relationship between performance measures and likely performance determinants. The results suggest that determinants of success such as centrality and road quality, capacity and functional score, as well as the population size of supporting and competing hinterlands have very different impacts on different groups of towns, highlighting heterogeneity in the way in which different factors impact economic performance.

Path Dependence Research in Regional Economic Development: Cacophony or Knowledge Accumulation?

- Regional Studies---2013---Martin Henning,Erik Stam,Rik Wenting

Henning M., Stam E. and Wenting R. Path dependence research in regional economic development: cacophony or knowledge accumulation, *Regional Studies* . The concept of path dependence has gained momentum in the social sciences, particularly in economic geography. This paper explores the empirical literature on path dependence and path creation in regional economic development. It offers a critical reflection on these studies and outlines commonalities and problems in research designs and empirical testing. The review suggests that the popularity of the path dependence concept in regional studies has led to a cacophony of studies rather than to a purposeful accumulation of knowledge around the concept. Gaps are identified and guidelines are suggested for future research on path creation and path dependence in regional development.

Europeanizing Sub-national Governance: Partnership in the Implementation of European Union Structural Funds in Poland

- Regional Studies---2013---Marcin Dąbrowski

Da browski M. Europeanizing sub-national governance: partnership in the implementation of European Union Structural Funds in Poland, *Regional Studies* . The legacy of centralism, lack of traditions in collaborative policy-making and weakly institutionalized sub-national authorities prompt questions about the

transferability of the European Union's cohesion policy partnership principle to Central and Eastern European member states, which are the main recipients of cohesion funding. What is the impact of partnership at the sub-national level? What are the mechanisms of the sub-national actors' adjustment to this European Union-imposed practice and what is the scope for its institutionalization? By investigating sub-national partnership arrangements in Poland, this paper sheds light on these under-researched issues and contributes to the debate on the future of European Union cohesion policy.

The Geography of the Internet: Cities, Regions and Internet Infrastructure in Europe

- Regional Studies---2013---Edward J. Malecki

2013

Banking Across Boundaries: Placing Finance in Capitalism

- Regional Studies---2013---Adam D. Dixon

2013

Multinationals and Economic Geography: Location, Technology and Innovation

- Regional Studies---2013---Lech Suwala

2013

Industrial Ruination, Community, and Place. Landscapes and Legacies of Urban Decline

- Regional Studies---2013---Michaela Trippel

2013

Editorial: Regions as Knowledge and Innovative Hubs

- Regional Studies---2013---Lisa De Propris, Abdelillah Hamdouch

2013

Limits of Social Capital as a Driver of Innovation: An Empirical Analysis in the Context of European Regions

- Regional Studies---2013---Carmen Echebarria, Jose Barrutia

Echebarria C. and Barrutia J. M. Limits of social capital as a driver of innovation: an empirical analysis in the context of European regions, *Regional Studies*. The available empirical research referring to different units of analysis supports, in general terms, a linear positive relationship among some components of social capital and innovation. Yet some studies also present controversial results by finding non-significant, negative, diminishing returns and quadratic relationships. Building on the social network theory of innovation, this paper shows that the social capital--innovation relationship has an inverted 'U'-shape. This is consistent with recent research that suggests that some sub-constructs of social capital, such as tie strength, involve maintenance and opportunity costs and that social capital has positive effects, but it also has its limits.

Knowledge Networks and Processes of Anchoring in Portuguese Biotechnology

- Regional Studies---2013---Mário Vale, Luis Carvalho

Vale M. and Carvalho L. Knowledge networks and processes of anchoring in Portuguese biotechnology, *Regional Studies*. This paper focuses on the knowledge networks and processes of anchoring in Portuguese biotechnology firms. It argues that distant knowledge networks are absolutely necessary to promote biotechnology emergence and early growth in non-high-technology regions such as Portugal. Hence, localized knowledge interactions become essential to anchor, that is, absorb and recontextualize mobile knowledge in place. Moreover, it is also argued that besides intentional firms' agency, the evolution of these networks has been influenced by institutional supports at different spatial scales, namely the presence of a (still)

fragile bio-institutional environment in Portugal, European and national funding schemes, and networking platforms and active brokerage.

Do Institutions Matter for Regional Development?

- Regional Studies---2013---Andrés Rodríguez-Pose

Rodríguez-Pose A. Do institutions matter for regional development?, *Regional Studies* . This paper discusses whether institutions matter for regional development and how to integrate them in regional development strategies. It is found that while institutions are crucial for economic development, generating an institution-based regional development strategy is likely to be undermined by the lack of definition of what are efficient institutions. Problems related to the measurement of institutions, to their space and time variability, to the difficulties in establishing the right mix of formal and informal institutions, and to the endogeneity between institutions and economic development make one-size-fits-all approaches to operationalizing institutions difficult. The paper posits that, in order to overcome these problems, it is crucial to distinguish between the 'institutional environment' and 'institutional arrangements', that is, to target not the institutions which shape the unique character of any territory, but the institutional factors that represent barriers for the efficacy of other factors influencing economic development (that is, education, training and skills, innovation, infrastructure and the like).

Intangible Investment and Regional Productivity in Great Britain

- Regional Studies---2013---Konstantinos Melachroinos, Nigel Spence

Melachroinos K. A. and Spence N. Intangible investment and regional productivity in Great Britain, *Regional Studies* . Investment in intangible assets is considered to be an important driver of territorial competitiveness and wealth creation. Nevertheless, conventional growth accounting analyses treat most intangibles as intermediate expenditure and thus fail

to capture the full effect of intangibles on output expansion and productivity dynamics. This situation has changed recently as a result of research that approaches a wider range of intangibles as capital. Based on such a national study, this paper investigates the significance of intangibles as a source of regional economic growth in Great Britain and the effect of these assets on the productivity performance between 1995 and 2004.

Related Variety, Global Connectivity and Institutional Embeddedness: Internet Development in Beijing and Shanghai Compared

- Regional Studies---2013---Jun Zhang

Zhang J. Related variety, global connectivity and institutional embeddedness: Internet development in Beijing and Shanghai compared, *Regional Studies* . This paper employs the notion of 'related variety' to compare the emerging Internet industry in China's two largest city-regions: Beijing and Shanghai. The findings confirm that the replication and diversification of related variety play a leading role in shaping the locational dynamics of an emerging industry. However, the localized nature of new firm formation cannot be taken for granted as transnational entrepreneurship and venture capital are playing an increasingly salient role. The contrasting experience of the Internet evolution in these two Chinese city-regions also suggests that a region's enduring political--institutional embeddedness significantly influences the generation and evolution of their related variety.

Economic Change and Rising Income Inequality in the Oslo Region: The Importance of Knowledge-Intensive Business Services

- Regional Studies---2013---Terje Wessel

Wessel T. Economic change and rising income inequality in the Oslo region: the importance of knowledge-intensive business services, *Regional Studies* . The growth of market income inequality in the Oslo region of Norway between 1993 and 2004 is investigated. Using two measures, it is shown that most of the change occurred within knowledge-intensive business services,

and further within demographic subgroups. Changes in mean income ('between-group inequality') and shifts in the balance between segments of the economy are of minor importance. The results support a combined focus on productive paths and institutions. Labour relations, in particular, appear as an important explanation. However, labour relations can hardly explain why men rather than women, and Western immigrants rather than non-Western immigrants, converge towards employment in high-profit businesses. This particular pattern requires research beyond the economic and institutional landscape.

Power Relations and Small and Medium-sized Enterprise Strategies for Capturing Value in Global Production Networks: Visual Effects (VFX) Service Firms in the Hollywood Film Industry

- Regional Studies---2013---Rachel Parker,Stephen Cox

Parker R. and Cox S. Power relations and small and medium-sized enterprise strategies for capturing value in global production networks: visual effects (VFX) service firms in the Hollywood film industry, *Regional Studies* . This paper provides insights into the way in which non-lead firms manoeuvre in global value chains in the pursuit of a larger share of revenue and how power relations affect these manoeuvres. It examines the nature of value capture and power relations in the global supply of visual effects (VFX) services and the range of strategies VFX firms adopt to capture higher value in the global value chain. The analysis is based on a total of thirty-six interviews with informants in the industry in Australia, the United Kingdom and Canada, and a database of VFX credits for 3323 visual products for 640 VFX firms.

Challenges of Transformation: Innovation, Re-bundling and Traditional Manufacturing in Canada's Technology Triangle

- Regional Studies---2013---Harald Bathelt,Andrew K. Munro,Ben Spigel

Bathelt H., Munro A. K. and Spigel B. Challenges

of transformation: innovation, re-bundling and traditional manufacturing in Canada's Technology Triangle, *Regional Studies* . This paper develops a perspective of regional re-bundling in overcoming economic crises. It does this by focusing on the effects of the recent global financial crisis on traditional manufacturing. It analyses the structure of innovation processes and their development over time in Canada's Technology Triangle -- a region known for university-related spin-off processes and successful modernization. What is less well known is that this region has been strongly influenced by traditional manufacturing industries. It is shown that these industries have been well prepared to deal with the effects of the crisis due to ongoing innovation and diversification stimulated by prior economic crises.

Bank Office Outreach, Structure and Performance in Regional Banking Markets

- Regional Studies---2013---Johann Burgstaller

Burgstaller J. Bank office outreach, structure and performance in regional banking markets, *Regional Studies* . This paper studies bank penetration, market structure and banking conduct across Austrian districts. Neither differences in market concentration nor in the activity of out-of-market banks can explain the regional dispersion of interest rates, bank profitability and efficiency. A higher bank density is connected to more competition and lower mark-ups, and indicates more efficient banking markets as well. As efficiency is the main determinant of bank profits and competition seems to be (mildly) indicative of stronger regional growth, the preservation of a fair regional bank outreach appears to be an important policy target.

Venture Capital, the Regions and Public Policy: The United Kingdom since the Post-2000 Technology Crash

- Regional Studies---2013---Colin Mason,Yannis Pierrakis

Mason C. and Pierrakis Y. Venture capital, the regions and public policy: the United Kingdom since the

post-2000 technology crash, *Regional Studies*. The geography of venture capital in the United Kingdom has been shaped since the year 2000 by a significant increase in public sector venture capital funds. Venture capital investments are now less concentrated in the South East. However, investment activity in the Midlands and North is dominated by the public sector. Deal sizes in these regions are small. Venture capital, measured by the total amount invested, remains over-concentrated in London and the South East where private sector investors continue to dominate. This paper concludes by questioning whether this increased dependence of Northern regions on public sector venture capital matters.

The Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Economic Geography

- *Regional Studies*---2013---Roger Hayter

2013

Cuban Landscapes: Heritage, Memory, and Place

- *Regional Studies*---2013---Lech Suwala

2013

Editorial: Financialization, Space and Place

- *Regional Studies*---2013---Sarah Hall, Andrew Leyshon

2013

Servicing the Super-Rich: New Financial Elites and the Rise of the Private Wealth Management Retail Ecology

- *Regional Studies*---2013---Jonathan Beaverstock, Sarah Hall, Thomas Wainwright

Beaverstock J. V., Hall S. and Wainwright T. Servicing the super-rich: new financial elites and the rise of the private wealth management retail ecology, *Regional Studies*. The ways in which individuals' everyday lives have become increasingly tied into the international financial system has become a widely studied dimension

of research on financialization. However, the ways in which financial elites consume financial services has received far less attention. In response, research on financial elites and retail financial ecologies is combined here to understand the private wealth management industry that has developed to service these financial elites. Drawing on original research on private wealth management firms, it is argued that examining the development and nature of this new financial ecology is important in understandings of financialization and its uneven geography.

Multiple Financial Modernities. International Financial Centres, Urban Boosters and the Internet as the Site of Negotiations

- *Regional Studies*---2013---Ewald Engelen, Anna Glasmacher

Engelen E. and Glasmacher A. Multiple financial modernities. International financial centres, urban boosters and the Internet as the site of negotiations, *Regional Studies*. The 1990s and 2000s (the 'noughties') saw a large number of urban boosters trying to frame specific international financial centres (IFCs) as hotspots for global financial activities. This paper investigates the images projected through dedicated websites of different IFCs to trace the self-representations and self-understandings of IFCs and their boosters. It investigates, first, the extent to which urban boosters are deliberately pursuing financial strategies through the Internet; and, second, how their negotiations of the global and the local, space and place, the universal and the particular, modernity and tradition result in 'multiple modernities' as projected through the imaginaries on IFC websites.

The Geographies of Access to Enterprise Finance: The Case of the West Midlands, UK

- *Regional Studies*---2013---Lindsey Appleyard

Appleyard L. The geographies of access to enterprise finance: the case of the West Midlands, UK, *Regional Studies*. Whilst there is a long history of credit rationing to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

in the UK, the financial crisis has seen banks retreat further from lending to viable SMEs due to a reassessment of risk and lack of available capital. In so doing, the credit crunch is thought to be creating new geographies of financial exclusion. This paper explores the financial inclusion of enterprise through community development finance institutions (CDFIs) which provide loan finance to firms at the commercial margins in the West Midlands, UK. The paper concludes that CDFIs could partially address the financial exclusion of enterprise as an additional, alternative source of finance to that of mainstream banks.

Knowledge, Networks and Space: Connectivity and the Problem of Non-Interactive Learning

- Regional Studies---2013---Johannes Glückler

Glückler J. Knowledge, networks and space: connectivity and the problem of non-interactive learning, *Regional Studies* . This paper develops an integrative perspective of network theory and economic geography to attain a more inclusive understanding of the creation and reproduction of knowledge. A sympathetic review of network research in the social sciences conveys that geography is often a marginalized factor and that the empirical evidence about its effect on networks and knowledge has been ambiguous. The paper criticizes network theory for its tendency to overlook processes of collective learning that happen outside networks. By conceptualizing non-interactive learning, it posits that an inclusive theory of knowledge has to integrate network accounts of interactions and geographical accounts of non-interactive learning.

Why Do Fertility Levels Vary between Urban and Rural Areas?

- Regional Studies---2013---Hill Kulu

Kulu H. Why do fertility levels vary between urban and rural areas?, *Regional Studies* . This study examines the causes of fertility variation across settlements. It uses rich longitudinal data from Finland and applies event history analysis. Analysis shows that fertility levels are the highest in small towns and rural areas

and the lowest in the capital city, as expected. The socio-economic characteristics of women and selective migrations account for only a small portion of fertility variation across settlements. Housing conditions explain a significant portion of urban--rural fertility variation for the first birth, but little variation for the second and the third births. The analysis suggests that there are also significant contextual effects.

Responsibility for Regional Waste Generation: A Single-Region Extended Input--Output Analysis for Wales

- Regional Studies---2013---Christa D. Jensen, Stuart McIntyre, Max Munday, Karen Turner

Jensen C. D., McIntyre S., Munday M. and Turner K. Responsibility for regional waste generation: a single region extended input--output analysis for Wales, *Regional Studies* . This paper uses a regional input--output framework and data derived on waste generation by industry to examine different aspects of regional waste accountability. In addition to estimating a series of industry output--waste coefficients, the paper considers a series of methods for waste attribution from production and consumption perspectives. In particular, it considers a method that permits a greater focus on regional (private and public) final consumption as the main exogenous driver of waste generation. In doing so, it uses a domestic technology assumption to consider a regional waste footprint where local consumption requirements are assumed to be met using production technologies over which regional authorities are likely to have more control.

Attractors of Entrepreneurial Activity: Universities, Regions and Alumni Entrepreneurs

- Regional Studies---2013---Apostolos Baltzopoulos, Anders Broström

Baltzopoulos A. and Broström A. Attractors of entrepreneurial activity: universities, regions and alumni entrepreneurs, *Regional Studies* . This paper investigates how universities may affect regional en-

entrepreneurship through the localization decisions of entrepreneurial alumni. Empirically, a comprehensive, individual-level data set from Sweden for the period 2003–2005 is employed. The results suggest that even when controlling for their spatial history, individuals have an increased propensity to set up in the region where they studied. This effect is found to substitute for both urbanization economies and localization economies as drivers of regional-level entrepreneurship. Thus, the present analysis provides evidence on how universities affect regional economic development that complements the strong focus on spin-off activities by university researchers in previous studies.

The Role of Network Access on Regional Specialization in Manufacturing across Europe

- Regional Studies---2013---Toni Mora, Rosina Moreno

Mora T. and Moreno R. The role of network access on regional specialization in manufacturing across Europe, *Regional Studies*. This paper focuses on the debate over the importance of infrastructure in the course of European integration. It aims to analyse whether the accessibility created by the improvement in the access to the transport network has any effect on European regional specialization levels within manufacturing. The results point to the conclusion that the higher the accessibility cost in a region, the higher its specialization level. In essence, those regional economies that are far (because of either an excessive time--cost access or a lower potential accessibility) need to be more specialized in one or a few manufacturing sectors than those other regional economies with lower accessibility costs.

Do New Gambling Products Displace Old? Evidence from a Postcode Analysis

- Regional Studies---2013---David Paton, Leighton Vaughan Williams

Paton D. and Vaughan Williams L. Do new gambling products displace old? Evidence from a postcode analysis. *Regional Studies*. This paper examines the extent to which new gambling products displace traditional

products. In particular, it tests whether the introduction of fixed-odds betting terminals (FOBTs) affected the number of traditional gambling machines in Great Britain. It uses data from geographical districts based on postcodes within Great Britain between 2001 and 2006. Using a propensity score-matching approach, no significant evidence is found that FOBTs caused a reduction in the number of machines in venues other than licensed betting offices.

Climate Change Policies of City Governments in Federal Systems: An Analysis of Vancouver, Melbourne and New York City

- Regional Studies---2013---Stephen Jones

Jones S. Climate change policies of city governments in federal systems: an analysis of Vancouver, Melbourne and New York City, *Regional Studies*. Canada, Australia and the United States are among the world's heaviest emitters per capita of greenhouse gases. City governments within these countries have been implementing policies to help reduce emissions and control the impacts of climate change. Vancouver, Melbourne and New York City governments have been policy activists in this area for a considerable period. Policy research on climate change argues that effective climate change action in federal systems requires collaboration and coordination between all levels of government. This article outlines a typology that identifies current thinking on the factors that shape the capacity of city governments in federal systems to establish effective climate change policies. Findings suggest a policy gap continues to impede effective policy implementation with city government being severely limited without the support of other levels of government. The conclusions provide a number of refinements to the typology as a result of the experiences of the three city governments.

Review of Enterprise, Deprivation and Social Exclusion: The Role of Small Business in Addressing Social and Economic Inequalities

- Regional Studies---2013---Irene Hardill

2013

Review of Global Cities At Work: New Migrant Divisions of Labour

- Regional Studies---2013---Philip F. Kelly

2013

Introduction: Structure and Dynamics of Innovation Networks

- Regional Studies---2013---Thomas Brenner,Uwe Cantner,Holger Graf

2013

Cluster Emergence and Network Evolution: A Longitudinal Analysis of the Inventor Network in Sophia-Antipolis

- Regional Studies---2013---Anne L.J. Wal

Ter Wal A. L. J. Cluster emergence and network evolution: a longitudinal analysis of the inventor network in Sophia-Antipolis, Regional Studies . It is increasingly acknowledged that clusters do not necessarily exhibit networks of local collective learning. Through a case study of Sophia-Antipolis in France, this study investigates to what extent networks of collective learning emerged throughout the growth of the business park. A longitudinal analysis of the inventor networks of its two main sectors reveals that a local network of collective learning emerged only in Information Technology and not in the Life Sciences. Through the creation of spin-offs and high-technology start-up firms, the initial dominance of large multinationals decreased only in Information Technology. This suggests that small firms play an important role in establishing local networks.

Who Are the Knowledge Brokers in Regional Systems of Innovation? A Multi-Actor Network Analysis

- Regional Studies---2013---Martina Kauffeld-Monz,Michael Fritsch

Kauffeld-Monz M. and Fritsch M. Who are the knowledge brokers in regional systems of innovation? A multi-actor network analysis, Regional Studies . The discus-

sion on regional innovation systems emphasizes the duality of local and global links. This empirical analysis of eighteen German regional innovation networks shows that public research organizations, especially universities, are profoundly involved in knowledge-exchange processes and possess more central (broker) positions within their regional innovation networks than private firms. This results, in part, from public research's 'gatekeeper function', which can be particularly important in lagging regions that typically suffer from a lack of large firms that often fill this role in advanced regions. The transferred knowledge is absorbed, especially, by private firms without inter-regional research and development cooperation activity.

Proximity and the Transfer of Academic Knowledge: Evidence from the Spatial Pattern of Industry Collaborations of East German Professors

- Regional Studies---2013---Viktor Slavtchev

Slavtchev V. Proximity and the transfer of academic knowledge: evidence from the spatial pattern of industry collaborations of East German professors, Regional Studies . Universities can stimulate local economic development, particularly due to collaboration with local industry. Against this background, this study analyses when these interactions are local. Previous research suggests that university--industry linkages are mainly local because of tacit knowledge and the importance of physical proximity. This study provides additional evidence that the spatial pattern of university--industry linkages is a result of a complex matching process of appropriate partners. The results indicate that actors' individual and relational characteristics, institutional factors, and the particular type of knowledge play a role in collaboration. Hence, university--industry collaborations might not be local.

Regional Input--Output Tables and the FLQ Formula: A Case Study of Finland

- Regional Studies---2013---Anthony T. Flegg,Timo Tohmo

Flegg A. T. and Tohmo T. Regional input -- output tables and the FLQ formula: a case study of Finland, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines the use of location quotients (LQs) in constructing regional input -- output tables. Its focus is on the modified FLQ formula proposed by Flegg and Webber in 1997. Using data for twenty Finnish regions of widely different size, a regression model is developed to assist in the selection of a value for the unknown parameter δ in this formula. It is found that the FLQ yields results far superior to those from standard LQ-based formulae. The FLQ-based initial set of regional input coefficients could be used to build the non-survey foundations of a hybrid model or as part of the RAS procedure.

Rich or Poor in Retirement? A Small Area Analysis of Australian Private Superannuation Savings in 2006 Using Spatial Microsimulation

- Regional Studies---2013---Yogi Vidyattama, Rebecca Cassells, Ann Harding, Justine McNamara

Vidyattama Y., Cassells R., Harding A. and McNamara J. Rich or poor in retirement? A small area analysis of Australian private superannuation savings in 2006 using spatial microsimulation, *Regional Studies* . Substantial differences in retirement savings exist among Australians. Little is known, however, about how these patterns play out at a small area level, partly due to an absence of available data about wealth holdings at a small area level. This paper uses spatial microsimulation techniques to produce estimates of superannuation savings for Australian men and women who in 2006 were aged between forty-five and sixty years at a Statistical Local Area (SLA) level. The findings show substantial differences between Australia's small areas in terms of both superannuation ownership and median balances.

Regional Effects of Trade on Income

- Regional Studies---2013---Andrew J. Nelson, Edmund J. Zolnik

Nelson A. J. and Zolnik E. J. Regional effects of trade

on income, *Regional Studies* . Estimating the effects of trade on growth solely from an international perspective runs the risk of ignoring underlying spatial patterns in interregional trade. In this study, spatial variation in international trade patterns is explored by using both a cross-section and a panel of data that include region-specific estimates of the effect of trade on income. Results suggest that the effects of trade on income vary significantly by region. Overall, the robustness of geographic variables to explain the effects of trade on income improves greatly when the focus of analysis shifts from international trade to interregional trade.

Concentration of Economic Activity: An Analytical Framework

- Regional Studies---2013---Olga Alonso-Villar, Coral del Río Otero

Alonso-Villar O. and del Río C. Concentration of economic activity: an analytical framework, *Regional Studies* . The goal of this paper is to offer an analytical framework within which relative concentration, including both the concentration of each sector and aggregate concentration, can be analysed. By borrowing properties from the literature on income inequality and segregation and adapting them to a location context, this paper characterizes the generalized entropy family of concentration indexes and shows the properties of the L -index. In addition, it offers other measures taken from the segregation literature. All these tools are used to analyse the spatial patterns of manufacturing industries in Spain from 1977 to 2008, paying special attention to their technological intensity.

On Regional Innovation Efficiency: Evidence from Panel Data of China's Different Provinces

- Regional Studies---2013---Junhong Bai

Bai J. On regional innovation efficiency: evidence from panel data of China's different provinces, *Regional Studies* . The main goals of this paper were to estimate the regional innovation efficiency in China and to investigate major factors affecting efficiency scores.

Stochastic frontier methods with a translog production function were applied. The samples were composed of the panel data of China's thirty provinces for the period between 1998 and 2007. The empirical results show that innovation efficiency in China remained at a lower level and had much room for improvement. The impact of major factors and their interplay with innovation efficiency was negative. This indicated that internal construction of the regional innovation system was far from perfect. The innovation efficiency in the eastern regions was higher than that in the central and western regions.

Re-defining the Boundaries of Major Italian Cities

- Regional Studies---2013---Antonio G. Calafati, Paolo Veneri

Calafati A. G. and Veneri P. Re-defining the boundaries of major Italian cities, *Regional Studies*. The processes of spatial polarization and territorial integration that have taken place in Italy since the 1950s have not been accompanied by corresponding institutional adaptations, generating the current huge discrepancy between the functional and political-administrative organization of the territory. It is argued that this institutional lock-in is rooted in a mistaken conceptualization of territorial integration, which has focused solely on the identification of the emerging 'functional urban areas', neglecting the fundamental phenomenon of the formation of inter-municipal territorial systems which have acquired the nature of cities de facto. On the basis of both functional and morphological features, this paper identifies the cities de facto with regard to the eight largest Italian cities de jure.

Entrepreneurial Progress: Climbing the Entrepreneurial Ladder in Europe and the United States

- Regional Studies---2013---Peter Van Der Zwan, Ingrid Verheul, Roy Thurik, Isabel Grilo

Van der Zwan P., Verheul I., Thurik R. and Grilo I. Entrepreneurial progress: climbing the entrepreneurial

ladder in Europe and the United States, *Regional Studies*. This study investigates which countries have the highest potential to achieve entrepreneurial progress. This progress is defined as an entrepreneurial ladder with five successive steps: 'never thought about starting a business', 'thinking about it', 'taking steps', 'running a young business' and 'running a mature business'. The influences of individual-level and country-level variables on the progression through these stages are analysed. Data from twenty-seven European countries and the United States are used (2007 Flash Eurobarometer Survey on Entrepreneurship). Findings show that in the United States many people think about setting up a business, whereas Europeans are better at achieving higher levels of engagement. Country differences can be explained mainly by levels of risk tolerance and economic development. A country's level of administrative complexity does not play a role, but individual perceptions of this complexity are a hindering factor.

Textbooks and Academic Cultural Contexts

- Regional Studies---2013---Martina Fromhold-Eisebith

2013

The Determinants of Outsourcing and Offshoring Strategies in Industrial Districts: Evidence from Italy

- Regional Studies---2013---Marco Capasso, Lucia Cusmano, Andrea Morrison

Capasso M., Cusmano L. and Morrison A. The determinants of outsourcing and offshoring strategies in industrial districts: evidence from Italy, *Regional Studies*. Outsourcing has increasingly become a distinguished feature of the recent evolution of industrial districts and it constitutes the object of this study. The study focuses on the industrial district of Castel Goffredo in the region of Lombardy, Northern Italy, which is the largest European manufacturing area specialized in tights. It analyses the determinants of outsourcing as a function of firms' specific characteristics and how they affect the geographical reach of outsourcing relations.

This firm-level analysis allows one to grasp the impact of firm heterogeneity on the outsourcing decision.

Factors and Mechanisms Causing the Emergence of Local Industrial Clusters: A Summary of 159 Cases

- Regional Studies---2013---Thomas Brenner, André Mühlig

Brenner T. and Mühlig A. Factors and mechanisms causing the emergence of local industrial clusters: a summary of 159 cases, *Regional Studies*. Local industrial clusters have attracted much attention in the recent economic and geographical literature. A huge number of case studies have been conducted. This paper presents an analysis of case studies for 159 local industrial clusters in various countries and industries. The involvement of thirty-four different local conditions and processes is studied, providing a summary of the knowledge that is gathered in the case studies with a comparison between continents, developed and developing countries, new and old clusters, and high- and low-technology industries.

External Productivity and Utility Effects of City Airports

- Regional Studies---2013---Gabriel Ahlfeldt, Wolfgang Maennig

Ahlfeldt G. M. and Maennig W. External productivity and utility effects of city airports, *Regional Studies*. This paper uses a micro-level data set for residential and commercial property transactions to investigate external utility and productivity effects for three (city) airports in Berlin, Germany, in a spatial hedonic analysis. It finds strong evidence of adverse noise effects on property prices and a discontinuity at approximately 55 dB. Marginal price effects decrease significantly in the presence of alternative noise sources, which can lead to biased estimates if the interaction effect is not accounted for appropriately. Given that there is less evidence of positive accessibility effects, the result questions the justification for locating airports in city centres.

A Stakeholder Approach to Branding Clusters: Pointers to a Research Agenda

- Regional Studies---2013---Edward Kasabov, Usha Sundaram

Kasabov E. and Sundaram U. A stakeholder approach to branding clusters: pointers to a research agenda, *Regional Studies*. This paper addresses gaps in the research of clusters and place brands by proposing the analysis of clusters as place brands and arguing for the adoption of stakeholder management approaches for such a purpose. Analysis should also recognize the role of diverse stakeholders with potentially incompatible interests in cluster branding initiatives and the associated, processual issues of power application, discord and disagreement in clusters. By addressing these issues, two areas of academic enquiry, clusters and place branding, that share common object and aims of enquiry but which rarely recognize one another can be integrated. The call for a combined look at the two areas is driven by a belief in their complementarities and common inadequacies, and it provides an integrative platform, a dialogical platform as a theoretically enriched basis upon which to open up future research avenues.

On the Individual and Social Determinants of Neighbourhood Satisfaction and Attachment

- Regional Studies---2013---Germana Corrado, Luisa Corrado, Emiliano Santoro

Corrado G., Corrado L. and Santoro E. On the individual and social determinants of neighbourhood satisfaction and attachment, *Regional Studies*. This paper explores the determinants of perceived neighbourhood quality, emphasizing the nexus between two distinct but correlated dimensions along which individuals evaluate their neighbourhoods: satisfaction, traditionally viewed as a cognitive judgement based on the attainment of some standard or aspiration; and attachment, which relates to an affective evaluation. A bivariate probit model is estimated using data from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS). Significant residual correlation is estimated, which suggests that

satisfaction and attachment tap both cognitive and affective aspects of individual attitudes. In addition, average satisfaction and attachment at the neighbourhood level emerge as crucial determinants of individual responses.

Placing the Transformation of State-owned Enterprises in North-east China: The State, Region and Firm in a Transitional Economy

- Regional Studies---2013---Fox Z. Y. Hu, George C. S. Lin

Hu F. Z. Y. and Lin G. C. S. Placing the transformation of state-owned enterprises in North-east China: the state, region and firm in a transitional economy, *Regional Studies* . This study examines the nature of firm--region nexus in the transformation of state-owned enterprises in the Chinese transitional economy. A case study of the machinery sector in the Shenyang city-region of north-east China reveals a close relationship between the organizational transformation of state-owned enterprises and a regionally specific institutional environment featured by a product--market orientation toward some large, key construction projects and political commitment to achieving key equipment indigenization with a heavy reliance upon the internal labour market. The study advocates a more contextualized analysis of the positionality, interests and motivations of China's state-owned enterprises grounded in different regional and institutional contexts.

Cooperative Ties and the Impact of External Factors upon Innovation in an Industrial District: Some Insights from the North Staffordshire Table and Giftware Sector

- Regional Studies---2013---Philip R. Tomlinson, Ian Jackson

Tomlinson P. R. and Jackson I. Cooperative ties and the impact of external factors upon innovation in an industrial district: some insights from the North Staffordshire table and giftware sector, *Regional Studies* . Drawing upon a sample of 118 firms, this paper explores the impact of cooperative ties and the role

of institutions upon innovation in the UK ceramic table and giftware sector. It is found that locational economies are important for aiding innovation, with firms in the North Staffordshire industrial district holding an inherent advantage vis-à-vis non-district firms. However, while close vertical ties enhance innovation, recent concerns have arisen that horizontal collaboration between district and Asian firms is having a detrimental impact upon innovative capacity within the district. Finally, institutions also appear to play an important role in facilitating the innovation process.

Volunteer Organizations: Odds or Obstacle for Small Business Formation in Rural Areas? Evidence from Swiss Municipalities

- Regional Studies---2013---Tobias Schulz, Daniel Baumgartner

Schulz T. and Baumgartner D. Volunteer organizations: odds or obstacle for small business formation in rural areas? Evidence from Swiss municipalities, *Regional Studies* . Rural development strategies often claim to stimulate new firm foundations, for example, by supporting locally active volunteer organizations for economic development. Based on survey data from 254 rural Swiss municipalities, this paper analyses the influence of different types of volunteer organizations on new firm foundations by applying a zero-inflated Poisson regression approach. The results suggest that, generally, a higher number of volunteer organizations positively influence the foundation of local firms. Too many 'bonding' associations for economic development, however, lead to decreasing foundations. Exclusive support of organizations for economic development is thus not effective for stimulating new firm foundations in rural areas.

The Happiness of Cities

- Regional Studies---2013---Richard Florida, Charlotta Mellander, Peter J. Rentfrow

Florida R., Mellander C. and Rentfrow P. J. The happiness of cities, *Regional Studies* . This research examines

the factors that shape the happiness of cities, whereas much of the existent literature has focused on the happiness of nations. It is argued that in addition to income, which has been found to shape national-level happiness, human capital levels will play an important role in the happiness of cities. Metropolitan-level data from the 2009 Gallup--Healthways Survey are used to examine the effects of human capital on city happiness, controlling for other factors. The findings suggest that human capital plays the central role in the happiness of cities, outperforming income and every other variable.

Providing Cheap Land for Social Housing: Breaching the State Aid Regulations of the Single European Market?

- Regional Studies---2013---Tuna Tasan-Kok, Danielle A. Groetelaers, Marietta E. A. Haffner, Harry M. H. Van Der Heijden, Willem Korthals Altes

Tasan-Kok T., Groetelaers D. A., Haffner M. E. A., van der Heijden H. M. H. and Korthals Altes W. K. Providing cheap land for social housing: breaching the state aid regulations of the single European Market?, Regional Studies . European Union member states are not permitted to provide aid that will distort competition by favouring certain undertakings or the production of certain goods which may then undermine trading in the European market. This prohibition also affects government authorities that are willing to provide cheap land for social and affordable housing. This paper reviews the ways in which land is provided for social housing in the Netherlands and explores possibilities for reshaping current practices to make them compatible with the regime of the Single European Market.

Review of Industrial Transition: New Global-Local Patterns of Production, Work and Innovation

- Regional Studies---2013---Jerry Patchell

2013

Innovation, Global Change and Territorial Resilience

- Regional Studies---2013---Peter Sunley

2013

Government of Paper. The Materiality of Bureaucracy in Urban Pakistan

- Regional Studies---2013---Christine Bichsel

2013

Editorial: Towards a Regional Political Science

- Regional Studies---2013---Charlie Jeffery, Arjan H. Schakel

2013

Reflections on the ‘Devolution Paradox’ : A Comparative Examination of Multilevel Citizenship

- Regional Studies---2013---Ailsa Henderson, Charlie Jeffery, Daniel Wincott, Richard Wyn Jones

Henderson A., Jeffery C., Wincott D. and Wyn Jones R. Reflections on the ‘devolution paradox’ : a comparative examination of multilevel citizenship, Regional Studies . This paper addresses a paradox in the literature on federal and decentralized states: citizens want their regional governments to do more and yet seem reluctant to embrace the logical consequences of regional control, namely inter-regional policy variation and limited state-wide intervention in policy provision. Based on a survey conducted in fourteen regions across Austria, France, Germany, Spain and the United Kingdom, the extent of this devolution paradox is clarified and variables that seem to mitigate or exacerbate its presence, including strength of regional identity, regional institutional authority and regional economic wealth, are identified. The analysis helps one to understand where and how multilevel citizenship operates.

Are Regional Elections really ‘Second-Order’ Elections?

- Regional Studies---2013---Arjan H. Schakel, Charlie Jeffery

Schakel A. H. and Jeffery C. Are regional elections really ‘second-order’ elections, *Regional Studies* . This article critically assesses the applicability of the second-order election model to regional elections. It offers first a critique of the second-order election model, arguing that the model has imported an inappropriate ‘nationalizing’ bias into the study of regional elections. Second, the article conducts an empirical analysis that shows that second-order election predictions do not appear to hold for regional elections which take place (1) in political settings where regional elections do not have the potential to signal a future alternation of government at the national level; (2) in authoritative, powerful regions; and (3) in regions where non-state-wide parties compete in regional elections.

Territorial Politics and the Statewide Party

- Regional Studies---2013---Elodie Fabre, Wilfried Swenden

Fabre E. and Swenden W. Territorial politics and the statewide party, *Regional Studies* . The literature on political parties has been affected by a national bias. However, the multilevel nature of party organizations deserves one’s attention because parties have responded as well as contributed to the rise in regional authority across most Western democracies. This paper considers statewide parties from a double perspective: as organizations subject to a range of pressures in a multilevel environment, and as actors influencing multilevel political systems. It concludes with a call for stronger links between traditional areas of party and policy research and multilevel party research and for more comparative data collection on multilevel parties and policy positions.

Career Patterns in Multilevel States: An Analysis of the Belgian Regions

- Regional Studies---2013---Ine Vanlangenakker, Bart Maddens, Gert-Jan Put

Vanlangenakker I., Maddens B. and Put G.-J. Career patterns in multilevel states: an analysis of the Belgian regions, *Regional Studies* . An analysis of transfers of members of parliament (MPs) between national and regional parliaments in Belgium confirms that career patterns in multilevel political systems do not conform to a rigid hierarchical model. These patterns are instead highly diverse and fit the integrated model best. The regional parliament exerts the stronger magnetic pull on the politicians. The hypothesis that the transfers to the regional parliament would increase with regional competences was partially confirmed. Furthermore, transfers to regional parliaments are not higher in regions with a strong regionalist current. A comparison with Scotland (UK) and Catalonia (Spain) suggests that the development of a separate career circuit depends mostly on institutional factors.

Regional Government Formation in Varying Multilevel Contexts: A Comparison of Eight European Countries

- Regional Studies---2013---Hanna Bäck, Marc Debus, Jochen Müller, Henry Bäck

Bäck H., Debus M., Müller J. and Bäck H. Regional government formation in varying multilevel contexts: a comparison of eight European countries, *Regional Studies* . Although governance in multilevel settings has become a prominent research field in political science, there are few comparative studies that focus on explaining sub-national coalition outcomes in such settings. This paper sets out to study regional government formation in eight European countries and it builds on a dataset that covers information on the policy preferences of parties drawn from regional election manifestos. The results show that parties at the regional level are likely to form congruent coalitions, that is, ‘copying’ the patterns of national govern-

ment formation, and that they are more likely to do so in specific regional contexts.

Political Decentralization, Economic Growth and Regional Disparities in the OECD

- Regional Studies---2013---Roberto Ezcurra, Andrés Rodríguez-Pose

Ezcurra R. and Rodríguez-Pose A. Political decentralization, economic growth and regional disparities in the OECD, *Regional Studies* . Recent scholarly work has addressed whether decentralization affects economic growth and regional disparities, by typically resorting to fiscal decentralization, while disregarding political decentralization indices. This article covers this gap by investigating the association between different political decentralization indices with two measures of economic performance: changes in gross domestic product (GDP) per capita and in territorial inequalities. The results suggest a lack of statistical relationship between political decentralization and economic growth, regardless of how political decentralization is measured. In the case of regional disparities, the results depend on the index used and range from the absence of a link to a positive association between both factors.

Insights: Methods and Data Beyond Methodological Nationalism

- Regional Studies---2013---Charlie Jeffery, Arjan H. Schakel

2013

Concentration of Manufacturing and Service Sector Activities in Italy: Accounting for Spatial Dependence and Firm Size Distribution

- Regional Studies---2013---Laura De Dominicis, Giuseppe Arbia, Henri de Groot

De Dominicis L., Arbia G. and De Groot H. L. F. Concentration of manufacturing and service sector activities in Italy: accounting for spatial dependence and firm size distribution, *Regional Studies* . Empirical analysis of the spatial distribution of economic activity

on a discrete space is based on measures that suffer from a series of drawbacks. A methodological advance is proposed here in two respects. First, the analysis is extended to take spatial dependence explicitly into account. Second, differences in the size distribution of firms between territorial units are controlled for. Using data for Italy, exploratory spatial data analysis is applied to identify sectoral location patterns in both the manufacturing industry as well as the business services. It is found that large differences prevail in the geographical concentration of production across sectors.

The Spatial Distribution of Personal Insolvencies in England and Wales, 2000--2007

- Regional Studies---2013---Paul Bishop

Bishop P. The spatial distribution of personal insolvencies in England and Wales, 2000--2007, *Regional Studies* . This paper analyses the evolving spatial distribution of personal insolvencies across England and Wales from 2000 to 2007 utilizing a range of exploratory techniques including inequality measures, spatial autocorrelation, Markov chains and mobility indices. The analysis reveals an intricate pattern of spatial clustering, fragmentation, persistence and mobility. Whilst average insolvency rates have increased, levels of spatial inequality have fallen, implying a degree of convergence. However, there is considerable mobility of areas within the distribution. A widespread and growing spatial cluster of high insolvency rate areas is located across South West England and a shrinking cluster with low rates is centred in London.

Economic Freedom and Government Ideology across the German States

- Regional Studies---2013---Niklas Potrafke

Potrafke N. Economic freedom and government ideology across the German states, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines whether government ideology influenced economic freedom across the German states. The results show that in former West Germany rightwing

governments promoted economic freedom, whereas left-wing governments confined it. In the former East Germany, however, rightwing governments were not associated with propagating economic freedom. This finding appears to conflict with the common notion of policy convergence at the federal level. In fact, the observed variation in political preferences across states may indicate that politicians gratify the local electorate and, in return, offer moderate policies at the federal level.

Distance, Proximity and Types of Cross-border Innovation Systems: A Conceptual Analysis

- Regional Studies---2013---Karl-Johan Lundquist,Michaela Trippl

Lundquist K.-J. and Trippl M. Distance, proximity and types of cross-border innovation systems: a conceptual analysis, *Regional Studies* . Due to a lack of both theoretical and systematic empirical work, innovation-driven integration processes in cross-border areas are still poorly understood. Departing from the regional innovation system (RIS) approach, recent work on different forms of proximity, and the literature on cross-border areas, this paper seeks to identify in a conceptual way different stages in the development of cross-border innovation systems and to highlight the main characteristics and barriers characterizing each phase. The conceptual model proposed in this paper can serve as a useful framework, guiding more systematic and comparative empirical work on cross-border innovation systems in different regional and national contexts.

What Regional Studies Might Have Been: Cold War American Social Science

- Regional Studies---2013---Trevor Barnes

2013

Understanding Creative Regions: Bridging the Gap between Global Discourses and Regional and National Contexts

- Regional Studies---2013---Caroline Chapain,Nick Clifton,Roberta Comunian

2013

The Geography of the Italian Creative Economy: The Special Role of the Design and Craft-based Industries

- Regional Studies---2013---Enrico Bertacchini,Paola Borriore

Bertacchini E. E. and Borriore P. The geography of the Italian creative economy: the special role of the design and craft-based industries, *Regional Studies* . Through employment and firms' data the evolving structure of the Italian cultural economy is analysed, and diverging spatial and organizational patterns of cultural production systems in urban and regional areas are highlighted. Whilst large metropolitan areas remain the most important loci of the creative economy, craft-based sectors and creative systems of design have a tendency to locate in small and non-metropolitan centres. Based on the historical formation of manufacturing districts and the growing role of cultural production and consumption systems in urban spaces, the Italian creative economy provides an interesting case study to analyse the geographical patterns of cultural and creative industries. The previous literature on the geography of the creative and cultural economy is extended by offering through the Italian case new insights about idiosyncratic conditions in which cities and regions emerge as leading centres of cultural production and creativity.

Seeing the Outer Suburbs: Addressing the Urban Bias in Creative Place Thinking

- Regional Studies---2013---Christy Collis,Simon Freebody,Terry Flew

Collis C., Freebody S. and Flew T. Seeing the outer suburbs: addressing the urban bias in creative place

thinking, *Regional Studies* . This paper draws upon quantitative and qualitative research into Australian cities to question the assumption that creative industries workers inherently seek to cluster in inner-urban areas. It challenges this foundational assumption by combining a critical application of the location quotient analysis of major Australian cities with qualitative research drawn from interviews with creative workers based in suburban Melbourne and Brisbane. The findings provide analyses as to why many creative industries workers prefer to locate themselves in outer suburban places. There is also discussion of the implications of these findings for future work on the cultural geography and policies of creative industries.

The Integration of Cultural and Creative Industries into Local and Regional Development Strategies in Birmingham and Marseille: Towards an Inclusive and Collaborative Governance?

- *Regional Studies*---2013---Lauren Andres,Caroline Chapain

Andres L. and Chapain C. The integration of cultural and creative industries into local and regional development strategies in Birmingham and Marseille: towards an inclusive and collaborative governance?, *Regional Studies* . This paper explores the nature of the integration mechanisms of cultural and creative industries (CCI) into local and regional strategies and policies in Birmingham (UK) and Marseille (France) over the last thirty years. Using the typology developed by Smith and Warfield in 2008 with regard to CCI local policies and drawing on the collaborative governance model of Ansell and Gash in 2007, the paper compares the private CCI actors involved in local policies based on culture-centric versus econo-centric approaches. It demonstrates that the culture-centric approach is more exclusive than the econo-centric approach, and tends to lead to restrictive governance arrangements.

Bohemian Graduates in the UK: Disciplines and Location Determinants of Creative Careers

- *Regional Studies*---2013---Alessandra Faggian,Roberta Comunian,Sarah Jewell,Ursula

Kelly

Faggian A., Comunian R., Jewell S. and Kelly U. Bohemian graduates in the UK: disciplines and location determinants of creative careers, *Regional Studies* . The human capital and regional economic development literature has become increasingly interested in the role of the ‘Bohemian occupations’ on economic growth. By using UK higher education student micro-data, the characteristics and location determinants of creative (Bohemian) graduates are investigated. Three specific subgroups are examined: creative arts and design graduates; creative media graduates; and other creative graduates. It is found that these disciplines influence the ability of graduates to enter creative occupations and to be successful in the labour market. The role of geography is also highlighted, with London and the South East emerging as hubs for studying and providing Bohemian graduates with more labour market opportunities.

Towards a Reconciliation of the ‘Context-less’ with the ‘Space-less’ ? The Creative Class across Varieties of Capitalism: New Evidence from Sweden and the UK

- *Regional Studies*---2013---Nick Clifton,Phil Cooke,Høgni Kalsø Hansen

Clifton N., Cooke P. and Hansen H. K. Towards a reconciliation of the ‘context-less’ with the ‘space-less’ ? The creative class across varieties of capitalism: new evidence from Sweden and the UK, *Regional Studies* . The interplay between place, individuals and creativity has, in recent years, received much attention. National differences of how capitalism is organized can be drawn into this discussion, but they are seldom examined systematically. By investigating data from the UK as a liberal market economy and Sweden as a coordinated market economy, this paper develops and tests a set of hypotheses to analyse the role of ‘varieties of capitalism’ in relation to the location dynamics of the creative class. Results confirm the effect of the coordinated market economy in flattening the distribution of the creative class, tempered by the

Swedish urban hierarchy which acts to concentrate it in a smaller number of (larger) locations. Through combining both contextual and spatial elements, this approach generates new insights into observed variations between the coordinated market economy and the liberal market economy around mobility, adjustment and quality of place, but it also serves to highlight where other additional factors may be influential.

Local Organic Food for Local People? Organic Marketing Strategies in England and Wales

- Regional Studies---2013---Matt Lobley,Allan Butler,Michael Winter

Lobley M., Butler A. and Winter M. Local organic food for local people? Organic marketing strategies in England and Wales, *Regional Studies* . Organic agriculture has a totemic role in debates about farming. Domestic organic production is thought to play a role in relocalized food networks. However, little is known about the market orientation of organic producers in England and Wales. Drawing on a mixed-methods approach, this paper characterizes national, regional and local markets for organic food from a supply perspective. It identifies local, regional and national market orientations and considers the concentration of marketing channels using the Herfindahl--Hirschman Index. The analysis demonstrates the heterogeneity of the sector and an uneven geography of organic marketing in England and Wales.

Islands of Innovation as Magnetic Centres of Star Scientists? Empirical Evidence on Spatial Concentration and Mobility Patterns

- Regional Studies---2013---Michaela Trippl

Trippl M. Islands of innovation as magnetic centres of star scientists? Empirical evidence on spatial concentration and mobility patterns, *Regional Studies* . Drawing on the results of a survey of 720 ‘star scientists’, this paper seeks to analyse the role of islands of innovation in the United States and Europe in providing educational and employment opportunities for such scientists and in attracting internationally mobile

members of the scientific elite. It is shown that the American, and to a lesser extent European, islands of innovation are at the forefront when it comes to employing star scientists and exchanging them with other places. Furthermore, the paper provides evidence for the formation of a network among islands of innovation based on the international movements of top researchers.

Human Capital and Employment Growth in German Metropolitan Areas: New Evidence

- Regional Studies---2013---Steven Poelhekke

Poelhekke S. Human capital and employment growth in German metropolitan areas: new evidence, *Regional Studies* . German metropolitan areas with highly skilled workers became increasingly skilled between 1975 and 2003, creating faster urban employment growth in both the former East and the West. However, by using metropolitan areas instead of administrative regions and correcting important biases, it is shown that the effect of the share of college graduates on growth is at least one-third smaller and closer to 0.5% employment growth for a 10% increase in human capital. Moreover, positive effects of high-school graduates with vocational training are found, especially if the concentration of technical professionals is high. City success may thus depend on attracting the ‘right’ combination of skills. Human capital Skills City employment growth Germany Generalized method of moments (GMM) estimation.

Regional Dimensions of the Australian Business Cycle

- Regional Studies---2013---Robert Dixon,David Shepherd

Dixon R. and Shepherd D. Regional dimensions of the Australian business cycle, *Regional Studies* . This paper deals with the identification of, and explanations for, co-movement in regional business cycles using employment data for Australian states and territories (regions). It shows that both raw growth rates and the deviations from a Hodrick--Prescott trend reflect noise

in the series as well as any cycle, but that both can be manipulated so as to reveal their cyclical components. It is found that growth rate models are dominated by noise, whereas the Hodrick--Prescott filter allows identification of the cyclical features of interest. The extent of co-movements in cyclical fluctuations in employment amongst the regions can be explained by regional industry structure and size of region.

Distance--Income Migration Trade-off of Young French Workers: An Analysis per Education Level

- Regional Studies---2013---Marie-Benoît Magrini,Philippe Lemistre

Magrini M.-B. and Lemistre P. Distance--income migration trade-off of young French workers: an analysis per education level, *Regional Studies* . Most research studies on migration see the latter as a move from one geographic area to another. Taking into account distance in an analysis of young French workers' migration from one local labour market to another enables one to evaluate more precisely the migration decision, viewed as a cost--benefit trade-off based on the distance travelled and some territorial characteristics. It is found that the wage returns to migration are nil for the most highly skilled workers, leading one to consider that these workers conduct their job search on a national scale. In contrast, the less-skilled workers get a positive return to migration.

Transnational Corporations and International Production. Concepts, Theories and Effects

- Regional Studies---2013---Simona Iammarino

2013

Guest Editorial: Regional World(s): Advancing the Geography of Regions

- Regional Studies---2013---Martin Jones,Anssi Paasi

2013

Arguing with Regions

- Regional Studies---2013---John A. Agnew

Agnew J. A. Arguing with regions, *Regional Studies* . An analytical survey of how regions have entered into the arguments of the social sciences serves to highlight the uses and limitations of different understandings of regions and their various theoretical biases. It also provides a way of introducing the articles in the rest of this special issue. It considers how regions have come to be used as a classificatory device across the social sciences, discusses the various meanings given to regions in empirical research, and examines the main philosophical and theoretical controversies that have been sparked by their use. Matching regions to purpose and avoiding a singular conception of 'region' that claims to fit all arguments are the main conclusions.

Conceptualizing the Region - In What Sense Relational?

- Regional Studies---2013---Krisztina Varró,Arnoud Legendijk

Varró K. and Legendijk A. Conceptualizing the region - in what sense relational?, *Regional Studies* . Recently, the question of how to conceptualize the region seems to have created a division in geographical scholarship between those propagating the primacy of a relational view, on the one hand, and those defending the relevance of a territorial view, on the other. This paper argues that two main factors have impeded a fruitful discussion, to the extent that even some points of convergence have been neglected. First, the two strands have drawn, sometimes implicitly, on incommensurable philosophical assumptions. Second, scholars in favour of a relational view have at times made statements that do not fit well (some of) their philosophical sources of inspiration. The paper suggests the task of conceptualization is readdressed by following consistently a discourse-theoretical relational ontology.

New Localities

- Regional Studies---2013---Martin Jones,Michael Woods

Jones M. and Woods M. New localities, *Regional Studies* . During the mid-to-late 1980s, 'locality' was the spatial metaphor to describe and explain the shifting world of regional studies. The paper argues that the resulting 'localities debate' threw this baby out with the bathwater and rather than invent new concepts to capture socio-spatial relations in the twenty-first century, the paper urges a 'return to locality' to enlighten regional studies. The paper offers three new readings of locality, which when taken together constitute the basis for thinking about regions, society and space through the lens of 'new localities'. It further suggests that for locality to have analytical value it must also have both an imagined and a material coherence, and it puts a 'new locality' framework to work in research on devolved regional economic and social geographies.

Experienced Regions and Borders: The Challenge for Transactional Approaches

- Regional Studies---2013---Maano Ramutsindela

Ramutsindela M. Experienced regions and borders: the challenge for transactional approaches, *Regional Studies* . This paper appreciates the intellectual value of relational thinking but cautions that dismissing 'region' as a meaningful territorial entity and concept, and asserting that borders are irrelevant in a supposedly borderless world, severely limits one's understanding of how both regions and borders are constructed, interconnected and experienced on the ground where they become 'real' to people. The paper affirms the region-border nexus as a promising theoretical avenue for analysing the ways in which regions are not only social constructs that are contingent and contested, but also having a material basis that profoundly shapes human consciousness and action.

Configuring the New 'Regional World': On being Caught between Territory and Networks

- Regional Studies---2013---John Harrison

Harrison J. Configuring the new 'regional world': on being caught between territory and networks, *Regional Studies* . Recent years have witnessed a tremendous

appeal in debating the relative decline in 'territorially embedded' conceptions of regions vis-à-vis the privileging of 'relational and unbounded' conceptions. Nevertheless, the most recent skirmishes have seen some scholars emphasize how it is not the privileging of one or other that is important, but recognizing how it is increasingly different combinations of these elements that seem to be emerging in today's new 'regional world'. Here emphasis is being placed on a need to analyse how the different dimensions of socio-spatial relations (for example, territory, place, network, scale) come together in different ways, at different times, and in different contexts to secure the overall coherence of capitalist, and other, social formations. The purpose of this paper is to make visible the politics of transformation in North West England by uncovering the role and strategies of individual and collective agents, organizations and institutions in orchestrating and steering regional economic development. For it is argued that the unanswered question is not which socio-spatial relations are dominant, emerging or residual in any given space-time, but understanding how and why they are dominant, emerging or residual. The paper suggests the answer to this and other questions is to be found at the interface between emergent spatial strategies and inherited socio-spatial configurations.

Crafting the Region: Creative Industries and Practices of Regional Space

- Regional Studies---2013---Nicola J. Thomas, David C. Harvey, Harriet Hawkins

Thomas N. J., Harvey D. C. and Hawkins H. Crafting the region: creative industries and practices of regional space, *Regional Studies* . This paper draws on an analysis of craft-based networks in South West Britain to inform one's understandings of regional space; around thinking 'territorially' and thinking 'topologically'. It considers how the contemporary 'relational region' negotiates the historical context of sedimented practices and imaginaries of territory and authority. Through an analysis of micro-social relations, the paper examines how regionally based governance structures are negotiated through trans-local, inter-regional and in-

ternational practices. It calls for attention to be placed on the planned and prosaic, conscious and unconscious practices, discourses and connections that are involved in the becoming of a region.

Unusual Regionalism in Northern Europe: The Barents Region in the Making

- Regional Studies---2013---Kaj Zimmerbauer

Zimmerbauer K. Unusual regionalism in Northern Europe: the Barents Region in the making, *Regional Studies*. This paper focuses on the institutionalization of the supra-national Barents Region, which is located in the extreme north of Europe and consists of the northern parts of Norway, Sweden, Finland and Russia. The aim is to scrutinize how this newly conceived region has become institutionalized as a manifestation of business-oriented regionalist aspirations and international geopolitics. The case study contributes to the ongoing discussions on the power of regionalism and the construction of 'regional competitiveness'. These discussions are set against the issues of identity within emerging regional spaces. The analysis is also linked to the advocates/activists dichotomy and the controversial 'relational turn' in regional geography.

Between Regional Spaces and Spaces of Regionalism: Cross-border Region Building in the Spanish 'State of the Autonomies'

- Regional Studies---2013---Jacobo García-álvarez,Juan-Manuel Trillo-Santamaría

García-Álvarez J. and Trillo-Santamaría J.-M. Between regional spaces and spaces of regionalism: cross-border region building in the Spanish 'State of the Autonomies', *Regional Studies*. The intense development of cross-border cooperation in the European Union in the last two decades offers a privileged laboratory to reflect upon the changing nature of regions and processes of regional construction in the context of globalization. Focusing on Euroregions, this paper aims to establish some bridges between Regional World(s) and Cross-border Regional Worlds. In the first part, this kind of connection is considered under

the light of the recent theoretical debates developed within the framework of regional and border studies. The second part focuses on the analysis of cross-border cooperation in the Spanish 'State of the Autonomies', and particularly on the cases of the Basque Country, Catalonia and Galicia.

(Small) Differences that (Still) Matter? Cross-Border Regions and Work Place Governance in the Southern Ontario and US Great Lakes Automotive Industry

- Regional Studies---2013---Tod D. Rutherford,John Holmes

Rutherford T. D. and Holmes J. (Small) differences that (still) matter? Cross-border regions and work place governance in the Southern Ontario and US Great Lakes automotive industry, *Regional Studies*. Workplace governance is a critical element in determining regional competitiveness. While contemporary rescaling of economic and social relations has produced new territorial configurations, including cross-border regions (CBRs), there is little research on the reshaping of workplace governance within such regions. It is argued that changes in CBR workplace governance are contingent upon (1) firms' ability to transfer corporate employment practices across national borders; (2) labour law and other employment regulatory institutions; and (3) the response of labour organizations. Using this framework, workplace governance change in the automotive industry in the Southern Ontario and US Great Lakes States CBR is examined.

Cosmopolitan Europe: A Strasbourg Self-Portrait

- Regional Studies---2013---David Emanuel Andersson

2013

Introduction: Intangible Assets and Regional Economic Growth

- Regional Studies---2012---Jordi Suriñach,Rosina Moreno

2012

Technological Capabilities and Patterns of Innovative Cooperation of Firms in the UK Regions

- Regional Studies---2012---Simona Iammarino,Mariacristina Piva,Marco Vivarelli,Nick Von Tunzelmann

Iammarino S., Piva M., Vivarelli M. and von Tunzelmann N. Technological capabilities and patterns of innovative cooperation of firms in the UK regions, *Regional Studies* . This paper focuses on the relationship between firms' technological capabilities and different forms of cooperation for innovation, paying specific attention to the role of regional location of the firm. The findings, based on the Fourth UK Community Innovation Survey (CIS4), show that cooperation within business groups, vertical cooperation with customers and suppliers, and horizontal cooperation with universities turn out to be significantly associated with firms' technological capabilities. However, it is found that the analysis for the UK as a whole masks stark regional differences in terms of the relationship between local and non-local collaborative linkages and firms' technological capabilities and competences.

Catching the Local Buzz by Embedding? Empirical Insights on the Regional Embeddedness of Multinational Enterprises in Germany and the UK

- Regional Studies---2012---Jan-Philipp Kramer,Javier Revilla-Diez

Kramer J.-P. and Revilla Diez J. Catching the local buzz by embedding? Empirical insights on the regional embeddedness of multinational enterprises in Germany and the UK, *Regional Studies* . What determines the regional embeddedness of multinational enterprises and how do these globally operating firms harness external knowledge which is considered to be 'out there' in regional innovation systems? Despite the increasing importance of this matter, from both a research and a management perspective, there is still an insufficient understanding of the regional embeddedness of multinational enterprises. By integrating insights from

studies on intangible assets, corporate organization of innovation and regional innovation systems, this exploratory case study analysis presents a novel matrix of multinational enterprise regional embeddedness, using qualitative evidence from fifty-six in-depth interviews with senior members of leading multinational enterprises from the information and communication technology, automotive, and pharmaceutical industries from highly developed regional innovation systems in Germany and the United Kingdom.

The Impact of Academic Mobility on the Creation of Localized Intangible Assets

- Regional Studies---2012---Daniel Schiller,Javier Revilla-Diez

Schiller D. and Revilla Diez J. The impact of academic mobility on the creation of localized intangible assets, *Regional Studies* . Researchers are carriers of significant amounts of knowledge. International academic mobility is thus an important mechanism for inducing interregional knowledge flows. This paper analyses mobility patterns of star scientists, the rationale behind their mobility decisions, and interrelations between academic mobility and the creation of localized intangible assets. In-depth material from twenty-five interviews with star scientists in Germany is combined with data from other studies. One major finding is that the long-term mobility of star scientists in the past simultaneously increased the amount of induced knowledge flows and the creation of localized intangible assets.

Profitability of Investments in Education: Evidence from Spanish Regions

- Regional Studies---2012---Enrique Lopez-Bazo,Rosina Moreno

López-Bazo E. and Moreno R. Profitability of investments in education: evidence from Spanish regions, *Regional Studies* . The objective of this paper is to furnish new evidence concerning the aggregate profitability of the accumulation of educational human capital. In addition to the traditional measure of the return to human capital, combining the information

on its shadow price with the social cost of providing education allows one to confirm the profitability of investments in education as a tool for promoting economic growth. The possibility of obtaining estimations of these effects for each Spanish region enables one to evaluate empirically the amount of heterogeneity across regions in the effects of human capital.

Human Capital and Regional Wage Gaps

- Regional Studies---2012---Enrique López-Bazo, Elisabet Motellón

López-Bazo E. and Motellón E. Human capital and regional wage gaps, *Regional Studies*. This paper uses micro-level data to analyse the effect of human capital on regional wage differentials. The results for the set of Spanish regions confirm that they differ in the endowment of human capital, but also that the return that individuals obtain from it varies sharply across regions. Regional heterogeneity in returns is especially intense in the case of education, particularly when considering its effect on the employability of individuals. These differences in endowment and, especially, in returns to human capital account for a significant proportion of regional wage gaps.

Human Capital Composition and Economic Growth at the Regional Level

- Regional Studies---2012---Fabio Manca

Manca F. Human capital composition and economic growth at the regional level, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses the impact of human capital composition on regional catch-up for Spain over the period 1960--1997. Empirical evidence shows that human capital has a non-linear impact on convergence at both NUTS-2 and NUTS-3 geographical disaggregation levels. Tertiary education drives regional catch-up, while the accumulation of non-technical education slows down this convergence. When one controls for the development stage of the regions, strong complementarities seem to arise between different types of skills. When closer to the frontier, the complementarities between tertiary education and secondary/vocational training drive the

convergence process, while the impact of intermediate education is weak for regions at lower development stages.

Regional Economic Growth and Human Capital: The Role of Over-education

- Regional Studies---2012---Raul Ramos, Jordi Suriñach, Manuel Artís

Ramos R., Suriñach J. and Artís M. Regional economic growth and human capital: the role of over-education, *Regional Studies*. This article analyses the link between human capital and regional economic growth in the European Union. Using various indicators of human capital calculated from census microdata, it is concluded that the recent economic performance of European regions is associated with an increase in over-education. In fact, measures of educational mismatch seem to be more strongly connected to regional economic performance than do other traditional measures of human capital stock.

Total Factor Productivity, Intangible Assets and Spatial Dependence in the European Regions

- Regional Studies---2012---Barbara Dettori, Emanuela Marrocu, Raffaele Paci

Dettori B., Marrocu E. and Paci R. Total factor productivity, intangible assets and spatial dependence in the European regions, *Regional Studies*. The aim of this paper is to analyse the determinants of the efficiency levels across the European regions. Firstly, a regression-based measure of regional total factor productivity is derived by estimating a spatial Cobb--Douglas production function. Secondly, the role played by intangible factors (human capital, social capital and technological capital) on total factor productivity levels is investigated by applying the spatial two-stage least-squares (2SLS) method and the spatial heteroskedasticity and correlation consistent (SHAC) estimator to account for both heteroskedasticity and spatial autocorrelation. It turns out that a large part of total factor productivity differences across the European regions is explained

by disparities in the endowments of these intangible assets.

Beyond Territory. Dynamic Geographies of Knowledge Creation, Diffusion and Innovation

- Regional Studies---2012---Lisa De Propris

2012

The Global Stock Market. Issuers, Investors, and Intermediaries in an Uneven World

- Regional Studies---2012---Jonathan Beaverstock

2012

Economic Geographies of Globalisation. A Short Introduction

- Regional Studies---2012---Martin Arias

2012

Informal Modes of Governance in Customer Producer Relations: The Electronic Industry in the Greater Pearl River Delta (China)

- Regional Studies---2012---Giorgio Prodi

2012

Do Firms Benefit from being Present in Multiple Technology Clusters? An Assessment of the Technological Performance of Biopharmaceutical Firms

- Regional Studies---2012---Catherine Lecocq,Bart Leten,Jeroen Kusters,Bart van Looy

Lecocq C., Leten B., Kusters J. and van Looy B. Do firms benefit from being present in multiple technology clusters? An assessment of the technological performance of biopharmaceutical firms, *Regional Studies* . Firms active in knowledge-intensive fields are increasingly organizing their research and development activities on an international scale. This paper investigates whether firms active in biotechnology can improve their technological performance by developing research and

development activities in multiple technology clusters. Regions in Europe, Japan and the United States, characterized by a critical mass in terms of technological activity within biotechnology, are identified as clusters. Fixed-effect panel data analyses with fifty-nine biopharmaceutical firms (for the period 1995--2002) provide evidence for a positive, albeit diminishing (inverted 'U'-shape) relationship between the number of technology clusters in which a firm is present and its overall technological performance. This effect is distinct from a mere multi-location effect.

Over-education across British Regions

- Regional Studies---2012---Pamela Lenton

Lenton P. Over-education across British regions, *Regional Studies* . This paper analyses levels of over-education and wage returns to education for males across eleven regions of the UK using Labour Force Survey data. Significant differences are found in the probability of being over-educated across regions; also, differences are found in the return to the 'correct' level of education in each region, in each case associated with flexibility of movement between and into particular regions, which determines the ease of job matching. Furthermore, evidence is found that, after controlling for the level of education acquired, there exists a premium to the 'correct' level of education, which varies across UK regions.

Analysing the Distribution of Population-based Employment in France

- Regional Studies---2012---Jean-Christophe Dissart,Francis Aubert,Denis Lépiciér

Dissart J.-C., Aubert F. and Lépiciér D. Analysing the distribution of population-based employment in France, *Regional Studies* . The objective of this paper is to analyse the spatial distribution of employment in population-based services across metropolitan France. The population-based economy comprises services that satisfy the demand of both the permanent (residing) and temporary (tourists and day-travellers) population. Using spatial regression and shift--share analysis

at the functional economic area scale, several categories of location factors are studied: market potential, the propensity to consume locally, as well as local attractiveness and access to facilities. Results identify structural and geographic factors related to local demand and show that the distribution of employment follows an urban--rural gradient except in peri-urban and tourism areas.

The Drivers of Transnational Subsidiary Evolution: The Upgrading of Process R&D in the Irish Pharmaceutical Industry

- Regional Studies---2012---Chris van Egeraat, Proinnsias Breathnach

Van Egeraat C. and Breathnach P. The drivers of transnational subsidiary evolution: the upgrading of process R&D in the Irish pharmaceutical industry, *Regional Studies*. This paper contributes to the theory of subsidiary evolution in large corporations through an examination of the driving forces behind upgrading of process research and development (R&D) activities in the Irish pharmaceutical industry. Drawing on a survey of pharmaceutical plants and interviews with transnational pharmaceutical plants, it is shown that vigorous growth is occurring in the incidence of process R&D. The paper supports the utility of a multilevel systems perspective on subsidiary evolution. The external environment, internal environment and subsidiary drivers are seen to drive upgrading in a systemic way. The primary drivers for the subsidiaries' enhanced role are located in the global external environment.

On the Role and Interrelationship of Spatial, Social and Cognitive Proximity: Personal Knowledge Relationships of R&D Workers in the Cambridge Information Technology Cluster

- Regional Studies---2012---Franz Huber

Huber F. On the role and interrelationship of spatial, social and cognitive proximity: personal knowledge relationships of R&D workers in the Cambridge information technology cluster, *Regional Studies*. Although the importance of proximity has been highlighted, it

remains an open question which types and levels of proximity are critical for knowledge networks. This paper addresses this issue by examining the role of spatial, social and cognitive proximity of personal knowledge relationships in the Cambridge information technology cluster. It is shown that distinguishing between sub-dimensions of cognitive proximity can clarify the 'proximity paradox'. Moreover, the results highlight that local relationships enable access to cognitively more diverse knowledge than non-local ones. Finally, the paper provides empirical evidence of a compensation mechanism: distance in one dimension is compensated by proximity in at least one other dimension. However, similarity in terms of technical language cannot be easily substituted.

Spatially Concentrated Deprivation in England: An Empirical Assessment

- Regional Studies---2012---Alasdair Rae

Rae A. Spatially concentrated deprivation in England: an empirical assessment, *Regional Studies*. Spatially concentrated deprivation is a well-documented phenomenon and is of interest to a diverse constituency of academics and policy-makers. Despite the accepted view of concentrated deprivation as a problem, however, the empirical basis for understanding it remains under-developed. Therefore, an attempt is made here to provide an empirical assessment of spatially concentrated deprivation in England using spatial statistics and a policy-relevant deprivation measure. More localized analyses are also conducted for London, Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester. The results demonstrate that deprivation in England is highly concentrated, that it varies significantly over space and that spatial patterns persist through time.

Securing Access to Lower-cost Talent Globally: The Dynamics of Active Embedding and Field Structuration

- Regional Studies---2012---Stephan Manning, Jörg Sydow, Arnold Windeler

Manning S., Sydow J. and Windeler A. Securing access

to lower-cost talent globally: the dynamics of active embedding and field structuration, *Regional Studies* . This article examines how multinational corporations shape institutional conditions in emerging economies to secure access to high-skilled, yet lower-cost science and engineering talent. Two in-depth case studies of engineering offshoring projects of German automotive suppliers in Romania and China illustrate how multinational corporations engage in 'active embedding' by aligning local institutional conditions with global offshoring strategies and operational needs. Multinational corporations thereby contribute to the structuration of field relations and practices of sourcing knowledge-intensive work from globally dispersed locations. The findings stress the importance of institutional processes across geographic boundaries that regulate and are shaped by multinational corporation activities.

Outsourcing and Offshoring of Business Services: Challenges to Theory, Management and Geography of Innovation

- Regional Studies---2012---Silvia Massini,Marcela Miozzo

Massini S. and Miozzo M. Outsourcing and offshoring of business services: challenges to theory, management and geography of innovation, *Regional Studies* . Drawing on an original survey, this paper discusses the trends and challenges posed by the outsourcing and offshoring of business services. It documents and analyses the increasing offshoring of business services (administrative services, call centres, information technology services, procurement, and product development) from the United States and Europe to less developed countries, the functions offshored, the size of offshorers, their destination, and the delivery models, and it explores the role of information and communication technologies and the development of both large global services suppliers and entrepreneurial ventures in developed and less developed countries. The paper derives implications regarding outsourcing decisions, the globalization of high value-adding activities, such as product development and innovation, raising issues of evolving market structure and the emergence of technical clusters where

companies develop expertise to provide, and compete for, activities and skills across a range of sectors.

Life after Regions? The Evolution of City-regionalism in England

- Regional Studies---2012---John Harrison

Harrison J. Life after regions? The evolution of city-regionalism in England, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines the evolving pattern of city-regional governance in England. Following the demise of English regional policy in 2004, city-regions have come to represent the in vogue spatial scale amongst policy elites. The result has been a proliferation of actual and proposed policies and institutions designed to operate at a, variously defined, city-regional scale in England. Nevertheless, attempts to build a city-regional tier of governance have been tentative and lacking coherence. Alongside this, city-regions are to be found emerging alongside existing tiers of economic governance and spatial planning. Arguing that what is being witnessed is not 'life after regions' but life with, or alongside, regions, the analysis presented argues that to understand why contemporary state reorganization results in a multiplication of the scales of economic governance and spatial planning, it must be recognized how the state shapes policies in such a way as to protect its legitimacy in maintaining regulatory control and management of the economy. The final section relates these findings to wider debates on state rescaling and speculates on the future role of transition models in sociospatial theory.

The Regional Dimensions of the 'Transition to a Low-carbon Economy' The Case of Australia's Latrobe Valley

- Regional Studies---2012---Sally Weller

Weller S. The regional dimensions of the 'transition to a low-carbon economy' the case of Australia's Latrobe Valley, *Regional Studies* . Translating concern about climate change into practical, effective and politically feasible policy action is a key challenge for contemporary governments. In Australia, the government's

failure to launch 'the transition to a low-carbon economy' is reshaping the political landscape. This article argues that progress has stalled because politicians emboldened by the moral challenge of climate action, but schooled in market-based policy solutions, have not acknowledged or made provision for the regional impacts of the economic transformation they propose.

Brands and Branding Geographies

- Regional Studies---2012---Mihalis Kavaratzis

2012

Spaces of International Economy and Management: Launching New Perspectives on Management and Geography

- Regional Studies---2012---Claes G. Alvstam

2012

Japan's Shrinking Regions in the 21st Century: Contemporary Responses to Depopulation and Socioeconomic Decline

- Regional Studies---2012---David W. Edgington

2012

From Learning Region to Learning in a Socio-spatial Context

- Regional Studies---2012---Roel Rutten, Frans Boekema

Rutten R. and Boekema F. From learning region to learning in a socio-spatial context, *Regional Studies*. Conceptually ambiguous and too intimately connected to regional innovation policy, the 'learning region' failed to develop into a mature concept. This paper and the special issue it introduces take stock of advances in the learning region literature of the past twenty years. It then suggests a different approach to conceptualizing the relation between space and learning. Based on an understanding of learning as social interaction among individuals, the paper and special

issue suggest a relational approach to explaining learning in a socio-spatial context. This approach augments the Territorial Innovation Models literature that too often reduces relational concepts, such as social capital, to stylized regional characteristics. Rutten R. and Boekema F. 从学习型区域到在社会-空间脉络中学习, 区域研究。由于“学习型区域”在概念上过于模糊, 且与区域创新政策过度紧密相连, 因此无法发展为成熟完臻的概念。本论文与其所引介的特刊主题, 评估过去二十年来学习型区域文献的进展, 并提出概念化空间与学习关系的另一取径。本文与此特刊主题根据对于学习做为人际间的社会互动之理解, 主张以关系性的取径解释在社会-空间脉络中的学习。此一取径扩充经常窄化如社会资本的关系性概念之地域创新模式文献, 藉以格式化区域之特征。学习型区域空间创新社会脉络关系性取径 Rutten R. et Boekema F. D'une région d'apprentissage à l'apprentissage dans un contexte socio-géographique, *Regional Studies*. Trop floue d'un point de vue conceptuel et trop étroitement liée à la politique régionale en faveur de l'innovation, la 'région d'apprentissage' n'a pas réussi à se transformer en un concept qui est arrivé à la maturité. Cet article et le numéro spécial qu'il introduit font le bilan des progrès de la documentation sur la région d'apprentissage pendant les vingt dernières années. On propose une autre façon de conceptualiser le rapport entre l'espace et l'apprentissage. Fondée sur une compréhension de l'apprentissage en tant qu'une interaction sociale parmi les individus, le présent article et le numéro spécial laissent supposer une façon relationnelle pour expliquer l'apprentissage dans un contexte socio-géographique. Cette façon augmente la documentation sur les Modèles d'Innovation Territoriale qui réduit souvent les concepts relationnels, tels que le capital social, à des caractéristiques régionales stylisées. Région d'apprentissage Espace Innovation Contexte social Façon relationnelle Rutten R. und Boekema F. Von der Lernregion zum Lernen in einem sozioräumlichen Kontext, *Regional Studies*. Die 'Lernregion' -- konzeptuell verschwommen und zu eng mit der regionalen Innovationspolitik verknüpft -- hat sich nicht zu einem ausgereiften Konzept entwickelt. Dieser Beitrag und die mit ihm eingeleitete Sonderausgabe enthalten eine Bestandsaufnahme der

Fortschritte in der Literatur über die Lernregion der letzten zwanzig Jahre. Anschließend wird ein alternativer Ansatz zur Konzeptualisierung der Beziehung zwischen Raum und Lernen vorgeschlagen. Ausgehend von einem Verständnis des Lernens als sozialer Interaktion zwischen Einzelpersonen wird in diesem Beitrag und dieser Sonderausgabe ein relationaler Ansatz zur Erklärung des Lernens im sozioräumlichen Kontext vorgeschlagen. Dieser Ansatz dient zur Ergänzung der Literatur über territoriale Innovationsmodelle, in der relationale Konzepte wie z. B. das Sozialkapital zu oft zu stilisierten regionalen Merkmalen reduziert werden. Lernregion Raum Innovation Sozialer Kontext Relationaler Ansatz Rutten R. y Boekema F. De la región de aprendizaje al aprendizaje en un contexto socioespacial, *Regional Studies*. La 'región de aprendizaje' -- conceptualmente ambigua y demasiado íntimamente conectada a la política de innovación regional -- no ha logrado convertirse en un concepto maduro. En este artículo y en el número especial que introduce se hace balance de los progresos en la bibliografía sobre las regiones de aprendizaje en los últimos veinte años. Se sugiere una perspectiva diferente para conceptualizar la relación entre espacio y aprendizaje. Basándonos en la comprensión del aprendizaje como interacción social entre individuos, en este artículo y el número especial sugerimos un enfoque relacional para explicar el aprendizaje en un contexto socioespacial. Este enfoque sirve para ampliar la bibliografía sobre los Modelos de Innovación Territorial que demasiadas veces reduce los conceptos relacionales, tales como el capital social, a características regionales estilizadas. Región de aprendizaje Espacio Innovación Contexto social Enfoque relacional

The Changing Role of Learning Regions in the Globalizing Knowledge Economy: A Theoretical Re-examination

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Bjørn Asheim

Asheim B. The changing role of learning regions in the globalizing knowledge economy: a theoretical re-examination, *Regional Studies*. Highlighting four theoretical developments, this paper theoretically re-

examines the learning region in view of the changing roles of regions in the globalizing knowledge economy: (1) from specific contexts to general regional development strategies; (2) introducing the doing--using--interacting (DUI) mode of innovation; (3) broadening the science--technology--innovation (STI) mode; and (4) accessing knowledge in distributed knowledge networks. This paper advocates a more nuanced understanding of knowledge, learning and innovation, and identifies 'bridging mechanisms' to reduce cognitive distance and increase connectivity in regional innovation systems. Asheim B. 学习型区域在知识经济全球化进程中作用的改变：对相关理论进行再考察，区域研究。在强调了理论进展的四个方面的基础上，本文就学习型区域在知识经济全球化进程中作用的改变进行了理论层面的再考察：（1）从特定背景转向区域发展的总体策略；（2）引入了创新的互动性实践模式（DUI）；（3）拓展了科学-技术-创新（STI）模式；以及（4）在分布性知识网络中对知识进行定价。本文倡导对于知识、学习以及创新的更加丰富的理解，同时提出“桥梁机制”来减少认知差距并增加区域创新体制之间的关联性。学习区域知识库创新模式知识经济拓展型学习全球化 Asheim B. L'évolution du rôle des régions d'apprentissage dans la mondialisation de l'économie de la connaissance: un réexamen théorique, *Regional Studies*. Soulignant quatre développements théoriques, cet article cherche à réexaminer la région d'apprentissage sous un optique théorique étant donné l'évolution des rôles de la région quant à la mondialisation de l'économie de la connaissance: (1) à partir des contextes précis jusqu'aux politiques d'aménagement du territoire généralisées; (2) en introduisant la méthode d'innovation appelée doing--using--interacting (DUI); (3) en élargissant la méthode appelée science--technology--innovation (STI); et (4) en accédant à la connaissance dans des réseaux de connaissance distribués. Cet article prône une compréhension plus nuancée de la connaissance, de l'apprentissage et de l'innovation, et identifie des 'relais' pour réduire la distance cognitive et augmenter la connectivité des systèmes d'innovation régionaux. Régions d'apprentissage Bases de connaissance Modes d'innovation Economie de la connaissance Apprentissage Mondialisation Asheim B. Die veränderte Rolle der Lernregionen in der sich

globalisierenden Wissenswirtschaft: eine theoretische Neuuntersuchung, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird die Lernregion angesichts der veränderten Rollen der Regionen in der sich globalisierenden Wissenswirtschaft auf theoretische Weise untersucht, wobei vier theoretische Entwicklungen besondere Berücksichtigung finden: (1) von spezifischen Kontexten hin zu Generalstrategien zur Regionalentwicklung, (2) Einführung des Innovationsmodus ‘Handeln-Nutzen--Wechselwirkung’, (3) Erweiterung des Modus ‘Wissenschaft--Technik--Innovation’ und (4) Zugriff auf Wissen in dezentralen Wissensnetzwerken. Im Beitrag wird für ein nuancierteres Verständnis von Wissen, Lernen und Innovation plädiert; ebenso werden ‘Überbrückungsmechanismen’ zur Verringerung der kognitiven Distanz und Erhöhung der Konnektivität in regionalen Innovationssystemen identifiziert. Lernregionen Wissensbasen Modi der Innovation Wissenswirtschaft Entwicklung und Lernen Globalisierung Asheim B. El papel cambiante de las regiones de aprendizaje en la economía del conocimiento mundializada: una revisión teórica, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo reexaminamos teóricamente la región de aprendizaje a partir de cuatro desarrollos teóricos, teniendo en cuenta los papeles cambiantes de las regiones en la economía del conocimiento mundializada: (1) desde los contextos específicos hasta las estrategias generales de desarrollo regional; (2) la introducción del modo de innovación ‘hacer-usar-interactuar’; (3) la ampliación del modo ‘ciencia, tecnología, innovación’; y (4) acceso al conocimiento en las redes de distribución del conocimiento. En este artículo defendemos una comprensión más matizada del conocimiento, el aprendizaje y la innovación e identificamos los ‘mecanismos de puente’ para reducir la distancia cognitiva y aumentar la conectividad en los sistemas de innovación regional. Regiones de aprendizaje Bases de conocimiento Modos de innovación Economía del conocimiento Aprendizaje de desarrollo Globalización

Configurations of Inter-organizational Knowledge Links: Does Spatial Embeddedness Still Matter?

- Regional Studies---2012---J. Knoben, L. A. G. Oerlemans

Knoben J. and Oerlemans L. A. G. Configurations of inter-organizational knowledge links: does spatial embeddedness still matter?, *Regional Studies*. The actor composition of inter-organizational ego-networks is largely ignored in research on territorial innovation models. To fill this gap, this paper explores with which sets of external actors (that is, configurations) firms maintain inter-organizational knowledge links. Subsequently, it analyses the differences in innovative performance between firms engaged in different configurations, also taking into account their geographical dimensions. Four configurations emerged, all of which have positive effects on a firm's innovative performance in comparison with the ‘go-at-it-alone’ strategy. After controlling for actor composition and tie depth, however, their geographical composition is found to be unrelated to the innovative performance of firms. Knoben J. and Oerlemans L. A. G. 组织间知识关联的配置：空间是否仍然相关？区域研究。在关于领域创新模型的研究中，区域间组织网络行为者的构成往往被忽略。为了填补上述研究空白，本文考察了维持组织间知识关联外部要素有哪些。文章相应分析了不同公司创新行为之间的差异，同时将地理层面的要素纳入考虑范围。较之‘独立’的策略而言，四种配置方式中每一种都对公司的创新行为产生积极影响。然而，将行为者组成以及关联深度进行控制之后，（研究）发现，行为者的地理组成与公司创新行为不发生关联。创新配置合作地理毗邻联盟组合投资组合的多样性 Knoben J. et Oerlemans L. A. G. Les configurations des chaînes inter-organisationnelles de la connaissance: est-ce que l'ancrage géographique importe toujours?, *Regional Studies*. En ce qui concerne la recherche sur les modèles d'innovation géographiques, on fait peu d'attention à la composition des acteurs des réseaux inter-organisationnels du moi. Afin de colmater cette brèche, cet article cherche à examiner les ensembles d'acteurs externes (c'est-à-dire, les configurations) avec lesquels les entreprises suscitent des

chaînes inter-organisationnelles de la connaissance. Par la suite, on analyse la variation de la performance en matière d'innovation des entreprises qui s'engagent dans diverses configurations, en tenant compte aussi de leur étendue géographique. Il en ressort quatre configurations, dont tous les quatre ont des retombées positives sur la performance de l'entreprise en matière d'innovation par rapport à la stratégie de 'faire cavalier seul'. Cependant, ayant tenu compte de la composition des acteurs et de l'intensité du lien, il s'avère que leur composition géographique ne se rapporte pas à la performance en matière d'innovation des entreprises.

Innovation Configurations Collaboration Proximité géographique Portefeuille d'alliances Diversification du portefeuille

Knoben J. und Oerlemans L. A. G. Konfigurationen von interorganisationellen Wissensverknüpfungen: spielt die räumliche Einbettung noch eine Rolle?, *Regional Studies*. In den Studien über territoriale Innovationsmodelle wird die Zusammensetzung der Akteure in interorganisationellen Ego-Netzwerken weitgehend ignoriert. Um diese Lücke zu schließen, untersuchen wir in diesem Beitrag, mit welchen Gruppen von externen Akteuren (d. h. Konfigurationen) Firmen interorganisationelle Wissensverknüpfungen unterhalten. Anschließend analysieren wir die Unterschiede bei der innovativen Leistung verschiedener Firmen in unterschiedlichen Konfigurationen unter Berücksichtigung ihrer jeweiligen geografischen Dimensionen. Es ergeben sich vier Konfigurationen, die sich im Vergleich zur 'Einzelgänger'-Strategie alle positiv auf die innovative Leistung einer Firma auswirken. Bei einer Berücksichtigung der Zusammensetzung der Akteure sowie der Tiefe ihrer Verbindungen stellt sich jedoch heraus, dass ihre geografische Zusammensetzung in keinem Zusammenhang zur innovativen Leistung der Firmen steht.

Innovation Konfigurationen Zusammenarbeit Geografische Nähe Bündnisportfolio Portfolio-Diversität

Knoben J. y Oerlemans L. A. G. Configuraciones de los enlaces de conocimiento interinstitucionales: ¿todavía importa la integración espacial?, *Regional Studies*. En los estudios sobre los modelos de innovación territorial se ignora en gran medida la composición de los actores de las ego-redes interinstitucionales. Para cubrir este vacío, en este artículo

examinamos con qué grupo de actores externos (es decir, configuraciones) mantienen las empresas los enlaces de conocimiento interinstitucionales. Posteriormente, analizamos las diferencias en el rendimiento innovador entre las empresas que participan en configuraciones diferentes, considerando también sus dimensiones geográficas. Surgieron cuatro configuraciones, todas con efectos positivos en el rendimiento innovador de las empresas en comparación con la estrategia 'en solitario'. Sin embargo, después de tener en cuenta la composición de actores y la profundidad de los enlaces, observamos que su composición geográfica no está relacionada con el rendimiento innovador de las empresas.

Innovación Configuraciones Colaboración Proximidad geográfica Cartera de alianzas Diversidad de las carteras

Regional Social Capital: Why it Matters

- Regional Studies---2012---Edward J. Malecki

Malecki E. J. Regional social capital: why it matters, *Regional Studies*. Social capital refers to a culture of interaction among people, with productive economic outcomes. Social capital promotes regional learning both within a region and beyond, as it reinforces openness to the ideas of others. Regional cultures vary in the degree to which people -- individually and within their organizations -- trust and interact with one another, which is why regional outcomes vary. Innovation, learning and entrepreneurship -- key processes of regional development -- take place largely within and among people as members of companies and territorial organizations. Innovative milieus, industrial districts and knowledge economies are among the regions with extraordinary pools of social capital.

Malecki E. J. 区域社会资本：有何相关性，区域研究。社会资本指一种人与人之间互动的文化，同时产生生产性经济结果。由于强化了人与人之间理念的互通，社会资本能够促进区域内外的区域性学习。不同个体之间及其组织间的信任与互动程度存在不同程度的差异，这正是不同区域存在差异的原因。作为区域发展中的核心过程，创新、学习以及公司多出现在公司以及领域性组织成员内部及相互之间。创新、产业区以及知识经济往往存在于拥有突出社会资本的区域。社会资本学习

型区域创新学习 Malecki E. J. L'importance du capital social régional, *Regional Studies* . Le capital social se rapporte à une culture d'interaction humaine, dont les résultats économiques s'avèrent productifs. Le capital social promouvoit l'apprentissage régional à la fois au sein de et au delà d'une région, car il renforce la notion d'ouverture pour ce qui est des idées d'autrui. Les cultures régionales varient quant au point jusqu'auquel les individus -- individuellement et dans leurs groupements -- se font confiance et interagissent, ce qui explique la variation des résultats. L'innovation, l'apprentissage et l'esprit d'entreprise -- des étapes primordiaux de l'aménagement du territoire -- ont lieu en grande partie au sein de et parmi les gens en tant que membres des entreprises et des organismes territoriaux. Les milieux innovateurs, les districts industriels et les économies de la connaissance sont à trouver dans les régions où les bassins de capital social sont extraordinaires. Capital social Région d'apprentissage Innovation Apprentissage Malecki E. J. Regionales Sozialkapital: warum es wichtig ist, *Regional Studies* . Sozialkapital bezieht sich auf eine Kultur der Interaktion zwischen Menschen mit produktiven wirtschaftlichen Ergebnissen. Sozialkapital fördert das regionale Lernen sowohl innerhalb als auch außerhalb einer Region, da es eine Offenheit gegenüber den Ideen anderer verstärkt. In den regionalen Kulturen gibt es Unterschiede hinsichtlich des Ausmaßes, in dem Menschen -- einzeln und innerhalb ihrer Organisationen -- einander vertrauen und interagieren; hierin liegt der Grund, warum auch die regionalen Ergebnisse unterschiedlich ausfallen. Innovation, Lernen und Unternehmertum -- zentrale Prozesse der Regionalentwicklung -- finden zum Großteil innerhalb und zwischen Menschen als Mitgliedern von Unternehmen und territorialen Organisationen statt. Zu den Regionen mit außergewöhnlichem Reichtum an Sozialkapital gehören innovative Milieus, Industriebezirke und Wissenswirtschaften. Sozialkapital Lernregion Innovation Lernen Malecki E. J. El capital social regional: por qué es importante, *Regional Studies* . El capital social se refiere a una cultura de interacción entre las personas con resultados económicos productivos. El capital social fomenta el aprendizaje regional tanto dentro como fuera

de una región ya que refuerza la apertura a las ideas de otros. En las culturas regionales existen variaciones en la medida en que las personas --individualmente y dentro de sus organizaciones-- confían e interactúan entre ellas, motivo por el cual varían los resultados regionales. La innovación, el aprendizaje y el interés empresarial --procesos clave del desarrollo regional-- tienen lugar en gran medida dentro y entre las personas como miembros de las empresas y organizaciones territoriales. Los medios sociales innovadores, las comarcas industriales y las economías del conocimiento pertenecen a las regiones con fondos extraordinarios de capital social. Capital social Región de aprendizaje Innovación Aprendizaje

Spaces of Innovation: Learning, Proximity and the Ecological Turn

- Regional Studies---2012---Adrian Healy, Kevin Morgan

Healy A. and Morgan K. Spaces of innovation: learning, proximity and the ecological turn, *Regional Studies* . Contrary to the fashionable 'death of distance' thesis, the socio-spatial context for innovation remains as important as ever for firms, networks and the public institutions that tend to be neglected in orthodox narratives of learning. This article explores the changing socio-spatial dynamics of innovation through the medium of three arguments: (1) that the 'Learning Region' debate was worth having because it triggered a fruitful dialogue between innovation theorists and economic geographers; (2) that geographical proximity remains a powerful explanatory concept; and (3) that 'the ecological turn' challenges conventional conceptions of learning, innovation and development. Healy A. and Morgan K. 创新空间：学习、邻近性与生态转向，区域研究。与盛行的「距离消失」理论相反，创新的社会空间脉络对公司、网络以及公共机构而言仍至关重要，却经常在主流的学习论述中受到忽略。本文透过以下三大主张探讨转变中的创新的社会空间动态：(1)「学习区域」仍有辩论之必要，因其触发创新理论者与经济地理学者间丰硕的对话；(2)地理邻近性仍为具有高度解释力的概念；(3)「生态转向」挑战了固有的学习、创新与发展之概念。学习区

域创新邻近性 Healy A. et Morgan K. Des espaces d'innovation: l'apprentissage, la proximité et le virage écologique, *Regional Studies*. Contrairement à la thèse en vogue appelée 'la mort de la distance', le contexte socio-géographique de l'innovation reste toujours aussi important pour les entreprises, les réseaux et les institutions publiques dont on a tendance à ne pas tenir compte dans les récits d'apprentissage orthodoxes. Cet article cherche à examiner la dynamique socio-géographique changeante de l'innovation par l'intermédiaire des affirmations suivantes: (1) le débat sur la 'région d'apprentissage' valait la peine parce qu'elle a déclenché un dialogue fructueux entre les théoriciens d'innovation et les géographes économiques; (2) la proximité géographique reste une notion explicative puissante; et (3) 'le virage écologique' remet en question les notions conventionnelles d'apprentissage, d'innovation et de développement. Apprentissage Régions Innovation Proximités Healy A. und Morgan K. Räume der Innovation: Lernen, Nähe und die ökologische Wende, *Regional Studies*. Ungeachtet der in Mode gekommenen These vom 'Tod der Distanz' hat der sozialräumliche Kontext der Innovation für Firmen, Netzwerke und öffentliche Einrichtungen -- die in den orthodoxen Darstellungen des Lernens oft vernachlässigt werden -- nichts von seiner Bedeutung verloren. In diesem Artikel wird die veränderliche sozialräumliche Dynamik der Innovation anhand von drei Argumenten untersucht: (1) dem Argument, dass die Debatte über die 'Lernregion' lohnend war, weil sie einen fruchtbaren Dialog zwischen Innovationstheoretikern und Wirtschaftsgeografen auslöste, (2) dem Argument, dass die geografische Nähe nach wie vor ein wichtiges erläuterndes Konzept darstellt, und (3) dem Argument, dass die 'ökologische Wende' die herkömmlichen Auffassungen von Lernen, Innovation und Entwicklung in Frage stellt. Lernen Regionen Innovation Nähe Healy A. y Morgan K. Espacios de la innovación: aprendizaje, proximidad y el giro ecológico, *Regional Studies*. A pesar de la moderna tesis de la 'muerte de la distancia', el contexto socioespacial para la innovación sigue siendo igual de importante para las empresas, las redes y las instituciones públicas que tienden a ignorarse en los relatos ortodoxos del

aprendizaje. En este artículo analizamos las dinámicas socioespaciales cambiantes de la innovación a partir de tres argumentos: (1) el argumento de que el debate sobre la 'región del aprendizaje' merecía la pena porque generaba un diálogo fructífero entre los teóricos de la innovación y los geógrafos económicos; (2) el argumento de que la proximidad geográfica sigue siendo un sólido concepto explicativo; y (3) el argumento de que el 'giro ecológico' cuestiona los conceptos convencionales del aprendizaje, la innovación y el desarrollo. Aprendizaje Regiones Innovación Proximidades

The End of the Learning Region as We Knew It; Towards Learning in Space

- Regional Studies---2012---Robert Hassink, Claudia Klaerding

Hassink R. and Klaerding C. The end of the learning region as we knew it; towards learning in space, *Regional Studies*. Since its launch in the mid-1990s, the learning region has been much debated by academics and applied in regional policies, which are as such positive signs. However, the concept has also been criticized for its fuzziness and its spatial (or regional) fetishism. By applying a cultural and relational perspective, the paper postulates a shift from the learning region concept that studies regions as places of learning to a new analytical framework, learning in space, which studies culture-influenced learning processes in relations or networks of people and organizations. Hassink R. and Klaerding C. 一如我们所知的学习型区域的终结: 迈向在空间中学习, 区域研究。学习型区域的概念自 1990 年代中期肇生后, 便在学术界引发广泛的辩论, 并将之应用于区域政策中, 这些就其本身而言皆为正面的象征。但此一概念却也因为过度模糊与空间(或区域)崇拜而受到批评。本文采取文化与相对性之视角, 提出由研究区域做为学习之地的学习型区域概念, 转换为新的分析架构—在空间中学习, 该架构研究在人际与组织关系和网络中, 受到文化影响的学习进程。学习型区域在空间中学习文化视角相对性视角 Hassink R. et Klaerding C. La fin de la région d'apprentissage telle que nous la connaissons; vers l'espace d'apprentissage, *Regional Studies*. Depuis son lancement au milieu des

años 1990, la región de aprendizaje es fuertemente remise en cause por los universitarios y puesta en cuestión cuanto a la política regional, lo que constituye a este respecto un signo positivo. Sin embargo, esta noción ha sido objeto de críticas por su imprecisión y por su fetichismo espacial (o regional). Al abordar la cuestión de un punto de vista cultural y relacional, este artículo busca postular el paso de la noción de una región de aprendizaje, que considera las regiones como lugares de aprendizaje, a un nuevo marco analítico, a saber el espacio de aprendizaje, que estudia los procesos de aprendizaje influenciados por la cultura en las relaciones o las redes de personas y organizaciones. Región de aprendizaje Espacio de aprendizaje Punto de vista cultural Punto de vista relacional Hassink R. und Klaerding C. Das Ende der gewohnten lernenden Region: auf dem Weg zum Lernen im Raum, Regional Studies . Seit ihrer Einführung Mitte der neunziger Jahre wurde die lernende Region in der Wissenschaft ausführlich debattiert und in der Regionalpolitik umgesetzt, was an sich positive Zeichen sind. Allerdings wurde das Konzept auch für seine Verschwommenheit und seinen räumlichen (oder regionalen) Fetischismus kritisiert. In diesem Beitrag postulieren wir durch Anwendung einer kulturellen und relationalen Perspektive eine Verlagerung von dem Konzept der lernenden Region, bei dem Regionen als Orte des Lernens untersucht werden, zu einem neuen analytischen Rahmen -- dem Lernen im Raum --, bei dem kulturell beeinflusste Lernprozesse in Beziehungen oder Netzwerken von Menschen und Organisationen untersucht werden. Lernende Region Lernen im Raum Kulturelle Perspektive Relationale Perspektive Hassink R. y Klaerding C. El fin de la región de aprendizaje tal como la conocemos; hacia el aprendizaje en el espacio, Regional Studies . Desde su introducción a mediados de los noventa, la región de aprendizaje ha sido debatida en gran medida por académicos y aplicada en políticas regionales, lo que en sí son indicios positivos. Sin embargo, este concepto también se ha criticado por su ambigüedad y fetichismo espacial (o regional). Al aplicar una perspectiva cultural y relacional, en este artículo postulamos un cambio del concepto de región de aprendizaje que

estudie las regiones como lugares de aprendizaje a una nueva estructura analítica, el aprendizaje en el espacio que estudie los procesos de aprendizaje influenciados por la cultura en las relaciones o las redes de personas y organizaciones. Región de aprendizaje Aprendizaje en el espacio Perspectiva cultural Perspectiva relacional

Subcontracting in Italian Industry: Labour Division, Firm Growth and the North--South Divide

• Regional Studies---2012---Anna Giunta, Annamaria Nifo, Domenico Scalera

Giunta A., Nifo A. et Scalera D. Subcontracting in Italian industry: labour division, firm growth and the North--South divide, Regional Studies . The aim of this paper is to investigate the impact of subcontracting on Italian manufacturing firms' growth in the second half of the 1990s. The main results are: (1) producing as subcontractors does not penalize firms but can be a positive determinant of growth, especially when coupled with the propensity to innovate; (2) since a non-linear relationship between growth and subcontracting emerges, an organizational mode not fully specialized in either subcontracting activity or direct sales may be optimal; and (3) the deep dualism of the Italian industrial structure is confirmed, as Southern subcontractors show poorer performances and slower growth. Giunta A., Nifo A. and Scalera D. 意大利产业中的分包：劳动力分配、公司增长以及南北分异，区域研究。本文旨在考察上世纪90年代后期分包对于意大利制造业公司增长的影响。主要的研究结果包括：（1）作为分包商非但没有对公司产生负面影响反而成为增长中的积极决定因素，尤其是当其与创新结合的情况下；（2）由于在增长与分包中存在非线性关联，一种既非完全关注于分包活动也非直销的组织模式得到推崇；（3）研究肯定了意大利产业结构中存在的深层次二元性，表现在南部分包商业绩较差且增长缓慢。分包价值链区位优势公司增长 Giunta A., Nifo A. et Scalera D. La sous-traitance dans l'industrie italienne: la division du travail, la croissance des entreprises et le clivage Nord-Sud, Regional Studies . Cet article cherche à examiner l'impact de la sous-traitance sur la croissance des entreprises industrielles italiennes pendant la deuxième

moitié des années 90. Les principaux résultats sont les suivants: (1) produire en tant que sous-traitant ne pénalise pas les entreprises mais peut s'avérer un déterminant positif de la croissance, notamment quand on y associe la propensité à innover; (2) étant donné qu'il ressort un rapport non-linéaire entre la croissance et la sous-traitance, il se peut qu'un mode organisationnel qui ne se spécialise à fond, ni en la sous-traitance, ni en les ventes directes, soit optimal; et (3) le dualisme profond de la structure industrielle italienne se voit confirmer, vu que les sous-traitants du Sud font preuve d'une performance faible et d'un taux de croissance plus lent. Sous-traitance Chaîne des valeurs Emplacement Croissance des entreprises Giunta A., Nifo A. und Scalera D. Untervergabe von Aufträgen in der italienischen Industrie: Arbeitsteilung, Firmenwachstum und das Nord-Süd-Gefälle, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird untersucht, wie sich die Untervergabe von Aufträgen in der zweiten Hälfte der neunziger Jahre auf das Wachstum von produzierenden Firmen in Italien ausgewirkt hat. Die wichtigsten Ergebnisse sind: (1) eine Produktion als Subunternehmen ist für die Firmen nicht mit Nachteilen verbunden, sondern kann insbesondere in Verbindung mit einer Innovationseigung einen positiven Determinanten für Wachstum darstellen; (2) da sich eine nicht lineare Beziehung zwischen Wachstum und Untervergabe abzeichnet, könnte sich eine Organisationsform als optimal erweisen, die sich nicht ausschließlich auf Untervergabe bzw. Direktverkäufe spezialisiert; (3) der grundlegende Dualismus der italienischen Industriestruktur wird bestätigt, da südliche Subunternehmen weniger Leistung und langsames Wachstum aufweisen. Untervergabe von Aufträgen Wertschöpfungskette Standort Firm enwachstum Giunta A., Nifo A. y Scalera D. Subcontratación en la industria italiana: división laboral, crecimiento de las empresas y la división norte-sur, *Regional Studies*. El objetivo de este artículo es investigar el efecto de la subcontratación en el crecimiento de las empresas manufactureras italianas en la segunda mitad de los noventa. Los resultados principales son: (1) la producción en la subcontratación no penaliza a las empresas sino que puede ser un determinante positivo del crecimiento, especialmente cuando se combina

con la predisposición a la innovación; (2) puesto que surge una relación no lineal entre el crecimiento y la subcontratación, podría ser ideal un modo de organización que no esté totalmente especializado en la actividad de subcontratación o en las ventas directas; y (3) se confirma el fuerte dualismo de la estructura industrial italiana, puesto que los subcontratistas del sur demuestran peores resultados y un crecimiento más lento. Subcontratación Cadena de valores Ubicación Crecimiento de empresas

Dimensions of Proximity and Knowledge Bases: Innovation between Spatial and Non-spatial Factors

- Regional Studies---2012---Jannika Mattes

Mattes J. Dimensions of proximity and knowledge bases: innovation between spatial and non-spatial factors, *Regional Studies*. Innovations face the challenge of integrating knowledge from heterogeneous sources by establishing an appropriate level of proximity. Proximity is thereby not a purely spatial phenomenon, but also includes organizational, institutional, social and cognitive dimensions. Geographical and social proximity are thereby auxiliary factors, whereas organizational, institutional and cognitive proximity act as critical enablers for learning. These dimensions can be connected to synthetic, analytical and symbolic knowledge bases. They thereby trigger a dynamic trade-off between various forms of proximity, whereby the proximity form varies depending on the underlying knowledge base. Hence, innovation is a complex combination of spatial and non-spatial factors. Mattes J. 空间毗邻性所涉及的层面及知识基础: 基于空间与非空间因素的创新, 区域研究。创新试图通过构建特定层面的空间毗邻性来应对整合异质性知识这一挑战。毗邻性因此不仅限于单纯的空间现象, 同时还涉及到组织、制度、社会以及认知等多层面要素。在学习过程的形成中, 地理以及社会毗邻性成为辅助要素, 而组织、制度以及认知毗邻性发挥了关键性作用。上述各层面与综合性、分析性以及象征性的知识基础相关联, 引发了基于不同知识基础的多种形式的毗邻性之间多样化的相互权衡过程。因此, 创新是一个复杂的空间与非空间要素的综合体。毗邻性知识基础学习学习区域地理毗邻性 Mattes J.

Les dimensions des bases de proximité et de connaissance: l'innovation entre des facteurs géographiques et non-géographiques, *Regional Studies* . Les innovations font face au défi de l'intégration de la connaissance provenant des sources hétérogènes en établissant un niveau de proximité approprié. Il s'ensuit, alors, que la proximité n'est pas un phénomène purement géographique mais comprend également des dimensions organisationnelle, institutionnelle, sociale et cognitive. Les proximités géographique et sociale sont, donc, des facteurs auxiliaires, tandis que les proximités organisationnelle, institutionnelle et cognitive constituent des facteurs clés qui favorisent la connaissance. On peut lier ces dimensions à des bases de connaissance synthétique, analytique et symbolique. De cette façon, elles déclenchent un compromis dynamique entre divers types de proximité selon lesquels la proximité varie en fonction de la base de connaissance sous-jacente. Donc, l'innovation s'avère une combinaison complexe de facteurs géographiques et non-géographiques. Proximité Base de connaissance Apprentissage Régions d'apprentissage Proximité géographique Mattes J. Dimensionen von Nähe und Wissensbasen. Innovation zwischen räumlichen und nicht-räumlichen Faktoren, *Regional Studies* . Bei Innovationen ergibt sich das Problem, dass Wissen aus heterogenen Quellen durch Festlegung eines angemessenen Maßes an Nähe integriert werden muss. Nähe ist somit kein rein räumliches Phänomen, sondern umfasst auch organisationelle, institutionelle, soziale und kognitive Dimensionen. Geografische und soziale Nähe sind hierbei Hilfsfaktoren, während die organisationelle, institutionelle und kognitive Nähe als zentrale Faktoren zur Ermöglichung von Lernen wirken. Diese Dimensionen lassen sich mit synthetischen, analytischen und symbolischen Wissensbasen verknüpfen. Auf diese Weise lösen sie einen dynamischen Ausgleich zwischen verschiedenen Formen der Nähe aus, bei dem die Form der Nähe je nach der zugrundeliegenden Wissensbasis unterschiedlich ausfällt. Innovation ist also eine komplexe Kombination aus räumlichen und nicht-räumlichen Faktoren. Nähe Wissensbasis Lernen Lernregionen Geo grafische Nähe Mattes J. Dimensiones de proximidad y de las bases de conocimiento: innovación entre factores espaciales y no

espaciales, *Regional Studies* . En el campo de las innovaciones surge el problema de integrar el conocimiento de fuentes heterogéneas estableciendo un nivel apropiado de proximidad. La proximidad no es, por tanto, un fenómeno puramente espacial sino que también incluye dimensiones organizativas, institucionales, sociales y cognitivas. Por consiguiente, las proximidades geográfica y social son factores auxiliares, mientras que las proximidades organizativa, institucional y cognitiva actúan como activadores fundamentales del aprendizaje. Estas dimensiones pueden conectarse a bases de conocimiento sintético, analítico y simbólico. En este sentido activan un intercambio dinámico entre las diferentes formas de proximidad de modo que la forma de proximidad varía en función de la base de conocimiento subyacente. Por ende, la innovación es una combinación compleja de factores espaciales y no espaciales. Proximidad Base de conocimiento Aprendizaje Regiones de aprendizaje Proximidad geográfica

Innovation and Regional Growth in the European Union

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Fulvio Castellacci

2012

Handbook of Creative Cities

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Edward J. Malecki

2012

The Geography of Creativity

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Lech Suwala

2012

Code/Space: Software and Everyday Life

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Matthew Zook

2012

Does Labour Mobility Reduce Disparities between Regional Labour Markets in Germany?

- Regional Studies---2012---Annekattrin Niebuhr,Nadia Granato,Anette Haas,Silke Hamann

Niebuhr A., Granato N., Haas A. and Hamann S. Does labour mobility reduce disparities between regional labour markets in Germany?, *Regional Studies* . Differences in regional labour market conditions are still pronounced in Germany, especially between the Eastern and Western parts. Traditional neoclassical models imply that labour mobility should reduce such disparities. In contrast, models that include externalities or selective migration suggest that regional differences may well increase due to the interregional migration of workers. The impact of labour mobility on regional disparities in Germany between 1995 and 2005 is investigated. Considering migration as well as commuting, effects on regional wages and unemployment are estimated. The results suggest that labour mobility tends to reduce disparities; however, significant effects on unemployment disparities only are found. Niebuhr A., Granato N., Haas A. and Hamann S. 劳动力移动性是否减少了德国劳动力市场的差异? 区域研究。在德国区域劳动力市场间,尤其是东西部之间,仍然存在差异。传统新古典主义模型表明,劳动力的移动性应该会减少上述差异。而包含了外部性以及选择性移民的模型指出,区域差异可能会由于区域间移民或工人而增加。我们考察了1995—2005年间劳动力移动性对于德国区域差异的影响。在考虑移民以及通勤基础上,我们对于区域工资以及失业的作用都进行了评估。结果表明,劳动力移动性倾向于减少差异,但是却唯独加剧了失业差异。区域差异移民通勤德国 Niebuhr A., Granato N., Haas A. et Hamann S. La mobilité du travail, est-ce qu'elle réduit les écarts entre les marchés du travail régionaux en Allemagne. *Regional Studies* . Les différences des conditions des marchés du travail régionaux restent marquées en Allemagne, surtout à l'est du pays par rapport à l'ouest. Les modèles néo-classiques types laissent supposer que la mobilité du travail devrait réduire de tels écarts. Par contraste, les modèles qui incluent les effets externes ou la migration tendancieuse laissent supposer que les écarts

régionaux pourraient se creuser à cause de la migration interrégionale des travailleurs. On examine l'impact de la mobilité du travail sur les écarts régionaux en Allemagne entre 1995 et 2005. En tenant compte de la migration ainsi que des trajets quotidiens pour se rendre au travail, on en évalue l'impact sur les salaires régionaux et le chômage. Les résultats laissent supposer que la mobilité du travail a tendance à réduire les écarts. Cependant, il ne s'avère importants effets que sur les écarts du chômage. Écarts régionaux Migration Trajets quotidiens pour se rendre au travail Allemagne Niebuhr A., Granato N., Haas A. und Hamann S. Verringern sich durch eine Mobilität der Arbeitnehmer die Disparitäten zwischen den regionalen Arbeitsmärkten in Deutschland?, *Regional Studies* . Die Unterschiede zwischen den Bedingungen auf den regionalen Arbeitsmärkten sind in Deutschland nach wie vor ausgeprägt, insbesondere bei einem Vergleich zwischen Ost und West. Bei den traditionellen neoklassischen Modellen wird implizit vorausgesetzt, dass sich solche Disparitäten durch eine Mobilität der Arbeitnehmer verringern sollte. Demgegenüber lassen Modelle, in denen Externalitäten oder eine selektive Migration berücksichtigt werden, darauf schließen, dass sich die regionalen Unterschiede durch eine interregionale Migration der Arbeitnehmer sogar noch verstärken können. Wir untersuchen die Auswirkung einer Mobilität der Arbeitnehmer auf die regionalen Disparitäten in Deutschland im Zeitraum von 1995 bis 2005. Unter Berücksichtigung von Migration und Berufspendlern werden die Auswirkungen auf das Lohnniveau und die Arbeitslosigkeit in den Regionen geschätzt. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass eine Mobilität der Arbeitnehmer die Disparitäten tendenziell verringert; signifikante Auswirkungen werden jedoch nur im Bereich der Disparität der Arbeitslosigkeit festgestellt. Regionale Disparitäten Migration Berufspendlerverkehr Deutschland Niebuhr A., Granato N., Haas A. y Hamann S. ¿Reduce la movilidad laboral las desigualdades entre los mercados laborales regionales en Alemania?, *Regional Studies* . Las diferencias entre las condiciones de los mercados laborales regionales son todavía muy pronunciadas en Alemania, especialmente entre el este y el oeste. Con los modelos neoclásicos

tradicionales se supone que la movilidad laboral debería reducir tales desigualdades. Sin embargo, los modelos que incluyen factores externos o migración selectiva indican que las diferencias regionales bien podrían aumentar debido a la migración interregional de los trabajadores. Aquí analizamos el efecto de la movilidad laboral en las desigualdades regionales en Alemania entre 1995 y 2005. Teniendo en cuenta la migración así como los desplazamientos al trabajo, calculamos los efectos en los salarios y el desempleo regionales. Los resultados indican que la movilidad laboral tiende a reducir las desigualdades, sin embargo, observamos solamente efectos significativos en las desigualdades de desempleo. Desigualdades regionales Migración Desplazamientos al trabajo Alemania

Collective Learning, Effective Demand, Loss of Work and Loss of Direction: The Growing Regional Divide within the UK

- Regional Studies---2012---R. Ross MacKay,Rhys Davies

MacKay R. R. and Davies R. Collective learning, effective demand, loss of work and loss of direction: the growing regional divide within the UK, *Regional Studies* . The local economy relies on a division of labour that develops highly specialized skills. In searching for an understanding of the growing work gap within the United Kingdom, emphasis is placed on recessions that connect to loss and redundancy of physical and human capital. High levels of regional unemployment following deindustrialization convert into high levels of regional non-work in later years. The loss of an economic base leaves a gap in the community and economy that people struggle to bridge. Market forces work strongly against certain groups in society, including those at some disadvantage in the labour market. MacKay R. R. and Davies R. 集体学习、有效需求、就业岗位缩减以及方向缺失：英国逐渐加大的区域分异，区域研究。地方经济建立在高专业技能劳动力分工基础上。为了能够理解英国内部逐渐加大的工作差距，我们将重点放在与岗位以及人力资本缺失相关的经济衰退上。伴随着去产业化出现的区域失业转化为随后几年的高水平区域无业状况，经济基础的缺失在社区

与经济之间留下了人们试图去桥接的空缺。市场力量与社会特定群体，包括那些在劳动力市场上不具优势的群体愿望背道而驰。区域发展财政政策劳动力需求 人力资源 MacKay R. R. et Davies R. L'apprentissage collectif. la demande effective, la perte du travail et le manque d'objectifs: l'écart régional qui se creuse au Royaume-Uni, *Regional Studies* . L'économie locale dépend d'une division du travail qui développe des habiletés fortement spécialisées. En recherchant une meilleure compréhension de l'écart du travail qui se creuse au sein du Royaume-Uni, on met l'accent sur les périodes de récession qui se relie à la perte du travail et au licenciement pour ce qui est des capitaux physique et humain. Des niveaux élevés du chômage régional, suite à la désindustrialisation, se transforment en des niveaux élevés d'inactivité régionale dans les années qui suivent. La perte d'une base économique laisse un vide dans la communauté et l'économie qui s'avère difficile à combler. Les lois du marché jouent en la défaveur de certains groupes dans la société, y compris ceux qui sont désavantagés dans le marché du travail. Aménagement du territoire Politique fiscale Demande du travail Capital humain MacKay R. R. and Davies R. Kollektives Lernen, effektive Nachfrage, Verlust von Arbeitsplätzen und Verlust der Richtung: die wachsende regionale Spaltung innerhalb Großbritanniens, *Regional Studies* . Die lokale Wirtschaft verlässt sich auf eine Arbeitsteilung, die zu einer hochgradigen Spezialisierung der Arbeitskräfte führt. Zur Erklärung der wachsenden Beschäftigungslücke in Großbritannien werden Rezessionen betont, die mit dem Verlust und der Redundanz von physischem und humanem Kapital einhergehen. Ein hohes Niveau von regionaler Arbeitslosigkeit nach einer Deindustrialisierung führt in späteren Jahren zu einem hohen Niveau von regionaler Beschäftigungslosigkeit. Der Verlust einer wirtschaftlichen Grundlage hinterlässt in der Gemeinschaft und Wirtschaft eine Lücke, die zu überbrücken den Menschen schwer fällt. Die Kräfte des Marktes arbeiten stark zu Ungunsten von bestimmten Gruppen in der Gesellschaft, darunter auch auf dem Arbeitsmarkt benachteiligte Personen. Regionalentwicklung Steuerpolitik Nachfrage nach Arbeitskräften Humankapital MacKay R. R. y Davies R. Aprendizaje colectivo, de-

manda eficaz, pérdida de trabajo y de dirección: la creciente división regional en el Reino Unido, *Regional Studies*. La economía local depende de una división de trabajo en la que se desarrolla un alto grado de especialización. Para intentar comprender el creciente vacío laboral en el Reino Unido, hacemos hincapié en las recesiones que conectan la pérdida y redundancia de capital físico y humano. Los altos niveles de desempleo regional tras la desindustrialización conducen en años posteriores a altos niveles de desocupación regional. La pérdida de una base económica deja un vacío en la comunidad y la economía que las personas tienen dificultades de superar. Las fuerzas del mercado trabajan de forma pronunciada contra ciertos grupos en la sociedad, incluyendo aquellos con algunas desventajas en el mercado laboral. Desarrollo regional Política fiscal Demanda laboral Capital humano

Testing the Hypothesis of Higher Social Capital in Rural Areas: The Case of Denmark

- Regional Studies---2012---Jens F. L. Sørensen

Sørensen J. F. L. Testing the hypothesis of higher social capital in rural areas: the case of Denmark, *Regional Studies*. Rural areas are often seen as uniquely rich on social capital. This paper tests this assumption by using The Danish Values Study (DVS) containing data from questionnaire collections in 1990, 1999 and 2008 (N = 3560). It uses four social capital measures and a detailed urbanization variable. Association membership, social trust, and institutional trust were found to be equally high in rural and urban areas. Voluntary work in associations, however, was found to be significantly higher in rural areas than in city areas. Thus, the high level of voluntary associational work provides some indication of higher social capital in rural areas. Sørensen J. F. L. 验证农村地区具有较高社会资本的假设: 以丹麦为例, 区域研究。农村地区通常被视为社会资本极度丰富地区。本文利用1990、1999和2008年进行问卷调查所获取的数据(样本量 = 3560个), 通过丹麦价值观研究方法, 验证了这一假设。文章使用了四种社会资本变量和一个详细的城市化变量。检验结果表明, 协会会员资格、社会信任和制度信任在农村地区和城市地区具有同样的重要程

度。但是, 农村地区的志愿协会工作显著高于城市地区。因此, 高程度的志愿协会工作为农村地区具有较高社会资本提供了一些证据。社会资本城乡差异丹麦 Sørensen J. F. L. Vérifier l'hypothèse des niveaux plus élevés de capital social en milieu rural: étude de cas du Danemark, *Regional Studies*. Souvent, on considère le milieu rural comme particulièrement riche en capital social. À partir de la Danish Values Study (DVS) où figurent des données provenant d'une série de questionnaires réalisées en 1990, 1999 et 2008 (N = 3560), cet article cherche à vérifier cette supposition. On emploie quatre mesures du capital social et une variable d'urbanisation détaillée. L'appartenance à une association, la confiance sociale et la confiance institutionnelle s'avèrent d'une importance tout aussi élevée en milieu rural comme en zone urbaine. Cependant, le bénévolat associatif s'avère sensiblement plus élevé en milieu rural qu'il ne l'est en zone urbaine. Ainsi, le niveau supérieur du bénévolat associatif fournit une certaine indication du capital social en milieu rural. Capital social Différences urbano-rurales Danemark Sørensen J. F. L. Überprüfung der Hypothese eines höheren Maßes an Sozialkapital in ländlichen Gebieten: der Fall Dänemark, *Regional Studies*. Von ländlichen Gebieten wird oft angenommen, dass sie über ein einzigartig hohes Maß an Sozialkapital verfügen. In diesem Beitrag wird diese Annahme mit Hilfe der Dänischen Wertestudie untersucht (DVS), die Daten aus Fragebogen-Erhebungen in den Jahren 1990, 1999 und 2008 (N = 3560) enthält. Zum Einsatz kommen vier Maßstäbe des Sozialkapitals sowie eine detaillierte Urbanisierungsvariable. Die Mitgliedschaft in Vereinen, das soziale Vertrauen und das Vertrauen in Institutionen erwiesen sich in ländlichen und städtischen Gebieten als gleich hoch. Allerdings fiel die Freiwilligenarbeit in Vereinen in ländlichen Gebieten signifikant höher aus als in Städten. Dieses hohe Maß an freiwilliger Vereinsarbeit bietet somit einen gewissen Hinweis auf ein höheres Maß an Sozialkapital in ländlichen Gebieten. Sozialkapital Unterschiede zwischen ländlichen und städtischen Gebieten Dänemark Sørensen J. F. L. Comprobación de la hipótesis de un nivel más alto de capital social en zonas rurales: el caso de Dinamarca, *Regional Studies*. Muchas veces se

considera que las zonas rurales son excepcionalmente ricas en capital social. En este artículo comprobamos esta hipótesis utilizando el Estudio Danés de Valores (EDV) que contiene datos recogidos a partir de encuestas con cuestionarios realizadas en los años 1990, 1999 y 2008 (N = 3560). Utilizamos cuatro mediciones de capital social y una variable de urbanización detallada. Observamos que la afiliación a una asociación, la confianza social y la confianza institucional eran tan altas en zonas rurales como urbanas. Sin embargo, observamos que el trabajo voluntario en asociaciones era considerablemente más alto en las zonas rurales que en las ciudades. Por ende, el nivel alto del trabajo voluntario en asociaciones ofrece algunos indicios de un nivel más alto de capital social en zonas rurales. Capital social Diferencias entre zonas rurales y urbanas Dinamarca

Interest Rates and Convergence across Italian Regions

- Regional Studies---2012---Sheila Dow,Alberto Montagnoli,Oreste Napolitano

Dow S., Montagnoli A. and Napolitano O. Interest rates and convergence across Italian regions, *Regional Studies* . The purpose of this paper is to investigate the evidence for economic convergence across Italian regions using trends in interest rate spreads and premia as indicators of regional credit conditions. The results indicate the presence of persistent interest rate differentials, and thus an absence of convergence across the twenty political regions, but a high degree of convergence is observed within the four macroeconomic areas. Dow S., Montagnoli A. and Napolitano O. 意大利区域的利息率与收敛，区域研究。使用利率差以及风险溢价作为区域信用状况的指标，本文考察了意大利区域经济收敛相关的证据。结果表明存在着持续的利率差，也因此在此20个政区之间没有出现经济收敛，但在四个宏观经济区之间发现了较高程度的经济收敛。利率单根面板数据收敛意大利 Dow S., Montagnoli A. et Napolitano O. Les taux d'intérêt et la convergence à travers les régions italiennes, *Regional Studies* . A partir des tendances des marges d'intérêt sur les crédits et des primes sur les taux d'intérêt comme

indicateurs des conditions de crédit régionales, cet article cherche à examiner les raisons en faveur de la convergence à travers les régions italiennes. Les résultats laissent voir la présence des différentiels de taux d'intérêt et, par la suite, un manque de convergence à travers les vingt régions administratives, mais on constate un niveau élevé de convergence au sein des quatre zones macro-économiques. Taux d'intérêt Racine unitaire Echantillon permanent Convergence Italie Dow S., Montagnoli A. und Napolitano O. Zinssätze und Konvergenz in italienischen Regionen, *Regional Studies* . In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir anhand der Trends bei den Zinsspannen und Prämien als Indikatoren der regionalen Kreditbedingungen die Belege für eine wirtschaftliche Konvergenz in den italienischen Regionen. Die Ergebnisse lassen auf die Präsenz von persistierenden Differenzialen bei den Zinssätzen und somit auf die Abwesenheit einer Konvergenz innerhalb der 20 politischen Regionen schließen, wohingegen innerhalb der vier makroökonomischen Gebiete ein hohes Maß an Konvergenz beobachtet wird. Zinssätze Einheitswurzel Paneldaten Konvergenz Italien Dow S., Montagnoli A. y Napolitano O. Tipos de interés y convergencia en las regiones italianas, *Regional Studies* . La finalidad de este artículo es investigar las evidencias de la convergencia económica en las regiones italianas a partir de las tendencias en los diferenciales del tipo de interés y las primas como indicadores de las condiciones del crédito regional. Los resultados indican la presencia de diferenciales persistentes del tipo de interés y, por tanto, una ausencia de convergencia en las veinte regiones políticas, aunque se observa un alto grado de convergencia en las cuatro áreas macroeconómicas. Tipos de interés Raíz unitaria Datos de panel Convergencia Italia

Organizational and Spatial Determinants of the Multi-unit Firm: Evidence from French Industry

- Regional Studies---2012---Danielle Galliano,Nicolas Soulié

Galliano D. and Soulié N. Organizational and spatial determinants of the multi-unit firm: evidence from French industry, *Regional Studies* . This article aims

to analyse the factors (internal characteristics, spatial and industrial environments) that determine the existence of multi-unit firms and the intensity of their organizational fragmentation at a national scale. The empirical models are based on individual data on all French industrial firms collected by the French National Institute of Statistics. The results show the importance of internal characteristics (scale economies, specific assets as research and development and advertising, skill level, etc.) in organizational choice. They also highlight the major role played by multi-location and by the spatial profile of the firms on the intensity of their fragmentation. Galliano D. and Soulié N. 多部门公司的组织与空间决定要素：来自法国产业的相关证据，区域研究。本文旨在分析影响、决定多部门公司存在及其在国家尺度上组织分化强度的相关要素（内部特征、空间以及产业环境）。经验模型的数据来自法国国家统计局所收集整理的所有法国产业公司的个体数据。结果表明了内部特征在组织选择中的重要性（尺度经济，作为研究、发展以及宣传的特定的设置，机能等级等等）。结果同样强调了多区位以及公司空间状况在影响组织分化强度中所起到的重要作用。多部门公司公司空间组织法国产业 Galliano D. et Soulié N. Les déterminants organisationnels et spatiaux de la firme multi-établissements: une étude des firmes industrielles françaises, *Regional Studies* . Cet article a pour objectif d'analyser les facteurs (caractéristiques internes, environnements spatial et industriel) qui déterminent l'existence des firmes multi-établissements et l'intensité de leur fragmentation organisationnelle à l'échelle nationale. Les modélisations empiriques sont basées sur l'exploitation de données individuelles fournies par l'Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques (INSEE). Les résultats montrent l'importance des caractéristiques internes (économies d'échelle, actifs incorporels tels la R&D ou la publicité, qualification des salariés, etc.) dans les choix organisationnels. Ils soulignent également le rôle majeur joué par la multi-localisation et le profil spatial des firmes sur l'intensité de leur fragmentation. *Firme multi-établissements Organisation spatiale de la firme Industrie française* Galliano D. und Soulié N. Organisationelle und räumliche Determinanten von Firmen mit mehreren Einheiten: Belege aus der

französischen Industrie, *Regional Studies* . In diesem Beitrag werden die Faktoren (interne Merkmale, räumliche und industrielle Umgebungen) untersucht, die die Existenz von Firmen mit mehreren Einheiten und die Intensität ihrer organisationellen Fragmentierung auf nationaler Ebene bestimmen. Die empirischen Modelle basieren auf den individuellen Daten sämtlicher französischer Industriefirmen, die vom nationalen französischen Statistikinstitut erfasst wurden. Die Ergebnisse verdeutlichen die Bedeutung von internen Merkmalen (Kostendegression, spezifisches Kapital wie Forschung und Entwicklung sowie Werbung, Qualifikationen usw.) in der organisationellen Auswahl. Ebenso wird die wichtige Rolle von mehreren Standorten und des räumlichen Profils der Firmen für die Intensität ihrer Fragmentierung deutlich. *Firmen mit mehreren Einheiten Räumliche Organisation der Firma Französische Industrie* Galliano D. y Soulié N. Determinantes organizativos y espaciales de empresas con varias unidades: evidencia de la industria francesa, *Regional Studies* . El objetivo de este artículo es analizar los factores (características internas, entornos espaciales e industriales) que determinan la existencia de empresas con diversas unidades y la intensidad de su fragmentación organizativa a escala nacional. Los modelos empíricos se basan en datos individuales de todas las empresas industriales recabados por el Instituto Nacional Francés de Estadísticas. Los resultados destacan la importancia de las características internas (las economías a escala, activos específicos como investigación y desarrollo así como publicidad, el nivel de competencias, etc.) en la opción organizativa. También ponen de relieve el papel principal desempeñado por la localización múltiple y por el perfil espacial de las empresas en lo que respecta a la intensidad de su fragmentación. *Empresa con varias unidades Organización espacial de la empresa Industria francesa*

Immigration, Factor Endowments and the Productive Structure of Spanish Regions, 1996--2005

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Guadalupe Serrano, Francisco Requena Silvente, Joan Martín-

Serrano G., Requena F. and Martin-Montaner J. Immigration, factor endowments and the productive structure of Spanish regions, 1996--2005, *Regional Studies* . The participation of immigrants in the Spanish labour market has increased from less than 3% in 1996 to more than 13% in 2005. The factor proportion model of production was used to examine the impact of such a large labour supply shock on the industrial structure of Spanish regions. The results confirm that, first, labour endowment differences across regions help to explain the regional patterns of industry specialization. Second, immigrants and natives act as complementary factors in most industries. Third, the importance of immigration is relatively small compared with production technique changes and idiosyncratic industry changes in explaining the overall changes in industrial structure. Serrano G., Requena F. and Martin-Montaner J. 西班牙区域1996-2005年间移民、要素禀赋以及生产结构, 区域研究. 移民在西班牙劳动力市场中的份额从1996年的不足3%增至2005年超过13%。研究用生产要素比模型来检测这一劳动力供给的变化对于西班牙区域产业结构的影响。结果表明, 首先区域间劳动力禀赋差异有助于解释产业分工的区域模式。其次, 移民以及本地居民在大多数产业中扮演着相互补充的角色。第三, 较之生产技能改变以及特定的产业改变对产业结构总体改变趋势的影响而言, 移民的重要性相对较弱。雷布津斯基定理移民生产专门化技术变迁 Serrano G., Requena F. et Martin-Montaner J. L'immigration, la dotation en facteurs et la structure productive des régions espagnoles entre 1996 et 2005, *Regional Studies* . Le taux de participation des immigrants dans le marché du travail espagnol a augmenté de moins de 3% en 1996 jusqu'à plus de 13% en 2005. On s'est servi du modèle de production fondé sur la distribution des facteurs afin d'examiner l'impact d'un choc tellement élevé de l'offre de main-d'oeuvre sur la structure industrielle des régions espagnoles. Les résultats confirment que, primo, les différences de la dotation en main-d'oeuvre à travers les régions contribuent à expliquer la distribution régionale de la spécialisation industrielle. Secundo, les populations immigrée et indigène se complètent comme facteurs

dans la plupart des industries. Tertio, l'importance de l'immigration s'avère relativement faible par comparaison avec la transformation des procédés et la mutation particulière de l'industrie afin d'expliquer l'évolution globale de la structure industrielle. Effet Rybczynski Immigration Spécialisation de la production Mutation technologique Serrano G., Requena F. und Martin-Montaner J. Einwanderung, Ausstattung mit Faktoren und die produktive Struktur in den spanischen Regionen, 1996--2005, *Regional Studies* . Die Beteiligung von Immigranten am spanischen Arbeitsmarkt ist von weniger als 3% im Jahr 1996 auf mehr als 13% im Jahr 2005 gestiegen. Wir untersuchen mit Hilfe eines Faktorproportionenmodells der Produktion die Auswirkung eines derart umfangreichen Angebotsschocks an Arbeitskräften auf die Branchenstruktur der spanischen Regionen. Aus den Ergebnissen geht erstens hervor, dass das unterschiedlich starke Ausstattung mit Arbeitskräften in den verschiedenen Regionen dazu beiträgt, die regionalen Muster bei der Branchenspezialisierung zu erklären. Zweitens wirken Einwanderer und Einheimische in den meisten Branchen als komplementäre Faktoren. Drittens fällt die Bedeutung der Einwanderung im Vergleich zu den Änderungen in der Produktionstechnik und idiosynkratischen Branchenänderungen zur Erklärung der generellen Änderungen in der Branchenstruktur relativ gering aus. Rybczynski-Effekt Einwanderung Spezialisierung der Produktion Technologische Änderungen Serrano G., Requena F. y Martin-Montaner J. Inmigración, dotaciones factoriales y estructura productiva de las regiones españolas, 1996--2005, *Regional Studies* . La participación de los inmigrantes en el mercado de trabajo español aumentó desde menos de un 3% en 1996 hasta más de un 13% en 2005. En el marco del modelo de producción de proporciones factoriales, analizamos el impacto de este shock de oferta de trabajo en la estructura productiva de las regiones españolas. Los resultados apuntan que: las diferencias en las dotaciones factoriales regionales determinan los patrones regionales de especialización industrial; los inmigrantes y los nativos actúan como factores complementarios en muchos sectores; y en la explicación de los cambios en la estructura productiva, la importancia de la inmigración es relativamente pe-

queña comparada con la de los cambios tecnológicos y de las características idiosincrásicas sectoriales. Efecto Rybczynski Inmigración Especialización de producción Cambio tecnológico

Ageing, Local Birth Rates and Attitudes towards Immigration: Evidence from a Transition Economy

- Regional Studies---2012---Artjoms Ivļevs

Ivļevs A. Ageing, local birth rates and attitudes towards immigration: evidence from a transition economy, *Regional Studies* . This paper studies the links between local birth rates and individual attitudes towards immigration, focusing on Latvia -- a country in economic transition and demographic decline. Possible channels through which local demographics may affect immigration preferences are discussed. Using 2005 survey data, a significant correlation between local birth rates and immigration preferences is found: people are more favourable to the inflow of foreign workers in municipalities where fewer children are born. The link tends to be stronger among the elderly and women. Ivļevs A. Ageing 地方出生率以及对移民的态度: 来自转型经济体的相关证据, 区域研究. 本文考察了拉脱维亚这一处于经济转型期且面临人口衰减的国家中地方出生率与个体对移民的态度两者之间的关系。文章讨论了地方人口统计对移民偏好产生可能的途径。利用 2005 年的调研数据, 研究发现, 地方出生率与移民偏好之间的关系表现在: 在出生率较低的城市, 人们更加欢迎外籍工人。这种趋势在老年人以及妇女中表现尤为明显。对移民的态度年龄地方出生率拉脱维亚 Ivļevs A. Le vieillissement, la natalité locale et les attitudes à l'égard de l'immigration: des preuves provenant d'une économie en voie de transition, *Regional Studies* . Cet article cherche à étudier les rapports entre la natalité locale et les attitudes des individus à l'égard de l'immigration, portant sur la Lettonie -- un pays dont l'économie est en voie de transition et où les tendances démographiques sont à la baisse. On discute des voies éventuelles par lesquelles les tendances démographiques pourraient influencer sur les attitudes à l'égard de l'immigration. A partir des données provenant

d'une enquête menée en 2005, il s'avère une corrélation étroite entre la natalité locale et les attitudes à l'égard de l'immigration: la population est plus favorable à l'afflux de travailleurs immigrés dans les municipalités où la natalité est moins élevée. Les rapports ont tendance à être plus forts parmi les personnes âgées et les femmes. Attitudes à l'égard de l'immigration Vieillissement Natalité locale Lettonie Ivļevs A. Alterung, lokale Geburtenraten und Einstellungen gegenüber der Einwanderung: Belege aus einer Übergangswirtschaft, *Regional Studies* . In diesem Beitrag werden die Zusammenhänge zwischen den lokalen Geburtenraten und den Einstellungen der einzelnen Menschen gegenüber der Einwanderung untersucht, wobei besonders auf Lettland eingegangen wird, ein Land im wirtschaftlichen Über- und demografischen Niedergang. Es werden die möglichen Kanäle erörtert, über die sich die lokale Demografie auf die Präferenzen hinsichtlich der Einwanderung auswirken kann. Mit Hilfe von Daten einer Umfrage aus dem Jahr 2005 wird eine signifikante Korrelation zwischen den lokalen Geburtenraten und den Präferenzen bei der Immigration festgestellt: In Gemeinden, in denen weniger Kinder geboren werden, wird der Zuzug von ausländischen Arbeitskräften positiver beurteilt. Dieser Zusammenhang fällt unter älteren und weiblichen Befragten ausgeprägter aus. Einstellungen gegenüber Einwanderung Alterung Lokale Geburtenrate Lettland Ivļevs A. Envejecimiento, tasas locales de natalidad y actitudes hacia la inmigración: evidencia de una economía en transición, *Regional Studies* . En este artículo analizamos los vínculos entre las tasas locales de natalidad y las actitudes individuales hacia la inmigración, centrándonos en Letonia, un país en transición económica y declive demográfico. Aquí debatimos los posibles canales por los que la demografía local podría afectar a las preferencias de inmigración. Usando datos recabados de un estudio de 2005, observamos una correlación significativa entre las tasas locales de natalidad y las preferencias de inmigración: las personas están más a favor del influjo de trabajadores extranjeros en los municipios donde nacen menos niños. El vínculo tiende a ser más agudo entre los mayores y las mujeres. Actitudes hacia la inmigración Envejecimiento Tasa local de natalidad

Knowledge-based Economic Development in Emerging Regions: Policy Issues and Implications in the Balkan Peninsula

- Regional Studies---2012---Robert Huggins,Lubica Strakova

Huggins R. and Strakova L. Knowledge-based economic development in emerging regions: policy issues and implications in the Balkan Peninsula, *Regional Studies* . This paper analyses the policy implications related to the progression of three key emerging metropolitan regions in the Balkan Peninsula towards the development of knowledge-based economies. It suggests that a challenge for these regions is realizing the ‘new value’ of knowledge. The paper finds that regional policy-making is a relatively new area of intervention. It is suggested that the problems and barriers found in these emerging regions, and the potential policy solutions, resonate with those of the less competitive regions of more advanced national economies. In the case of the emerging regions, however, the policy learning curve remains relatively steep. Huggins R. and Strakova L. 新兴区域中基于知识的经济发展：巴尔干半岛的政策介入及其影响，*区域研究*。本文分析了巴尔干半岛三大新兴大都市区向知识经济发展进程中相关的政策影响。研究表明，对于上述区域而言，挑战在于如何实现知识的“新价值”。研究发现，区域政策制定是进行干预的新领域。上述区域中存在的矛盾、障碍以及潜在的政策解决办法与发达国家经济体中竞争力较弱的地区类似。然而在上述新兴区域，政策学习曲线仍旧相对较陡。区域发展知识经济创新新兴区域巴尔干区域政策 Huggins R. et Strakova L. Le développement de l'économie de la connaissance dans les régions naissantes: des questions et des politiques dans la péninsule balkanique, *Regional Studies* . Cet article cherche à analyser les implications pour la politique liées au progrès vers le développement des économies de la connaissance de trois régions métropolitaines naissantes motrices situées dans la péninsule balkanique. On laisse supposer que la réalisation de la ‘nouvelle valeur’ de la connaissance constitue un défi pour ces régions-là. Il s'avère que la

mise au point de la politique régionale est un domaine d'intervention relativement nouveau. On suggère que les questions et les obstacles de ces régions naissantes, et les propositions de politique, font écho à ceux des régions moins compétitives situées dans les économies développées. Cependant, pour ce qui est des régions naissantes, la pente de la courbe d'apprentissage qui dessine la politique reste relativement raide. Aménagement du territoire Economie de la connaissance Innovation Régions naissantes Balkans Politique régionale Huggins R. und Strakova L. Entwicklung der wissensbasierten Wirtschaft in neu entstehenden Regionen: politische Probleme und Auswirkungen auf der Balkanhalbinsel, *Regional Studies* . In diesem Beitrag werden die politischen Auswirkungen der Progression von drei neu entstehenden Metropolitanregionen auf der Balkanhalbinsel hin zur Entwicklung von wissensbasierten Wirtschaften untersucht. Es wird die These aufgestellt, dass ein Problem für diese Regionen darin besteht, den ‘neuen Wert’ des Wissens zu erkennen. Im Beitrag wird festgestellt, dass es sich bei der regionalen politischen Gestaltung um einen relativ neuen Bereich der Intervention handelt. Ebenso wird die These aufgestellt, dass die in diesen neu entstehenden Regionen auftretenden Probleme und Hindernisse sowie ihre potenziellen politischen Lösungen denen von weniger konkurrenzfähigen Regionen in fortgeschrittenen nationalen Wirtschaften ähneln. Im Fall der neu entstehenden Regionen gibt es jedoch weiterhin eine relativ steile politische Lernkurve zu bewältigen. Regionalentwicklung Wissenswirtschaft Innovation Neu entstehende Regionen Balkan Regionalpolitik Huggins R. y Strakova L. Desarrollo de economías basadas en el conocimiento en regiones emergentes: cuestiones y repercusiones políticas en la península balcánica, *Regional Studies* . En este artículo analizamos las repercusiones políticas relacionadas con la progresión de tres importantes regiones metropolitanas emergentes en la península balcánica hacia el desarrollo de economías basadas en el conocimiento. Sostenemos que uno de los retos para estas regiones es darse cuenta del ‘nuevo valor’ del conocimiento. En este ensayo destacamos que la política regional es un ámbito de intervención relativamente nuevo. Sugerimos que los problemas y los

inconvenientes hallados en estas regiones emergentes, y las posibles soluciones políticas, van a la par con las de las regiones menos competitivas de las economías nacionales avanzadas. Sin embargo, en el caso de las regiones emergentes, la curva del aprendizaje por parte de la política continúa siendo relativamente empinada. Desarrollo regional Economía del conocimiento Innovación Regiones emergentes Balcanes Política regional

The Dynamics of Knowledge Externalities. Localized Technological Change in Italy

- Regional Studies---2012---Stefano Usai

2012

The Evolution of Great World Cities -- Urban Wealth and Economic Growth

- Regional Studies---2012---Kristina Vaarst Andersen

2012

Handbook of Research on Entrepreneurship and Regional Development: National and Regional Perspectives

- Regional Studies---2012---Christine Tamásy

2012

Relationship between Spatial Proximity and Travel-to-Work Distance: The Effect of the Compact City

- Regional Studies---2012---Kobe Boussauw,Tijs Neutens,Frank Witlox

Boussauw K., Neutens T. and Witlox F. Relationship between spatial proximity and travel-to-work distance: the effect of the compact city, Regional Studies . In this paper, an assessment is made of the relationship between selected aspects of spatial proximity (density, diversity, minimum commuting distance, jobs--housing balance and job accessibility) and reported commuting distances in Flanders, Belgium. Results show that correlations may depend on the considered trip end. For

example, a high residential density, a high degree of spatial diversity and a high level of job accessibility are all associated with a short commute by residents, while a high job density is associated with a long commute by employees. A jobs--housing balance close to 1 is associated with a short commute by both residents and employees. In general, it appears that the alleged sustainability benefits of the compact city model are still valid in a context of continuously expanding commuting trip lengths. Boussauw K., Neutens T. et Witlox F. Le rapport entre la proximité géographique et la distance des trajets quotidiens pour se rendre au travail: l'impact de la ville compacte, Regional Studies . Cet article cherche à évaluer le rapport entre des caractéristiques sélectionnées de la proximité géographique (la densité, la diversité, les distances minimales des trajets quotidiens pour se rendre au travail, le compromis entre l'emploi et le logement, et la disponibilité de l'emploi) et les distances des trajets quotidiens pour se rendre au travail en Flandres, en Belgique, selon les sources. Les résultats laissent voir que les corrélations pourraient dépendre de la destination prévue. Par exemple, une forte densité de logements, une importante diversité géographique et une disponibilité de l'emploi élevée se rapportent, toutes les trois, à une distance courte pour se rendre au travail pour les habitants, tandis qu'une forte densité de l'emploi se rapporte à de longues distances pour se rendre au travail pour les employés. Un compromis entre l'emploi et le logement qui s'approche de 1 se rapporte à de courtes distances pour se rendre au travail à la fois pour les habitants et pour les employés. En règle générale, il semble que les avantages durables prévus du modèle de la ville compacte sont toujours valables dans le cadre des distances des trajets quotidiens pour se rendre au travail qui ne cessent d'augmenter. Ville compacte Proximité géographique Trajets quotidiens pour se rendre au travail Aménagement du territoire durable Flandre Boussauw K., Neutens T. und Witlox F. Beziehung zwischen räumlicher Nähe und Berufspendlerdistanz: der Effekt der kompakten Stadt, Regional Studies . In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Beziehung zwischen ausgewählten Aspekten der räumlichen Nähe (Dichte, Diversität, minimale Berufspendlerdistanz, Arbeitsplätze-Wohnungs-

Gleichgewicht und Zugänglichkeit von Arbeitsplätzen) und den berichteten Berufspendlerdistanzen im belgischen Flandern. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass die Zusammenhänge vom untersuchten Reiseende abhängen können. So gehen zum Beispiel eine hohe Wohnungsdichte, ein hohes Maß von räumlicher Diversität und ein hohes Maß an Zugänglichkeit von Arbeitsplätzen alle mit kurzen Berufspendlerdistanzen der Anwohner einher, während eine hohe Arbeitsplatzdichte mit langen Berufspendlerdistanzen der Arbeitnehmer verknüpft ist. Ein Arbeitsplatz-Wohnungs-Gleichgewicht von nahezu 1 geht mit kurzen Berufspendlerdistanzen der Anwohner und Arbeitnehmer einher. Im Allgemeinen scheint der behauptete Nachhaltigkeitsnutzen des kompakten Stadtmodells im Kontext der ständig steigenden Berufspendlerdistanzen weiterhin seine Gültigkeit zu besitzen. Kompakte Stadt Räumliche Nähe Pendlerverkehr Nachhaltige Raumentwicklung Flandern Boussauw K., Neutens T. y Witlox F. Relación entre la proximidad espacial y la distancia al trabajo: el efecto de la ciudad compacta, *Regional Studies*. En este documento analizamos la relación entre aspectos seleccionados de la proximidad espacial (densidad, diversidad, desplazamientos mínimos al trabajo, equilibrio entre trabajo y vivienda y acceso al trabajo) y las distancias al trabajo informadas en Flandes, Bélgica. Los resultados indican que las correlaciones podrían depender del final del viaje considerado. Por ejemplo, una alta densidad en áreas residenciales, un alto grado de diversidad espacial y un alto nivel de accesibilidad al trabajo son características que se asocian a un corto desplazamiento al trabajo por parte de los residentes mientras que una alta densidad laboral está relacionada con desplazamientos al trabajo de largas distancias de los empleados. Un equilibrio entre trabajo y vivienda cerca de 1 se asocia a un corto desplazamiento al trabajo por parte de residentes y empleados. En general, parece que los supuestos beneficios de sostenibilidad del modelo de ciudad compacta todavía son válidos en un contexto en el que las distancias de desplazamientos al trabajo aumentan continuamente. Ciudad compacta Proximidad espacial Desplazamientos al trabajo Desarrollo espacial sostenible Flandes

Rank-size City Dynamics in China and India, 1981--2004

- Regional Studies---2012---Alexandra Schaffar, Michel Dimou

Schaffar A. and Dimou M. Rank-size city dynamics in China and India, 1981--2004, *Regional Studies*. By using empirical evidence based on data from India and China between 1981 and 2004, this paper studies the dynamic patterns of urban hierarchies within the two most populated countries in the world. The paper focuses on three specific issues: the distributional form of the rank-size relation, the urban growth patterns that do not reject Gibrat's law for cities, and finally the shifts in urban hierarchies for both countries over these two decades. Schaffar A. et Dimou M. Les dynamiques rang-taille des villes en Chine et en Inde, 1981--2004, *Regional Studies*. En s'appuyant sur la comparaison des évolutions des systèmes urbains chinois et indien entre 1981 et 2004, cet article propose une analyse de la formation des hiérarchies urbaines dans les pays en développement. De façon plus spécifique, trois axes de recherche sont abordés: la forme de la distribution rang-taille des villes, les caractéristiques de la croissance urbaine qui valide la loi de Gibrat et enfin les changements des hiérarchies urbaines dans les deux pays. Distribution rang-taille Croissance urbaine Loi de Gibrat Loi de Zipf Inde Chine Schaffar A. und Dimou M. Rang-Größen-Dynamik von Städten in China und Indien, 1981-2004, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir anhand empirischer Belege auf der Grundlage von Daten aus Indien und China im Zeitraum von 1981 bis 2004 die dynamischen Abläufe von urbanen Hierarchien in den beiden dichtbesiedeltsten Ländern der Welt. Im Mittelpunkt des Beitrags stehen drei konkrete Themen: die Verteilungsform der Rang-Größen-Beziehung, die urbanen Wachstumsabläufe, die der Gibrat-Regel für Städte nicht widersprechen, und schließlich die Verlagerungen in den urbanen Hierarchien der beiden Länder während dieser zwei Jahrzehnte. Stadtgrößenverteilung Städtewachstum Gibrat-R egel Zipfsches Gesetz Indien China Schaffar A. y Dimou M. Dinámicas de las ciudades según la relación clasificación-tamaño en China y la

India, 1981--2004, *Regional Studies* . Utilizando evidencias empíricas basadas en datos de la India y China entre 1981 y 2004, en este artículo estudiamos los modelos dinámicos de las jerarquías urbanas en los dos países más poblados del mundo. Nos centramos en tres cuestiones específicas: la forma distributiva de la relación clasificación-tamaño, los modelos de crecimiento urbano que no rechazan la ley de Gibrat para las ciudades, y finalmente los cambios en las jerarquías urbanas para ambos países en estas últimas dos décadas. Distribución ciudad-tamaño Crecimiento urbano Ley de Gibrat Ley de Zipf La India China

Intra-metropolitan Competition for Attracting High-technology Firms

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Amnon Frenkel

Frenkel A. Intra-metropolitan competition for attracting high-technology firms, *Regional Studies* . Since metropolitan regions function as a preferable location for high-technology firms, the competition between different sites for attracting such firms centres mainly on the quality of the nearby surroundings (growth pole milieu). This study employs the regional competitive advantage conceptual model, which points to the competitive advantages created by the region's capital assets. The empirical study examines competition among intra-metropolitan locations for attracting high-technology firms in the Tel Aviv metropolitan region of Israel. Four industrial parks were selected for analysis, and 117 managers of high-technology firms located those parks were interviewed. Frenkel A. La compétition intra-métropolitaine pour attirer les entreprises à la pointe de la technologie, *Regional Studies* . Etant donné que les régions métropolitaines servent d'emplacements privilégiés des entreprises à la pointe de la technologie, la compétition entre des emplacements différents pour attirer de telles entreprises porte largement sur la qualité du milieu environnant (pôles de croissance). Cette étude emploie le modèle conceptuel de l'avantage compétitif régional qui indique les avantages compétitifs créés par les capitaux fixes de la région. L'étude empirique examine la compétition entre des emplacements intra-métropolitains

situés dans la région métropolitaine de Tel Aviv en Israël pour attirer les entreprises à la pointe de la technologie. On a sélectionné quatre technopôles à analyser et on a interviewé 117 managers des entreprises à la pointe de la technologie situées dans ces technopôles. Entreprises à la pointe de la technologie Modèle du choix d'emplacement Région étmopolitaine Capital géographique Frenkel A. Intrametropolitaner Wettbewerb zur Anwerbung von Hochtechnologiefirmen, *Regional Studies* . Da metropolitane Regionen ein bevorzugter Standort für Hochtechnologiefirmen sind, konzentriert sich der Wettbewerb zwischen verschiedenen potenziellen Standorten für solche Firmenzentren in erster Linie auf die Qualität der nahen Umgebung (Wachstumspol-Milieu). In dieser Studie kommt ein konzeptuelles Modell des regionalen Wettbewerbsvorteils zum Einsatz, mit dem sich die Wettbewerbsvorteile herausarbeiten lassen, die durch das Kapital einer Region erzeugt werden. In der empirischen Studie wird der Wettbewerb zwischen potenziellen intrametropolitanen Standorten für Hochtechnologiefirmen in der israelischen Metropolitanregion Tel Aviv untersucht. Für die Analyse wurden vier Industrieparks ausgesucht und 117 Manager von Hochtechnologiefirmen in diesen Parks interviewt. Hochtechnologiefirmen Standortwahlmodell Metropolitane Region Raumkapital Frenkel A. Competencia intra-metropolitana para atraer a empresas de alta tecnología, *Regional Studies* . Dado que las regiones metropolitanas son el lugar preferido de las empresas de alta tecnología, la competencia entre los diferentes lugares para atraer a tales empresas se centra principalmente en la calidad de los entornos cercanos (medio de polos de crecimiento). En este estudio se emplea el modelo conceptual de las ventajas competitivas regionales que destaca las ventajas competitivas creadas por los bienes de capital de la región. En el estudio empírico se analiza la competencia entre los lugares intra-metropolitanos para atraer a las empresas de alta tecnología en la región metropolitana de Tel Aviv en Israel. Para el análisis se seleccionaron cuatro parques industriales y se entrevistó a 117 directores de empresas de alta tecnología ubicadas en estos parques. Empresas de alta tecnología Modelo de elección del lugar Región

Proximity and the Evolution of Collaboration Networks: Evidence from Research and Development Projects within the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) Industry

- Regional Studies---2012---Pierre-Alexandre Balland

Balland P.-A. Proximity and the evolution of collaboration networks: evidence from research and development projects within the global navigation satellite system (GNSS) industry, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses the influence of proximity on the evolution of collaboration networks. It determines empirically how organizations choose their partners according to their geographical, cognitive, organizational, institutional and social proximity. Relational databases are constructed from research and development collaborative projects, funded under the European Union 6th Framework Programme within the global navigation satellite system (GNSS) industry from 2004 to 2007. The stochastic actor-based model SIENA is used to model the network dynamic as a realization of a continuous-time Markov chain and to estimate parameters for underlying mechanisms of its evolution. Empirical results show that geographical, organizational and institutional proximity favour collaborations, while cognitive and social proximity do not play a significant role. Balland P.-A. 相似性以及协作网络的演进：来自全球导航卫星系统产业研究及发展项目的相关证据，区域研究。本文分析了相似性在协作网络演进过程中的作用。这一研究从经验层面上考察了不同的组织是如何根据地理的、认知的、组织学的、制度的以及社会的相似性来选择合作伙伴的。2004—2007 年间欧盟全球导航卫星系统产业的第六次框架计划资助了一系列研究及发展项目，基于上述研究及项目我们构建了相关的数据库。我们利用随机的行为者模型 SIENA 来模型化了网络活力，以实现连续的 Markov 链同时估测了影响其演进机制的相关变量。经验结果表明，地理的、组织的以及制度的相似性会促进协作的产生，而认知与空间的相似性作用并不显著。协作网络相似性经济地理学活力网络模型全球导航卫星系统（GNSS）Balland P.-A. La proximité et l' évolution des réseaux

de collaboration: des preuves provenant des projets de R et D au sein de l' industrie du système global de navigation par satellite (GNSS), *Regional Studies*. Ce papier analyse l' influence de la proximité sur l' évolution des réseaux de collaboration. Il détermine empiriquement la façon dont les organisations choisissent leurs partenaires en fonction de leur proximité géographique, cognitive, organisationnelle, institutionnelle et sociale. Les bases de données relationnelles sont construites à partir des projets collaboratifs de R&D financés par le 6^e super-ème Programme Cadre de Recherche et de Développement de l' Union Européenne, dans la navigation par satellite (GNSS) de 2004 à 2007. Le modèle stochastique orienté par l' acteur SIENA est utilisé pour modéliser la dynamique du réseau par une chaîne de Markov en temps continu et pour estimer les paramètres liés aux mécanismes de son évolution. Les résultats empiriques montrent que les dimensions de proximité géographique, organisationnelle et institutionnelle favorisent les collaborations, tandis que les formes de proximité cognitive et sociale ne jouent pas un rôle significatif. Réseaux de collaboration Proximité Économie géographique Modèles de réseaux dynamiques Système global de navigation par satellite (GNSS) Balland P.-A. Nähe und Entstehen von kooperativen Netzwerken: Belege aus Forschungs- und Entwicklungsprojekten innerhalb der Branche des globalen Navigationssatellitensystems (GNSS), *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird der Einfluss der Nähe auf das Entstehen von kooperativen Netzwerken untersucht. Auf empirische Weise wird ermittelt, wie sich Firmen ihre Partner je nach ihrer geografischen, kognitiven, organisationellen, institutionellen und sozialen Nähe aussuchen. Auf der Grundlage von kooperativen Forschungs- und Entwicklungsprojekten innerhalb der Branche des globalen Navigationssatellitensystems (GNSS) im Zeitraum von 2004 bis 2007, die unter dem 6. Rahmenprogramm der Europäischen Union finanziert wurden, werden relationale Datenbanken aufgebaut. Zur Modellierung der Netzwerkdynamik als Realisierung einer zeitlich kontinuierlichen Markov-Kette und zur Schätzung der Parameter für die zugrundeliegenden Mechanismen ihrer Entstehung kommt das stochastische, akteurbasierte

SIENA-Modell zum Einsatz. Aus den empirischen Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass eine geografische, organisationelle und institutionelle Nähe die Zusammenarbeit fördert, während die kognitive und soziale Nähe keine signifikante Rolle spielt. Kooperative Netzwerke Nähe Wirtschaftsgeografie Dynamische Netzwerkmodelle Globales Navigationssatellitensystem (GNSS) Ballard P.-A. Proximidad y la evolución de las redes de colaboración: evidencias de proyectos de investigación y desarrollo en la industria del sistema global de navegación por satélite (GNSS), *Regional Studies*. En este artículo se analiza la influencia de la proximidad en la evolución de las redes de colaboración. Se determina empíricamente cómo las organizaciones eligen sus socios en función de su proximidad geográfica, cognitiva, organizativa, institucional y social. Se construyen bases de datos relacionados a partir de proyectos colaboradores de investigación y desarrollo financiados bajo el sexto programa marco de la Unión Europea en la industria del sistema global de navegación por satélite (GNSS) de 2004 a 2007. Se utiliza el enfoque estocástico SIENA basado en actores para modelar la dinámica de redes como realización de una cadena Markov de tiempo continuo y calcular los parámetros de los mecanismos subyacentes de su evolución. Los resultados empíricos muestran que la proximidad geográfica, organizativa e institucional favorece las colaboraciones mientras que la proximidad cognitiva y social no desempeña un papel significativo. Redes de colaboración Proximidad Geografía económica Modelos de redes dinámicas Sistema global de navegación por satélite (GNSS)

Locational Characteristics of Dry Ports in Developing Economies: Some Lessons from Northern India

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Adolf K. Y. Ng, Ismail B. Cetin

Ng A. K. Y. and Cetin I. B. Locational characteristics of dry ports in developing economies: some lessons from Northern India, *Regional Studies*. Contemporary economic development has triggered the importance of establishing distribution centres at appropriate lo-

cations in developing economies. However, so far, academic studies addressing this issue are rather scarce. Hence, by investigating dry ports within two industrial clusters in Northern India, this paper investigates the locational characteristics of distribution centres in developing economies. Analytical results indicate that the spatial dynamics of dry ports in developing economies are different from Western, advanced economies due to geographical diversifications, the different paces of regional development and local practices. This paper also suggests that dry ports in developing economies are more cluster (rather than supply chain) oriented. Ng A. K. Y. and Cetin I. B. 发展中经济体无水港的区位特征: 来自北印度的相关证据, 区域研究. 当代经济发展强调了在发展中国家特定区位建立配送中心的重要性. 然而迄今为止学术界对该问题的关注甚少. 通过考察位于北印度两大产业集群的无水港, 本文考察了发展中经济体配送中心的区位特征. 分析结果表明, 发展中经济体无水港的空间活力与西方发达经济之间由于地理差异、不同的区域发展节奏以及地方实践而有所不同. 研究同时表明, 发展中国家无水港多是集群 (而非供应链) 导向的. 无水港区位发展中经济体印度 Ng A. K. Y. et Cetin I. B. Les caractéristiques des emplacements des ports secs situés dans les économies en voie de développement: des leçons à tirer du nord de l'Inde, *Regional Studies*. Le développement économique contemporain a déclenché l'importance d'établir des centres de distribution dans des emplacements appropriés dans les économies en voie de développement. Cependant, jusqu'ici, plutôt rares sont les études théoriques qui abordent cette question. Donc, en examinant les ports secs situés au sein de deux clusters industriels dans le nord de l'Inde, cet article cherche à examiner les caractéristiques des emplacements des centres de distribution dans les économies en voie de développement. Les résultats analytiques laissent voir que la dynamique géographique des ports secs situés dans des pays en voie de développement se distinguent de celle des économies avancées de l'Ouest à cause des diversifications géographiques, de la variation du rythme de l'aménagement du territoire, et des pratiques locales. Cet article laisse supposer aussi que les ports secs situés dans les économies en voie de développement sont orientés plutôt vers les clusters

(que vers les chaînes d'approvisionnement). Ports secs Emplacement Economies en voie de développement Inde Ng A. K. Y. und Cetin I. B. Standortmerkmale von Trockenhäfen in Schwellenländern: Lehren aus Nordindien, *Regional Studies* . Aufgrund der modernen wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung ist es in Schwellenländern wichtig geworden, Vertriebszentren an geeigneten Standorten zu errichten. Dieses Thema wurde jedoch bisher in wissenschaftlichen Studien nur selten behandelt. Aus diesem Grund werden in diesem Beitrag die Standortmerkmale von Vertriebszentren in Schwellenländern anhand des Beispiels von Trockenhäfen in zwei industriellen Ballungsräumen Nordindiens untersucht. Aus den analytischen Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass die räumliche Dynamik von Trockenhäfen in Schwellenländern aufgrund von geografischen Diversifizierungen, unterschiedlichen Geschwindigkeiten der regionalen Entwicklung und lokalen Praktiken unterschiedlich ausfällt als die Dynamik in westlichen Industriestaaten. Ebenso wird in diesem Beitrag der Schluss nahegelegt, dass Trockenhäfen in Schwellenländern stärker clusterorientiert (statt lieferkettenorientiert) sind. Trockenhafen Standort Schwellenländer Indien Ng A. K. Y. y Cetin I. B. Características de ubicación de los puertos secos en las economías en desarrollo: lecciones del norte de la India, *Regional Studies* . El desarrollo económico contemporáneo ha impulsado la necesidad de establecer centros de distribución en ubicaciones apropiadas de las economías en desarrollo. Sin embargo, hasta ahora se han llevado a cabo poco estudios académicos sobre este tema. Por este motivo, en este artículo analizamos los puertos secos en dos aglomeraciones industriales del norte de la India para investigar las características de ubicación de los centros de distribución en economías desarrolladas. Los resultados analíticos indican que las dinámicas espaciales de los puertos secos en economías en desarrollo son diferentes de las economías avanzadas de Occidente debido a las diversificaciones geográficas, los diferentes ritmos del desarrollo regional y las prácticas locales. En este artículo también sugerimos que los puertos secos en las economías en desarrollo se orientan más hacia las aglomeraciones (en vez de hacia la cadena de suministros). Puerto seco Ubicación Economías en desarrollo India

Contribution of Rural Banks to Regional Economic Development: Evidence from the Philippines

- Regional Studies---2012---Céline Meslier-Crouzille,Emmanuelle Nys,Alain Sauviat,Celine Meslier Crouzille

Meslier-Crouzille C., Nys E. and Sauviat A. Contribution of rural banks to regional economic development: evidence from the Philippines, *Regional Studies* . The paper examines the link between banking and economic development in the Philippine regions and it focuses on the role of rural banks using a co-integration panel data analysis (1993--2005). No clear-cut evidence is found of a positive influence of banking development measured by traditional indicators built at the regional level for the whole banking industry. However, a consistent positive effect of rural banks is found in the intermediate and less-developed regions, with a stronger effect for the former, suggesting a threshold effect. Estimations on rolling subsamples confirm the differentiated impact of rural banks depending on the stage of regional development. Meslier-Crouzille C., Nys E. et Sauviat A. La contribution des banques rurales à l'aménagement du territoire, *Regional Studies* . Cet article cherche à examiner le rapport entre le secteur bancaire et l'aménagement du territoire dans les régions aux Philippines et, à partir d'une analyse cointégrée par enquête à échantillon constant (de 1993 à 2005), à focaliser le rôle des banques rurales. Il ne s'avère aucune preuve incontestable de l'influence positive du développement du secteur bancaire, mesuré en termes des indicateurs classiques établis au niveau régional pour tout le secteur bancaire. Cependant, il s'avère un effet positif constant des banques rurales dans les régions intermédiaires ou moins développées, dont l'impact est plus fort dans celles-là, ce qui laisse supposer un effet de seuil. Des estimations des sous-échantillons continus confirment les impacts différenciés des banques rurales en fonction de la phase de l'aménagement du territoire en cours. Développement bancaire Aménagement du territoire Structure bancaire Enquête cointégrée Banques rurales Meslier-Crouzille C., Nys E. und Sauviat A. Der Beitrag von Banken in ländlichen Gebieten zur

regionalen Wirtschaftsentwicklung: Belege aus den Philippinen, *Regional Studies* . In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir den Zusammenhang zwischen der Entwicklung des Bankwesens und der Wirtschaft in den Regionen der Philippinen unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Rolle von Banken in ländlichen Gebieten. Hierfür kommt eine Analyse von kointegrierten Panel-daten (1993--2005) zum Einsatz. Bei einer Messung mit traditionellen Indikatoren, die auf regionaler Ebene für die gesamte Bankbranche entwickelt wurden, liegen keine klaren Belege für einen positiven Einfluss der Entwicklung des Bankwesens vor. Allerdings findet sich in den intermediären und weniger entwickelten Regionen ein konsistent positiver Effekt der Banken in ländlichen Gebieten, wobei der Effekt in den intermediären Regionen stärker ausfällt, was auf eine Schwellenwirkung schließen lässt. Die differenzierte Auswirkung der Banken in ländlichen Gebieten je nach dem Stadium der regionalen Entwicklung wird durch wiederholte Querschnittsschätzungen bestätigt. Entwicklung des Bankwesens Regionale Wirtschaftsentwicklung Struktur des Bankwesens Panel-Kointegration Banken in ländlichen Gebieten Meslier-Crouzille C., Nys E. y Sauviat A. Contribución de los bancos rurales en el desarrollo económico regional: evidencia de las Filipinas, *Regional Studies* . Mediante un análisis de datos de panel cointegrados (1993--2005), en este artículo analizamos el vínculo entre el desarrollo bancario y el desarrollo económico en las regiones de las Filipinas centrándonos en el papel de los bancos rurales. Tras una medición con indicadores tradicionales que se han desarrollado a nivel regional para todo el sector bancario, no hemos hallado pruebas claras de que el desarrollo bancario ejerza una influencia positiva. Sin embargo, observamos un efecto positivo constante de los bancos rurales en las regiones con desarrollo intermedio y bajo, si bien el efecto es más fuerte en las regiones intermedias, lo que indica un efecto umbral. Las estimaciones en las submuestras continuas confirman el impacto diferenciado de los bancos rurales según la fase del desarrollo regional. Desarrollo bancario Desarrollo económico regional Estructura bancaria Cointegración de panel Bancos rurales

The Regions of Economic Well-being in Italy and Spain

- Regional Studies---2012---Pilar Murias, Simone Novello, Fidel Martinez

Murias P., Novello S. and Martinez F. The regions of economic well-being in Italy and Spain, *Regional Studies* . When analysing economic performance, regional studies highlight the limits of income-level indicators and recommend the use of multidimensional notions. This paper proposes a composite indicator of regional economic well-being based on data envelopment analysis, including income distribution, legacy for future generations or economic security, and which respects the distinctiveness of every region. Studying Italy and Spain, the findings challenge the historical dual map of rich and poor regions. The issue of scale in terms of regional economic well-being is thus equally important. While not claiming the superiority of administrative regions in the explanation of economic well-being, it is concluded that the scale of social-economic processes underlying it remains essentially territorially based. Murias P., Novello S. et Martinez F. Les régions de bien-être économique en Italie et en Espagne, *Regional Studies* . En analysant la performance économique, les études régionales mettent l'accent sur les limites des indicateurs du niveau des revenus et prônent l'emploi de notions multidimensionnelles. Cet article propose un indicateur composite du bien-être économique régional fondé sur la méthode 'data envelopment analysis' , et compris la distribution des revenus, la contribution aux générations futures, ou la sécurité économique, et qui respecte les caractéristiques de toute région. Les résultats d'une étude de l'Italie et de l'Espagne mettent en doute le dualisme de la carte historique des régions riches et des régions pauvres. La question de l'ampleur du bien-être économique régional est aussi importante. Tandis que l'on ne prétend pas la supériorité des régions administratives comme facteurs explicatifs du bien-être économique, on conclut que l'ampleur des processus socio-économiques qui l'étaient, reste essentiellement basée sur les territoires. Regionales wirtschaftliches Wohlergehen Maßstab Kombiniertes Indikator Dateneinhüllanalyse Italien und

Spanien Murias P., Novello S. und Martinez F. Die Regionen des wirtschaftlichen Wohlstands in Italien und Spanien, *Regional Studies*. In regionalwissenschaftlichen Studien wird bei einer Analyse der Wirtschaftsleistung auf die Grenzen von Indikatoren auf Einkommensebene hingewiesen, und es wird die Verwendung von multidimensionalen Begriffen empfohlen. In diesem Beitrag wird auf der Grundlage einer Dateneinhüllanalyse ein kombinierter Indikator des regionalen wirtschaftlichen Wohlstands vorgeschlagen, zu dem die Einkommensverteilung, das Vermächtnis für künftige Generationen oder die wirtschaftliche Sicherheit gehören und der die Verschiedenartigkeit der einzelnen Regionen berücksichtigt. Die Ergebnisse einer Untersuchung in Italien und Spanien stellen die bisherige duale Karte von reichen und armen Regionen in Frage. Hinsichtlich des regionalen wirtschaftlichen Wohlstands spielt die Frage des Maßstabs somit eine ebenso wichtige Rolle. Zwar wird nicht behauptet, dass administrative Regionen eine überlegene Erklärung für wirtschaftlichen Wohlstand bieten, doch es wird der Schluss gezogen, dass der Maßstab der zugrundeliegenden sozioökonomischen Prozesse im Wesentlichen territorial basiert bleibt. Murias P., Novello S. y Martinez F. Las regiones del bienestar económico en Italia y España, *Regional Studies*. Al analizar el desempeño económico, en los estudios regionales se pone énfasis a los límites de los indicadores al nivel de los ingresos y se recomienda el uso de nociones multidimensionales. En este artículo proponemos un indicador compuesto del bienestar económico regional basado en un análisis envolvente de datos, incluyendo la distribución de ingresos, el legado para futuras generaciones o la seguridad económica y respetando la singularidad de cada región. En los estudios sobre Italia y España, los resultados cuestionan el mapa dual histórico de regiones ricas y pobres. Por consiguiente, el tema de la escala en términos del bienestar económico regional es igual de importante. Aunque no se reivindica la superioridad de las regiones administrativas para explicar el bienestar económico, se concluye que la escala de los procesos sociales-económicos subyacentes sigue basándose esencialmente en el territorio. Bienestar económico regional Escala Indicador compuesto Análisis

sis envolvente de datos Italia y España

Regional Policy and University Knowledge Transfer: Perspectives from Devolved Regions in the UK

- Regional Studies---2012---Robert Huggins, Fumi Kitagawa

Huggins R. and Kitagawa F. Regional policy and university knowledge transfer: perspectives from devolved regions in the UK, *Regional Studies*. This paper constitutes a policy analysis of university knowledge transfer-related initiatives in the devolved regions of Scotland and Wales. Both regions are seeking to develop science-based innovation strategies in which universities play a central role. Scotland appears fairly well advanced in this regard, whilst in Wales the establishment of regional networks linking actors has been more problematic. It is concluded that whilst devolution has facilitated significant supply-side intervention, future intervention will require a stimulus in the demand for university knowledge. Furthermore, policies will be required to pay more attention to the global environment within which knowledge flows. Huggins R. and Kitagawa F. 区域政策与大学的知识转移：以英国权力下放地区为视角，区域研究。本文针对苏格兰和威尔士地区大学知识转移的相关动机进行了政策分析。大学在上述两地区试图发展以科学为基础的创新策略中发挥了核心作用。苏格兰在此方面发展较为突出，而威尔士地区在以建立局域网络联系不同的行为者方面似乎存在问题。文章认为，下放显著地促进了供给方面的介入，进一步的介入将要求在对大学知识需求方面提供更多的促进机制。更进一步地，政策需要更多地关注知识流的全球环境。权力下放知识转移知识商业化大学苏格兰威尔士 Huggins R. et Kitagawa F. La politique régionale et le transfert de la connaissance universitaire: des perspectives auprès des régions décentralisées au R-U, *Regional Studies*. Cet article constitue une analyse de la politique sur les actions liées au transfert de la connaissance universitaire dans les régions décentralisées en Ecosse et au pays de Galles. Les deux régions cherchent à développer des stratégies en faveur de l'innovation basées sur les sciences, où les universités jouent un rôle central. A cet

égard, il semble que l'Ecosse est relativement avancée, tandis qu'il s'est avéré plus problématique au pays de Galles d'établir des réseaux régionaux qui relient les acteurs. On conclut que l'intervention future nécessitera une impulsion à la demande de connaissance universitaire, alors que la décentralisation a facilité une importante intervention par l'offre. En outre, il faut des politiques qui prêtent une attention particulière au milieu mondial au sein duquel circule la connaissance.

Décentralisation Transfert de la connaissance Commercialisation de la connaissance Universités Ecosse Pays de Galles Huggins R. und Kitagawa F. Regionalpolitik und Wissenstransfer von Universitäten: Perspektiven aus den dezentralisierten Regionen in Großbritannien, Regional Studies . Dieser Beitrag enthält eine politische Analyse der Initiativen im Zusammenhang mit dem Wissenstransfer von Universitäten in den dezentralisierten Regionen von Schottland und Wales. Beide Regionen bemühen sich um die Entwicklung von wissenschaftsbasierten Innovationstrategien, in denen die Universitäten eine zentrale Rolle spielen. Schottland scheint in dieser Hinsicht recht gute Fortschritte erzielt zu haben, während sich in Wales die Einrichtung von regionalen Netzwerken zur Verknüpfung der Akteure als problematischer erwiesen hat. Wir ziehen den Schluss, dass die Dezentralisierung zwar eine signifikante Intervention auf der Angebotsseite ermöglicht hat, aber für weitere Interventionen die Nachfrage nach universitärem Wissen angeregt werden muss. Darüber hinaus sind Politiken erforderlich, die stärker auf die globale Umgebung achten, in der das Wissen fließt. Dezentralisierung Wissensübertragung Kommerzialisierung von Wissen Universitäten Schottland Wales Huggins R. y Kitagawa F. Política regional y transferencia de conocimientos universitarios: perspectivas de las regiones con competencias transferidas en el Reino Unido, Regional Studies . Este artículo contiene un análisis de las políticas sobre las iniciativas relacionadas con la transmisión de conocimientos universitarios en las regiones con las competencias transferidas de Escocia y Gales. Ambas regiones tratan de desarrollar estrategias de innovación con bases científicas en las que las universidades desempeñan un papel fundamental. Escocia parece estar bastante bien avanzada a este

respecto, mientras que en Gales ha resultado más complicado crear redes regionales en las que participen los interesados. Concluimos que si bien la transferencia de competencias ha facilitado en gran medida las intervenciones en lo que respecta a la oferta, para las futuras intervenciones se necesitará estimular la demanda de conocimiento universitario. Asimismo, en las políticas se deberá prestar más atención al entorno global en el que se mueven los flujos de conocimiento. Transferencia de competencias Transferencia del conocimiento Comercialización de conocimientos Universidades Escocia Gales

The Sage Handbook of Economic Geography

- Regional Studies---2012---Lars Coenen

2012

The Handbook of Evolutionary Economic Geography

- Regional Studies---2012---Danny Mackinnon

2012

The New Scramble for Africa

- Regional Studies---2012---Stefan Ouma

2012

Reshaping Regional Policy Harry W. Richardson, Chang-Hee Christine Bae, Sang-Chuel Choe, eds

- Regional Studies---2012---Robert Hassink

2012

Regional Dynamics of Innovation: Investigating the Co-evolution of Patents, Research and Development (R&D), and Employment

- Regional Studies---2012---Matthias Buerger, Tom Broekel, Alex Coad

Buerger M., Broekel T. and Coad A. Regional dynamics of innovation: investigating the co-evolution of patents, research and development (R&D), and employment,

Regional Studies . This paper investigates the lead-lag relationships between the growth rates of patents, research and development (R&D), and employment for German regions over the period 1999–2005. The panel data set employed includes information on four two-digit industries. The results obtained from a vector autoregression model show that an increase in patents is associated with subsequent growth of employment in the medical and optical equipment industry as well as in the Electrics and electronics industry. With respect to the latter, the growth of patents is also associated with subsequent growth of R&D. Neither of these effects can be found for both the Chemicals and the Transport equipment industries. Buerger M., Broekel T. et Coad A. La dynamique régionale de l'innovation: examiner l'évolution simultanée des brevets, de la recherche et développement (R et D), et de l'emploi, Regional Studies . Cet article cherche à examiner le rapport avances-retards entre les taux de croissance des brevets, de la recherche et développement (R et D), et de l'emploi pour ce qui est des régions allemandes sur la période allant de 1999 à 2005. L'ensemble de données par enquête à échantillon constant employé comprend de l'information sur quatres industries à deux chiffres. Les résultats obtenus à partir d'un modèle vectoriel d'auto-régression montrent qu'une augmentation des brevets se rapporte à une augmentation ultérieure de l'emploi dans l'industrie de l'équipement médical et optique, aussi bien que dans l'industrie électrique et électronique. Quant à cette dernière, la croissance des brevets se rapporte aussi à une augmentation ultérieure de la recherche et développement. Aucun de ces effets n'est évident ni pour l'industrie chimique, ni pour l'industrie de l'équipement de transport. Croissance régionale Autorégression vectorielle Innovation Brevets Buerger M., Broekel T. und Coad A. Die regionale Dynamik der Innovation: eine Untersuchung der gemeinsamen Evolution von Patenten, Forschung und Entwicklung (F&E) und der Beschäftigungsrate, Regional Studies . In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Lead-Lag-Beziehungen zwischen den Wachstumsraten von Patenten, Forschung und Entwicklung (F&E) und der Beschäftigungsquote für deutsche Regionen im Zeitraum von 1999 bis 2005. Zum ver-

wendeten Satz an Paneldaten gehören Informationen über vier zweistellige Branchen. Aus den Ergebnissen eines Vektor-Autoregressionsmodells geht hervor, dass eine Zunahme der Patente sowohl in der Medizin- und Optikbranche als auch in der Elektrik- und Elektronikbranche mit einer anschließenden Zunahme der Beschäftigung einhergeht. Hinsichtlich der letzteren Branche geht eine Zunahme der Patente auch mit einer anschließenden Zunahme der F&E einher. Bei der Chemie- und der Fahrzeugbaubranche wurde keiner dieser Effekte festgestellt. Regionales Wachstum Vektorautoregression (VAR) Innovation Patente Buerger M., Broekel T. y Coad A. Dinámicas regionales de innovación: un estudio sobre la coevolución de patentes, la investigación y desarrollo (I + D), y el empleo, Regional Studies . En este artículo investigamos las relaciones de avance-retroceso entre los índices de crecimiento de las patentes, la investigación y desarrollo (I + D), y el empleo para las regiones alemanas durante el periodo de 1999 a 2005. En los grupos de datos de paneles incluimos información sobre cuatro industrias de dos dígitos. Los resultados obtenidos de un modelo de autorregresión vectorial muestran que un aumento en las patentes se relaciona con un posterior crecimiento del empleo en la industria de equipos médicos y ópticos así como en el sector de productos eléctricos y electrónicos. Con respecto a este último sector, el crecimiento de patentes también está asociado a un posterior crecimiento en I + D. Ninguno de estos efectos se observa en las industrias de química y equipo de transporte. Crecimiento regional Autorregresión vectorial (VAR) Innovación Patentes

Regional Innovation and Spillover Effects of Foreign Direct Investment in China: A Threshold Approach

- Regional Studies---2012---Lingyun Huang,Xiaming Liu,Lei Xu

Huang L., Liu X. and Xu L. Regional innovation and spillover effects of foreign direct investment in China: a threshold approach, Regional Studies . Using a data set on twenty-nine Chinese provinces for the period 1985–2008, this paper establishes a threshold model to

analyse the relationship between spillover effects of foreign direct investment (FDI) and regional innovation in China. There is clear evidence of double-threshold effects of regional innovation on productivity spillovers from FDI. Specifically, only when the level of regional innovation reaches the minimum innovation threshold will FDI in the region begin to produce positive productivity spillovers. Furthermore, positive productivity spillovers from FDI will be substantial only when the level of regional innovation attains a higher threshold. The double threshold divides Chinese provinces into three super-regions in terms of innovation, with most provinces positioned within the middle-level innovation super-region. Policy implications are discussed.

Huang L., Liu X. et Xu L. L'innovation régionale et les retombées de l'investissement direct étranger en Chine: une façon de seuil, *Regional Studies*. Employant un ensemble de données pour vingt-neuf provinces en Chine sur la période de 1985 à 2008, cet article cherche à construire un modèle de seuil afin d'analyser le rapport entre les retombées de l'investissement direct étranger (IDE) et de l'innovation régionale en Chine. Tout indique que l'innovation a des effets de seuil à deux degrés sur les retombées de productivité de l'IDE. Notamment, l'IDE régional ne va produire des retombées de productivité positives qu'au moment où le niveau de l'innovation régionale atteint le seuil d'innovation minimum. En outre, les retombées de productivité positives de l'IDE ne seront importantes que si le niveau de l'innovation régionale atteint un seuil plus élevé. Quant à l'innovation, le seuil à deux degrés divise les provinces chinoises en trois grandes régions, dont la plupart sont situées au sein de la grande région de rang moyen pour l'innovation. On discute des implications pour la politique. Investissement direct étranger Retombées de productivité Innovation régionale Modèle de seuil Chine Huang L., Liu X. und Xu L. Regionale Innovation und Übertragungseffekte von ausländischen Direktinvestitionen in China: ein Schwellenansatz, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag entwickeln wir mit Hilfe eines Datensatzes von 29 chinesischen Provinzen für den Zeitraum von 1985 bis 2008 ein Schwellenmodell zur Analyse der Beziehungen zwischen Übertragungseffekten von

ausländischen Direktinvestitionen und der regionalen Innovation in China. Es liegen klare Anzeichen für doppelte Schwelleneffekte der regionalen Innovation auf Produktivitätsübertragungen von ausländischen Direktinvestitionen vor. Insbesondere beginnen ausländische Direktinvestitionen in der Region nur dann positive Produktivitätsübertragungen zu erzeugen, wenn das Niveau der regionalen Innovation die minimale Innovationsschwelle erreicht. Darüber hinaus belaufen sich die positiven Produktivitätsübertragungen durch ausländische Direktinvestitionen nur dann auf eine erhebliche Höhe, wenn das Niveau der regionalen Innovation eine höhere Schwelle erreicht. Die doppelte Schwelle teilt die chinesischen Provinzen hinsichtlich der Innovation in drei Superregionen auf, wobei sich die meisten Provinzen in der Superregion mit Innovation auf mittlerer Ebene befinden. Wir erörtern die Auswirkungen auf die Politik. Ausländische Direktinvestitionen Produktivitätsübertragungen Regionale Innovation Schwellenmodell China Huang L., Liu X. y Xu L. Innovación regional y efectos de desbordamiento de la inversión extranjera directa en China: un enfoque de umbral, *Regional Studies*. Con ayuda de un grupo de datos sobre veintinueve provincias de China durante el periodo de 1985 a 2008, en este artículo establecemos un modelo umbral para analizar la relación entre los efectos de desbordamiento de la inversión extranjera directa (IED) y la innovación regional en China. Existen claras evidencias de efectos de umbral doble de la innovación regional en cuanto a los desbordamientos de productividad de la IED. En concreto, solamente cuando el nivel de la innovación regional alcanza el umbral mínimo de innovación empezará la IED en la región a producir desbordamientos positivos de productividad. Asimismo, los desbordamientos positivos de productividad de la IED serán solamente considerables cuando el nivel de la innovación regional alcance un umbral más alto. El umbral doble divide las provincias chinas en tres super regiones en términos de innovación, situando a la mayoría de provincias dentro de la super región con una innovación de nivel medio. Asimismo analizamos las repercusiones políticas. Inversión directa extranjera Desbordamientos de productividad Innovación regional Modelo umbral China

Spatial Transferability of Hedonic House Price Functions

- Regional Studies---2012---David Philip McArthur,Liv Osland,Inge Thorsen

McArthur D. P., Osland L. and Thorsen I. Spatial transferability of hedonic house price functions, *Regional Studies* . The aim of this paper is to investigate whether it is possible to use parameter estimates from a hedonic function estimated in one region to make reliable predictions in another region. Two regions in south-west Norway are taken as the example. Focus is placed on the stability and transferability of parameters attached to two measures of spatial structure: proximity to the central business district (CBD) and accessibility to the labour market. In making this judgement, classical statistical tests are employed alongside equivalence testing. The conclusions are that predictions made using transferred spatial structure parameters were equivalent given the chosen tolerance level. McArthur D. P., Osland L. et Thorsen I. La transférabilité géographique des fonctions hédoniques des prix du logement, *Regional Studies* . Cet article cherche à examiner si, oui ou non, on peut employer des estimations paramétriques à partir d'une fonction hédonique estimée dans une région particulière afin de prévoir exactement dans d'autres régions. Deux régions situées dans le sud-ouest de la Norvège servent d'études de cas. On met l'accent sur la stabilité et la transférabilité des paramètres attachés à deux mesures de la structure géographique: la proximité de la zone commerciale centrale (Central Business District; CBD) et l'accessibilité du marché du travail. En prononçant ce jugement, on emploie des tests statistiques classiques conjointement avec des tests d'équivalence. On conclut que les prévisions faites à partir des paramètres transférés de la structure géographique étaient équivalentes étant donné le niveau de tolérance choisi. Modèles hédoniques Transférabilité géographique Tests d'équivalence Stabilité paramétrique McArthur D. P., Osland L. und Thorsen I. Räumliche Übertragbarkeit von hedonischen Hauspreisfunktionen, *Regional Studies* . In diesem Beitrag wird untersucht, ob sich Parameter-Schätzungen einer he-

donischen Funktion, die in einer Region vorgenommen wurden, für zuverlässige Prognosen in einer anderen Region nutzen lassen. Als Beispiel dienen zwei Regionen im Südwesten Norwegens. Der Schwerpunkt liegt auf der Stabilität und Übertragbarkeit der Parameter für die beiden Maßstäbe der Raumstruktur: die Nähe zum zentralen Geschäftsdistrikt und die Zugänglichkeit des Arbeitsmarkts. Für dieses Urteil kommen klassische statistische Tests gemeinsam mit Äquivalenzttests zum Einsatz. Wir kommen zum Schluss, dass Prognosen, die mit Hilfe von übertragenen Parametern der Raumstruktur vorgenommen wurden, innerhalb des gewählten Toleranzbereichs äquivalent ausfielen. Hedonische Modelle Räumliche Übertragbarkeit Äquivalenzttest Stabilität von Parametern McArthur D. P., Osland L. y Thorsen I. Transferibilidad espacial de las funciones de precios hedónicos de la vivienda, *Regional Studies* . El objetivo de este artículo es investigar si es posible utilizar estimaciones de parámetros de una función hedónica calculada en una región para hacer predicciones fiables en otra región. Se toman como ejemplos dos regiones del suroeste de Noruega. Nos fijamos en la estabilidad y transferibilidad de los parámetros para dos medidas de la estructura espacial: la proximidad al distrito comercial central y la accesibilidad al mercado laboral. Para hacer esta evaluación empleamos pruebas estadísticas clásicas junto con un test de equivalencia. Llegamos a la conclusión de que las predicciones realizadas usando parámetros transferidos de la estructura espacial eran equivalentes teniendo en cuenta el nivel de tolerancia elegido. Modelos hedónicos Transferibilidad espacial Prueba de equivalencia Estabilidad de parámetros

Job Competition and the Wage Curve

- Regional Studies---2012---Simonetta Longhi

Longhi S. Job competition and the wage curve, *Regional Studies* . The wage curve literature consistently finds a negative relationship between regional unemployment rates and regional wages; the most widely accepted theoretical explanations interpret the unemployment rate as a measure of job competition. This paper proposes new ways of measuring job competition,

alternative to the unemployment rate, and finds that the negative relationship still holds when job competition is measured following the job search literature. While for men the wage impact of the theoretically based measures of job competition is rather similar to the wage impact of the unemployment rate, for women the difference is substantial. Longhi S. La compétition pour l'emploi et la courbe des salaires, *Regional Studies* . La documentation sur la courbe des salaires affirme systématiquement que le taux de chômage régional est en corrélation faible avec les salaires régionaux. Les explications théoriques les plus reçues considèrent le taux de chômage comme une mesure de la compétition pour l'emploi. Cet article cherche à proposer de nouvelles façons de mesurer la compétition, à partir du taux de chômage, et trouve que la corrélation faible persiste quand on mesure la compétition pour l'emploi selon la documentation sur la recherche pour l'emploi. Alors que pour les hommes l'impact sur les salaires des mesures théoriques de la compétition pour l'emploi s'avère plutôt similaire à celui du taux de chômage, la différence pour les femmes s'avère importante. Courbe des salaires Compétition pour l'emploi Grande-Bretagne Longhi S. Arbeitsmarktkonkurrenz und Lohnkurve, *Regional Studies* . In der Literatur über die Lohnkurve wird übereinstimmend eine negative Beziehung zwischen der regionalen Arbeitslosenquote und dem regionalen Lohnniveau festgestellt, wobei die Arbeitslosenquote in den theoretischen Erklärungen der herrschenden Meinung als Maßstab der Arbeitsmarktkonkurrenz interpretiert wird. In diesem Beitrag werden neue Methoden zur Messung der Arbeitsmarktkonkurrenz als Alternative zur Arbeitslosigkeit vorgeschlagen, und es wird festgestellt, dass die negative Beziehung weiterhin bestehen bleibt, wenn die Arbeitsmarktkonkurrenz gemäß der Literatur über Arbeitsuche gemessen wird. Für Männer fällt die Auswirkung der theoretisch basierten Maßstäbe der Arbeitsmarktkonkurrenz auf die Löhne recht ähnlich aus wie die Auswirkung der Arbeitslosenquote auf die Löhne; bei Frauen ist hingegen ein erheblicher Unterschied zu verzeichnen. Lohnkurve Arbeitsmarktkonkurrenz Großbritannien Longhi S. Competencia laboral y curva salarial, *Regional Studies* . En

las publicaciones sobre la curva salarial se observa sistemáticamente una relación negativa entre los índices de desempleo y los salarios regionales, de modo que el índice de desempleo se interpreta en general como una medida de competencia laboral en las explicaciones teóricas más aceptadas. En este artículo proponemos nuevas formas de medir la competencia laboral como alternativas al índice de desempleo destacando que la relación negativa aún está vigente cuando se mide la competencia laboral siguiendo las publicaciones sobre búsqueda de empleo. Mientras que para los hombres el impacto salarial de las medidas de competencia laboral basadas en la teoría es bastante similar al impacto salarial del índice de desempleo, para las mujeres la diferencia es considerable. Curva salarial Competencia laboral Gran Bretaña

Improved Estimation of Regional Input--Output Tables Using Cross-regional Methods

- Regional Studies---2012---Xuemei Jiang,Erik Dietzenbacher,Bart Los

Jiang X., Dietzenbacher E. and Los B. Improved estimation of regional input--output tables using cross-regional methods, *Regional Studies* . Many regional input--output tables are estimated by means of non-survey methods. Often, information on the margins of the projected table is complemented by full information on intermediate inputs from tables for other regions. This paper compares the performance of four of such 'cross-regional' methods. Two of these were already proposed in the literature, whereas the other two are based on recent advances in regression analysis. The methods are tested not only against each other, but also against traditional methods that do not employ cross-regional information. To this end, twenty-seven regional input--output tables for China in 1997 and 2002 are used. Jiang X., Dietzenbacher E. et Los B. Une meilleure estimation des tableaux d'échanges inter-industriels régionaux à partir des méthodes inter-régionales, *Regional Studies* . Beaucoup des tableaux d'échanges inter-industriels régionaux sont estimés à partir des méthodes hors enquêtes. Souvent, les renseignements à la marge du tableau prévu sont com-

plétés par des renseignements détaillés sur des facteurs de production intermédiaires qui proviennent des tableaux relatifs à d'autres régions. Cet article cherche à comparer la performance de quatre méthodes 'interrégionales' de ce type. Deux méthodes ont déjà été proposées dans la documentation, alors que les deux autres sont basées sur des développements récents dans le domaine de l'analyse de régression. On teste ces méthodes non seulement l'une par rapport à l'autre, mais aussi par rapport aux méthodes traditionnelles qui n'emploient pas de renseignements interrégionales. A cette fin, on emploie vingt-sept tableaux d'échanges inter-industriels régionaux pour la Chine de 1997 à 2002. Méthodes hors enquêtes Méthodes interrégionales Tableaux d'échanges inter-industriels régionaux Chine Jiang X., Dietzenbacher E. und Los B. Verbesserte Schätzung von regionalen Input-Output-Tabellen mit Hilfe überregionaler Methoden, *Regional Studies* . Viele regionale Input-Output-Tabellen werden mit Hilfe von anderen Methoden als Erhebungen geschätzt. Oft werden die Informationen über die Spannen in der prognostizierten Tabelle durch vollständige Informationen über die intermediären Inputs von den Tabellen für andere Regionen ergänzt. In diesem Beitrag wird die Leistungsfähigkeit von vier solchen 'überregionalen Methoden' miteinander verglichen. Zwei dieser Methoden wurden bereits in der Literatur vorgeschlagen, während die anderen beiden auf aktuellen Fortschritten bei der Regressionsanalyse beruhen. Die Methoden werden nicht nur im Vergleich zueinander überprüft, sondern auch im Vergleich zu herkömmlichen Methoden, bei denen keine überregionalen Informationen genutzt werden. Zu diesem Zweck kommen 27 regionale Input-Output-Tabellen für China in den Jahren 1997 und 2002 zum Einsatz. Nicht-Erhebungsmethoden Überregionale Methoden Regionale Input-Output-Tabellen China Jiang X., Dietzenbacher E. y Los B. Estimación mejorada de tablas de insumo-producto regional con ayuda de métodos transregionales, *Regional Studies* . Muchas tablas de insumo-producto regional se calculan mediante métodos indirectos. Con frecuencia, la información sobre los márgenes de la tabla proyectada se complementa con información exhaustiva sobre los insumos interme-

dios de las tablas para otras regiones. En este artículo comparamos el desempeño de cuatro de estos métodos 'transregionales' . Dos de estos métodos ya se han propuesto en la bibliografía mientras que los otros dos se basan en avances recientes del análisis de regresión. Los métodos se comprueban no solamente para compararlos entre sí sino también para compararlos con métodos tradicionales que no emplean información transregional. Para este propósito se utilizan veintisiete tablas de insumo-producto regional para China en 1997 y 2002. Métodos indirectos Métodos transregionales Tablas de insumo-producto regional China

Federal Environmental Policy and Local Industrial Diversification: The Case of the Clean Air Act

- Regional Studies---2012---Douglas Carr, Wenli Yan

Carr D. and Yan W. Federal environmental policy and local industrial diversification: the case of the Clean Air Act, *Regional Studies* . Air-quality regulations under the Clean Air Act alter local industrial diversification by reducing concentration in polluting sectors of the economy for non-attainment areas. Using comprehensive county-level data covering the entire United States over a period of twenty-six years, this study finds an important connection between air-quality regulations and local industrial diversification in both non-attainment areas and jurisdictions that have gained attainment status. Non-attainment status for ozone, carbon monoxide (CO) or sulphur dioxide (SO₂) brings about significant decreases in local industrial specialization. Furthermore, these effects persist after attainment status has been gained for ozone, carbon monoxide, or sulphur dioxide. Carr D. et Yan W. La politique fédérale pour l'environnement et la diversification industrielle locale: étude de cas de la loi antipollution, *Regional Studies* . Les dispositions réglementaires pour la qualité de l'air, conformément à la loi antipollution, modifient la diversification industrielle locale en réduisant la concentration des secteurs polluants de l'économie dans les zones qui ne réalisent pas les cibles d'acquisition. A partir des données globales recueillies au niveau du comté et qui traitent des

Etats-Unis entiers sur une période de vingt-six années, il s'avère un lien important entre les dispositions réglementaires pour la qualité de l'air et la diversification industrielle locale à la fois dans les zones qui n'ont pas réalisé les cibles d'acquisition et dans les circonscriptions qui les ont réalisées. Là où l'on n'a pas réalisé les cibles d'acquisition pour ce qui est de l'ozone, du monoxyde de carbone (CO), de l'anhydride sulfureux (SO₂), cela entraîne d'importantes baisses de la spécialisation industrielle locale. Qui plus est, ces effets persistent une fois réalisé les cibles d'acquisition pour ce qui concerne l'ozone, le monoxyde de carbone, ou l'anhydride sulfureux. Diversification industrielle Géographie économique Loi antipollution Politique pour l'environnement Spécialisation Economie urbaine Carr D. und Yan W. Umweltpolitik und lokale industrielle Diversifizierung auf Bundesebene in den USA: der Fall des Clean Air Act, Regional Studies . Aufgrund der Luftreinholdungsvorschriften des Clean Air Act ändert sich für Gebiete, die die Vorschriften nicht einhalten, die lokale industrielle Diversifizierung durch eine Verringerung der Konzentration in umweltbelastenden Wirtschaftssektoren. Mit Hilfe von umfangreichen Daten auf Bezirksebene für die gesamten USA während eines Zeitraums von 26 Jahren wird in dieser Studie ein wichtiger Zusammenhang zwischen den Luftreinholdungsvorschriften und der lokalen industriellen Diversifizierung festgestellt, was sowohl für Gebiete gilt, die die Vorschriften nicht einhalten, als auch für Gebiete mit Einhaltungstatus. Ein Nichteinhaltungstatus für Ozon, Kohlenmonoxid (CO) oder Schwefeldioxid (SO₂) führt zu einer signifikanten Abnahme der lokalen industriellen Spezialisierung. Darüber hinaus halten diese Effekte auch an, wenn für Ozon, Kohlenmonoxid oder Schwefeldioxid ein Einhaltungstatus erzielt wurde. Industrielle Diversifizierung Wirtschaftsgeografie Clean Air Act Umweltpolitik Spezialisierung Urbane Ökonomie Carr D. y Yan W. Políticas medioambientales federales y la diversificación industrial local: el caso de la Ley de Aire Limpio, Regional Studies . Las normas de calidad del aire según la Ley de Aire Limpio (Clean Air Act) alteran la diversificación industrial a nivel local reduciendo la concentración en los sectores contaminantes de la economía para áreas de

no cumplimiento. Con ayuda de exhaustivos datos de condados que abarcan todo Estados Unidos durante un periodo de veintiséis años, en este estudio observamos una conexión importante entre las regulaciones de la calidad del aire y la diversificación industrial a nivel local en áreas de no cumplimiento y en jurisdicciones que han adquirido un estatus de cumplimiento. El estatus de no cumplimiento para el ozono, el monóxido de carbono (CO) o el dióxido de azufre (SO₂) lleva a reducciones considerables en la especialización industrial local. Asimismo estos efectos persisten tras obtener un estatus de cumplimiento para el ozono, el monóxido de carbono o el dióxido de azufre. Diversificación industrial Geografía económica Ley de Aire Limpio Política medioambiental Especialización Economía urbana

Living Arrangement and University Choice of Dutch Prospective Students

- Regional Studies---2012---Carla Sá, Raymond Florax, Piet Rietveld

Sá C., Florax R. J. G. M. and Rietveld P. Living arrangement and university choice of Dutch prospective students, Regional Studies . The nature of university choice and living-arrangement decisions of Dutch prospective students is analysed. A random utility maximization nested logit model of living-arrangement and university-choice decisions is estimated. Estimation results show distance deters both prospective students living at the parental home and those living elsewhere. Dutch youngsters appear not to be guided by investment motives. They attend the same university as their high school peers. Tight housing markets lower the probability of choosing a given university. Male and low-income students stay longer with their parents in comparison with prospective students with non-Dutch parents. Sá C., Florax R. J. G. M. and Rietveld P. 丹麦准学生的生活安排及院校选择, 区域研究. 本文对丹麦国内准学生生活安排与学院选择的特征进行了分析. 我们针对生活安排以及院校选择的决策进行了一个随机的效用最大化嵌套LOGIT模型估测. 估测结果表明, 对于那些生活在父母家中以及其他地方的准学生而言, 距离是一个重要的考量因素. 投资动机似乎并未引导丹麦的年轻人. 他们更青睐那些他们的高中

前辈所选择的大学院校。住房市场紧张这一事实降低了学生选择特定院校的可能性。较之那些双亲为非丹麦人的准学生而言，成年及低收入学生与父母共同居住的时间相对较长。生活安排院校选择随机效用最大化嵌套Logit Sá C., Florax R. J. G. M. et Rietveld P. Le logement et le choix d' université des futurs étudiants néerlandais, *Regional Studies* . Cet article cherche à analyser les déterminants du choix d' université et de logement des futurs étudiants en Hollande. On estime un modèle logit hiérarchique au hasard de la maximisation de l' utilité qui traite du logement et du choix d' université. Les résultats estimés laissent voir que la distance dissuade à la fois les futurs étudiants qui habitent chez leurs parents et ceux qui habitent ailleurs. Il semble que les jeunes néerlandais ne soient pas influés par les possibilités d' investissement. Ils assistent à la même université que ne le font leurs pairs des établissements secondaires. Des marchés du logement serrés réduit la probabilité de choisir une université donnée. Les étudiants masculins et à faible revenu restent plus longtemps chez leurs parents que ne le font les futurs étudiants dont les parents ne sont pas de nationalité néerlandaise. Logement Choix d' université Maximisation de l' utilité au hasard Logit hiérarchique Sá C., Florax R. J. G. M. und Rietveld P. Universitäts- und Wohnungswahl von potenziellen holländischen Studenten, *Regional Studies* . Wir analysieren die Art der Entscheidungen von potenziellen holländischen Studenten hinsichtlich ihrer Universitäts- und Wohnungswahl. Hierfür nehmen wir eine Schätzung für ein Nested-Logit-Modell der zufälligen Nutzenmaximierung hinsichtlich der Entscheidungen bei der Universitäts- und Wohnungswahl vor. Aus der Schätzung geht hervor, dass Entfernung für potenzielle Studenten, die bei ihren Eltern wohnen, ebenso abschreckend wirkt wie für Studenten, die woanders wohnen. Junge Holländer scheinen sich nicht von Investitionsmotiven leiten zu lassen. Sie besuchen dieselbe Universität wie ihre Klassenkameraden in der Sekundarstufe. Aufgrund der Wohnungsnot verringert sich die Wahrscheinlichkeit der Auswahl einer bestimmten Universität. Männliche und einkommensschwache Studenten leben im Vergleich zu potenziellen Studenten mit nicht holländischen Eltern länger bei ihren Eltern. Wohnungswahl Wahl

der Universität Zufällige Nutzenmaximierung Nested-Logit-Modell Sá C., Florax R. J. G. M. y Rietveld P. Opciones de vivienda y universidad para los futuros estudiantes holandeses, *Regional Studies* . En este artículo analizamos qué tipos de decisiones toman los futuros estudiantes holandeses con respecto a las opciones de universidad y vivienda. Para ello calculamos en un modelo logit anidado la maximización aleatoria de utilidad en lo que respecta a elegir una universidad y vivienda. Los resultados de las estimaciones muestran que la distancia disuade a los futuros estudiantes, tanto los que viven en el hogar familiar como los que viven en otros lugares. No parece que los holandeses jóvenes se guíen por motivos de inversión. Asisten a la misma universidad que sus compañeros de instituto. La escasez de vivienda reduce la probabilidad de elegir una determinada universidad. Los estudiantes masculinos con bajos ingresos viven más tiempo con sus padres en comparación con los futuros estudiantes de padres no holandeses. Opciones de vivienda Elección de universidad Maximización aleatoria de utilidad Logit anidado

Size, Location and Agglomeration of Inward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the United States

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Thomas Halvorsen

Halvorsen T. Size, location and agglomeration of inward foreign direct investment (FDI) in the United States, *Regional Studies* . Since the late 1970s a range of economic development policies to attract foreign direct investments (FDIs) have been tried out. Despite a policy reorientation from a large-size bias to policies also favouring smaller investments, little empirical work has been performed on the determinants of investment size. This paper presents empirical evidence on how the size of FDIs is determined by agglomeration and other state-level factors. The results indicate that FDI agglomeration and urbanization affect investment size and that taxes, markets, labour, land and the concentration of scientific knowledge are important determinants in the size composition of FDI. Halvorsen T. Le montant, la localisation

et l'agglomération de l'investissement direct étranger (IDE) aux Etats-Unis, *Regional Studies* . Depuis la fin des années 1970, on met en vigueur toute une série de politiques de développement économique afin de séduire l'investissement direct étranger. En dépit d'une réorientation de la politique d'une tendance à la taille vers des politiques plutôt en faveur des investissements plus modestes, rares sont les recherches empiriques sur les déterminants du montant de l'investissement. Cet article cherche à présenter des preuves empiriques sur la détermination du montant de l'IDE en fonction de l'agglomération et d'autres facteurs au niveau de l'Etat. Les résultats laissent voir que l'agglomération et l'urbanisation de l'IDE influencent le montant de l'investissement, et que les impôts, les marchés, la main-d'oeuvre, le terrain, et la concentration de la connaissance scientifique sont d'importants déterminants de la structure du montant de l'IDE. Investissement direct étranger (IDE) Economies d'agglomération Montant de l'investissement Etats-Unis Halvorsen T. Umfang, Standort und Agglomeration von ausländischen Direktinvestitionen in den USA, *Regional Studies* . Seit dem Ende der siebziger Jahre des 20. Jahrhunderts wurden verschiedene Wirtschaftsentwicklungspolitiken zur Anziehung von ausländischen Direktinvestitionen ausprobiert. Trotz einer politischen Umorientierung von einer Bevorzugung umfangreicher Investitionen hin zu einer Begünstigung auch von kleineren Investitionen wurden über die Determinanten für den Umfang der Investition bisher nur wenige empirische Studien durchgeführt. In diesem Beitrag werden empirische Belege zur Frage vorgestellt, wie die Höhe von ausländischen Direktinvestitionen von der Agglomeration und von anderen Faktoren auf Staatsebene bestimmt wird. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass sich die Agglomeration und Urbanisierung von ausländischen Direktinvestitionen auf die Investitionshöhe auswirken und dass Steuern, Märkte, das Angebot an Arbeitskräften und Grundstücken sowie die Konzentration von wissenschaftlichem Wissen wichtige Determinanten für die Höhe und Zusammensetzung ausländischer Direktinvestitionen darstellen. Ausländische Direktinvestitionen Agglomerationswirtschaften Investitionshöhe USA Halvorsen T. Tamaño, ubicación y aglom-

eración de la inversión extranjera directa interna (IDE) en los Estados Unidos, *Regional Studies* . Desde finales de los setenta se han puesto en marcha una serie de políticas de desarrollo económico para atraer la inversión directa extranjera (IDE). Pese a una reorientación política desde una predisposición de inversiones importantes hacia políticas que también favorecen inversiones más pequeñas, se ha realizado poco trabajo empírico sobre los determinantes del tamaño de las inversiones. En este artículo presentamos evidencia empírica que demuestra que el tamaño de la IDE está determinado por la aglomeración y otros factores a nivel estatal. Los resultados indican que la aglomeración y la urbanización de la IDE afectan al tamaño de la inversión y que los impuestos, los mercados, la mano de obra, el suelo y la concentración de conocimiento científico son determinantes importantes en la composición del tamaño de la IDE. Inversión directa extranjera (IDE) Economías de aglomeración Tamaño de la inversión Estados Unidos

The Territorial Organization of Variety. Cooperation and Competition in Bordeaux, Napa and Chianti Classico

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Roberta Rabellotti

2012

Innovation and Technological Catch-up: The Changing Geography of Wine Production

- *Regional Studies*---2012---David Doloreux

2012

The Role of Spatial Data and Spatial Information in Strategic Spatial Planning

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Stefanie Dühr, André Müller

2012

The Legacy of Positivism and the Emergence of Interpretive Tradition in Spatial Planning

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Simin Davoudi

Davoudi S. The legacy of positivism and the emergence of interpretive tradition in spatial planning, *Regional Studies* . This paper draws on the positivist and interpretive conceptualizations of space, place and time to present a framework for exploring how spatiality and temporality are articulated and represented in spatial planning. It focuses on five aspects of planning: the conception of spatiality; spatial and scalar structuring; the treatment of time and future; the use of evidence in plan-making; and representation and visualization. How the two traditions have influenced planning, particularly in the United Kingdom, is discussed and illustrated by historical and contemporary examples. The paper concludes that while an interpretive approach is emerging in some areas of planning, positivism has retained its dominating influence.

Davoudi S. 空间规划领域中的实证主义及诠释主义, *区域研究*. 本文在实证与诠释主义对于空间、场域以及时间三个概念的不同的分析基础上提出了一个框架来探讨空间规划领域如何认识空间性与时间性。研究集中于规划领域所涉及的五个方面: 空间性概念; 空间与尺度建构; 对时间与未来的理解; 相关证据在规划中的运用以及概念的展示与可视化。基于历史以及当前的相关证据, 文章讨论展示了上述两种研究传统如何影响规划尤其是英国规划。本文总结到, 尽管诠释主义的方法已经应用于规划中特定的领域, 实证主义仍旧还是占据着主导影响力。实证主义规划诠释性规划相对空间嵌套尺度时间与未来地理尺度的代表性基于证据的政策

Davoudi S. La contribution du positivisme et la naissance de la tradition interprétative dans le planning spatial, *Regional Studies* . Cet article puise dans une conceptualisation positiviste et interprétative des notions de l'espace, de l'endroit et du temps pour présenter un cadre qui sert à examiner comment on exprime les notions de l'espace et du temps dans le planning spatial. Il porte sur cinq aspects du planning: à savoir, la notion de l'espace; la structuration spatiale et scalaire; la façon dont on aborde les notions du temps et du futur; l'emploi des preuves dans la construction des plans; et la représentation et la visualisation. On discute comment les deux traditions ont influé sur le planning, notamment au Royaume-Uni, et on l'illustre à partir des exemples historiques et contemporains. L'article conclut que le positivisme a gardé ses

lettres de noblesse, alors que l'approche interprétative commence à se faire jour quant à certains aspects du planning. Planning positiviste Planning interprétatif Espace relationnel Échelle emboîtée Temps et Futur Représentation cartographique Politique fondée sur des preuves

Davoudi S. Das Erbe des Positivismus und das Entstehen einer interpretativen Tradition in der Raumplanung, *Regional Studies* . Aufbauend auf einer positivistischen und interpretativen Konzeptualisierung von Raum, Ort und Zeit wird in diesem Beitrag ein Rahmen zur Untersuchung der Frage vorgestellt, wie Räumlichkeit und Zeitlichkeit in der Raumplanung ausgedrückt und dargestellt werden. Im Mittelpunkt stehen fünf Aspekte der Planung: die Konzeption der Räumlichkeit, räumliche und skalare Strukturierung, die Behandlung von Zeit und Zukunft, die Nutzung von Evidenz bei der Planung sowie Darstellung und Visualisierung. Anhand von Beispielen aus Vergangenheit und Gegenwart wird erörtert und illustriert, wie die beiden Traditionen insbesondere in Großbritannien die Planung beeinflusst haben. Es wird der Schluss gezogen, dass sich zwar in einigen Bereichen der Planung ein interpretativer Ansatz herausbildet, aber der Positivismus seinen dominierenden Einfluss bewahrt hat. Positivistische Planung Interpretative Planung Beziehungsraum Verschachtelter Maßstab Zeit und Zukunft Kartografische Darstellung Evidenzbasierte Politik

Davoudi S. El legado del positivismo y la aparición de la tradición interpretativa en la planificación espacial, *Regional Studies* . En este artículo utilizamos una conceptualización positivista e interpretativa del espacio, el lugar y el tiempo para presentar un marco con el que analizamos cómo están articuladas y representadas la espacialidad y la temporalidad en la planificación espacial. Nos centramos en cinco aspectos de la planificación: el concepto de espacialidad; la estructura espacial y escalar; el tratamiento del tiempo y el futuro; el uso de evidencias en la elaboración de un plan; y la representación y visualización. Abordamos cómo han influido las dos tradiciones en la planificación, especialmente en el Reino Unido, y lo ilustramos mediante ejemplos históricos y contemporáneos. Concluimos el artículo explicando que si bien está surgiendo un enfoque interpretativo en algunas áreas de la plani-

ficación, el positivismo ha conservado su influencia dominante. Planificación positivista Planificación interpretativa Espacio relacional Escala anidado Tiempo y futuro Representación cartográfica Política basada en evidencias

Renewing the Theory and Practice of European Applied Territorial Research on Mountains, Islands and Sparsely Populated Areas

- Regional Studies---2012---Erik Gløersen

Gløersen E. Renewing the theory and practice of European applied territorial research on mountains, islands and sparsely populated areas, *Regional Studies*. The mention of mountains, islands and sparsely populated regions in the European Treaty and in the European Commission's Green Paper on Territorial Cohesion (2008) reflects the importance of these categories in policy debates. Different studies have investigated whether there is an evidence base that would support the design of policies targeting the social and economic development of concerned areas. This paper argues that these categories are mental constructs as much as physical realities. On this basis, a critique of currently prevailing methods in the study of these areas is developed and alternative approaches are proposed. Gløersen E. 重塑欧洲山脉、岛屿及人口稀少地区领土应用研究的理论与实践, *区域研究*. 欧盟条约和有关领土凝聚力的欧盟绿皮书中对山区、岛屿及人口稀少地区的提及, 反映了这类领土在政策争论中的重要性。曾有不同研究探索是否有证据基础可以表明, 政策的设计是以这些相关地区的社会和经济发展为目标的。本文认为这类区域不仅是物质存在, 更关乎于精神建设。基于此, 本文批判了当前通行的针对这些区域的研究方法, 并提出了新的见解。凝聚政策地域多样性山区岛屿人口稀少地区 Gløersen E. Renouveler les fondements théoriques et la pratique de la recherche territoriale appliquée sur la montagne, les îles et les espaces faiblement peuplés, *Regional Studies*. Le Traité européen et le Livre vert de la Commission européenne (2008) sur la cohésion territoriale font allusion aux montagnes, aux îles et aux espaces faiblement peuplés, ce qui reflète l'importance accordée à ces catégories dans les débats politiques. Différentes études ont cher-

ché à déterminer si on peut justifier empiriquement l'élaboration des politiques visant spécifiquement à promouvoir le développement social et économique des territoires concernés. L'article soutient que ces catégories géographiques sont des constructions mentales autant que des réalités physiques. Dans ce contexte, une analyse critique des méthodes actuellement en vigueur pour étudier ces territoires est développée et des approches alternatives sont proposées. Politique de cohésion Diversité territoriale Espaces de montagne Îles Espaces faiblement peuplés Gløersen E. Erneuerung der Theorie und Praxis der angewandten europäischen Territorialforschung über Berge, Inseln und dünn besiedelte Gebiete, *Regional Studies*. Die Tatsache, dass Berge, Inseln und dünn besiedelte Regionen im EU-Vertrag und im Grünbuch der Europäischen Kommission über territoriale Kohäsion erwähnt werden, zeugt von der Bedeutung dieser Kategorien in den politischen Debatten. In verschiedenen Studien wurde untersucht, ob es Belege gibt, die für die Entwicklung von Politiken zur sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung der betroffenen Gebiete sprechen. In diesem Beitrag wird argumentiert, dass es sich bei diesen Kategorien ebenso um mentale Konstrukte wie um physische Realitäten handelt. Auf dieser Grundlage wird eine Kritik der momentan bei der Untersuchung dieser Gebiete vorherrschenden Methoden entwickelt, und es werden alternative Ansätze vorgeschlagen. Kohäsionspolitik Territoriale Vielfalt Bergregionen Inseln Dünn besiedelte Gebiete Gløersen E. Renovar la teoría y práctica de la investigación territorial aplicada europea sobre las montañas, las islas y los espacios escasamente poblados, *Regional Studies*. El hecho de que se mencionen montañas, islas y regiones escasamente pobladas en el Tratado Europeo y en el Libro Verde de la Comisión Europea sobre la cohesión territorial refleja la importancia de estas categorías en los debates políticos. En diferentes estudios se ha investigado si existe una base empírica que apoye el diseño de políticas que aborden el desarrollo social y económico de los territorios en cuestión. En este artículo argumentamos que estas categorías son tanto construcciones mentales como realidades físicas. Sobre esta premisa, hacemos un análisis crítico de los métodos actuales predominantes en el estudio de este

campo y proponemos enfoques alternativos. Política de cohesión Diversidad territorial Áreas montañosas Islas Espacios escasamente poblados

Offshore Spatial Information -- Maritime Spatial Planning in Poland

- Regional Studies---2012---Jacek Zaucha

Zaucha J. Offshore spatial information -- maritime spatial planning in Poland, *Regional Studies*. The paper examines the demand, availability and usage of spatial information in the process of maritime spatial planning. It is based on the author's own experience of preparing such plans in Poland. The paper analyses the demand for information in relation to planning cycles tested under different pilot projects. Several information gaps are defined. The behaviour and consciousness of maritime stakeholders is also examined to provide a better insight into the nature and dynamics of the gaps detected. The paper ends with some recommendations for the development of an information system in support of maritime spatial planning. Zaucha J. 空间信息离岸化：以波兰海洋空间规划为例，区域研究。本文考察了在海洋空间规划过程中，空间信息的需求、可得性和使用情况。分析基于作者在准备对波兰进行海洋空间规划时积累的自身经验。本文通过检验不同的试点项目，分析了信息需求与规划过程之间的关系，阐释了几类信息鸿沟。为了更好的审视信息鸿沟的本质和动态演化，研究还考察了不同海洋利益主体的行为和意识。最后，本文对海洋空间规划信息支持系统的建设提出了一些建议。信息鸿沟海洋空间规划 Zaucha J. L'information spatiale off-shore -- étude de cas de la planification spatiale maritime en Pologne, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à examiner la demande, la disponibilité et l'emploi de l'information spatiale dans le processus de planification spatiale maritime. Il est fondé sur la leçon qu'a tiré l'auteur lui-même de la préparation de tels plans en Pologne. L'article analyse la demande de l'information en fonction des cycles de planification testés à partir des projets pilotes différents. On définit plusieurs lacunes en matière d'information. On examine aussi le comportement et la conscience des acteurs du secteur maritime afin de mieux comprendre la nature et la dynamique des

lacunes constatées. Pour conclure, l'article fait des recommandations quant à la création d'un système d'information nécessaire à la planification spatiale maritime. Lacunes en matière d'information Planification spatiale maritime Zaucha J. Räumliche Informationen im Meer -- der Fall der maritimen Raumplanung in Polen, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird die Nachfrage, Verfügbarkeit und Nutzung von räumlichen Informationen im Prozess der maritimen Raumplanung untersucht. Grundlage für den Beitrag sind die eigenen Erfahrungen des Autors mit der Ausarbeitung solcher Pläne in Polen. Analysiert wird die Nachfrage nach Informationen im Zusammenhang mit den Planungszyklen, die im Rahmen verschiedener Pilotprojekte getestet werden. Es werden verschiedene Informationslücken definiert. Ebenso werden das Verhalten und Bewusstsein der Beteiligten im maritimen Bereich untersucht, um einen besseren Einblick in die Beschaffenheit und Dynamik der erkannten Lücken zu bieten. Der Beitrag endet mit Empfehlungen für die Entwicklung eines Informationssystems zur Unterstützung der maritimen Raumplanung. Informationslücken Maritime Raumplanung Zaucha J. Información espacial en alta mar -- el caso de la planificación espacial marítima en Polonia, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo examino la demanda, la disponibilidad y el uso de información espacial en el proceso de la planificación espacial marítima, basándome en mi propia experiencia con la preparación de tales planes en Polonia. Analizo la demanda de información con relación a los ciclos de planificación comprobados bajo diferentes proyectos piloto, y defino varias lagunas de información. También estudio el comportamiento y el conocimiento de los interesados del sector marítimo para ofrecer una perspectiva mejor sobre la naturaleza y las dinámicas de las lagunas detectadas. Termino este artículo con algunas recomendaciones para el desarrollo de un sistema de información que respalde la planificación espacial marítima. Lagunas de información Planificación espacial marítima

The Short Lifespan of the Netherlands Institute for Spatial Research. On the Framing Practices of a Think Tank for Spatial Development and Planning

- Regional Studies---2012---Arnoud Lagendijk, Barrie Needham

Lagendijk A. and Needham B. The short lifespan of the Netherlands Institute for Spatial Research. On the framing practices of a think tank for spatial development and planning, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses how, in its short life between 2002 and 2008, the Netherlands Institute for Spatial Research (a government think tank) engaged with and impacted upon policy-making. For this analysis, theory of policy-science interfaces and of ‘framing’ strategies are used. These are applied to the organization as a whole, to the published reports (2004–2007) and to media coverage. On the whole, this ‘planbureau’ kept a distance from practice and paid little attention to adapting its research practices to the needs or wishes of the policy community, for example in the choice of its research topics. Its framing strategy was, for a large part, to challenge and reject prevalent spatial planning concepts, and to get media coverage for this. Those research and framing strategies help to explain the impact that the planbureau was able to make on the policy processes in Dutch spatial planning. Lagendijk A. and Needham B. 荷兰空间研究所的短暂存在：一个空间发展和规划思想库的取景实践。区域研究。本文分析在 2002-2008 年短暂的存在中荷兰空间研究所（一个政府思想库）是如何从事并影响政策制定的。本文的分析使用了政策科学的界面理论以及“取景”策略理论，并应用于整体组织机构、出版报告（2004-2007）和媒体报道。总体上，这个规划部门远离实践，而且极少考虑调整其研究实践来适应决策机构的需要或期望，例如研究议题的选择。在很大程度上，这个机构的取景策略是挑战和抛弃流行的空间规划概念，并使媒体报道其做法。这些研究和取景策略有助于解释这个规划部门对荷兰空间规划决策过程的影响。知识决策空间规划思想库 Lagendijk A. et Needham B. La courte durée de vie du Netherlands Institute for Spatial Research. À propos des techniques d’encadrement d’un groupe de réflexion sur

l’aménagement du territoire, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à analyser comment, pendant sa courte durée de vie entre 2002 et 2008, le Netherlands Institute for Spatial Research (un groupe de réflexion auprès du gouvernement) s’est engagé dans et a eu un impact sur la prise de décision politique. Cette analyse emploie la théorie des interfaces science-politique et des stratégies ‘d’encadrement’. On les applique à l’institut dans son ensemble, aux rapports publiés (entre 2004 et 2007), et à la couverture par les médias. Dans l’ensemble, ce ‘planbureau’ s’est distancé de la pratique et a porté peu d’attention à l’adaptation de ses pratiques de recherche aux besoins ou bien aux désirs des décideurs, par exemple quant au choix de thèmes à rechercher. Sa stratégie d’encadrement visait, dans une large mesure, à défier et à repousser les notions qui prédominaient l’aménagement du territoire, et à obtenir de la couverture par les médias. Les stratégies de recherche et d’encadrement aident à expliquer l’impact du planbureau sur le processus de prise de décision quant à l’aménagement du territoire néerlandais. Connaissance Prise de décision Aménagement du territoire Groupes de réflexion Lagendijk A. und Needham B. Das kurze Leben des Niederländischen Instituts für Raumforschung. Über die Rahmenpraktiken eines Planungsstabs für Raumentwicklung und -planung, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird untersucht, wie das Niederländische Institut für Raumforschung (ein staatlicher Planungsstab) während seines kurzen Lebens zwischen 2002 und 2008 in die Politik eingriff und sie beeinflusste. Für diese Analyse kommen Theorien der politisch-wissenschaftlichen Schnittstellen und der ‘Framing’-Strategien zum Einsatz. Diese Theorien werden auf die Organisation als Ganzes, auf die veröffentlichten Berichte (2004–2007) sowie auf die Berichterstattung in den Medien angewandt. Insgesamt hielt dieses ‘Planbureau’ Abstand zur Praxis und achtete wenig darauf, seine Forschungspraktiken an die Bedürfnisse oder Wünsche der Politik anzupassen, was zum Beispiel die Auswahl seiner Forschungsthemen anbelangte. Seine Framing-Strategie bestand zum großen Teil darin, die vorherrschenden räumlichen Planungskonzepte anzugreifen und abzulehnen und dafür in den Medien Beachtung zu finden. Diese Forschungs-

und Framing-Strategien tragen zur Erklärung des Einflusses bei, den das Planbureau auf die politischen Prozesse in der holländischen Raumplanung ausüben konnte. Wissen Politik Raumplanung Planungsstäbe Lagendijk A. y Needham B. La corta vida del Instituto Holandés para la Investigación Espacial. Sobre las prácticas de enfoque de un comité asesor para la planificación y el desarrollo espaciales, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo analizamos cómo, en su corta vida entre 2002 y 2008, el Instituto Holandés para la Investigación Espacial (un comité asesor gubernamental) participó e tuvo influencia en la elaboración de políticas. Para este análisis, utilizamos la teoría de interfaces entre ciencia y política y la teoría de las estrategias de enfoque. Estas teorías se aplican a la organización en su conjunto, a los informes publicados (2004--2007) y a los reportajes en los medios de comunicación. En general, este ‘planbureau’ se mantuvo alejado de la práctica y prestó poca atención a adaptar sus prácticas de investigación a las necesidades o deseos de la comunidad política, por ejemplo en cuanto a la elección de sus temas de investigación. Su estrategia de enfoque consistía en gran medida en desafiar y rechazar los conceptos prevalentes de planificación espacial y conseguir publicidad mediática por ello. Estas estrategias de investigación y enfoque permiten explicar el efecto que el planbureau tuvo en los procesos políticos de la planificación espacial holandesa. Conocimiento Elaboración de políticas Planificación espacial Comités asesores

Empowering Spatial Information in the Evolution of Planning Systems: Lessons of ad-hoc Plans in Estonia

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Antti Roose,Ain Kull

Roose A. and Kull A. Empowering spatial information in the evolution of planning systems: lessons of ad-hoc plans in Estonia, *Regional Studies*. The paper analyses the emergence, use and quality of spatial information in the case of extensive and vibrant spatial developments conditioned by the introduction and maturation of a decentralized spatial planning system in Estonia. Spatial information is assessed to charac-

terize the legacy and evolution of planning systems and practices in Estonia. The paper discusses the content, representation, and visual quality of planning maps and tools in the dynamics of spatial development. Physical plans focus exclusively on ‘siting and speed’, which means that ad-hoc practices supporting flexibility and promoting innovativeness often neglect strategic planning. Roose A. and Kull A. 规划系统演化过程中空间信息的作用: 爱沙尼亚特定规划的教训. 区域研究. 本文分析爱沙尼亚在分权化空间规划体系建立和成熟的背景下大量充满活力的空间发展规划中空间信息的出现、使用和质量问题。空间信息被视为爱沙尼亚规划体系和实践的遗留及演化的主要特征。本文探讨空间发展的动态过程中规划图及规划工具的内容、表现和可视化质量。物质规划无一例外地集中在“位置和速度”,表明用来支撑灵活性和促进创新的特定规划往往忽视了战略性规划。空间信息空间规划城市一区域可视化爱沙尼亚 Roose A. et Kull A. La valorisation de l’information géographique dans l’évolution des systèmes de planification: les leçons à tirer des plans ad hoc en Estonie, *Regional Studies*. L’article cherche à analyser la naissance, l’emploi et la qualité de l’information géographique à propos des projets d’aménagement du territoire dynamiques de grande envergure conditionnés par l’introduction et la maturation d’un système d’aménagement du territoire décentralisé en Estonie. On évalue l’information géographique pour caractériser les leçons à tirer et l’évolution des systèmes et des pratiques de planification en Estonie. L’article discute du contenu, de la représentation et de la qualité visuelle des cartes et des outils d’aménagement du territoire dans la dynamique du développement territorial. Les plans physiques de développement portent exclusivement sur les notions ‘d’emplacement et de rapidité’, ce qui veut dire que les pratiques ad hoc, qui devraient soutenir la flexibilité et favoriser l’esprit d’innovation, ne font pas attention souvent à la planification stratégique. Information géographique Aménagement du territoire Cités-régions Visualisation Estonie Roose A. und Kull A. Förderung von räumlichen Informationen in der Evolution von Planungssystemen: Lektionen von Ad-hoc-Plänen in Estland, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag analysieren wir das Entstehen, die Nutzung und die Qualität von

räumlichen Informationen anhand der umfangreichen und dynamischen räumlichen Entwicklungen, die durch die Einführung und Reifung eines dezentralisierten räumlichen Planungssystems in Estland bedingt wurden. Zur Charakterisierung des Vermächtnisses und der Evolution von Planungssystemen und -praktiken in Estland werden räumliche Informationen bewertet. Ebenso erörtern wir den Inhalt, die Darstellung und die visuelle Qualität der Planungskarten und -instrumente in der Dynamik der räumlichen Entwicklung. Die physischen Pläne konzentrieren sich ausschließlich auf 'Standort und Geschwindigkeit', was bedeutet, dass bei den Ad-hoc-Praktiken zur Unterstützung von Flexibilität und Förderung von Innovationsfähigkeit oft die strategische Planung vernachlässigt wird. Räumliche Informationen Raumplanung Stadtregionen Visuelle Darstellung Estland Roose A. y Kull A. Capacitar la información espacial en la evolución de los sistemas de planificación: lecciones de planes provisionales en Estonia, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo analizamos la aparición, el uso y la calidad de información espacial a partir de desarrollos espaciales amplios y dinámicos condicionados por la introducción y maduración de un sistema de planificación espacial descentralizado en Estonia. Evaluamos la información espacial para caracterizar el legado y la evolución de los sistemas y las prácticas de planificación en Estonia. En este artículo abordamos el contenido, la representación y la calidad visual de los mapas y las herramientas de planificación en las dinámicas del desarrollo espacial. Los planes físicos se centran exclusivamente en la 'ubicación y la velocidad', lo que significa que las prácticas provisionales que apoyan la flexibilidad y fomentan la innovación muchas veces se olvidan de la planificación estratégica. Información espacial Planificación espacial Regiones metropolitanas Visualización Estonia

Regional Inflation Persistence: Evidence from Italy

- Regional Studies---2012---Andrea Vaona, Guido Ascari

Vaona A. and Ascari G. Regional inflation persistence: evidence from Italy, *Regional Studies*. Regional pat-

terns of inflation persistence have received attention only at the level of European Monetary Union member states. However, economic disparities within European Monetary Union member states are an equally important policy issue. This paper considers a country with a large regional divide -- Italy -- at a fine level of territorial disaggregation (NUTS-3). It is shown that economically backward regions display greater inflation persistence. Moreover, higher persistence is linked to a lower degree of competitiveness in the retail sector. Finally, the inflation persistence at the national level does not present any geographical aggregation bias, because it equals the mean of inflation persistence of provincial data. Vaona A. et Ascari G. La continuité de l'inflation régionale: des preuves provenant de l'Italie, *Regional Studies*. C'est seulement par rapport aux pays-membres de la zone euro que la distribution régionale de la continuité de l'inflation a attiré l'attention. Cependant, les écarts économiques au sein des pays-membres de la zone euro sont également une question de politique importante. Cet article cherche à considérer un pays où s'impose un clivage régional non-négligeable -- à savoir, l'Italie -- à un niveau fin de désagrégation territoriale (NUTS-3). On montre que les régions économiquement en perte de vitesse font preuve d'une plus grande continuité de l'inflation. Qui plus est, une plus grande continuité se rapporte à un niveau de compétitivité moins élevé dans le commerce de détail. Finalement, la continuité de l'inflation au niveau national ne fait aucune preuve de parti pris quant à l'agrégation géographique, parce que elle est la moyenne de la continuité de l'inflation des données régionales. Continuité de l'inflation Commerce de détail Régions Vaona A. und Ascari G. Regionale Inflationspersistenz: Belege aus Italien, *Regional Studies*. Die regionalen Muster der Inflationspersistenz wurden bisher nur auf der Ebene der Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Währungsunion untersucht. Die wirtschaftlichen Disparitäten innerhalb der Mitgliedsstaaten der Europäischen Währungsunion sind jedoch ein ebenso wichtiges politisches Problem. In diesem Beitrag wird ein Land mit starken regionalen Unterschieden (Italien) auf der engmaschigen Ebene der territorialen Disaggregation untersucht.

Es wird nachgewiesen, dass wirtschaftlich rückständige Regionen eine höhere Inflationspersistenz aufweisen. Darüber hinaus geht eine höhere Persistenz mit einem niedrigeren Ausmaß von Konkurrenz im Einzelhandelssektor einher. Ebenso weist die Inflationspersistenz auf nationaler Ebene kein geografisches Aggregationsgleichgewicht auf, da sie der mittleren Inflationspersistenz von Daten auf Provinzebene entspricht. Inflationspersistenz Einzelhandelssektor Regionen Vaona A. y Ascari G. Persistencia de la inflación regional: el ejemplo de Italia, *Regional Studies* . Los modelos regionales de la persistencia de la inflación hasta ahora se han analizado solamente a nivel de los estados miembros de la Unión Monetaria Europea. Sin embargo, las desigualdades económicas entre los estados de la Unión Monetaria Europea son un tema político igualmente importante. En este artículo consideramos un país con una enorme división regional (Italia) a un nivel detallado de desagregación territorial (NUTS-3). Mostramos que las regiones económicamente atrasadas muestran una persistencia de inflación mayor. Además, una mayor persistencia está vinculada a un menor grado de competitividad en el sector minorista. Finalmente, la persistencia de la inflación a nivel nacional no presenta ninguna parcialidad de agregación geográfica porque iguala el promedio de persistencia de la inflación de los datos provinciales. Persistencia de la inflación Sector minorista Regiones

Evaluation of Spatial Effects of Capital Subsidies in the South of Italy

- Regional Studies---2012---Marusca De Castris, Guido Pellegrini

De Castris M. and Pellegrini G. Evaluation of spatial effects of capital subsidies in the South of Italy, *Regional Studies* . The spatial effects of capital subsidies are neglected in the literature even if several industrial policies have a strong spatial dimension. This study disentangles the spillovers generated by subsidized firms from the spatial attraction across neighbour's areas that cannot be attributed to incentive. The presence of specific spatial effects is tested on the reduced form of a spatial autoregressive model evaluating the implicit

common factor restriction. The empirical analysis considers the main regional policies in the period 1996-2001 in the South of Italy. The results suggest the presence of a modest spatial crowding out, where subsidized regions attract employment from neighbouring areas. De Castris M. et Pellegrini G. Une évaluation des effets géographiques des subventions d'équipement dans le sud de l'Italie, *Regional Studies* . La documentation ne fait aucune attention aux effets géographiques des subventions d'équipement, même si les politiques industrielles ont une importante dimension géographique. Cette étude éclaire les retombées engendrées par des entreprises subventionnées à cause de leurs attraits géographiques à travers les zones voisines et qui ne s'expliquent pas par les incitations. On fait l'analyse pour vérifier la présence des effets géographiques spécifiques employant le modèle autorégressif géographique réduit qui évalue les limites implicites des facteurs communs. L'analyse empirique considère les principales politiques régionales menées entre 1996 et 2001 dans le sud de l'Italie. Les résultats laissent supposer la présence d'un évincement géographique modeste où les régions primées attirent l'emploi en provenance des régions voisines. Retombées géographiques Subventions de l'Etat Evaluation de la politique régionale De Castris M. und Pellegrini G. Bewertung der räumlichen Auswirkungen von Kapitalsubventionen in Süditalien, *Regional Studies* . Die räumlichen Auswirkungen von Kapitalsubventionen werden in der Literatur vernachlässigt, obwohl mehrere Industriepolitiken eine ausgeprägte räumliche Dimension aufweisen. In dieser Studie unterscheiden wir zwischen den von subventionierten Firmen erzeugten Übertragungseffekten und der räumlichen Anziehungskraft in angrenzenden Gebieten, welche sich nicht auf den Anreiz zurückführen lässt. Das Vorhandensein spezifischer räumlicher Auswirkungen wird auf der reduzierten Form eines räumlichen autoregressiven Modells zur Bewertung der impliziten Restriktion gemeinsamer Faktoren überprüft. In der empirischen Analyse werden die wichtigsten Regionalpolitiken Süditaliens im Zeitraum von 1996 bis 2001 untersucht. Aus den Ergebnissen geht die Präsenz eines gemäßigten räumlichen Verdrängungseffekts hervor, durch den die subventionierten Regionen Arbeit-

skräfte aus angrenzenden Gebieten anziehen. Räumliche Übertragungen Staatliche Subventionen Bewertung der Regionalpolitik De Castris M. y Pellegrini G. Evaluación de los efectos espaciales de las subvenciones de capital en el sur de Italia, *Regional Studies* . Los efectos espaciales de las subvenciones de capital son ignoradas en la literatura aunque varias políticas industriales presentan una fuerte dimensión espacial. En este estudio desentrañamos los desbordamientos generados por empresas subvencionadas de la atracción espacial en áreas vecinas que no puede atribuirse a incentivos. Comprobamos la presencia de efectos espaciales específicos mediante la forma reducida de un modelo espacial autorregresivo evaluando la restricción implícita del factor común. En el análisis empírico se analizan las principales políticas regionales en el periodo 1996--2001 del sur de Italia. Los resultados indican la presencia de un modesto efecto de exclusión espacial en el que las regiones subvencionadas atraen empleo de áreas vecinas. Desbordamientos espaciales Subvenciones públicas Evaluación de la política regional

Local -- If Possible: How the Spatial Networking of Economic Relations amongst Farm Enterprises Aids Small Town Survival in Rural Australia

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Bill Pritchard,Neil Argent,Scott Baum,Lisa Bourke,John Martin,Phil Mcmanus,Anthony Sorensen,Jim Walmsley

Pritchard B., Argent N., Baum S., Bourke L., Martin J., McManus P., Sorensen A. and Walmsley J. Local -- if possible: how the spatial networking of economic relations amongst farm enterprises aids small town survival in rural Australia, *Regional Studies* . Over recent decades, the tendency in developed countries has been the consolidation of farms into fewer and larger units, and a shifting of economic functions from smaller to larger population settlements. This paper uses data from face-to-face interviews with 115 Australian farmers in agriculture-dependent regions to investigate how the spatial pattern of farm expenditure affects these processes. It is concluded that in these spatial contexts, stability, attachment, and reliance on

'the local' remain vital components in farm--town economic links, notwithstanding substantial adaptation by farmers to restructured economic and community circumstances. Such expenditures help sustain small towns, thus tempering judgements on rural decline. Pritchard B., Argent N., Baum S., Bourke L., Martin J., McManus P., Sorensen A. et Walmsley J. Localement -- de préférence: comment la constitution de réseaux géographiques de relations économiques parmi les exploitations agricoles aide la survie des petites villes en Australie rurale, *Regional Studies* . Au cours des décennies récentes, la tendance des pays développés est à la consolidation des exploitations en moins d'unités de taille plus importante, et au déplacement des fonctions économiques des pays plus petits à des pays plus grands. Cet article emploie des données qui proviennent des faces-à-faces auprès de 115 exploitants agricoles australiens situés dans des régions à vocation agricole afin d'examiner comment la distribution géographique des dépenses agricoles influe sur ces processus. On conclut que dans de tels contextes géographiques, la stabilité, les relations, et la dépendance vis-à-vis du 'local' , restent des éléments clés des liens économiques entre les exploitations agricoles et les villes, en dépit d'importantes adaptations par les exploitants agricoles à la restructuration des situations économiques et communautaires. De telles dépenses aident le soutien aux petites villes, ce qui atténue les jugements sur le déclin rural. Petites villes Restructuration rurale Australie Agriculture Thèse sur le découplage Pritchard B., Argent N., Baum S., Bourke L., Martin J., McManus P., Sorensen A. und Walmsley J. Lokal -- wenn möglich: wie das räumliche Netzwerk der Wirtschaftsbeziehungen zwischen landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben Kleinstädten in ländlichen Gebieten Australiens beim Überleben hilft, *Regional Studies* . In den letzten Jahrzehnten ging die Tendenz in den Entwicklungsländern hin zu einer Zusammenlegung von landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben zu größeren Einheiten in geringerer Anzahl sowie zu einer Verlagerung der Wirtschaftsfunktionen von Siedlungen mit kleineren zu Siedlungen mit größeren Bevölkerungszahlen. In diesem Beitrag wird anhand der Daten von Einzelinterviews mit 115 australischen Landwirten in von der

Landwirtschaft abhängigen Regionen untersucht, wie sich das räumliche Muster der Ausgaben von landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben auf diese Prozesse auswirkt. Es wird der Schluss gezogen, dass innerhalb dieser räumlichen Kontexte die Stabilität, die Verbundenheit und das Vertrauen in ‘das Lokale’ wesentliche Komponenten der wirtschaftlichen Verknüpfungen zwischen landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben und Städten bleiben, wobei es keine Rolle spielt, ob sich die Landwirte in erheblichem Umfang an die umstrukturierten wirtschaftlichen und gesellschaftlichen Umstände angepasst haben. Diese Ausgaben helfen beim Erhalt von Kleinstädten und mäßigen somit die Urteile über den Niedergang ländlicher Gebiete. Kleinstädte Ländliche Umstrukturierung Australien Landwirtschaft Entkopplungsthese Pritchard B., Argent N., Baum S., Bourke L., Martin J., McManus P., Sorensen A. y Walmsley J. Local, si es posible: cómo la red espacial de las relaciones económicas entre las empresas agrarias ayuda a la supervivencia de pequeñas ciudades en la Australia rural, *Regional Studies*. Durante las últimas décadas, la tendencia en los países desarrollados ha sido la consolidación de las empresas agrícolas en un menor número de unidades mayores, y un desplazamiento de las funciones económicas desde poblaciones más pequeñas a poblaciones más grandes. En este artículo utilizamos datos de entrevistas personales con 115 granjeros australianos en regiones dependientes de la agricultura para investigar cómo influye el modelo espacial del gasto agrícola en estos procesos. Concluimos que en estos contextos espaciales, la estabilidad, la conexión y la confianza en ‘lo local’ son componentes vitales en los vínculos económicos entre las ciudades y las granjas, pese a la adaptación sustancial por parte de los agricultores a las circunstancias económicas y comunitarias reestructuradas. Tales gastos ayudan a sostener las pequeñas ciudades, atenuando los juicios sobre el declive rural. Pequeñas localidades Reestructuración rural Australia Agricultura Tesis de desligamiento

Book Views: Edited by PÄIVI OINAS

- Regional Studies---2012---Peter Hall, Annalee Saxenian, Harald Bathelt, Johannes Glückler

2012

Economic Performance in Rural England

- Regional Studies---2012---Nigel Curry, Don Webber

Curry N. and Webber D. J. Economic performance in rural England, *Regional Studies*. Measuring rural economic performance is obscured by the simultaneous use of two spatial platforms: the ‘city-region’ and the ‘rural definition’. The characteristics of these spatial platforms for measuring rural economic performance are explored through plant-level productivity data. In general, English rural districts are less productive, but particularly where they are both lagging and fall outside city-regions. The city-region platform exacerbates rural productivity performance, but since 2000, rural districts have not been charged with pursuing productivity objectives anyway. Curry N. et Webber D. J. La performance économique des zones rurales d’Angleterre, *Regional Studies*. Mesurer la performance économique rurale s’embrouille dans l’emploi simultané de deux plates-formes géographiques: à savoir, la ‘région-cité’ et la ‘définition rurale’. A partir des données sur la productivité des établissements, on cherche à examiner les caractéristiques géographiques de ces plates-formes-ci pour mesurer la performance économique rurale. En règle générale, les zones rurales d’Angleterre s’avèrent moins productives, notamment là où elles sont en perte de vitesse et situées à l’extérieur des régions-cités. La région-cité en tant que plate-forme aggrave la performance des zones rurales quant à leur productivité, mais, depuis l’an 2000, on ne confie pas la charge de la réalisation des objectifs de la productivité aux zones rurales. Politique économique rurale Productivité Compétences Structure industrielle Curry N. und Webber D. J. Wirtschaftsleistung ländlicher Gebiete in England, *Regional Studies*. Die Messung der Wirtschaftsleistung in ländlichen Gebieten wird durch

den gleichzeitigen Einsatz von zwei verschiedenen räumlichen Plattformen verschleiert: der ‘Stadtregion’ und der ‘Definition ländlicher Gebiete’. Wir untersuchen die Merkmale dieser räumlichen Plattformen zur Messung der Wirtschaftsleistung in ländlichen Gebieten mit Hilfe von Produktivitätsdaten auf Betriebsebene. Ländliche Gebiete sind in England generell weniger produktiv; dies ist jedoch insbesondere bei rückständigen Gebieten außerhalb von Stadtregionen der Fall. Die Plattform der Stadtregion verschlechtert die Leistung von ländlichen Gebieten; allerdings wurden die ländlichen Gebiete seit dem Jahr 2000 ohnehin nicht mit der Verwirklichung von Produktivitätszielen beauftragt. Wirtschaftspolitik in ländlichen Gebieten Produktivität Qualifikationen Branchens truktur Curry N. y Webber D. J. Desempeño económico en la Inglaterra rural, *Regional Studies*. La medición del desempeño económico rural está eclipsada por el uso simultáneo de dos plataformas espaciales: la ‘región metropolitana’ y la ‘definición de rural’. Analizamos las características de estas plataformas espaciales para la medición del desempeño económico rural con ayuda de datos de productividad a nivel de empresas. En general, las comarcas rurales inglesas son menos productivas; esto ocurre sobre todo en comarcas menos desarrolladas y fuera de las regiones metropolitanas. La plataforma de las regiones metropolitanas empeora el rendimiento de la productividad rural, aunque de todas formas desde 2000 no se ha exigido a las comarcas rurales que consigan objetivos de productividad. Política económica rural Productividad Habilidades Estructura industrial

Gates or No Gates? A Cross-European Enquiry into the Driving Forces behind Gated Communities

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Zoltán Cséfalvay,Chris Webster

Cséfalvay Z. and Webster C. Gates or no gates? A cross-European enquiry into the driving forces behind gated communities, *Regional Studies*. This paper addresses one of the biggest gaps in research on gated communities: why is the phenomenon so strong in some countries, but absent in others? After reviewing the main-

stream explanations, it outlines an alternative thesis based on theories of public choice and fiscal federalism. To test the relevance of the theory, European countries are divided into two groups -- those with a considerable number of gated communities and those with very few or none -- and they are compared on fifteen indicators. The results indicate that beyond the visible manifestation of gates and walls, there are deeper institutional driving forces. Cséfalvay Z. et Webster C. Avec ou sans portail? Une enquête paneuropéenne des forces motrices à l'origine du développement des quartiers résidentiels surveillés, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à aborder l'une des plus grandes lacunes dans la recherche sur les quartiers résidentiels surveillés: à savoir, pourquoi ce phénomène est-il tellement évident dans certains pays, mais brille par son absence dans d'autres? Suite à une revue des principales explications, on esquisse une autre thèse qui met plutôt l'accent sur les théories du choix politique et du fédéralisme fiscal. Pour tester la pertinence de la théorie, on divise les pays européens en deux groupes -- ceux qui sont dotés d'un grand nombre de quartiers résidentiels surveillés et ceux qui n'en ont que très peu ou aucuns -- et on les compare à quinze indicateurs. Les résultats laissent voir qu'il existe des forces motrices institutionnelles encore plus profondes qui vont au-delà de la présence évidente des portails et des murs. Quartiers résidentiels surveillés Fédéralisme fiscal Choix politique Europe Cséfalvay Z. und Webster C. Geschlossen oder nicht? Eine europaweite Untersuchung der Antriebskräfte hinter geschlossenen Wohnanlagen, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird eine der wichtigsten offenen Fragen in der Forschung über geschlossene Wohnanlagen untersucht: Warum ist dieses Phänomen in einigen Ländern so stark ausgeprägt, aber in anderen gänzlich abwesend? Nach einer Untersuchung der gängigen Erklärungen stellen wir eine alternative These auf der Grundlage der Theorien über öffentliche Auswahl und fiskalen Föderalismus auf. Zur Überprüfung der Relevanz dieser Theorie werden die europäischen Staaten in zwei Gruppen untergliedert: Staaten mit einer erheblichen Anzahl von geschlossenen Wohnanlagen und Staaten mit sehr wenigen oder keinen solchen Wohnanlagen. Der Vergleich erfolgt mit Hilfe von 15 Indikatoren. Aus den

Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass sich hinter den sichtbaren Anzeichen von Toren und Mauern tiefere institutionelle Antriebskräfte verbergen. Geschlossene Wohnanlagen Fiskaler Föderalismus Öffentliche Auswahl Europa Cséfalvay Z. y Webster C. ¿Con verjas o sin verjas? Una encuesta transeuropea sobre los desencadenantes de las urbanizaciones privadas, *Regional Studies* . En este artículo abordamos una de las lagunas más importantes en la investigación de urbanizaciones privadas: ¿por qué este fenómeno es tan fuerte en algunos países y sin embargo no existe en otros? Tras analizar las explicaciones generales, describimos una tesis alternativa basada en las teorías de la opción pública y el federalismo fiscal. Para comprobar la relevancia de esta teoría, dividimos los países europeos en dos grupos: los que tienen un gran número de urbanizaciones privadas y los que tienen pocas o ninguna. Luego las comparamos según quince indicadores. Los resultados indican que más allá de la manifestación visible de verjas y muros, existen desencadenantes institucionales más profundos. Urbanizaciones privadas Federalismo fiscal Opción pública Europa

Determinants of Expenditures on Wellness Services: The Case of Gran Canaria

- Regional Studies---2012---Diego R. Medina-Muñoz,Rita D. Medina-Muñoz

Medina-Muñoz D. R. and Medina-Muñoz R. D. Determinants of expenditures on wellness services: the case of Gran Canaria, *Regional Studies* . Regions specializing in tourism or interested in developing tourism should focus their marketing efforts on the tourism demand segments that generate greater revenue. This research analyses wellness tourist demand and identifies the determinants of expenditure during a stay in a wellness destination. To that end, European tourists visiting wellness centres on the Spanish island of Gran Canaria were interviewed. The results reveal that the principal determinants of expenditure on wellness services are the characteristics of the trip, behaviour as international travellers and some sociodemographic attributes of the tourists. Medina-Muñoz D. R. et Medina-Muñoz R. D. Les déterminants des

dépenses pour les services de bien-être: étude de cas de la Gran Canaria, *Regional Studies* . Les régions qui se spécialisent dans le tourisme ou qui s'intéressent à le développer devraient porter leur stratégie commerciale sur les secteurs qui maximisent le revenu en fonction de la demande. Cette recherche analyse la demande de services de bien-être des touristes et identifie les déterminants des dépenses pour un séjour dans un centre de bien-être. A cette fin, on interviewe des touristes qui font un séjour dans un centre de bien-être situé sur l'île espagnole de Gran Canaria. Les résultats laissent voir que les principaux déterminants des dépenses pour les services de bien-être s'avèrent les caractéristiques du voyage, le comportement en tant que voyageurs internationaux et certaines qualités socio-démographiques des touristes. Tourisme Destination touristique Demande des touristes Tourisme de bien-être Dépenses pour le tourisme Medina-Muñoz D. R. und Medina-Muñoz R. D. Determinanten der Ausgaben für Wellness-Dienstleistungen: der Fall von Gran Canaria, *Regional Studies* . Regionen, die sich auf Fremdenverkehr spezialisiert haben oder an einem Ausbau des Fremdenverkehrs interessiert sind, sollten ihre Marketing-Aktivitäten auf diejenigen Segmente der touristischen Nachfrage konzentrieren, mit denen sich die höchsten Einkünfte erzielen lassen. In dieser Studie analysieren wir die Nachfrage von Touristen nach Wellness-Dienstleistungen und identifizieren die Determinanten für Ausgaben während eines Aufenthalts an einem Wellness-Ferienort. Zu diesem Zweck interviewten wir europäische Touristen, die Wellness-Zentren auf der spanischen Insel Gran Canaria besuchten. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass die Merkmale der Reise, das Verhalten als Auslandsreisende sowie einige soziodemografische Merkmale der Touristen die wichtigsten Determinanten von Ausgaben für Wellness-Dienstleistungen darstellen. Fremdenverkehr Ferienort Touristische Nachfrage Wellness-Tourismus Ausgaben von Touristen Medina-Muñoz D. R. y Medina-Muñoz R. D. Determinantes de los gastos en los servicios de bienestar: el caso de Gran Canaria, *Regional Studies* . Las regiones que se especializan en el turismo o se interesan en desarrollar el turismo deberían enfocar sus actividades de mercadotecnia en

los segmentos de la demanda de turismo que generen mayores ingresos. En este estudio analizamos la demanda de turismo de bienestar e identificamos los determinantes de los gastos durante una estancia en un destino de bienestar. Para este fin, entrevistamos a turistas europeos que visitaban centros de bienestar de la isla de Gran Canaria. Los resultados indican que los principales determinantes de los gastos en los servicios de bienestar son las características del viaje, la conducta como viajeros internacionales y algunos atributos sociodemográficos de los turistas. Turismo Destino turístico Demanda turística Turismo de bienestar Gasto en turismo

Geographic Map of Sustainability in Italian Local Systems

- Regional Studies---2012---Antonio Dallara, Paolo Rizzi

Dallara A. and Rizzi P. Geographic map of sustainability in Italian local systems, *Regional Studies*. This paper is a quantitative application of the economy--society--environment (ESA) model to Italian provinces. The ESA model is a framework used to describe territorial systems. It is grounded in a theoretical scheme called SEST (socio-economic territorial systems), which connects performances of the local system with socio-economic structure, external economies, public/private strategies, and territorial governance. The ESA model is focused on the three pillars of sustainability: economy, society, and environment. Clusters and rankings are defined and enable a comparison to be made with more homogeneous local systems. An analytical description of the development of the Italian systems is outlined through principal component analysis. Dallara A. et Rizzi P. Une carte géographique de la durabilité des systèmes locaux en Italie, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à appliquer de façon quantitative le modèle économie--société--environnement (modèle ESA) aux provinces italiennes. Le modèle ESA sert de cadre à la présentation des systèmes territoriaux. Il est fondé sur un schéma théorique de systèmes territoriaux socioéconomiques qui relie la performance du système local à la structure socioéconomique, aux

économies externes, aux stratégies publiques/privées, et au gouvernement territorial. Le modèle ESA porte sur les trois piliers de la notion de durabilité: à savoir, l'économie, la société et l'environnement. On définit les grappes et les classements, ce qui permet la comparaison avec des systèmes locaux plus homogènes. A partir de la méthode de composantes principales, on esquisse une présentation analytique du développement des systèmes italiens. Développement durable Système local Méthode de composantes principales Analyse comparative territoriale Dallara A. und Rizzi P. Die geografische Karte der Nachhaltigkeit in italienischen lokalen Systemen, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird das Wirtschafts-, Gesellschafts- und Umweltmodell in quantitativer Weise auf die italienischen Provinzen angewandt. Das Wirtschafts-, Gesellschafts- und Umweltmodell dient als Rahmen zur Beschreibung von territorialen Systemen. Es beruht auf einem theoretischen Schema mit der Bezeichnung SEST (sozioökonomische Territorialsysteme), das die Leistungen des lokalen Systems mit der sozioökonomischen Struktur, externen Ökonomien, öffentlichen/privaten Strategien und territorialer Regierungsführung verknüpft. Das Wirtschafts-, Gesellschafts- und Umweltmodell konzentriert sich auf die drei Säulen der Nachhaltigkeit: Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft und Umwelt. Es werden Cluster und Rangfolgen definiert, die einen Vergleich mit homogeneren lokalen Systemen ermöglichen. Anhand einer Hauptkomponentenanalyse wird eine grobe analytische Beschreibung der Entwicklung der italienischen Systeme vorgenommen. Nachhaltige Entwicklung Lokales System Hauptkomponentenanalyse Vergleichende territoriale Analyse Dallara A. y Rizzi P. Mapa geográfico de la sostenibilidad en los sistemas locales italianos, *Regional Studies*. Este artículo es una aplicación cuantitativa del modelo de entorno económico-social para las provincias italianas. El modelo de entorno económico-social es una estructura que se utiliza para describir sistemas territoriales. Se basa en un esquema teórico denominado SEST (sistemas territoriales socioeconómicos) que conecta los rendimientos del sistema local con la estructura socio-económica, las economías externas, las estrategias públicas/privadas y la gobernanza territorial. El modelo de entorno económico-

social se centra en los tres pilares de sostenibilidad: economía, sociedad y medio ambiente. Definimos las aglomeraciones y clasificaciones que permiten hacer comparaciones con sistemas locales más homogéneos. Mediante un análisis de los componentes principales hacemos una descripción analítica del desarrollo de los sistemas italianos. Desarrollo sostenible Sistema local Análisis de componentes principales Análisis comparativo territorial

Employer-provided Training and Knowledge Spillovers: Evidence from Italian Local Labour Markets

- Regional Studies---2012---Giuseppe Croce,Emanuela Ghignoni

Croce G. and Ghignoni E. Employer-provided training and knowledge spillovers: evidence from Italian local labour markets, *Regional Studies* . Following suggestions from the literature on agglomeration and on social returns to education, this paper aims to uncover the relationship between local human capital and training. The results are consistent with the prediction that training should be more frequent in areas where the aggregate educational level is higher. This result is confirmed when different definitions of local human capital are adopted or different subsamples are considered. This paper also coped with the problem of omitted variables and spatial sorting by means of a two-step strategy based on instrumental variables. Croce G. et Ghignoni E. Une formation assurée par l'employeur et les retombées de connaissance: des preuves provenant des bassins d'emploi locaux en Italie, *Regional Studies* . En réponse à des propositions avancées dans la documentation sur l'agglomération et sur le rendement social de l'éducation, cet article cherche à dévoiler le rapport entre le capital humain local et la formation. Les résultats correspondent à la prédiction selon laquelle la formation devrait être plus régulière dans les zones où le niveau d'éducation global s'avère plus élevé. Suite à l'adoption des différentes définitions du capital humain local et à une considération des divers sous-échantillons, ce résultat se confirme. Cet article aborde aussi la question des variables oubliées

et du triage géographique à partir d'une stratégie à deux temps fondée sur des facteurs clé. Formation Retombées de connaissance Bassins d'emploi locaux Croce G. und Ghignoni E. Schulungen durch Arbeitgeber und Wissensübertragung: Belege aus den Arbeitsmärkten Italiens, *Regional Studies* . Aufgrund der Vorschläge in der Literatur über Agglomeration und sozialen Nutzen für Bildung wird in diesem Beitrag versucht, die Beziehung zwischen lokalem Humankapital und Schulungen zu ergründen. Die Ergebnisse stimmen mit der Prognose überein, dass Schulungen in Gebieten mit höherem Gesamtbildungsniveau häufiger stattfinden sollten. Dieses Ergebnis wird bestätigt, wenn man verschiedene Definitionen des lokalen Humankapitals oder unterschiedliche Untergruppen berücksichtigt. Ebenso wird in diesem Beitrag das Problem der ausgelassenen Variablen und räumlichen Ordnung mit Hilfe einer zweistufigen Strategie auf der Grundlage von Instrumentvariablen angegangen. Schulungen Wissensübertragung Lokale Arbeitsmärkte Croce G. y Ghignoni E. Capacitación facilitada por empleadores y desbordamientos de conocimiento: ejemplo de los mercados laborales locales en Italia, *Regional Studies* . Teniendo en cuenta las sugerencias de la literatura sobre la aglomeración y las devoluciones sociales para la educación, en este artículo pretendemos descubrir la relación entre el capital humano local y la capacitación. Los resultados son coherentes con la predicción de que la capacitación debería ser más frecuente en áreas donde el nivel educativo general es más alto. Este resultado se confirma si adoptamos diferentes definiciones del capital humano local o consideramos diferentes submuestras. En este ensayo también abordamos el problema de las variables omitidas y la clasificación espacial mediante una estrategia bifásica basada en variables instrumentales. Formación Desbordamientos de conocimiento Mercados laborales locales

Measuring the Efficiency of China's Regional Innovation Systems: Application of Network Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)

- Regional Studies---2012---Kaihua Chen,Jiancheng Guan

Chen K. and Guan J. Measuring the efficiency of China's regional innovation systems: application of network data envelopment analysis (DEA), *Regional Studies* . This study applies a relational network data analysis envelopment to the systematic evaluation of the innovation efficiency of China's regional innovation systems by decomposing the innovation process into the two connecting sub-processes, technological development and subsequent technological commercialization. The results show that only one-fifth of China's regional innovation systems are operating on the empirical best-practice frontier during the whole process from technological development to commercialization. Furthermore, it is found that substantial inconsistencies exist between technological development capacity and commercialization capacity in most regional innovation systems, and that downstream commercialization capacity plays a more important role in the innovation performance of regional innovation systems. Chen K. et Guan J. Evaluer l'efficacité des systèmes d'innovation régionaux en Chine: l'application de la DEA en réseau, *Regional Studies* . Cet article cherche à appliquer une analyse DEA (data envelopment analysis) relationnelle en réseau à l'évaluation systématique de l'efficacité innovatrice des systèmes d'innovation régionaux en Chine à partir d'une décomposition du processus d'innovation en deux sous-processus, à savoir le développement technologique et la commercialisation technologique qui en découle. Les résultats laissent voir que seulement un cinquième des systèmes d'innovation régionaux en Chine fonctionnent à la frontière empirique des pratiques d'excellence tout au long du processus qui va du développement technologique à la commercialisation. Qui plus est, il s'avère que d'importantes contradictions s'imposent entre la capacité de développement technologique et la capacité de commercialisation dans la plupart des systèmes d'innovation régionaux, et que la capacité de commercialisation en aval joue un rôle plus important quant à la performance innovatrice des systèmes d'innovation régionaux. *Systèmes d'innovation régionaux Processus d'innovation Efficacité technologique Analyse DEA en réseau Amorçage Chine* Chen K. und Guan J. Messung der Effizienz der regionalen Innovationssysteme von China: eine

Anwendung der Netzwerk-Dateneinhüllanalyse, *Regional Studies* . In dieser Studie wird eine relationale Netzwerk-Dateneinhüllanalyse auf die systematische Beurteilung der Innovationseffizienz der regionalen Innovationssysteme von China angewandt. Hierfür wird der Innovationsprozess in die beiden zusammenhängenden Subprozesse aufgegliedert: technologische Entwicklung und die anschließende technologische Kommerzialisierung. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass nur ein Fünftel der regionalen Innovationssysteme von China während des gesamten Prozesses von der technologischen Entwicklung zur Kommerzialisierung an der Grenze der besten empirischen Praxis arbeiten. Darüber hinaus stellen wir fest, dass zwischen der Kapazität für technologische Entwicklung und der Kapazität für Kommerzialisierung erhebliche Unregelmäßigkeiten bestehen und dass die Kapazität der prozessabwärts angelagerten Kommerzialisierung für die Innovationsleistung von regionalen Innovationssystemen eine wichtigere Rolle spielt. *Regionale Innovationssysteme Innovationsprozess Technische Effizienz Netzwerk-Dateneinhüllanalyse Bootstrap-Ansatz China* Chen K. y Guan J. Medición de la eficiencia de los sistemas de innovación regional de China: aplicación de un análisis envolvente de datos de redes, *Regional Studies* . En este estudio aplicamos un análisis envolvente de datos relacionales de redes para la evaluación sistemática de la eficiencia de la innovación de los sistemas de innovación regional de China descomponiendo el proceso de innovación en los dos subprocesos conectados: el desarrollo tecnológico y la posterior comercialización tecnológica. Los resultados muestran que solamente una quinta parte de los sistemas de innovación regional operan en la frontera empírica de las mejores prácticas durante todo el proceso desde el desarrollo tecnológico hasta la comercialización. Asimismo se observa que existen considerables incoherencias entre la capacidad de desarrollo tecnológico y la capacidad de comercialización en la mayoría de sistemas de innovación regional y que la capacidad de comercialización desempeña un papel más importante en el rendimiento de innovación de los sistemas de innovación regional. *Sistemas de innovación regional Proceso de innovación Eficacia técnica*

Local Entrepreneurship in Context

- Regional Studies---2012---David Audretsch, Oliver Falck, Maryann P. Feldman, Stephan Heblich

Audretsch D. B., Falck O., Feldman M. P. and Heblich S. Local entrepreneurship in context, *Regional Studies* . This paper posits that regions provide locational factors which determine the industry structure and with it entrepreneurial opportunities whose exploitation influences regional dynamics. To test this interrelation between regional characteristics and entrepreneurial activities, seventy-four West German regions were classified by their endowments with locational factors. The local employees' group-specific propensity to start a business within the framework of count data models was then analysed. The empirical results suggest the distinct existence of entrepreneurial regional regimes, where local employees have a high propensity to start a business, and routinized regional regimes, with a lower propensity to generate local entrepreneurial activity. Audretsch D. B., Falck O., Feldman M. P. et Heblich S. La relativisation de l'esprit d'entreprise local, *Regional Studies* . Cet article affirme que les régions fournissent des facteurs de localisation qui déterminent la structure industrielle et aussi des possibilités entrepreneuriales, dont l'exploitation influe sur la dynamique régionale. Afin de tester l'interrelation entre les caractéristiques régionales et les activités entrepreneuriales, on a classé soixante-quatorze zones situées dans l'ouest de l'Allemagne en fonction de leur dotation en facteurs de localisation. La propensité d'un groupe particulier de salariés locaux à lancer une affaire dans le cadre des modèles de données chiffrées se voit analyser. Les résultats empiriques laissent supposer la présence indéniable de régimes régionales entrepreneuriales où la propensité des salariés locaux à lancer une affaire s'avère élevée, et de régimes régionales systématisées dont la propensité à créer de l'activité entrepreneuriale locale s'avère moins élevée. Esprit d'entreprise local Facteurs de localisation Modèles de données chiffrées Audretsch D. B., Falck O., Feldman M. P. und Heblich S. Lokales

Unternehmertum im Kontext, *Regional Studies* . In diesem Beitrag wird die These aufgestellt, dass Regionen Standortfaktoren bieten, die für die Branchenstruktur und damit auch die unternehmerischen Chancen maßgeblich sind, deren Nutzung sich auf die regionale Dynamik auswirkt. Um diese Wechselbeziehungen zwischen regionalen Merkmalen und unternehmerischen Aktivitäten zu untersuchen, wurden 74 westdeutsche Regionen hinsichtlich ihrer Ausstattung mit Standortfaktoren untersucht. Anschließend wurde im Rahmen von Zähldatenmodellen die gruppenspezifische Neigung der lokalen Arbeitnehmer zur Gründung von Firmen analysiert. Die empirischen Ergebnisse legen den Schluss nahe, dass unternehmerische Regionalregime, in denen die lokalen Arbeitnehmer eine hohe Neigung zur Firmengründung aufweisen, und routinierte Regionalregime mit einer geringeren Neigung zu lokaler unternehmerischer Tätigkeit getrennt voneinander existieren. Lokales Unternehmertum Standortfaktoren Zähldatenmodelle Audretsch D. B., Falck O., Feldman M. P. y Heblich S. El empresariado local en contexto, *Regional Studies* . En este artículo proponemos que las regiones ofrecen factores de ubicación que determinan la estructura de la industria y a la vez oportunidades empresariales cuya explotación influye en las dinámicas regionales. Para comprobar la interrelación entre las características regionales y las actividades empresariales se analizaron las dotaciones con factores de ubicación de setenta y cuatro regiones de Alemania del Oeste. Luego analizamos la predisposición de grupos específicos de empleados locales para empezar un negocio en el marco de los modelos de datos de recuento. Los resultados empíricos indican que existen, por separado, regímenes regionales empresariales donde los empleados locales tienen una alta predisposición a empezar un negocio y regímenes regionales transformados en rutina con una predisposición menor a generar actividad empresarial local. Empresariado local Factores de ubicación Modelos de datos de recuento

Determinants of Internal and External Immigration to the Canary Islands

- Regional Studies---2012---Anastasia Hernández Alemán, Carmelo J. León

Hernández Alemán A. and León C. J. Determinants of internal and external immigration to the Canary Islands, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses the determinants of internal and external immigration to the Canary Islands, within the impacts of the regulatory changes in Spain's immigration policy. It utilizes a structural equations system approach for both internal and external immigration. The results show that immigration policies have had a positive impact on immigration flows, and that major economic variables have played a more relevant role than the pleasant climate. However, external immigration has been more affected by the pleasant weather than internal immigration. The positive impact of previous immigration raises doubts about the potential efficiency of the family reunion policy. Hernández Alemán A. et León C. J. Les déterminants de l'immigration intérieure et extérieure aux Canaries, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à analyser les déterminants de l'immigration intérieure et extérieure aux Canaries dans le cadre des retombées des modifications aux dispositions réglementaires à la politique de l'immigration en Espagne. On emploie une façon basée sur un système d'équations structurelles à la fois pour l'immigration intérieure et extérieure. Les résultats laissent voir que les politiques de l'immigration ont eu un effet positif sur les flux d'immigrés, et que les principales variables économiques ont joué un rôle plus pertinent que le climat agréable. Cependant, l'immigration extérieure a été plus touchée par le climat agréable que par l'immigration intérieure. L'effet positif de l'immigration antérieure soulève certaines questions quant à l'efficacité éventuelle de la politique de réunion familiale. Determinanten der internen und externen Immigration zu den Kanarischen Inseln, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag analysieren wir

die Determinanten der internen und externen Immigration zu den Kanarischen Inseln innerhalb der Auswirkungen der Gesetzesänderungen der Einwanderungspolitik Spaniens. Sowohl die interne als auch die externe Immigration werden mit Hilfe eines strukturellen Gleichungssystems untersucht. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass sich die Einwanderungspolitiken positiv auf die Einwanderungsströme ausgewirkt haben und dass die wirtschaftlichen Hauptvariablen eine wichtigere Rolle gespielt haben als das angenehme Klima. Allerdings wurde die externe Immigration stärker durch das angenehme Klima beeinflusst als die interne Immigration. Die positive Auswirkung der früheren Immigration lässt Zweifel an der potenziellen Wirksamkeit der Politik zur Familienzusammenführung aufkommen. Determinanten der Immigration Kanarische Inseln Gleichungssystem Immigrationpolitik Interne und externe Immigration Hernández Alemán A. y León C. J. Determinantes de la inmigración interior y exterior en las Islas Canarias, *Regional Studies*. Este artículo analiza los determinantes de la inmigración exterior e interior en Canarias, y los impactos de las políticas de inmigración. Se utiliza un sistema de ecuaciones estructurales para la inmigración interior y exterior. Los resultados muestran que las políticas de inmigración han tenido un impacto positivo en los flujos inmigratorios, y que las variables económicas han desempeñado un papel más relevante que el clima. Sin embargo, la inmigración exterior ha sido más afectada por el clima que la interior. Los impactos positivos de la inmigración corriente en los flujos cuestionan la eficacia de las políticas de reunión familiar. Determinantes de la inmigración Islas Canarias Sistema de ecuaciones Política de inmigración Inmigración exterior e interior

Governing Suburbia: Modalities and Mechanisms of Suburban Governance

- Regional Studies---2012---Michael Ekers, Pierre Hamel, Roger Keil

Ekers M., Hamel P. and Keil R. Governing suburbia: modalities and mechanisms of suburban governance, *Regional Studies*. This paper traces the major modal-

ities of suburban governance through a review of the extant literature on the matter. Based on the existing debate on suburban governance it appears that three modalities can be differentiated: the state, capital accumulation and private authoritarianism. A case is made for each and how they function and interrelate is developed. What are the universal and particular forces shaping suburbanization processes in different urban-regions? It is also argued that governance itself needs to be used in critical sense by extending its meaning towards issues of suburbanism, not just the process merely of suburbanization. Ekers M., Hamel P. and Keil R. 管治郊区：郊区管治的模式与机制. 区域研究. 本文通过大量文献回顾来追溯郊区管治的主要模式。基于现有郊区管治的争论，可以识别出三种模式：政府、资本积累和私人独裁主义。文中为每种模式给出了一个案例，而且探讨了这些模式是如何发挥作用和相互联系的。在不同的城市区域，塑造郊区化过程的普遍和独特驱动力是什么？本文还认为需要批判性地使用管治这个概念，将其含义扩展到郊区主义的各种问题，而不仅仅是郊区化的过程。郊区化郊区主义管治全球性郊区 Ekers M., Hamel P. et Keil R. Gérer la banlieue: modalités et mécanismes de la gouvernance suburbaine, *Regional Studies*. Cet article passe en revue les principales modalités de la gouvernance suburbaine à partir d'une recension des écrits sur la question. À la lumière du débat en cours relatif à la gouvernance suburbaine, trois mécanismes de gestion peuvent être distingués, à savoir: l'État, l'accumulation de capital et l'autoritarisme privé. Chacun est présenté sous l'angle de son mode de fonctionnement et des relations qu'il entretient aux autres. Quelles sont les forces universelles et particulières qui structurent les processus de développement suburbain dans diverses régions urbaines? Les auteurs soutiennent aussi que la gouvernance elle-même doit être considérée sous un angle critique en élargissant sa signification par rapport aux enjeux de la réalité suburbaine et non simplement en référence au processus d'un développement suburbain. Développement de la banlieue Vie périurbaine Gouvernance La banlieue à l'échelle mondiale Ekers M., Hamel P. und Keil R. Regierungsführung in der Vorstadt: Modalitäten und Mechanismen der suburbanen Regierungsführung, *Regional Studies*. In diesem

Beitrag werden die wichtigsten Modalitäten der suburbanen Regierungsführung anhand eines Überblicks über die vorhandene Literatur zu diesem Thema untersucht. Ausgehend von der bisherigen Debatte über suburbane Regierungsführung lässt sich offenbar zwischen drei Modalitäten unterscheiden: Staat, Kapitalansammlung und privater Autoritarismus. Wir nennen Argumente für jede Modalität und führen aus, wie sie funktionieren und miteinander zusammenhängen. Welche universellen und partikulären Kräfte gestalten die Prozesse der Suburbanisierung in verschiedenen urbanen Regionen? Ebenso wird argumentiert, dass die Regierungsführung selbst in einem kritischen Sinn eingesetzt werden muss, indem ihre Bedeutung nicht auf den Prozess der Suburbanisierung beschränkt, sondern auf Themen des Suburbanismus ausgeweitet wird. Suburbanisierung Suburbanismus Regierungsführung Globale Vorstädte Ekers M., Hamel P. y Keil R. Gobernar los suburbios: modalidades y mecanismos de la gobernanza suburbana, *Regional Studies*. En este ensayo exploramos las principales modalidades de la gobernanza suburbana a partir de la bibliografía existente sobre este tema. Basándonos en el debate existente sobre la gobernanza suburbana, podemos diferenciar entre tres modalidades: el estado, la acumulación de capital y el autoritarismo privado. Introducimos argumentos para cada uno y estudiamos cómo funcionan y se relacionan entre ellos. ¿Qué fuerzas universales y particulares forman los procesos de suburbanización en las diferentes regiones urbanas? También sostenemos que la misma gobernanza debe utilizarse en sentido crítico ampliando su significado hacia cuestiones de suburbanismo sin limitarse al simple proceso de la suburbanización. Suburbanización Suburbanismo Gobernanza Suburbio s globales

Policy Innovation in a Fragmented and Complex Multilevel Governance Context: Worklessness and the City Strategy in Great Britain

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Anne E. Green, Michael Orton

Green A. E. and Orton M. Policy innovation in a fragmented and complex multilevel governance context:

worklessness and the City Strategy in Great Britain, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines whether innovative policy development within fragmented and complex multilevel governance frameworks provides a paradox in that fragmentation and complexity justify, enable, and even require the launch of initiatives to deliver ‘joined-up thinking’ , but at the same time place inherent constraints on what can be achieved. A new empirical insight is provided through research into the City Strategy initiative in Great Britain, which aims to tackle local concentrations of worklessness by promoting innovation within a framework of institutional complexity. It is argued that structural reform to provide institutional coherence may be a prerequisite of successful sub-national policy development. Green A. E. et Orton M. Apporter des innovations à la politique dans le contexte d’une gouvernance fragmentée et complexe à plusieurs niveaux: le chômage et la City Strategy en Grande-Bretagne, *Regional Studies* . Cet article cherche à examiner si, oui ou non, apporter des innovations à la politique dans le contexte d’une gouvernance fragmentée et complexe à plusieurs niveaux fournit un paradoxe dans la mesure où la fragmentation et la complexité justifient, facilitent et même exigent la mise au point d’initiatives afin de mener à bien des ‘politiques cohérentes’ , mais imposer à la fois des contraintes inhérentes à ce que l’on pourrait réaliser. A partir de la recherche sur l’initiative menée en Grande-Bretagne, à savoir la City Strategy , qui cherche à aborder le problème des bassins de chômage en encourageant l’innovation dans un contexte de complexité institutionnelle, on fournit un nouvel aperçu. On affirme que la réforme structurelle destinée à fournir une cohérence institutionnelle pourrait s’avérer une condition préalable du développement réussi de la politique sous-nationale. City Strategy Innovation Marché du travail Chômage Partenariat Gouvernance sous-nationale Green A. E. und Orton M. Politische Innovation im Kontext einer fragmentierten und komplexen mehrschichtigen Regierungsführung: Arbeitslosigkeit und die City Strategy in Großbritannien, *Regional Studies* . In diesem Beitrag wird untersucht, ob die Entwicklung innovativer Politik im Rahmen einer fragmentierten und komplexen mehrschichti-

gen Regierungsführung ein Paradox darstellt, da die Fragmentierung und Komplexität die Einführung von Initiativen für ‘gemeinsame Überlegungen’ rechtfertigen, ermöglichen und sogar nötig machen, aber zugleich hinsichtlich des Machbaren inhärente Grenzen setzen. Neue empirische Einblicke liefert die Erforschung der ‘City-Strategy’ -Initiative in Großbritannien, bei der in einem Rahmen der institutionellen Komplexität lokale Konzentrationen von Arbeitslosigkeit durch die Förderung von Innovation bekämpft werden sollen. Wir argumentieren, dass eine Strukturreform zur Gewährleistung institutioneller Kohärenz eine Voraussetzung für die Entwicklung einer erfolgreichen Politik auf subnationaler Ebene darstellen könnte. City Strategy Innovation Arbeitsmarkt Arbeitslosigkeit Partnerschaftliche Arbeit Regierungsführung auf subnationaler Ebene Green A. E. y Orton M. Innovación política en un contexto de gobierno fragmentado y complejo de varios niveles: desempleo y la Estrategia Metropolitana en Gran Bretaña, *Regional Studies* . En este artículo analizamos si el desarrollo de políticas innovadoras en estructuras de gobierno fragmentadas y complejas de varios niveles presenta una paradoja en cuanto a que la fragmentación y la complejidad justifican, permiten e incluso requieren la introducción de iniciativas para coordinar reflexión y acción pero al mismo tiempo imponen limitaciones inherentes. Ofrecemos una nueva perspectiva empírica analizando la iniciativa de la Estrategia Metropolitana en Gran Bretaña cuyo objetivo es luchar contra las concentraciones locales de desempleo fomentando la innovación en una estructura de complejidad institucional. Sostenemos que la reforma estructural para proporcionar coherencia institucional podría ser una condición previa para desarrollar con éxito una política subnacional. Estrategia metropolitana Innovación Mercado de trabajo Desempleo Trabajo de colaboración Gobernanza subnacional

Industrial Districts as Open Learning Systems: Combining Emergent and Deliberate Knowledge Structures

- Regional Studies---2012---Fiorenza Belussi,Silvia Rita Sedita

Belussi F. and Sedita S. R. Industrial districts as open learning systems: combining emergent and deliberate knowledge structures, *Regional Studies* . This article deepens the theoretical understanding of learning processes in industrial districts by analysing the emergent and deliberate structures that favour knowledge transfer at the local and distance level. An analytical framework illustrates district-learning dynamics through two mechanisms. The first is the exploitation of local knowledge structures. The second is the exploration of distant knowledge structures. It is claimed that a combination of the two mechanisms enhances the competitiveness of industrial districts in the global arena. How these theoretical reflections find empirical evidence in the case of the Lake Naivasha cut-flower district in Kenya is illustrated. Belussi F. et Sedita S. R. Les districts industriels en tant que formule d'apprentissage à la carte: allier les structures de connaissance naissantes et voulues, *Regional Studies* . Cet article cherche à approfondir la compréhension théorique des processus d'apprentissage dans les districts industriels en analysant les structures naissantes et voulues en faveur du transfert de la connaissance sur le plan local et à distance. Un cadre analytique présente la dynamique d'apprentissage des districts en employant deux méthodes. Primo, l'exploitation des structures de connaissance locales et secundo l'exploration des structures de connaissance à distance. On prétend que allier les deux mécanismes augmente la compétitivité des districts industriels sur la scène mondiale. On présente comment l'étude de cas du district horticoles du lac Naivasha au Kenya fait preuve empirique de ces réflexions théoriques-là. Districts industriels Structure de connaissance Réseaux commerciaux Communautés de pratique Belussi F. und Sedita S. R. Industriebezirke als offene Lernsysteme: Kombination von entstehenden und beabsichtigten Wissensstrukturen, *Regional Studies* . In diesem Artikel vertiefen

wir das theoretische Verständnis der Lernprozesse in Industriebezirken durch eine Analyse der entstehenden und beabsichtigten Strukturen zur Förderung von Wissenstransfer auf lokaler und ferner Ebene. Anhand eines analytischen Rahmens wird die Dynamik des Lernens auf Bezirksebene durch zwei Mechanismen illustriert. Der erste ist die Nutzung von lokalen Wissensstrukturen. Der zweite ist die Nutzung von fernen Wissensstrukturen. Es wird die These aufgestellt, dass sich durch eine Kombination der beiden Mechanismen die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der Industriebezirke in der globalen Arena verbessert. Ebenso wird illustriert, wie sich diese theoretischen Überlegungen im Fall des Schnittblumendistrikts von Lake Naivasha in Kenia auf empirische Weise belegen lassen. Industriebezirke Wissensstruktur Geschäftsnetzwerke Praxisgemeinschaften Belussi F. y Sedita S. R. Comarcas industriales como sistemas abiertos de aprendizaje: combinando estructuras de conocimiento emergentes y deliberados, *Regional Studies* . En este artículo profundizamos en la comprensión teórica de los procesos de aprendizaje en las comarcas industriales al analizar las estructuras emergentes y deliberadas que favorecen la transferencia de conocimiento a nivel local y distante. A partir de una estructura analítica ilustramos las dinámicas de aprendizaje de las comarcas mediante dos mecanismos. El primero es la explotación de las estructuras de conocimiento locales. El segundo es la explotación de las estructuras de conocimiento distantes. Exponemos que una combinación de los dos mecanismos mejora la competitividad de las comarcas industriales en la escena mundial. Asimismo ilustramos cómo estas ideas teóricas muestran evidencias empíricas en el caso del lago Naivasha en el distrito de flores cortadas en Kenia. Comarcas industriales Estructura de conocimiento Redes comerciales Comunidades de práctica

Evaluation of Deadweight Spending in Regional Enterprise Financing

- Regional Studies---2012---Anu Tokila,Mika Haapanen

Tokila A. and Haapanen M. Evaluation of deadweight spending in regional enterprise financing, *Regional*

Studies . The problem of deadweight spending has been previously studied using diverse methods. However, regional variations in deadweight spending have not yet been considered. An evaluation of regional business subsidies in Finland during 2000–2003 is conducted. The analysis reveals regional differences in deadweight spending in proportional and, particularly, in monetary terms. Deadweight spending is dependent on many firm-, project- and regional-level factors, which also largely account for regional differences. However, there seems to be some regional variation in deadweight spending that originates from differences in the subsidy processes among regions. Tokila A. et Haapanen M. Evaluer les investissements non-productifs dans l'aide régionale à la création d'entreprise, Regional Studies . Dans le passé, la question des investissements non-productifs a été étudiée à partir de diverses méthodes. Cependant, la variation régionale des investissements non-productifs n'a pas prêté jusqu'ici beaucoup d'attention. On évalue les subventions en faveur des entreprises régionales en Finlande entre 2000 et 2003. L'analyse laisse voir des variations régionales des investissements non-productifs quant à leurs montants disproportionnés et, notamment, en termes monétaires. Les investissements non-productifs dépendent de plusieurs facteurs aux niveaux de l'entreprise, du projet et de la région qui expliquent aussi dans une large mesure d'importantes variations régionales. Toujours est-il que dans une certaine mesure la variation des investissements non-productifs remonte aux divergences de l'affectation régionale des subventions. Aide à la création d'entreprise Politique régionale Investissements non-productifs Projets commerciaux Subventions Tokila A. und Haapanen M. Untersuchung von verlorenen Zuschüssen bei der Finanzierung regionaler Unternehmen, Regional Studies . Das Problem der verlorenen Zuschüsse wurde bereits früher mit Hilfe verschiedener Methoden untersucht. Allerdings wurden hierbei regionale Abweichungen bei den verlorenen Zuschüssen bisher nicht berücksichtigt. Wir untersuchen die regionalen Subventionen für Firmen in Finnland im Zeitraum von 2000 bis 2003. Aus der Analyse gehen regionale Unterschiede bei den verlorenen Zuschüssen in proportionaler und insbesondere

monetärer Hinsicht hervor. Die verlorenen Zuschüsse hängen von zahlreichen Faktoren auf Firmen-, Projekt- und Regionalebene ab, die zum großen Teil auch regionale Unterschiede erklären. Allerdings scheint es bei den verlorenen Zuschüssen einige regionale Abweichungen zu geben, die von den Unterschieden zwischen den Subventionsprozessen der einzelnen Regionen herrühren. Unternehmensfinanzierung Regionalpolitik Verlorene Zuschüsse Geschäftsprojekte Subventionen Tokila A. y Haapanen M. Valoración del subsidio perdido en la financiación empresarial regional, Regional Studies . El problema del subsidio perdido ha sido previamente estudiado mediante varios métodos. Sin embargo, todavía no se han considerado las variaciones regionales del subsidio perdido. Aquí realizamos una evaluación de los subsidios comerciales regionales en Finlandia entre 2000 y 2003. El análisis muestra las diferencias regionales en el subsidio perdido en términos proporcionales y, en particular, monetarios. El subsidio perdido depende de muchos factores a nivel de las empresas, los proyectos y las regiones, lo que también explica en gran medida las diferencias regionales. Sin embargo, parece haber algunas variaciones regionales en el subsidio perdido que se deben a las diferencias en los procesos de subsidios entre las regiones. Financiación empresarial Política regional Subsidio perdido Proyecto comerciales Subsidios

Producer Relationships and Local Development in Fresh Fruit Commodity Chains: An Analysis of Blueberry Production in Entre Ríos, Argentina

- Regional Studies---2012---Clara Craviotti

Craviotti C. Producer relationships and local development in fresh fruit commodity chains: an analysis of blueberry production in Entre Ríos, Argentina, Regional Studies . In current regional perspectives intangible capitals are considered critical assets of regional economies. The aim of this article is to analyse the role of networks in the development of blueberry production in the province of Entre Ríos, nowadays the most important productive area of Argentina. It argues that although horizontal networks (either private or public--private) were not particularly important for

the emergence of blueberry production in the area, they are needed in a situation where a redefinition of the agri-food chain is at stake. Coordination and cooperation networks could help to sustain the continuity of production at the local level and to make local small-scale producers viable in a global context. Craviotti C. 鲜果生产商业链中的生产商关系以及地方发展：针对阿根廷蓝莓生产进行的分析，区域研究。在目前的区域研究中，无形资产被认为是区域经济的关键资产。本文分析了目前阿根廷最重要的生产地恩特雷里奥斯蓝莓生产发展中网络所发挥的作用。文章认为，尽管水平网络（私人或公私网络）对于该地区蓝莓生产的出现而言不是非常重要，但在特定的情况下，比如就农业食物链的再定义而言，网络是需要的。协作与合作网络有助于维系地方层面的持续生产同时可以将地方层面小尺度的生产商带入全球背景。地方发展过程全球商业链鲜果出口反季节生产 Craviotti C. Les rapports des producteurs et le développement local dans les chaînes de fruits frais: une analyse de la production de myrtilles dans l'Entre Ríos, en Argentine, Argentina, Regional Studies . Dans une optique régionale actuelle, les capitaux intangibles sont considérés des actifs essentielles des économies régionales. Cet article cherche à analyser le rôle des réseaux dans le développement de la production de myrtilles dans le province d'Entre Ríos, actuellement la zone de production la plus importante en Argentine. On affirme que les réseaux horizontaux (à la fois privés ou publics-privés) sont nécessaires dans des situations où une redéfinition de la chaîne agroalimentaire est en jeu, bien qu'ils ne soient pas particulièrement importants quant à la naissance de la production de myrtilles dans la zone. Des réseaux de coordination et de coopération pourraient aider la pérennité de la production au niveau local et rendre viables les producteurs à petite échelle sur le plan mondial. Processus de développement local Chaînes mondiales de valeur Exportations de fruits frais Production contracyclique Craviotti C. Produzentenbeziehungen und lokale Entwicklung in Frischobst-Warenketten: eine Analyse der Heidelbeerproduktion in Entre Ríos, Argentinien, Regional Studies . Unter den derzeitigen regionalen Perspektiven gelten immaterielle Vermögenswerte als wichtiges Kapital von regionalen Wirtschaften. In diesem Artikel

wird die Rolle von Netzwerken bei der Entwicklung der Heidelbeerproduktion in der Provinz Entre Ríos untersucht, dem heute wichtigsten Produktionsgebiet Argentiniens. Es wird argumentiert, dass horizontale (private oder öffentlich-private) Netzwerke für das Entstehen der Heidelbeerproduktion in dieser Region zwar keine besondere Rolle spielten, aber in einer Situation benötigt werden, in der eine Neudefinition der landwirtschaftlichen Lebensmittellieferkette auf dem Spiel steht. Netzwerke zur Koordination und Kooperation könnten dazu beitragen, die Kontinuität der Produktion auf lokaler Ebene aufrechtzuerhalten und lokale Kleinproduzenten auf globaler Ebene wettbewerbsfähig zu machen. Lokale Entwicklungsprozesse Globale Warenketten Frischobstexporte Produktion außerhalb des Saison Craviotti C. Vínculos entre productores y desarrollo local en las cadenas globales de frutas frescas: un análisis de la producción de arándano en Entre Ríos, Argentina, Regional Studies . En las perspectivas contemporáneas de la ciencia regional, los capitales intangibles son considerados activos críticos de las economías locales. El propósito de este artículo es analizar el rol de las redes en el desarrollo de la producción de arándano en la provincia de Entre Ríos, actualmente el área productiva más importante de Argentina. Se argumenta que si bien las redes de tipo horizontal (tanto privadas como público-privadas) no fueron especialmente relevantes para el surgimiento de esta producción en el área, son requeridas en una situación en la que está en juego la redefinición de la cadena agroalimentaria. Las redes de cooperación y coordinación pueden contribuir a sostener la continuidad de esta producción a nivel local y la viabilidad de los productores en pequeña escala en el contexto global. Procesos de desarrollo local Cadenas globales de productos básicos Exportaciones de frutas frescas Producciones de contratemperada

The Spatial-Cycle Model (SCM) Revisited

- Regional Studies---2012---John B. Parr

Parr J. B. The spatial-cycle model (SCM) revisited, Regional Studies . The spatial-cycle model is concerned with a series of stages (based on population changes)

through which a given area is expected to pass. Two versions of this model are explored: the more common ‘standard version’ and a proposed ‘alternative version’. Taking a single-area perspective, consideration is given to the extent to which the sequence of stages within the spatial-cycle model is consistent with observed outcomes. The model is then examined from a system-wide perspective. It is concluded that although the spatial-cycle model is found wanting in a number of important respects, its apparent outright rejection does not seem warranted. Parr J. B. 空间循环模型再考察, 区域研究. 空间循环模型主要关注给定地区所需经历的一系列阶段 (基于人口变化)。本研究考察了上述模型的两个版本: 一为较普通的标准模型, 另一个是替代模型。研究首先通过单区域视角考查了空间循环模型的理论阶段顺序在多大程度上与观察结果保持一致。研究随即从系统视角再对模型进行了考察。研究总结到, 在很多重要方面空间循环模型皆是有效的, 没有必要明确地拒绝其使用。空间循环模型 (SCM) 中心化去中心化总体人口变化 Parr J. B. Le modèle géographico-cyclique vu sous un jour nouveau, Regional Studies . Le modèle géographico-cyclique traite d’une série d’étapes (à partir de l’évolution de la population) par lesquelles une zone bien délimitée est censée traverser. On examine deux versions de ce modèle: la ‘version type’ plus courante et une ‘version alternative’ proposée. Sous l’optique d’une zone unique, on considère dans quelle mesure la série d’étapes au sein du modèle géographico-cyclique correspond aux résultats observés. Dans un deuxième temps, on examine le modèle à l’échelle des systèmes. On conclut que le rejet catégorique du modèle géographico-cyclique ne semble pas justifié, bien qu’il fasse défaut à bien des égards. Modèle géographico-cyclique Centralisation Décentralisation Évolution globale de la population Parr J. B. Überprüfung des Raumzyklusmodells, Regional Studies . Das Raumzyklusmodell umfasst eine Reihe von (auf demografischen Veränderungen beruhenden) Phasen, die ein bestimmtes Gebiet normalerweise durchläuft. Von diesem Modell werden zwei Versionen untersucht: die gängigere ‘Standardversion’ und eine vorgeschlagene ‘alternative Version’. Ausgehend von einer Perspektive mit einer einzelnen Gegend wird erörtert, inwiefern der Ablauf der Phasen innerhalb des

Raumzyklusmodells mit den beobachteten Ergebnissen übereinstimmt. Anschließend wird das Modell aus einer systemweiten Perspektive untersucht. Es wird der Schluss gezogen, dass das Raumzyklusmodell zwar in mehreren wichtigen Aspekten Mängel aufweist, aber für seine offenbar gänzliche Ablehnung kein Anlass vorliegt. Raumzyklusmodell Zentralisierung Dezentralisierung Ge nerelle demografische Veränderungen Parr J. B. Revisión del modelo de ciclo espacial, Regional Studies . El modelo de ciclo espacial abarca una serie de fases (basados en los cambios de población) por la que suele pasar una determinada área. Aquí analizamos dos versiones de este modelo: la ‘versión estándar’ más común y una ‘versión alternativa’ propuesta. Desde una perspectiva de una única área, consideramos en qué medida la secuencia de la fase en el modelo de ciclo espacial es coherente con los resultados observados. A continuación, examinamos el modelo desde una perspectiva en todo el sistema. Concluimos que aunque el modelo de ciclo espacial muestra deficiencias en muchos aspectos importantes, su aparente rechazo total no parece tener justificación. Modelo de ciclo espacial Centralización Descentralización C ambio general de la población

Exploring the Links between Immigration, Ageing and Domestic Water Consumption: The Case of the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona

- Regional Studies---2012---Hug March,Judit Perarnau,David Saurí

March H., Perarnau J. and Saurí D. Exploring the links between immigration, ageing and domestic water consumption: the case of the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona, Regional Studies . Mediterranean urban environments are increasingly undergoing structural or temporary episodes of water stress, which may lead to decreases in the use of water. Taking the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona (MAB) as a case study, this paper argues that socio-demographic factors may also contribute to explain decreases in per-capita urban consumption values. Using a generalized linear mixed model with panel data information for the period 2003--2007 for twenty-three municipalities of

the Metropolitan Area of Barcelona, including the ten districts of Barcelona, an attempt is made to examine the role of immigration and ageing in explaining these reduced average consumptions per capita. March H., Perarnau J. et Saurí D. Examiner les liens entre l'immigration, le vieillissement et la consommation ménagère de l'eau: étude de cas de la zone métropolitaine de Barcelone, *Regional Studies* . Dans les milieux urbains méditerranéens, l'eau est soumise de plus en plus à des efforts pour des raisons structurelles ou à des périodes passagères, ce qui peut amener à une baisse de la consommation de l'eau. Se servant de la zone métropolitaine de Barcelone comme étude de cas, cet article affirme que des facteurs socio-démographiques pourraient aussi expliquer les baisses de la consommation urbaine par tête. A partir d'un modèle mixte linéaire généralisé employant des données provenant d'une enquête à échantillon permanent pour la période allant de 2003 à 2007 sur vingt-trois municipalités de la zone métropolitaine de Barcelone, y compris les dix districts de Barcelone, on cherche à examiner le rôle de l'immigration et du vieillissement afin d'expliquer les baisses de la consommation moyenne par tête. Consommation ménagère de l'eau Immigration Vieillesse de la population Zone métropolitaine de Barcelone Modèles mixtes linéaires généralisés March H., Perarnau J. und Saurí D. Untersuchung der Zusammenhänge zwischen Immigration, Alterung und privatem Wasserverbrauch: eine Fallstudie des Großraums Barcelona, *Regional Studies* . Die Stadtgebiete des Mittelmeerraums leiden immer häufiger unter strukturellen oder temporären Episoden von Wassermangel, die zu einem verringerten Wasserverbrauch führen können. Anhand einer Fallstudie des Großraums Barcelona wird in diesem Beitrag argumentiert, dass soziodemografische Faktoren ebenfalls zu einer Erklärung des Rückgangs des Pro-Kopf-Verbrauchs in der Stadt beitragen könnten. Mit Hilfe eines generalisierten linearen Mischmodells mit Paneldaten für die 23 Gemeinden des Großraums Barcelona (einschließlich der zehn Distrikte von Barcelona) aus dem Zeitraum von 2003 bis 2007 wird versucht, die Rolle der Immigration und Alterung bei der Erklärung des gesunkenen durchschnittlichen Wasserverbrauchs pro Einwohner zu

untersuchen. Privater Wasserverbrauch Immigration Altern der Bevölkerung Großraum Barcelona Generalisierte lineare Mischmodelle March H., Perarnau J. y Saurí D. Explorando las conexiones entre inmigración, envejecimiento, y consumo doméstico de agua: el caso del Área Metropolitana de Barcelona, *Regional Studies* . Los ambientes urbanos mediterráneos están sufriendo periodos más recurrentes de estrés hídrico que pueden llevar a disminuciones en el uso de agua. Seleccionando el Área Metropolitana de Barcelona (AMB) como caso de estudio, el artículo argumenta que algunos factores socio-demográficos pueden explicar también la disminución en el consumo doméstico de agua por capita. En este sentido, mediante el uso de Modelos Lineales Generalizados Mixtos y datos de 23 municipios para el periodo 2003--2007, el artículo examina el rol que la inmigración y el envejecimiento pueden tener en estas reducciones de consumo. Consumo doméstico de agua Inmigración Envejecimiento de la población Área Metropolitana de Barcelona (AMB) Modelos lineales generalizados mixtos

Tight Clusters or Loose Networks? The Critical Role of Inward Foreign Direct Investment in Cluster Creation

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Majella Giblin, Paul Ryan

Giblin M. and Ryan P. Tight clusters or loose networks? The critical role of inward foreign direct investment in cluster creation, *Regional Studies* . The purpose of this paper is to investigate the role of inward foreign direct investment in instigating a clustering process. In particular, the study examines the situation in which foreign direct investment is initially attracted to a region as a result of public policy initiatives rather than the existence of sophisticated local capabilities. Under these circumstances, the presence of large foreign-owned multinational corporations is shown to result in local knowledge transfers and regional reputation effects. These effects give rise to a clustering process, which contrary to other perspectives, shows that external economies can be captured locally from foreign direct investment. Giblin M. et Ryan P. Des grappes

entassées ou de vagues réseaux? Le rôle critique de l'investissement direct étranger dans la création des grappes, *Regional Studies* . Cet article cherche à examiner le rôle de l'investissement direct étranger dans la création des grappes. En particulier, l'étude examine la situation où l'investissement direct étranger se dirige dans un premier temps vers une région particulière suite aux actions gouvernementales plutôt qu'en réponse à la présence des capacités locales évoluées. Dans cette optique, on démontre que la présence des grandes sociétés multinationales à capital majoritaire étranger entraîne des effets quant aux transferts de la connaissance locale et à l'image de marque de la région. Ces effets suscitent le regroupement qui, contrairement à d'autres points de vue, montre que l'on peut capter sur le plan local des économies externes de l'investissement direct étranger. Grappes industrielles Investissement direct étranger Sociétés multinationales Régions Retombées Economies externes Giblin M. und Ryan P. Enge Clusters oder lose Netzwerke? Die wichtige Rolle der eintreffenden ausländischen Direktinvestitionen bei der Bildung von Clustern, *Regional Studies* . In diesem Beitrag wird die Rolle der eintreffenden ausländischen Direktinvestitionen bei der Auslösung eines Clusterprozesses untersucht. Insbesondere wird die Situation untersucht, in der die ausländischen Direktinvestitionen anfangs nicht wegen des Vorhandenseins fortgeschrittener lokaler Kapazitäten, sondern aufgrund von öffentlichen politischen Initiativen angezogen werden. Unter diesen Umständen führt die Präsenz von großen multinationalen Konzernen im Auslandsbesitz zu lokalen Wissenstransfers und Auswirkungen auf den Ruf der Region. Diese Auswirkungen verursachen einen Clusterprozess, was -- im Gegensatz zu anderen Perspektiven -- zeigt, dass externe Ökonomien durch ausländische Direktinvestitionen lokal erfasst werden können. Branchencluster Ausländische Direktinvestitionen Multinationale Konzerne Regionen Übertragungen Externe Ökonomien Giblin M. y Ryan P. ¿Aglomeraciones estrechas o redes sueltas? El importante papel de la inversión extranjera directa interna en la creación de aglomeraciones, *Regional Studies* . La finalidad de este artículo es investigar el papel de la inversión extranjera directa interna al instigar un proceso de

aglomeración. En este estudio analizamos en particular la situación en la que la inversión extranjera directa no es atraída inicialmente a una región por la existencia de capacidades locales sofisticadas sino como resultado de las iniciativas políticas de carácter público. En estas circunstancias, se demuestra que la presencia de grandes corporaciones multinacionales de propiedad extranjera crea transferencias de conocimiento local y tiene repercusiones en la reputación regional. Estos efectos dan lugar a un proceso de aglomeración, lo que, a diferencia de otras perspectivas, muestra que las economías externas pueden ser captadas localmente por inversión extranjera directa. Aglomeraciones industriales Inversión directa extranjera Corporaciones multinacionales Regiones Desbordamientos Economías externas

The Small Projects Fund and Social Capital Formation in the Polish--German Border Region: An Initial Appraisal

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Katja Mirwaldt

Mirwaldt K. The small projects fund and social capital formation in the Polish--German border region: an initial appraisal, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines the small projects fund, a European Union-funded initiative to promote good citizen relations across borders. This paper presents this fund as an attempt to foster 'social capital' in the Polish--German border region. The fund is examined in light of seven conditions of social capital formation. In the Polish--German border region, the fund scores well on the first four conditions, related to the promotion of individual trust. It performs less well on the three conditions for scaling up individual trust to form social capital. However, it remains to be seen whether small project support can deliver improved citizen relations. Mirwaldt K. Le fonds de microprojets et la formation de capital social dans la zone frontalière polono-allemande: une première évaluation, *Regional Studies* . Cet article cherche à examiner le fonds de microprojets, une initiative financée par l'Union européenne visant la promotion du civisme transfrontalier. On présente ce fonds comme une tentative d'encourager le 'capital social' dans la zone

frontalière polono-allemande. On examine le fonds à la lumière de sept conditions de la formation de capital social. Dans la zone frontalière polono-allemande, le fonds obtient un bon score pour ce qui est des quatre premières conditions, qui se rapportent à la promotion de la confiance individuelle. Il obtient de pires résultats quant aux trois conditions nécessaires à l'augmentation de la confiance individuelle afin de former le capital social. Cependant, il reste à savoir si, oui ou non, l'aide financière pour le développement des petits projets peut assurer un civisme amélioré. Fonds de microprojets Capital social Eurorégions Frontière polono-allemande Mirwaldt K. Der Kleinprojektfonds und der Aufbau von Sozialkapital in der deutsch-polnischen Grenzregion: eine erste Bewertung, *Regional Studies*. Dieser Artikel behandelt den Kleinprojektfonds, eine EU-finanzierte Initiative, die gutnachbarschaftliche Bürgerbeziehungen über Grenzen hinweg fördert. Der Fonds kann in der deutsch-polnischen Grenzregion als ein Versuch, 'Sozialkapital' aufzubauen, gewertet werden. Er wird hier im Hinblick auf sieben Voraussetzungen für die Entstehung von Sozialkapital analysiert. In der deutsch-polnischen Grenzregion schneidet der Fonds bei den ersten vier Voraussetzungen, die das zwischenmenschliche Vertrauen betreffen, gut ab. Weniger gut erfüllt der Fonds drei Voraussetzungen, um individuelles Vertrauen in Sozialkapital zu umzuwandeln. Es bleibt daher abzuwarten, ob der Kleinprojektfonds dauerhaft die Bürgerbeziehungen verbessern kann. Kleinprojektfonds Sozialkapital Euroregionen Deutsch -polnische Grenze Mirwaldt K. El fondo para proyectos pequeños y la formación de capital social en la región fronteriza entre Polonia y Alemania: una valoración inicial, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo se analiza el fondo para proyectos pequeños, una iniciativa financiada por la Unión Europea para fomentar las buenas relaciones transfronterizas entre los ciudadanos. Este fondo se caracteriza como un intento de fomentar el 'capital social' en la región fronteriza entre Polonia y Alemania. Se examina el fondo teniendo en cuenta siete condiciones de la formación de capital social. En la región fronteriza entre Polonia y Alemania, el fondo puntúa bien en las primeras cuatro condiciones relacionadas con el fomento de la confianza individual.

El desempeño es peor en cuanto a las tres condiciones para aumentar el nivel de la confianza individual a fin de formar capital social. Sin embargo, queda por ver si el apoyo a los pequeños proyectos puede mejorar las relaciones entre los ciudadanos. Fondo para proyectos pequeños Capital social Eurorregiones Frontera entre Polonia y Alemania

The Relational Economy: Geographies of Knowing and Learning

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Ronald Wall

2012

Competition, Competitive Advantage, and Clusters: The Ideas of Michael Porter

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Chris van Egeraat

2012

Environmental Innovation and Sustainability Transitions in Regional Studies

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Bernhard Truffer,Lars Coenen

Truffer B. and Coenen L. Environmental innovation and sustainability transitions in regional studies, *Regional Studies*. Sustainable development and environmental innovations have received increasing attention in regional studies and the related literature. In how far sustainability concerns might also lead to fundamental transformations in technologies, industries and lifestyles (so-called sustainability transitions) has, however, found much less resonance. Sustainability transitions have been in the focus of scholars from the field of innovation studies. However, until recently, these approaches mostly disregarded spatial aspects. This paper therefore maps out a field of future research -- the geography of sustainability transitions -- that might be beneficially laboured by both traditions. The paper introduces the core concepts, but also the limitations of the transitions literature. After reviewing salient lines of sustainability-related research in regional studies, the paper specifies promising research

areas at the interface between both fields. Empirical illustrations will be provided from recent work in sustainability transitions research venturing into this interface. Truffer B. and Coenen L. 区域研究中的环境创新与可持续性转型，区域研究。可持续发展与环境创新在区域研究与相关领域正得到持续的关注。然而，对于可持续性的考量在多大程度可能导致技术、产业以及生活方式（所谓的可持续性转型）发生根本性转变并未得到充分的研究论证。可持续性转型虽已成为创新研究领域的关注重点，然而迄今为止，上述研究方法都忽略了空间要素。本文在综合上述两大研究领域的基础上，勾勒了未来可能的研究方向—可持续性转型的地理学。本文引介了转型研究中的核心概念并指出其局限性。在回顾了《区域研究》中有关可持续性的研究后，本文明确了上述两个领域中有前景的交叉研究领域，并提供了目前在可持续性转型方面的实证研究。可持续性环境创新转型地理学 Truffer B. et Coenen L. L'innovation écologique et le transition à la durabilité dans les études régionales, Regional Studies . Récemment, on a prêté beaucoup plus d'attention dans les études régionales et dans la documentation connexe au développement durable et aux innovations écologiques. Cependant, il s'avère que le point jusqu'auquel la question de la durabilité pourrait entraîner des transformations fondamentales de la technologie, de l'industrie et du style de vie (les soi-disant passages à la durabilité) a fait beaucoup moins d'écho. Les passages à la durabilité sont dans les collimateurs des spécialistes des études de l'innovation. Cependant, jusqu'à récemment, ces façons n'ont pas tenu compte pour la plupart des effets spatiaux. Cet article cherche alors à esquisser un champ de recherche future -- à savoir, la géographie de transitions à la durabilité -- au profit des deux traditions. L'article introduit les notions centrales mais également les limites de la documentation sur les transitions. Une fois fait la critique dans regional studies du bien-fondé de la recherche, l'article précise des champs de recherche prometteurs à l'interface des deux domaines. On fournit des exemples empiriques provenant du travail récent à propos de la recherche sur les passages à la durabilité qui s'aventure dans cette interface. Durabilité Innovations écologiques Géographie de transitions Truffer B. und Coenen L. Innovationen im Umweltbereich und Nachhaltigkeits-

Transitionen in der Regionalwissenschaft, Regional Studies . In regionalwissenschaftlichen Studien und der dazugehörigen Literatur spielen nachhaltige Entwicklung und Innovationen im Umweltbereich eine immer wichtigere Rolle. Viel weniger Beachtung findet hingegen die Frage, inwiefern Bedenken hinsichtlich der Nachhaltigkeit auch zu grundlegenden Veränderungen bei den Technologien, Wirtschaftssektoren und Lebensgewohnheiten (so genannten Nachhaltigkeits-Transitionen) führen können. Für Wissenschaftler im Bereich der Innovationsstudien sind Nachhaltigkeits-Transitionen ein zentrales Thema. Allerdings wurden bei diesen Ansätzen räumliche Aspekte bis vor Kurzem größtenteils außer Acht gelassen. In diesem Beitrag wird daher ein künftiges Forschungsgebiet -- die Geografie von Nachhaltigkeits-Transitionen -- entworfen, in dem sich beide Traditionen nutzbringend betätigen könnten. Vorgestellt werden die zentralen Konzepte, aber auch die Grenzen der Transitionenliteratur. Nach einer Überprüfung der sich abzeichnenden Linien der Nachhaltigkeitsforschung in regional studies definieren wir in diesem Beitrag vielversprechende Forschungsgebiete an der Schnittstelle zwischen den beiden Bereichen. Ebenso liefern wir empirische Illustrationen anhand der aktuellen Forschungsarbeit über Nachhaltigkeits-Transitionen, die sich im Bereich dieser Schnittstelle bewegt. Nachhaltigkeit Innovationen im Umweltbereich Geografie der Transitionen Truffer B. y Coenen L. Innovación medioambiental y transiciones de sostenibilidad en estudios regionales, Regional Studies . El desarrollo sostenible y las innovaciones medioambientales últimamente han recibido una mayor atención en los estudios regionales y la bibliografía relacionada. Sin embargo, ha tenido mucha menos resonancia la cuestión de en qué medida las preocupaciones relativas a la sostenibilidad podrían llevar también a transformaciones fundamentales en las tecnologías, las industrias y los estilos de vida (las denominadas transiciones de sostenibilidad). Las transiciones de sostenibilidad han sido un tema principal entre los académicos del campo de estudios de innovación. No obstante, hasta ahora en estos enfoques se solían ignorar los aspectos espaciales. Por tanto, en este artículo analizamos un campo de futura investigación --la geografía de las transiciones

de sostenibilidad-- en el que podrían trabajar beneficiosamente ambas tradiciones. Aquí introducimos los conceptos básicos pero también las limitaciones de la bibliografía sobre transiciones. Después de revisar las líneas destacadas de la investigación relacionada con la sostenibilidad en regional studies, en este artículo especificamos las áreas de investigación prometedoras en la interfaz entre ambos campos. También aportamos ilustraciones empíricas del trabajo reciente en la investigación sobre transiciones de sostenibilidad que explora esta interfaz. Sostenibilidad Innovaciones medioambientales Geografía de las transiciones

Dealmakers in Place: Social Capital Connections in Regional Entrepreneurial Economies

- Regional Studies---2012---Maryann Feldman, Ted D. Zoller

Feldman M. and Zoller T. D. Dealmakers in place: social capital connections in regional entrepreneurial economies, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines the internal anatomy of regional social capital and develops a role for dealmakers -- individuals who provide active regional stewardship. An empirical analysis of twelve US regions finds great variation in the presence of dealmakers. The strong local presence of dealmakers is correlated with high start-up rates. The empirical results suggest that the local presence of dealmakers is more important for successful entrepreneurship than aggregate measures of regional entrepreneurial and investors network. Moreover, it is found that the presence of dealmakers is a better predictor of the status of the regional entrepreneurial economy. Feldman M. and Zoller T. D. 交易商：区域公司经济的社会资本关联，区域研究。本文考察了区域社会资本的内在自主性，同时探讨了进行积极区域管理的个体作为交易商的作用。对美国12个区域进行的实证分析发现，交易商存在较大的地域性差异。本地交易商的强弱与高启动率相关。经验性研究结果表明，相比区域公司以及投资网络的集聚效应而言，交易商的地方性存在对于公司的成功更具重要性。文章进一步发现，交易商的出现对于预测区域公司经济状态有着积极的意义。区域经济发展公司社会资本 Feldman M. et Zoller T. D. Des opérateurs sur place: les liens de capital social dans

les économies d'entreprise régionales, *Regional Studies* . Cet article cherche à examiner l'anatomie interne du capital social régional et à développer un rôle à jouer pour les opérateurs -- des individus qui fournissent une gestion régionale active. Une analyse empirique de douze régions situées aux E-U laisse voir une variation importante de la présence des opérateurs. La forte présence locale des opérateurs est en corrélation étroite avec les taux de création. Les résultats empiriques laissent supposer que la présence locale des opérateurs est plus importante pour réussir l'esprit d'entreprise que ne le sont des mesures globales de l'établissement de réseaux régionaux d'entrepreneurs et d'investisseurs. Qui plus est, il s'avère que la présence des opérateurs est un meilleur indicateur du statut de l'économie d'entreprise régionale. Aménagement du territoire Esprit d'entreprise Capital social Feldman M. und Zoller T. D. Dealmaker vor Ort: Verbindungen des Sozialkapitals in regionalen Unternehmerwirtschaften, *Regional Studies* . In diesem Beitrag wird die interne Anatomie des regionalen Sozialkapitals untersucht und eine Rolle für Dealmaker entwickelt -- also für Personen, die für eine aktive regionale Steuerung sorgen. Bei einer empirischen Analyse von zwölf Regionen der USA stellen sich starke Schwankungen hinsichtlich der Präsenz von Dealmakern heraus. Eine hohe lokale Präsenz von Dealmakern geht mit einer hohen Anzahl von Firmengründungen einher. Aus den empirischen Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass die lokale Präsenz von Dealmakern für erfolgreiches Unternehmertum wichtiger ist als die gemeinsamen Faktoren des regionalen Unternehmertums und des Investorennetzwerks. Darüber hinaus stellt sich heraus, dass sich die Präsenz von Dealmakern besser zur Prognose der regionalen Unternehmerwirtschaft eignet. Regionale Wirtschaftsentwicklung Unternehmertum Sozialkapital Feldman M. y Zoller T. D. Negociadores disponibles: conexiones de capital social en las economías empresariales regionales, *Regional Studies* . En este artículo analizamos la anatomía interna del capital social regional y desarrollamos un papel para los negociadores -- personas que ofrecen una administración regional activa. En un análisis empírico de doce regiones de los Estados Unidos observamos una gran variación en la presencia de negociadores. La

fuerte presencia local de negociadores está relacionada con altos índices de creación de nuevas empresas. Los resultados empíricos indican que la presencia local de negociadores es más importante para el éxito empresarial que las medidas combinadas del empresariado regional y la red de inversores. Además, observamos que la presencia de negociadores es una mejor medida para predecir el estado de la economía regional empresarial. Desarrollo económico regional Empresariado Capital social

Individual Earnings and Educational Externalities in the European Union

- Regional Studies---2012---Andrés Rodríguez-Pose, Vassilis Tselios

Rodríguez-Pose A. and Tselios V. Individual earnings and educational externalities in the European Union, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines whether differences in educational externalities affect individual earnings across regions in the European Union. Using microeconomic data from the European Community Household Panel, it resorts to spatial economic analysis in order to determine to what extent differences in individual earnings are the result of (1) the educational attainment of the individual, (2) the educational attainment of the other members of the household in which he/she lives, (3) the educational endowment of the region where the individual lives, or (4) the educational endowment of the neighbouring regions. The results highlight that, in addition to the expected positive returns of personal educational attainment, place-based regional and supra-regional educational externalities generate significant pecuniary benefits for workers. These findings are robust to the inclusion of different individual, household, and regional control variables. Rodríguez-Pose A. et Tselios V. Les gains individuels et les effets externes de l'éducation dans l'Union européenne, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à examiner si, oui ou non, les différents effets externes de l'éducation influent sur les gains individuels à travers les régions de l'Union européenne. Employant des données microéconomiques provenant du European Community Household Panel (échantil-

lon permanent des foyers de l'Union européenne), on a recours à une analyse économique spatiale afin de déterminer jusqu'à quel point les écarts des revenus individuels s'expliquent par (1) la réussite scolaire de l'individu, (2) par la réussite scolaire des autres membres du foyer, (3) par la dotation en équipement scolaire de la région où habite l'individu, ou bien (4) par la dotation en équipement scolaire des régions voisines. En plus des rendements positifs prévus de la réussite scolaire de l'individu, les résultats soulignent les avantages pécuniaires non-négligeables pour les travailleurs des effets externes régionaux et suprarégionaux de l'éducation qui sont basés sur l'endroit. Ces résultats s'avèrent robustes quand on inclut des variables de contrôle différentes pour l'individu, le foyer et la région. Gains individuels Réussite scolaire Effets externes Foyers Régions Europe Rodríguez-Pose A. und Tselios V. Individuelles Einkommen und Bildungsexternalitäten in der Europäischen Union, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird untersucht, ob sich die Unterschiede bei den Bildungsexternalitäten auf das individuelle Einkommen in verschiedenen Regionen der Europäischen Union auswirken. Ausgehend von mikroökonomischen Daten des Haushaltspanels der Europäischen Gemeinschaft wird eine räumliche Wirtschaftsanalyse durchgeführt, um festzustellen, in welchem Umfang die Unterschiede bei den individuellen Einkommen auf (1) den Bildungsgrad der Person, (2) den Bildungsgrad der anderen Mitglieder des Haushalts dieser Person, (3) den Bildungsstand der Region, in der die Person lebt, oder (4) den Bildungsstand der angrenzenden Regionen zurückzuführen sind. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass zusätzlich zu den erwarteten positiven Ergebnissen des persönlichen Bildungsgrades auch die ortsgebundenen regionalen und supraregionalen Bildungsexternalitäten für die Arbeitnehmer mit signifikanten finanziellen Vorteilen verbunden sind. Diese Ergebnisse bleiben auch bei Berücksichtigung verschiedener individueller, Haushalts- und regionaler Kontrollvariablen robust. Individuelles Einkommen Bildungsgrad Externalitäten Haushalte Regionen Europa Rodríguez-Pose A. y Tselios V. Ingresos individuales y externalidades educativas en la Unión Europea, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo se examina si las diferencias de las

externalidades educativas entre las regiones de la UE influyen sobre los ingresos económicos de los individuos. Mediante un análisis económico de carácter espacial y utilizando datos microeconómicos provenientes de la Encuesta Europea de Familias se intenta determinar si las diferencias de los ingresos entre individuos en distintas regiones de la UE son el resultado de (1) el nivel educativo de cada individuo, (2) el nivel educativo de los demás miembros de la unidad familiar, (3) el nivel educativo de la región en la que se vive o (4) el nivel educativo de las áreas vecinas. Los resultados demuestran que, además de los rendimientos positivos ligados al nivel personal de formación, las externalidades geográficas de carácter regional y supra-regional generan importantes beneficios pecuniarios para los trabajadores. Estos resultados son sólidos para la inclusión de distintas variables de control de tipo individual, familiar y regional. Ingresos individuales Nivel de formación Externalidades Unidades familiares Regiones Europa

Redrawing the Margin: Re-examining Regional Multichotomies and Conditions of Marginality in Canada, Russia and their Northern Frontiers

- Regional Studies---2012---Andrey N. Petrov

Petrov A. N. Redrawing the margin: re-examining regional multichotomies and conditions of marginality in Canada, Russia and their Northern Frontiers, *Regional Studies* . This paper pursues four objectives: to conceptualize and identify organizational logics of space-economy and dimensions of regional differentiation; to identify regional conditions of marginality and group regions along the core--periphery--margin continuum; to examine regional differences within the Norths; and to compare marginal regions in the Canadian versus Russian North. The analysis is based on the multichotomic view of core--periphery--margin relationships that rests on multiscale, multiscale, and multicentre interpretation of regional polarities. The regional structures of Canada and Russia are 'remapped' and it is shown that a great degree of resemblance is shared. The contemporary North is an economically marginalized and fractured, but also a strikingly

similar, space. Petrov A. N. Redessiner les limites: réexaminer les multichotomies régionales et les conditions de la marginalité au Canada, en Russie et à leurs frontières septentrionales, *Regional Studies* . Cet article poursuit quatre objectifs: conceptualiser et identifier la logique organisationnelle de l'espace-économie et l'importance de la différenciation régionale; identifier les conditions de la marginalité et regrouper les régions le long du continuum centre--périphérie-limites; examiner les écarts régionaux au sein des zones septentrionales; et comparer les régions marginales des zones septentrionales canadiennes à celles des zones septentrionales russes. L'analyse est fondée sur le point de vue multichotomique des rapports centre--périphérie-limites et qui dépend d'une interprétation de la polarisation régionale à scalaires, à échelles et à centres multiples. On 'refait' la carte des structures régionales canadiennes et russes, et on montre qu'il existe un degré de similarité. La zone septentrionale contemporaine s'avère un espace économiquement marginalisé et fissuré, mais à la fois remarquablement similaire. Structure régionale Périphérie Russie Canada Forces de la différenciation régionale Petrov A. N. Neudefinition des Randes: eine erneute Überprüfung der regionalen Gegensätze und der Bedingungen der Marginalität in Kanada, Russland und deren nördlichen Grenzen, *Regional Studies* . Mit diesem Beitrag werden vier Ziele verfolgt: eine Konzeptualisierung und Identifizierung der organisationalen Logik der Raumwirtschaft und der Dimensionen der regionalen Differenzierung, eine Identifizierung der regionalen Bedingungen der Marginalität und Gruppierung der Regionen entlang dem Kontinuum Kern--Peripherie-Rand, eine Untersuchung der regionalen Unterschiede zwischen den nördlichen Regionen und ein Vergleich der marginalen Regionen im Norden Kanadas und Russlands. Die Analyse basiert auf einer gegensätzlichen Sicht der Beziehungen zwischen Kern, Peripherie und Rand, die auf einer multiskalaren bzw. auf mehreren Maßstäben und Zentren gründenden Interpretation der regionalen Polaritäten aufbaut. Die regionalen Strukturen in Kanada und Russland werden neu kartiert, wobei sich zahlreiche Ähnlichkeiten herausstellen. Der moderne Norden ist ein wirtschaftlich marginalisierter und frakturierter, aber

auch überraschend ähnlicher Raum. Regionalstruktur Peripherie Russland Kanada Kräfte der regionalen Differenzierung Petrov A. N. Nueva definición de margen: un reexamen de las multicotomías regionales y las condiciones de marginalidad en Canadá, Rusia y las fronteras norteamericanas, *Regional Studies* . En este artículo perseguimos cuatro objetivos: conceptualizar e identificar las lógicas organizativas de la economía espacial y las dimensiones de la diferenciación regional; identificar las condiciones regionales de marginalidad y agrupar las regiones a lo largo de la secuencia de centro, periferia y margen; examinar las diferencias entre las regiones norteamericanas; y comparar las regiones marginales al norte de Canadá en comparación con el norte de Rusia. Este análisis se basa en la perspectiva multicotómica de las relaciones entre el centro, la periferia y el margen que se basa en la interpretación multiescalar, de varias escalas, y multicéntrica de las polaridades regionales. Tras reexaminar las estructuras regionales de Canadá y Rusia, se observa que comparten muchas características similares. El norte contemporáneo es una región con una economía marginalizada y fracturada pero también un espacio sorprendentemente similar. Estructura regional Periferia Rusia Canadá Fuerzas de diferenciación regional

Daily Interaction of Housing and Labour Markets in North West England

- *Regional Studies*---2012---Stephen Hincks

Hincks S. Daily interaction of housing and labour markets in North West England, *Regional Studies* . The importance of the daily spatial interaction of housing and labour markets has long been recognized due to the role that housing and labour market interaction plays in structuring cities and regions. However, the extent to which policies are sensitized to the interaction of residential and workplace locations is questionable. This paper undertakes a systematic examination of the daily interaction of sub-regional housing and labour markets drawing on 2001 Census commuting data from North West England. The intention is to provide evidence of the nature of the daily spatial interaction of housing and labour markets to inform policy.

Hincks S. L'interaction quotidienne des marchés du logement et du travail dans le nord-ouest de l'Angleterre, *Regional Studies* . Depuis des années on reconnaît l'importance de l'interaction géographique quotidienne des marchés du logement et du travail à cause du rôle joué par l'interaction des marchés du logement et du travail dans la structure des grandes villes et des régions. Cependant, l'importance de la sensibilisation des politiques à l'interaction des lieux de résidence et des lieux de travail est douteux. Cet article examine systématiquement l'interaction quotidienne des marchés du logement et du travail sous-regionaux, puisant dans les données provenant du recensement de 2001 auprès des trajets quotidiens dans le nord-ouest d'Angleterre pour se rendre au travail. On cherche à fournir des preuves des caractéristiques de l'interaction géographique quotidienne des marchés du logement et du travail pour informer la politique. Marchés du logement Marchés du travail Trajets quotidiens Interaction quotidienne Hincks S. Tägliche Wechselwirkungen zwischen dem Wohnungs- und Arbeitsmarkt von Nordwestengland, *Regional Studies* . Die Bedeutung der täglichen räumlichen Wechselwirkungen zwischen dem Wohnungs- und Arbeitsmarkt wird schon seit langem anerkannt, da diese Wechselwirkungen bei der Strukturierung von Städten und Regionen eine Rolle spielen. Allerdings ist fraglich, in welchem Umfang bei den Politiken die Wechselwirkungen zwischen Wohn- und Arbeitsorten berücksichtigt werden. In diesem Beitrag werden die täglichen Wechselwirkungen zwischen dem subregionalen Wohnungs- und Arbeitsmarkt anhand der in der Volkszählung von 2001 erfassten Berufspendlerdaten Nordwestenglands systematisch untersucht. Ziel ist die Bereitstellung von Belegen für die Art der täglichen räumlichen Wechselwirkungen zwischen dem Wohnungs- und Arbeitsmarkt zur entsprechenden Ausgestaltung der Politik. Wohnungsmarkt Arbeitsmarkt Pendlerverkehr Tägliche Wechselwirkungen Hincks S. Interacción diaria entre los mercados de vivienda y trabajo en el noroeste de Inglaterra, *Regional Studies* . Desde hace tiempo se reconoce la importancia de la interacción espacial diaria entre los mercados de vivienda y trabajo debido al papel que desempeña la interacción entre tales mer-

cados en la estructuración de ciudades y regiones. Sin embargo, se cuestiona en qué medida las políticas están sensibilizadas con la interacción entre los lugares de residencia y de trabajo. En este artículo llevamos a cabo un examen sistemático de la interacción diaria entre los mercados de vivienda y trabajo a nivel subregional basándonos en los datos sobre los desplazamientos al trabajo del Censo de 2001 del noroeste de Inglaterra. Nuestro objetivo es ofrecer evidencias del tipo de la interacción espacial diaria entre los mercados de vivienda y trabajo para dar forma a las políticas relevantes. Mercados de la vivienda Mercados de trabajo Desplazamientos al trabajo Interacción diaria

Transitioning to the New Economy: Individual, Regional and Intermediation Influences on Workforce Retraining Outcomes

- Regional Studies---2012---Harvey A. Goldstein, Nichola Lowe, Mary Donegan

Goldstein H. A., Lowe N. and Donegan M. Transitioning to the new economy: individual, regional and intermediation influences on workforce retraining outcomes, *Regional Studies*. The problem of helping workers employed in older manufacturing sectors shift to jobs in growing, high-technology sectors continues to frustrate workforce and economic development officials. An innovative retraining programme in North Carolina has been instituted to train former workers for jobs in pharmaceuticals and biomanufacturing. This study examines what factors best explain whether trainees are successful in receiving job offers after completing their programmes, with a special focus on whether training providers that serve workforce intermediary roles, in addition to their educational role, lead to more successful outcomes for their trainees. Goldstein H. A., Lowe N. et Donegan M. La nouvelle économie en voie de transition: les influences individuelles, régionales et intermédiaires sur les résultats du recyclage de la main-d'oeuvre, *Regional Studies*. Le problème de comment aider les travailleurs des secteurs industriels plus anciens à trouver de l'emploi dans les secteurs en pleine croissance, de pointe ne cesse d'agacer les agents du travail et du développement économique.

Un programme innovateur de recyclage en Caroline du Nord a été lancé dans le but de former les anciens travailleurs pour des emplois dans la pharmaceutique et les industries biologiques. Cette étude cherche à examiner les facteurs qui expliquent le mieux si, oui ou non, les stagiaires réussissent à trouver de l'emploi en fin de stage, portant principalement sur la capacité des centres de formation, qui constituent des intermédiaires quant à la main-d'oeuvre, de faciliter des résultats plus réussis pour les stagiaires, en sus de leur rôle éducatif. Nouvelle économie Main-d'oeuvre Intermédiaire du travail BioWork Formation Goldstein H. A., Lowe N. und Donegan M. Übergang in die neue Wirtschaft: individuelle, regionale und vermittelnde Einflüsse auf die Ergebnisse bei der Umschulung von Arbeitnehmern, *Regional Studies*. Die Probleme bei der Unterstützung von Arbeitnehmern in älteren produzierenden Betrieben beim Wechsel in wachsende Hochtechnologisektoren sorgen unter der Belegschaft und unter den Beauftragten für Wirtschaftsentwicklung weiterhin für Frustration. In North Carolina wurde ein innovatives Umschulungsprogramm ins Leben gerufen, bei dem ehemalige Arbeitnehmer für Tätigkeiten im Bereich der Pharmazie und Bio-Produktion ausgebildet werden. In dieser Studie wird untersucht, welche Faktoren nach Abschluss des Programms für den Erfolg der Arbeitnehmer hinsichtlich des Erhalts von Stellenangeboten die größte Rolle spielen, wobei besonders auf die Frage eingegangen wird, ob Schulungsanbieter, die nicht nur eine Ausbildungs-, sondern auch eine Arbeitsvermittlungsrolle wahrnehmen, mit für die umgeschulten Arbeitnehmer erfolgreicherer Ergebnisse verbunden sind. Neue Wirtschaft Arbeitnehmer Arbeitsvermittlung BioWork Berufsausbildung Goldstein H. A., Lowe N. y Donegan M. La transición a la nueva economía: influencias individuales, regionales e intermediarias en los resultados de la formación de los trabajadores, *Regional Studies*. El problema de ayudar a los trabajadores empleados en sectores antiguos de manufactura a cambiar a trabajos en sectores de crecimiento y alta tecnología continúa frustrando al personal y a los funcionarios del desarrollo económico. Se ha creado un programa innovador de formación en Carolina del Norte para capacitar a antiguos trabajadores

para empleos en laboratorios farmacéuticos y empresas de biomanufactura. En este estudio examinamos qué factores son más importantes para determinar si los trabajadores reciben ofertas de trabajo al finalizar los cursos, y especialmente si los proveedores de los cursos, que además de tener un papel educativo desempeñan un rol de intermediarios con los trabajadores, ayudan a que los trabajadores obtengan mejores resultados. Nueva economía Mano de obra Intermediarios de la mano de obra BioWork Formación laboral

Multiple Job-holding among Male Workers in Greece

- Regional Studies---2012---Ilias Livanos,Alexandros Zangelidis

Livanos I. and Zangelidis A. Multiple job-holding among male workers in Greece, *Regional Studies* . This paper studies the incidence of multiple job-holding in Greece and contributes to the literature by examining its determinants, its variance across different regions, and the effect of the business cycle on its occurrence. The empirical analysis highlights the importance of both pecuniary and non-pecuniary motives behind multiple job-holding, and reveals significant variations in its incidence across regions, with areas that have a large primary sector having higher multiple job-holding rates. Finally, multiple job-holding is found to be procyclical, with the probability of holding a second job estimated to increase during economic expansion. Livanos I. et Zangelidis A. Les emplois multiples masculins en Grèce, *Regional Studies* . L'article cherche à étudier la fréquence des emplois multiples en Grèce et contribue à la documentation en examinant ses déterminants, sa variance à travers les diverses régions, et l'impact du cycle économique. L'analyse empirique souligne l'importance des raisons pécuniaires et non-pécuniaires qui expliquent les emplois multiples, et laisse voir des variations non-négligeables de sa fréquence à travers les régions, dont les zones dotées d'un grand secteur primaire ont des taux d'emplois multiples plus élevés. Pour conclure, les emplois multiples s'avèrent procycliques, avec la probabilité que les emplois multiples augmentent en période de croissance économique.

Emplois multiples Grèce Régions Cycle économique Livanos I. und Zangelidis A. Mehrfachbeschäftigung unter männlichen Arbeitnehmern in Griechenland, *Regional Studies* . In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Inzidenz der Mehrfachbeschäftigung in Griechenland und ergänzen die Literatur durch eine Analyse ihrer Determinanten und Varianz in verschiedenen Regionen sowie der Auswirkung des Geschäftszyklus auf ihre Häufigkeit. In der empirischen Analyse zeigt sich die Bedeutung von sowohl finanziellen als auch nichtfinanziellen Motiven für Mehrfachbeschäftigung; ebenso lassen sich signifikante Schwankungen der Inzidenz in verschiedenen Regionen feststellen, wobei der Anteil der Mehrfachbeschäftigten in Regionen mit großem Primärsektor höher ausfällt. Ebenso erweist sich die Mehrfachbeschäftigung als prozyklisches Phänomen; die Wahrscheinlichkeit einer zweiten Beschäftigung erhöht sich den Schätzungen zufolge in einer Zeit der wirtschaftlichen Expansion. Mehrfachbeschäftigung Griechenland Regionen Geschäftszyklus Livanos I. y Zangelidis A. El pluriempleo entre trabajadores varones en Grecia, *Regional Studies* . En este artículo analizamos la incidencia del pluriempleo en Grecia y contribuimos a la literatura al examinar sus determinantes, su varianza en las diferentes regiones y el efecto del ciclo comercial en su incidencia. El análisis empírico destaca la importancia de los motivos pecuniarios y no pecuniarios detrás del pluriempleo e indica variaciones significativas de la incidencia en las regiones: las áreas que tienen un gran sector principal tienen tasas más altas de pluriempleo. Finalmente, se observa que el pluriempleo es procíclico, y se estima que la probabilidad de tener un segundo empleo aumenta durante una fase de expansión económica. Pluriempleo Grecia Regiones Ciclo comercial

The Spatial Productivity of Industrial Land

- Regional Studies---2012---Erik Louw,Erwin van der Krabben,Hans van Amsterdam

Louw E., van der Krabben E. and van Amsterdam H. The spatial productivity of industrial land, *Regional Studies* . This paper presents a theoretical approach to analysing the concept of spatial productivity and

the meaning of land as a production factor in regional science. It presents the results of an empirical study that aims to determine and explain regional differences in the spatial productivity of industrial estates in the Netherlands. It shows that spatial productivity is influenced by urbanization rates, the share of manufacturing employment on industrial estates and land development policy. Louw E., van der Krabben E. and van Amsterdam H. 产业用地的空间生产力, 区域研究. 本文用理论方法分析区域科学中空间生产力的概念以及土地作为生产要素的意义。本文是一个相关经验研究的结果, 该研究旨在明确并解释荷兰产业园区空间生产力的区域差异。结果表明, 空间生产力受到城市化率、产业园中制造业就业率以及土地发展政策的影响。产业用地空间效率土地政策产业园 Louw E., van der Krabben E. et van Amsterdam H. La productivité géographique du terrain industriel, *Regional Studies*. Cet article présente une approche théorique d'analyser la notion de productivité géographique et la raison d'être du terrain en tant que facteur de production dans la science régionale. On présente les résultats d'une étude empirique qui cherche à déterminer et à expliquer les écarts régionaux de la productivité géographique des zones industrielles aux Pays-Bas. Il montre que la productivité géographique est influée par le taux d'urbanisation, par la part de l'emploi industriel aux zones industrielles, et par la politique en faveur de l'occupation du sol. Terrain industriel Efficacité géographique Politique en faveur de l'occupation du sol Zones industrielles Louw E., van der Krabben E. und van Amsterdam H. Die räumliche Produktivität von Industriegrundstücken, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird ein theoretischer Ansatz zur Analyse des Konzepts der räumlichen Produktivität und der Bedeutung von Grundstücken als Produktionsfaktor in der Regionalwissenschaft vorgestellt. Wir stellen die Ergebnisse einer empirischen Studie vor, mit der die regionalen Unterschiede bei der räumlichen Produktivität von Industriegebieten in den Niederlanden ermittelt und erläutert werden sollen. Wir zeigen, dass die räumliche Produktivität durch die Urbanisationsraten, den Anteil der produzierenden Erwerbstätigen in den Industriegebieten und die Politik zur Landerschließung beeinflusst wird. Industriegrundstücke Räumliche Ef-

fizienz Politik zur Landerschließung Industriegebiete Louw E., van der Krabben E. y van Amsterdam H. La productividad espacial del suelo industrial, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo presentamos un enfoque teórico para analizar el concepto de la productividad espacial y el significado del suelo como un factor de producción en la ciencia regional. Mostramos los resultados de un estudio empírico cuyo objetivo es determinar y explicar las diferencias regionales en la productividad espacial de los polígonos industriales de los Países Bajos. Demostramos que la productividad espacial está influenciada por tasas de urbanización, la cuota de empleo en el sector manufacturero de polígonos industriales y la política de urbanización del suelo. Suelo industrial Eficacia espacial Política del suelo Polígonos industriales

Regional Transformation Processes in the Western Balkan Countries

- Regional Studies---2012---Christian Sellar

2012

Key Concepts in Economic Geography

- Regional Studies---2012---Lars Winther

2012

Cluster Evolution and a Roadmap for Future Research

- Regional Studies---2011---Ron Boschma,Dirk Fornahl

2011

Conceptualizing Cluster Evolution: Beyond the Life Cycle Model?

- Regional Studies---2011---Ronald Martin,Peter Sunley

Martin R. and Sunley P. Conceptualizing cluster evolution: beyond the life cycle model?, *Regional Studies*. Although the literature on the evolution of industrial clusters is not vast, a preferred approach has already

become evident based around the idea of a cluster 'life cycle'. This approach has several limitations. This paper explores a different conception of cluster evolution, drawing on the 'adaptive cycle' model that has been developed in evolutionary ecology. Using this model, cluster evolution is viewed as an adaptive process with different possible outcomes based on episodic interactions of nested systems. Though not without limitations, this approach offers greater scope as a framework for shaping the research agenda into the evolution of clusters.

Cluster versus Firm-specific Factors in the Development of Dynamic Capabilities in the Pharmaceutical Industry in Ireland: A Study of Responses to Changes in Environmental Protection Regulations

- Regional Studies---2011---Rachel Hilliard,David Jacobson

Hilliard R. and Jacobson D. Cluster versus firm specific-factors in the development of dynamic capabilities in the pharmaceutical industry in Ireland: a study of responses to changes in environmental protection regulations, *Regional Studies* . This paper uses the evolutionary economic theory of the firm to examine the response of pharmaceutical manufacturing firms to changes in environmental regulations. Quantitative indicators of firms' learning and problem-solving are developed using data reported to the Irish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These are used to look at differences in capability between firms that are part of a pharmaceutical agglomeration and firms that are stand-alone. Analysis shows that spatial proximity may be a factor in firms' ability to implement both cleaner technology and the mandated managerial processes, but that the strength of problem-solving routines is also associated with firm-specific capabilities.

Role of Technological Gatekeepers in the Growth of Industrial Clusters: Evidence from Chile

- Regional Studies---2011---Elisa Giuliani

Giuliani E. Role of technological gatekeepers in the

growth of industrial clusters: evidence from Chile, *Regional Studies* . Industrial clusters are often associated with innovative success. However, there is very little research on what types of organizational models apply to clusters as they grow. This paper uses longitudinal micro-level data for a wine cluster in Chile. It shows that the most advanced firms in the cluster behave as technological gatekeepers -- that is, they acquire knowledge outside cluster boundaries and contribute to diffusing knowledge to other local firms -- and do so persistently over time. The results are explained by combining three theoretical perspectives: evolutionary economics theory; business studies on communities of practice and knowledge workers' know-how trade; and embeddedness theory.

Who Are We, and Do We Need to Change? Cluster Identity and Life Cycle

- Regional Studies---2011---Udo Staber,Björn Sautter

Staber U. and Sautter B. Who are we, and do we need to change? Cluster identity and life cycle, *Regional Studies* . Collective identity is a frequently mentioned but understudied intangible feature of clusters, highlighting what is central, distinctive, and enduring about the character of clusters as they move through the stages in their life cycle. This study examines identity as a socially constructed phenomenon containing both enduring and mutable attributes, which allows clusters to adjust to environmental change. The analysis of historical data on two long-lived clusters in South West Germany suggests that the dynamic mix of persistent and flexible identity elements becomes most visible during periods of cluster upheaval, particularly at a time when stagnant and declining clusters attempt to revitalize.

Policy Measures and their Effects in the Different Phases of the Cluster Life Cycle

- Regional Studies---2011---Thomas Brenner,Charlotte Schlump

Brenner T. and Schlump C. Policy measures and their

effects in the different phases of the cluster life cycle, *Regional Studies* . In recent years, policy measures have frequently been applied to clusters. This paper analyses whether different types of policy measures should be applied in different stages of the cluster life cycle. Two approaches are used to obtain answers to this question. First, insights are gathered from the existing literature on policy measures and evaluated. Second, a mathematical model is set up in order to examine the effects of various policy measures in the different life cycle phases. It is found that the adequate kind of policy measures depends on the cluster's current stage in its life cycle.

Cluster Life Cycles: The Case of the Shipbuilding Industry Cluster in South Korea

- *Regional Studies*---2011---Dong-Ho Shin,Robert Hassink

Shin D.-H. and Hassink R. Cluster life cycles: the case of the shipbuilding industry cluster in South Korea, *Regional Studies* . Although South Korean academics and policy-makers have applied industrial districts, regional innovation systems and clusters both to study and promote regional economic development, these concepts have little power to explain the changing economic landscape over time. This paper tackles this question with the help of the concept of cluster life cycle and shipbuilding as a case. It concludes that the cluster life cycle concept is useful for analysing and explaining spatial industrial dynamics in Korea, but the distinction between industry life cycle and cluster life cycle is not very relevant in the case of shipbuilding.

Net Locality

- *Regional Studies*---2011---Bruno Moriset

2011

International Place Branding Yearbook 2010. Place Branding in the New Age of Innovation

- *Regional Studies*---2011---Maria Della Lucia

2011

The Importance of Revenue Sharing for the Local Economic Impacts of a Renewable Energy Project: A Social Accounting Matrix Approach

- *Regional Studies*---2011---Grant Allan,Peter McGregor,John Swales

Allan G., McGregor P. and Swales K. The importance of revenue sharing for the local economic impacts of a renewable energy project: a social accounting matrix approach, *Regional Studies* . Ambitious renewable energy targets are requiring investments in new renewable capacity in areas where acceptance could be affected by the potential economic benefits to the locality. At the same time, new renewable energy projects, primarily for onshore wind capacity, might offer a route by which peripheral economic development policies can be supported. The economic impacts of these projects are difficult to quantify using input-output techniques, but can be more appropriately handled within a social accounting matrix (SAM) framework. A social accounting matrix for the Shetland Islands, off the north coast of mainland Scotland, is used to evaluate the potential local economic and employment impacts of a large proposed onshore wind energy project. Sensitivity analysis reveals the relative importance of the level of 'community benefit' payments, 'local sourcing' of intermediate inputs and the level of community ownership of the project to the size of these impacts. In the Shetland case, by a substantial margin, local ownership confers the greatest economic impacts for the local community. Allan G., McGregor P. y Swales K. La importancia de compartir ingresos en un proyecto de energía renovable para los efectos económicos locales: el método de matriz de contabilidad social, *Regional Studies* . Para lograr objetivos ambiciosos en el campo de la energía renovable es necesario invertir en nuevas capacidades de energía renovable en áreas donde la aceptación podría verse afectada por los posibles beneficios económicos en la localidad. Así mismo, los nuevos proyectos de energía renovable, sobre todo para la capacidad eólica terrestre, podrían ofrecer una vía para apoyar las políticas de desarrollo económico periférico. Los efectos económicos de estos proyectos son difíciles de cuantificar si se usan técnicas de aportes y

resultados (input--output). No obstante, una matriz de contabilidad social (MCS) podría ser un método más apropiado. Con ayuda de una matriz de contabilidad social para las islas Shetland, en la costa norte de Escocia continental, evaluamos las posibles repercusiones locales en la economía y el empleo de un importante proyecto propuesto para la energía eólica terrestre. El análisis de sensibilidad muestra la importancia relativa del nivel de pagos que benefician a la comunidad, el suministro local de aportaciones intermedias y el nivel de propiedad comunitaria del proyecto para el tamaño de estos efectos. En el caso de las islas Shetland, la propiedad local aporta con un margen considerable los efectos económicos más importantes para la comunidad local. Energie renouvelable Effets économiques ruraux Partage des revenus Propriété locale Allan G., McGregor P. et Swales K. L'importance du partage des revenus pour ce qui est des retombées économiques locales d'un programme d'énergie renouvelable: une approche matricielle de la comptabilité nationale, Regional Studies . Des cibles d'énergie renouvelable ambitieuses exigent de l'investissement dans une nouvelle capacité renouvelable dans des zones où l'agrément pourrait être touché par les bénéfices économiques potentiels de la région. En même temps, les nouveaux programmes d'énergie renouvelable, essentiellement en faveur du développement à terre de l'énergie éolienne, pourrait constituer un moyen de soutenir des politiques de développement économique annexes. Employant des techniques portant sur les échanges interindustriels, il s'avère difficile d'évaluer avec précision les retombées économiques de ces programmes, mais on peut mieux le faire à partir d'un cadre matriciel de la comptabilité nationale. On emploie une matrice de la comptabilité nationale pour les îles Shetland, situées au large de la côte septentrionale de l'Ecosse continentale, afin d'évaluer les effets locaux potentiels pour l'économie et l'emploi d'un important programme envisagé d'énergie renouvelable à terre. Une analyse de sensibilité laisse voir l'importance relative du niveau du 'rendement à la communauté', de 'l'approvisionnement local' des inputs intermédiaires, et du niveau de la propriété communautaire du programme par rapport à l'importance relative de ces effets. Pour ce qui est de l'étude de cas

des îles Shetland, la propriété locale entraîne de loin les effets économiques les plus importants pour la communauté locale. Erneuerbare Energie Wirtschaftliche Auswirkung in ländlichen Gebieten Geteilte Einnahmen Beteiligung der Öffentlichkeit Allan G., McGregor P. und Swales K. Die Bedeutung von geteilten Einnahmen für die Auswirkungen eines Projekts für erneuerbare Energien auf die lokale Wirtschaft: ein Social-Accounting-Matrix-Ansatz, Regional Studies . Für ehrgeizige Ziele bei erneuerbaren Energien werden Investitionen in neue Kapazitäten für diese Energien in Gebieten benötigt, wo die Akzeptanz vom potenziellen wirtschaftlichen Nutzen für den Ort beeinflusst werden könnte. Gleichzeitig bieten neue Projekte für erneuerbare Energien -- insbesondere im Bereich der Onshore-Windenergie -- eine Möglichkeit zur Unterstützung von Maßnahmen zur Wirtschaftsentwicklung in Randgebieten. Die wirtschaftlichen Auswirkungen dieser Projekte lassen sich mit Input--Output-Techniken nur schwer quantifizieren; eine angemessenere Methode liegt im Rahmen einer Social Accounting Matrix (SAM). Anhand einer Social Accounting Matrix für die Shetland-Inseln vor der Nordküste Schottlands werden die potenziellen Auswirkungen eines geplanten Onshore-Windenergie-Großprojekts auf die lokale Wirtschaft und Beschäftigung untersucht. Durch eine Empfindlichkeitsanalyse wird die relative Bedeutung der Höhe der Zahlungen für den 'Gemeinschaftsnutzen', der 'lokalen Beschaffung' von intermediären Inputs und des Ausmaßes der Beteiligung der Gesellschaft am Projekt für den Umfang dieser Auswirkungen ermittelt. Im Fall der Shetland-Inseln führt lokales Eigentum zu den deutlich größten wirtschaftlichen Auswirkungen für die Gesellschaft vor Ort. Energía renovable Repercusiones económicas rurales Ingresos compartidos Propiedad comunitaria

Local Food Activity in Scotland: Empirical Evidence and Research Agenda

- Regional Studies---2011---David Watts, Philip Leat, Cesar Revoredo-Giha

Watts D., Leat P. and Revoredo-Giha C. Local food activity in Scotland: empirical evidence and research

agenda, *Regional Studies* . This paper examines the geography of local food activity in Scotland and combines its data with published figures for England and Wales to calculate an index of food relocalization for Great Britain. It finds that non-farm-based local food enterprises tend to concentrate in Scotland's remotest and least densely populated areas. Farm-based enterprises cluster around the central belt, with cattle and sheep meat, horticultural and dairy produce strongly represented. In the British regional context, Scotland emerges as a 'middling' performer. The paper discusses some possible influences on these results and reflects on their research and policy implications.

Watts D., Leat P. et Revoredo-Giha C. L'industrie agro-alimentaire locale en Ecosse: des preuves empiriques et un programme de recherche, *Regional Studies* . Cet article cherche à examiner sur le plan local la géographie de l'industrie agro-alimentaire locale en Ecosse et combine ses données avec des chiffres officiels pour l'Angleterre et le pays de Galles afin de calculer un indice de relocalisation alimentaire pour la Grande-Bretagne. On trouve que les entreprises de l'industrie agro-alimentaire qui ne sont pas basées sur les exploitations agricoles ont tendance à s'agglomérer dans les zones les plus isolées et les moins peuplées de l'Ecosse. Les entreprises qui sont basées sur les exploitations agricoles ont tendance à se regrouper autour de la zone centrale, où les élevages bovin et ovin, et les produits horticoles et laitiers sont très présentes. D'un point de vue régional britannique, l'Ecosse s'avère un acteur peu significatif. Cet article discute des influences éventuelles de ces résultats et réfléchit aux conséquences pour la recherche et la politique. Géographie des produits alimentaires locaux Ecosse Grande-Bretagne Indice de la relocalisation des produits alimentaires Réseaux des produits alimentaires alternatifs Watts D., Leat P. und Revoredo-Giha C. Lokale Lebensmittel-Aktivität in Schottland: empirische Belege und Forschungspläne, *Regional Studies* . In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Geografie der lokalen Aktivitäten im Bereich der Lebensmittel in Schottland und kombinieren diese Daten mit den für England und Wales veröffentlichten Zahlen, um einen Index der Lebensmittel-Relokalisierung in Großbritannien zu berechnen. Wir

stellen fest, dass nicht landwirtschaftlich tätige lokale Lebensmittelbetriebe sich vornehmlich in den entlegensten und am dünnsten besiedelten Gebieten Schottlands konzentrieren. Landwirtschaftlich tätige Betriebe siedeln sich verstärkt um den zentralen Gürtel herum an, wobei Vieh- und Schaffleisch sowie Gartenbau- und Milchprodukte stark vertreten sind. Im britischen Regionalkontext liegt Schottland im Mittelfeld. Wir erörtern einige mögliche Einflüsse dieser Ergebnisse sowie ihre Auswirkung auf Forschung und Politik. Lokalen Lebensmittel, Geografie der Schottland Großbritannien Lebensmittel-Relokalisierung, Index der Alternative Lebensmittel-Netzwerke Watts D., Leat P. y Revoredo-Giha C. Actividad local de alimentos en Escocia: evidencia empírica y programa de investigación, *Regional Studies* . En este artículo examinamos la geografía de la actividad local de alimentos en Escocia y combinamos estos datos con cifras publicadas para Inglaterra y Gales a fin de calcular un índice de reubicación de alimentos para el Reino Unido. Observamos que las empresas alimentarias no agrícolas locales suelen concentrarse en las zonas más remotas de Escocia y con menor densidad de población. Las empresas agrícolas se agrupan en la región central y tienen una consolidada representación en carne de ganado y oveja así como productos hortícolas y lácteos. En el contexto regional británico, Escocia ocupa un lugar mediocre. En este artículo abordamos algunas posibles influencias de estos resultados y analizamos cómo repercuten en su investigación y la política. Alimentos locales, geografía de Escocia Gran Bretaña Reubicación alimentaria, índice de Redes alternativas de alimentación

Roles of Local and Newcomer Entrepreneurs in Rural Development: A Comparative Meta-analytic Study

- *Regional Studies*---2011---Aliye Gülümser Akgün,Tüzi n Baycan-Levent,Peter Nijkamp,Jacques Poot

Akgün A. A., Baycan-Levent T., Nijkamp P. and Poot J. Roles of local and newcomer entrepreneurs in rural development: a comparative meta-analytic study,

Regional Studies . Early studies of rural development suggested that newcomer rural entrepreneurs are important agents of change and responsible for new spatial development, but more recent research has concluded that there is no difference between newcomer and local rural entrepreneurs in this respect. Much of this literature is based on qualitative ethnographic case studies. Systematic pooling and scrutinizing of the main attributes and findings of such studies enhances their comparability and permits some generalization. Newcomer and local rural entrepreneurship is therefore investigated by means of a meta-analysis of twenty-two applied studies. The statistical results show that newcomer entrepreneurs are relatively older, better educated, and develop more non-agricultural business. They appear to be predominantly attracted by a rural lifestyle. In many cases, newcomer entrepreneurs are not directly the instigators of economic development, but their contribution to physical capital formation is greater than that of the locals. Akgün A. A., Baycan-Levent T., Nijkamp P. et Poot J. Rôles des créateurs d'entreprise, soit nouveaux, soit locaux, dans l'aménagement du milieu rural: une étude par méta-analyse, *Regional Studies* . Les premières études de l'aménagement du milieu rural ont laissé supposer que les nouveaux entrepreneurs ruraux constituent d'importantes forces motrices et expliquent le développement spatial. Cependant, des recherches plus récentes ont conclu qu'il n'y a pas de différence à cet égard entre les entrepreneurs ruraux, soit nouveaux, soit locaux. Cette documentation est basée dans une large mesure sur des études de cas ethnographiques qualitatives. La mise en commun et l'examen systématiques des principaux atouts et résultats de telles études améliorent la comparabilité et permettent une certaine généralisation. On examine, alors, l'esprit d'entreprise nouveau et local ruraux par moyen d'une méta-analyse de vingt-deux études appliquées. Les résultats statistiques montrent que les nouveaux entrepreneurs sont relativement âgés, mieux instruits, et créent plus d'affaires non-agricoles. Il semble que ce soit essentiellement un style de vie rural qui les attirent. Souvent, les nouveaux entrepreneurs ne sont pas les forces motrices du développement économique, mais

leur contribution à la formation du capital physique dépasse celle de leurs homologues locaux. Esprit d'entreprise Aménagement du milieu local Solde migratoire positif Méta-analyse Akgün A. A., Baycan-Levent T., Nijkamp P. und Poot J. Die Rolle von lokalen und neuen Unternehmern bei der Entwicklung ländlicher Gebiete: eine vergleichende metaanalytische Studie, *Regional Studies* . In früheren Studien über die Entwicklung in ländlichen Gebieten wurde die These aufgestellt, dass neue Unternehmer im ländlichen Raum wichtige Akteure für Veränderungen darstellen und für neue räumliche Entwicklungen verantwortlich sind. Aus aktuelleren Studien geht jedoch hervor, dass es in dieser Hinsicht keine Unterschiede zwischen neuen und lokalen Unternehmern im ländlichen Raum gibt. Ein Großteil dieser Literatur basiert auf qualitativen ethnografischen Fallstudien. Durch eine systematische Zusammenfassung und Untersuchung der Hauptmerkmale und Ergebnisse dieser Studien verbessert sich ihre Vergleichbarkeit, und es lassen sich einige Verallgemeinerungen anstellen. Zu diesem Zweck untersuchen wir das neue und lokale Unternehmertum in ländlichen Gebieten mit Hilfe einer Metaanalyse von 22 angewandten Studien. Aus den statistischen Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass neue Unternehmer relativ älter und gebildeter sind und einen höheren Anteil von nicht landwirtschaftlichen Betrieben entwickeln. Diese Unternehmer scheinen vor allem durch eine ländliche Lebensweise angezogen zu werden. In vielen Fällen sind die neuen Unternehmer nicht unmittelbar für die Wirtschaftsentwicklung verantwortlich, doch ihr Beitrag zur Bildung von physischem Kapital fällt höher aus als der der lokalen Unternehmer. Unternehmertum Ländliche Entwicklung Immigration Metaanalyse Akgün A. A., Baycan-Levent T., Nijkamp P. y Poot J. El papel de los empresarios nuevos y locales en el desarrollo rural: un estudio meta-analítico comparativo, *Regional Studies* . Estudios previos sobre el desarrollo rural indican que los nuevos empresarios rurales son agentes importantes de cambio y responsables del nuevo desarrollo espacial. Sin embargo, en estudios más recientes se ha llegado a la conclusión de que no existen diferencias a este respecto entre los empresarios nuevos y locales en el ámbito rural. Mucha

de esta literatura se basa en estudios cualitativos de casos etnográficos. La concentración y el escrutinio sistemáticos de los principales atributos y resultados de estos estudios mejoran su comparabilidad y permiten algún tipo de generalización. Por tanto, analizamos el empresariado nuevo y local a nivel rural mediante un meta-análisis de veintidós estudios aplicados. Los resultados estadísticos muestran que los empresarios nuevos son relativamente mayores, mejor educados y desarrollan más negocios fuera del sector agrícola. Estos empresarios parecen estar principalmente atraídos por el estilo de vida rural. En muchos casos los nuevos empresarios no son directamente instigadores del desarrollo económico, sin embargo, contribuyen en mayor medida a la formación física de capital que los empresarios locales. *Empresariado Desarrollo rural Inmigración Meta-análisis*

Innovation, Regions and Proximity: From Neo-Regionalism to Spatial Analysis

- Regional Studies---2011---Richard Shearmur

Shearmur R. Innovation, regions and proximity: from neo-regionalism to spatial analysis, *Regional Studies* . There have recently been questions regarding how geographic proximity should be conceptualized in the study of regional innovation. This stems partly from different meanings of the term ‘innovation’ (incremental product and process innovation in this paper) and partly from the way space is usually conceptualized: regions are conceived as bounded territories with particular attributes (neo-regionalism). Drawing upon spatial analytical concepts, it is suggested in this paper that an alternative to neo-regionalism is to view space as a continuous field of opportunities, with accessibility to factors of innovation playing a key role for local innovativeness. An analysis of Québec innovation data corroborates this approach. *Shearmur R. Innovation, regions et proximité: du néorégionalisme à l’analyse spatiale, Regional Studies* . La conceptualisation de la notion de proximité géographique dans les études sur l’innovation soulève actuellement des débats. Ces débats reposent en partie sur les différentes acceptions du terme innovation (dans cet article il s’agit d’innovations

incrémentales de produits et de procédés), en partie sur la manière dont on appréhende l’espace: en général, celui-ci est conçu comme constitué de territoires délimités, chacun doté de caractéristiques particulières. En s’inspirant de notions d’analyse spatiale, cet article propose une manière alternative d’introduire l’espace dans les études d’innovation, c’est-à-dire de le considérer comme un champ continu de possibilités. Dans ce cadre, c’est l’accessibilité relative aux facteurs d’innovation qui serait la clé de l’innovation locale. Des résultats empiriques portant sur le Québec corroborent cette idée. *Systèmes d’innovation Analyse spatiale Néorégionalisme Québec Géographie Ind ustrie Shearmur R. Innovation, Regionen und Nähe: vom Neoregionalismus zur Raumanalyse, Regional Studies* . In letzter Zeit wurde die Frage laut, wie geografische Nähe bei der Untersuchung regionaler Innovation konzeptualisiert werden sollte. Der Ursprung dieser Frage liegt zum Teil in den verschiedenen Bedeutungen des Begriffs der ‘Innovation’ begründet (in diesem Beitrag eine gesteigerte Produkt- und Prozessinnovation) und zum Teil in der Art, in der der Raum gewöhnlich konzeptualisiert wird: Regionen werden als abgegrenzte Gebiete mit bestimmten Merkmalen aufgefasst (Neoregionalismus). Ausgehend von räumlichen Analysekonzepten wird in diesem Beitrag als Alternative zum Neoregionalismus vorgeschlagen, den Raum als kontinuierliches Feld von Gelegenheiten zu betrachten, wobei die Verfügbarkeit von Innovationsfaktoren für die Innovationsfähigkeit vor Ort eine zentrale Rolle spielt. Bei einer Analyse der Innovationsdaten von Quebec bestätigt sich dieser Ansatz. *Innovationssysteme Raumanalyse Neoregionalismus Quebec Geografie Produktion Shearmur R. Innovación, regiones y proximidad: del neorregionalismo al análisis espacial, Regional Studies* . Recientemente se ha cuestionado cómo debería ser conceptualizada la proximidad geográfica en el estudio de la innovación regional. El origen de esta pregunta radica en parte en los diferentes significados del término ‘innovación’ (en este artículo, innovación incremental de productos y procesos) y en parte en cómo se suele conceptualizar el espacio: las regiones se conciben como territorios limitados con características particulares (neorregionalismo). Basándonos en conceptos

analíticos espaciales, en este artículo sugerimos que una alternativa al neorregionalismo es considerar el espacio como un campo continuo de oportunidades en el que la capacidad de acceder a factores de innovación desempeña un papel fundamental para la capacidad innovadora a nivel local. Un análisis de los datos de innovación en Quebec corrobora este planteamiento. Sistemas de innovación Análisis espacial Neorregionalismo Quebec Geografía Fabricación

How Green are Communities? Explaining Differences between Swiss Municipalities in Environmental Stewardship on Farmland

- Regional Studies---2011---Elvira Zingg,Stefan Mann,Ali Ferjani

Zingg E., Mann S. and Ferjani A. How green are communities? Explaining differences between Swiss municipalities in environmental stewardship on farmland, *Regional Studies* . While a lot of research has explained on-farm factors for the adoption of environmental stewardship, this paper focuses on local factors that explain both the subscription to agri-environmental programmes and the prevalence of organic farms. It is shown and explained that a high yield potential decreases the likeliness of adopting environmental stewardship practices and farming organically, whereas it is increased by a strong tourism sector and local residents' pro-environment preferences. The results indicate the high relevance of local social expectations for farming decisions. Zingg E., Mann S. et Ferjani A. Dans quelle mesure les communautés sont-elles écologiques? Comment expliquer les différences des municipalités suisses quant à la gestion écologique des terres agricoles, *Regional Studies* . Alors que beaucoup de la recherche a expliqué l'adoption de la gestion écologique à partir des facteurs liés aux exploitations agricoles, cet article porte plutôt sur des facteurs locaux qui expliquent à la fois l'adoption des programmes agro-écologiques et la fréquence de l'agriculture biologique. On démontre et explique qu'un rendement élevé diminue la probabilité que la gestion écologique et que l'agriculture biologique sont adoptées, tandis que la probabilité augmente face à un tourisme fort et aux préférences des

habitants locaux en faveur de l'environnement. Les résultats laissent voir l'importance non-négligeable des attentes sociales locales pour ce qui est des décisions agricoles. Suisse Préférences locales Politique agro-écologique Agriculture biologique Zingg E., Mann S. und Ferjani A. Wie grün sind Gemeinden? Eine Erklärung der Unterschiede zwischen Schweizer Gemeinden bezüglich der umweltgerechten Bewirtschaftung landwirtschaftlicher Flächen, *Regional Studies* . Während sich viel Forschung mit den betriebsbezogenen Faktoren für die Annahme umweltgerechter Bewirtschaftung landwirtschaftlicher Flächen beschäftigt hat, konzentriert sich der vorliegende Beitrag auf lokale Faktoren, die die Inanspruchnahme von Agrarumweltprogrammen einerseits und die Häufigkeit von Bio-Betrieben andererseits erklären. Es kann gezeigt und erklärt werden, dass ein hohes Ertragspotenzial die Wahrscheinlichkeit zur Teilnahme an Agrarumweltprogrammen und biologischer Landwirtschaft vermindert, während diese durch einen starken touristischen Sektor und ökologische Einstellungen der Anwohner erhöht wird. Die Ergebnisse deuten auf eine hohe Relevanz lokaler sozialer Erwartungen für landwirtschaftliche Entscheidungen hin. Schweiz Einstellungen der Anwohner Agrarumweltpolitik Biologische Landwirtschaft Zingg E., Mann S. y Ferjani A. ¿Cómo son de ecologistas las comunidades? Explicando las diferencias entre los municipios suizos con respecto a la administración medioambiental en tierras de cultivo, *Regional Studies* . Aunque en muchos estudios se hayan explicado los factores en las tierras de cultivo para adoptar la administración medioambiental, en este artículo prestamos atención a los factores locales que explican tanto el uso de programas agroambientales como la prevalencia de granjas orgánicas. Mostramos y explicamos que un elevado potencial de rentabilidad disminuye la probabilidad de adoptar prácticas de una administración medioambiental y agricultura orgánica mientras que la probabilidad aumenta al existir un sector turístico sólido y preferencias proambientales por parte de los residentes locales. Los resultados indican la alta relevancia de las expectativas sociales a nivel local para las decisiones agrícolas. Suiza Preferencias locales Política agroambiental Agricultura biológica

Spatial Analysis of Residential Land Prices in Belgium: Accessibility, Linguistic Border, and Environmental Amenities

- Regional Studies---2011---Florence Goffette-Nagot, Isabelle Reginster, Isabelle Thomas

Goffette-Nagot F., Reginster I. and Thomas I. Spatial analysis of residential land prices in Belgium: accessibility, linguistic border, and environmental amenities, *Regional Studies* . This paper explores the spatial variation of land prices in Belgium. The originality of the methodology is threefold: to work at the spatial extent of an entire country; to compute accessibility measures to all jobs and several representations of the environmental amenities; and, more importantly, to test the hypothesis that jobs influence land prices only in the same linguistic region. Spatial autocorrelation is accounted for. The results show that the linguistic border acts as a strong barrier in the spatial pattern of land prices and that environmental variables have no significant effect at this spatial scale. Goffette-Nagot F., Reginster I. et Thomas I. Analyse spatiale des prix des terrains à usage résidentiel en Belgique: accessibilité, frontière linguistique et aménités environnementales, *Regional Studies* . Cet article analyse la variabilité spatiale des prix fonciers en Belgique. L'originalité de la méthodologie est: de travailler à l'échelle d'un pays entier; de calculer des mesures d'accessibilité à tous les emplois et plusieurs représentations des variables d'environnement; et surtout de tester l'hypothèse que seuls les emplois de la même région linguistique influencent les prix fonciers. Les modèles estimés tiennent compte de l'autocorrélation spatiale. Les résultats montrent que la frontière linguistique agit comme une barrière forte dans la distribution spatiale des prix fonciers et que les variables environnementales n'ont pas d'effet significatif à cette échelle spatiale. Prix foncier Accessibilité Effet frontalier Environnement Belgique Goffette-Nagot F., Reginster I. und Thomas I. Raumanalyse der Wohngrundstückspreise in Belgien: Verfügbarkeit, Sprachgrenze und Umweltattraktionen, *Regional Studies* . In diesem Beitrag werden die räumlichen Schwankungen bei den Grundstückspreisen in Belgien untersucht. Die Originalität der Methodologie

beruht auf drei Aspekten: Es wird in der räumlichen Ausdehnung eines gesamten Landes gearbeitet, es werden Maßstäbe der Verfügbarkeit für sämtliche Arbeitsplätze sowie mehrere Darstellungen der Umweltattraktionen berechnet, und vor allem wird die Hypothese überprüft, dass sich Arbeitsplätze nur innerhalb derselben Sprachregion auf die Grundstückspreise auswirken. Bei der Untersuchung wird die räumliche Autokorrelation berücksichtigt. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass die Sprachgrenze bei der räumlichen Verteilung der Grundstückspreise ein starkes Hindernis darstellt und dass die Umweltvariablen in diesem räumlichen Maßstab keinen signifikanten Einfluss ausüben. Grundstückspreise Verfügbarkeit Grenzeffekt Umwelt Belgien Goffette-Nagot F., Reginster I. y Thomas I. Análisis espacial de los precios del suelo residencial en Bélgica: accesibilidad, frontera lingüística y recursos medioambientales, *Regional Studies* . En este artículo analizamos la variación espacial de los precios del suelo en Bélgica. La originalidad de la metodología radica en tres aspectos: trabajar en el ámbito espacial de todo un país; computar las medidas de accesibilidad para todo tipo de trabajos y varias representaciones de los recursos medioambientales; y lo que es más importante, comprobar la hipótesis de que los empleos sólo influyen en los precios del suelo en la misma región lingüística. Comprobamos también la autocorrelación espacial. Los resultados indican que la frontera lingüística actúa como una fuerte barrera en el modelo espacial de los precios del suelo y que las variables ambientales no tienen una repercusión significativa a esta escala espacial. Precio del suelo Accesibilidad Efecto fronterizo Medio ambiente Bélgica

PRODUCTIVITY AND INNOVATION ECONOMY: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF EUROPEAN NUTS II, 1995--2004

- Regional Studies---2011---Elvira Vieira, Isabel Neira, Emilia Vazquez

Vieira E., Neira I. and Vázquez E. Productivity and innovation economy: comparative analysis of European NUTS-2, 1995--2004, *Regional Studies* . Innovation is the guarantee of perpetuation and improvement of

productive cycles, as well as the improvement of the work of human resources. This paper emphasizes the importance of the input of innovation in the production process as a way to maximize the capacity and efficiency of the labour factor, translated by its productivity. It describes empirically some of the factors that determine the existence of good levels of labour productivity, highlighting the relationship between innovation and productivity with the clear objective of emphasizing the importance of technological progress in the development of the NUTS-2 (Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques) regions in twenty-seven countries of the European Union. Vieira E., Neira I. et Vázquez E. L'économie de la productivité et de l'innovation: une analyse comparative des régions européennes NUTS-2, de 1995 à 2004, *Regional Studies* . L'innovation assure la continuité et l'amélioration des cycles de productivité, ainsi que l'amélioration du travail des ressources humaines. Cet article souligne l'importance de l'innovation dans le processus de production comme moyen de maximiser la capacité et l'efficacité du travail, traduites par sa productivité. On présente de façon empirique quelques-uns des facteurs qui déterminent l'existence de bons niveaux de productivité, soulignant le rapport entre l'innovation et la productivité dans le but très clair de mettre l'accent sur l'importance du progrès technologique dans le développement des régions NUTS-2 (Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques) dans vingt-sept pays de l'Union européenne. Productivité Education Innovation Croissance économique Régional Vieira E., Neira I. und Vázquez E. Produktivität und Innovationswirtschaft: eine vergleichende Analyse der europäischen NUTS-2-Regionen, 1995–2004, *Regional Studies* . Innovation ist eine Garantie für die Beibehaltung und Verbesserung von Produktionszyklen sowie für die Verbesserung der Arbeit der Personalressourcen. In diesem Beitrag betonen wir die Bedeutung des Inputs von Innovation im Produktionsverfahren als Methode zur Maximierung der als Produktivität übersetzten Kapazität und Effizienz des Arbeitskräftefaktors. Wir beschreiben auf empirische Weise einige der Faktoren, die für die Existenz eines angemessenen Niveaus von Arbeitskraftproduktivität ausschlaggebend sind, und

verdeutlichen die Beziehung zwischen Innovation und Produktivität mit dem klaren Ziel einer Betonung der Bedeutung des technischen Fortschritts für die Entwicklung der NUTS-2-Regionen (Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques) in 27 Ländern der Europäischen Union. Produktivität Bildung Innovation Wirtschaftswachstum Regional Vieira E., Neira I. y Vázquez E. Productividad y economía de innovación: análisis comparativo de las regiones europeas NUTS-2, 1995–2004, *Regional Studies* . La innovación es la garantía para la perpetuación y mejora de los ciclos productivos, así como la mejora del trabajo de recursos humanos. En este artículo subrayamos la importancia de la aportación de innovación en el proceso de producción como método para maximizar la capacidad y la eficacia del factor laboral, traducido por su productividad. Describimos empíricamente algunos de los factores que determinan la existencia de buenos niveles de productividad laboral, destacando la relación entre la innovación y la productividad con el claro objetivo de resaltar la importancia del progreso tecnológico en el desarrollo de las regiones NUTS-2 (Nomenclature des Unités Territoriales Statistiques) en veintisiete países de la Unión Europea. Productividad Educación Innovación Crecimiento económico Regional

Book review

- *Regional Studies*---2011---Leo van Grunsven
2011

Book review

- *Regional Studies*---2011---Claudia Williamson
2011

Book review

- *Regional Studies*---2011---Jukka Teräs
2011

Book review

- *Regional Studies*---2011---Ren Lu
2011

Does Social Capital Reinforce Technological Inputs in the Creation of Knowledge? Evidence from the Spanish Regions

- Regional Studies---2011---Ernest Miguelez,Rosina Moreno,Manuel Artis

Miguelez E., Moreno R. and Artis M. Does social capital reinforce technological inputs in the creation of knowledge? Evidence from the Spanish regions, *Regional Studies*. This paper seeks to verify the hypothesis that trust and cooperation between individuals, and between them and public institutions, can encourage technological innovation and the adoption of knowledge. Additionally, the paper tests the extent to which the interaction of social capital with human capital and research and development expenditures improve their effect on a region's ability to innovate. The empirical evidence is taken from the Spanish regions and employs a knowledge production function and longitudinal count data models. The results suggest that social capital correlates positively with innovation. Further, the analysis reveals a powerful interaction between human and social capital in the production of knowledge, whilst the complementarity with research and development efforts would seem less clear. [image omitted] Miguelez E., Moreno R. et Artis M. Le capital social, est-ce qu'il renforce les facteurs de production nécessaires à la création de la connaissance? Des preuves provenant de l'Espagne, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à vérifier l'hypothèse suivant: la confiance et la coopération des individus, et entre les individus et les institutions à caractère public, peuvent encourager l'innovation technologique et l'adoption de la connaissance. Qui plus est, l'article cherche à tester jusqu'à quel point l'interaction entre les dépenses pour le capital social et pour le capital humain et pour la recherche et développement améliorent leur impact sur la propension à innover d'une région. Les preuves empiriques proviennent des régions d'Espagne et emploient une fonction de production de la connaissance et des modèles de données chiffrées longitudinales. Les résultats laissent supposer une corrélation étroite entre le capital social et l'innovation. En outre, l'analyse laisse voir une forte interaction entre le capital humain et le capital social

dans la production de la connaissance, tandis qu'une corrélation étroite avec la recherche et développement s'avère moins évidente. Capital social Capital humain Innovation Correlations étroites Miguelez E., Moreno R. und Artis M. Verstärkt sich durch Sozialkapital der technologische Input bei der Erzeugung von Wissen? Belege aus den spanischen Regionen, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag versuchen wir die Hypothese zu verifizieren, dass Vertrauen und Zusammenarbeit zwischen Einzelpersonen sowie zwischen ihnen und öffentlichen Institutionen technologische Innovation und die Übernahme von Wissen fördern können. Zusätzlich wird in dem Beitrag überprüft, inwieweit die Wechselwirkungen zwischen Sozialkapital und Humankapital sowie den Ausgaben für Forschung und Entwicklung deren Auswirkung auf die Innovationsfähigkeit einer Region verbessern. Hierfür arbeiten wir mit empirischen Belegen aus den spanischen Regionen und unter Einsatz einer Wissensproduktionsfunktion sowie longitudinaler Zahldatenmodelle. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass das Sozialkapital positiv mit der Innovation korreliert. Darüber hinaus zeigt sich bei der Analyse eine starke Wechselwirkung zwischen Human- und Sozialkapital bei der Erzeugung von Wissen, während die Komplementarität mit den Aufwendungen für Forschung und Entwicklung weniger deutlich erscheint. Sozialkapital Humankapital Innovation Komplementaritäten Miguelez E., Moreno R. y Artis M. ¿Refuerza el capital social los insumos tecnológicos en la creación de conocimiento? Evidencia de las regiones españolas, *Regional Studies*. En este ensayo pretendemos verificar la hipótesis de que la confianza y la cooperación entre personas y entre ellas y las instituciones públicas pueden fomentar la innovación tecnológica y la adquisición de conocimientos. Asimismo en este artículo comprobamos en que medida la interacción del capital social con el capital humano y los gastos en investigación y desarrollo mejora su efecto en la capacidad para innovar de la región. La evidencia empírica se obtiene de regiones españolas y emplea una función de producción de conocimiento y de modelos de recuento con datos de panel. Los resultados indican que el capital social tiene un efecto positivo y significativo con la innovación. Además, el análisis indica una poderosa interacción

entre el capital humano y el capital social en lo que atane a la produccion de conocimiento, mientras que la complementariedad con los esfuerzos en investigacion y desarrollo parece menos clara. Capital social Capital humano Innovacion Complementariedades

Local Expressions of Subjective Well-being: The New Zealand Experience

- Regional Studies---2011---Philip Morrison

Morrison P. S. Local expressions of subjective well-being: the New Zealand experience, *Regional Studies*. Students of regional science have been preoccupied with economic drivers while at the same time implicitly assuming that increasing urban size and density raises local well-being. However, the geography of happiness may not mirror the geography of growth. Rather, there is a localization to the paradox of affluence mainly because raising population density in order to realize agglomeration economies can lower subjective well-being. This paper offers empirical support for this proposition by estimating city fixed-effects for three separate measures of subjective well-being while controlling for the characteristics of individuals as well as their perceptions of accessibility and social capital. [image omitted]

Morrison P. S. Des témoignages locaux du bien-être subjectif: l'expérience neo-zelandaise, *Regional Studies*. Les étudiants de la science régionale ont été préoccupés par des forces motrices économiques en supposant implicitement et simultanément qu'une augmentation de la taille et de la densité urbaines améliore le bien-être local. Cependant, il se peut que la géographie du bonheur ne se reflète pas dans la géographie de la croissance. Il existe plutôt une localisation du paradoxe de l'abondance, essentiellement parce que l'augmentation de la densité de la population dans le but de réaliser des économies d'agglomération peut finir par une baisse du bien-être subjectif. Cet article cherche à fournir du soutien empirique en faveur de cette affirmation en estimant des effets fixes relatifs aux grandes villes employant trois mesures distinctes du bien-être subjectif, tout en tenant compte des caractéristiques des individus ainsi que de leurs perceptions de l'accessibilité et du capital social. Bien-être subjectif Bonheur Sat-

isfaction Qualite de la vie Grandes villes Nouvelle-Zelande Morrison P. S. Lokale Ausdrucksformen von subjektivem Wohlbefinden: die Erfahrung von Neuseeland, *Regional Studies*. Beim Studium der Regionalwissenschaft wird vor allem auf wirtschaftliche Faktoren geachtet, während zugleich implizit angenommen wird, dass sich durch eine Steigerung der Stadtgrösse und -dichte das Wohlbefinden der Menschen vor Ort erhöht. Die Geografie des Glücks ist jedoch nicht unbedingt ein Abbild der Geografie des Wachstums. Vielmehr liegt eine Lokalisierung des Wohlstandsparadoxons vor, insbesondere weil eine Erhöhung der Bevölkerungsdichte mit dem Ziel der Verwirklichung von Agglomerationswirtschaften zu einer Verringerung des subjektiven Wohlbefindens führen kann. Dieser Beitrag bietet empirische Belege für diese These in Form einer Schätzung der städtischen Fixeffekte auf drei separate Massstäbe des subjektiven Wohlbefindens unter Berücksichtigung der Merkmale der Personen sowie ihrer Einschätzung hinsichtlich der Erreichbarkeit und des Sozialkapitals. Subjektives Wohlbefinden Glück Zufriedenheit Lebensqualität Städte Neuseeland Morrison P. S. Expresiones locales del bienestar subjetivo: la experiencia de Nueva Zelanda, *Regional Studies*. En los estudios de ciencia regional se presta atención a los impulsores económicos mientras que, al mismo tiempo, se supone implícitamente que al aumentar el tamaño y la densidad de las ciudades mejora el bienestar a nivel local. Sin embargo, la geografía de la felicidad no necesariamente refleja la geografía del crecimiento. Mas bien existe una localización de la paradoja de la riqueza sobre todo porque al aumentar la densidad de la población para desarrollar las economías de aglomeración puede disminuir el bienestar subjetivo. En este artículo ofrecemos un apoyo empírico a esta proposición calculando los efectos fijos metropolitanos para tres mediciones por separado del bienestar subjetivo, controlando a la vez las características de los individuos así como sus percepciones de accesibilidad y capital social. Bienestar subjetivo Felicidad Satisfacción Calidad de vida Ciudades Nueva Zelanda

Getting into Networks and Clusters: Evidence from the Midi-Pyrenean Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) Collaboration Network

- Regional Studies---2011---Jérôme Vicente,Pierre-Alexandre Balland,Olivier Brossard

Vicente J., Balland P. A. and Brossard O. Getting into networks and clusters: evidence from the Midi-Pyrenean global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) collaboration network, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses clusters from collaborative knowledge relations embedded in wider networks in a particular technological field. Focusing on the interface of clusters and networks contributes to a better understanding of collaboration, within and across places and cognitive domains. An empirical analysis of the Midi-Pyrenean global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) cluster is proposed based on a relational database constructed from collaborative research and development projects funded at the European, national, and regional levels. Using Social Network Analysis tools, the results are discussed according to (1) the structural, technological, and geographical dimensions of knowledge flows; (2) the influence of particular organizations in the structure; and (3) the heterogeneity and complementarities of their position and role. The paper concludes by showing that the findings provide new opportunities for cluster theories. [image omitted] Vicente J., Balland P. A. et Brossard O. Entrer au cœur des réseaux et des clusters: le cas du réseau de collaboration dans les GNSS en Midi-Pyrenees, *Regional Studies*. L'article analyse les clusters à partir des relations collaboratives d'innovation encastrees dans des réseaux plus larges dans un domaine technologique donné. Se positionner à l'interface des réseaux et des clusters permet d'avoir une meilleure compréhension des collaborations, dans et entre espaces géographiques et domaines cognitifs. Nous proposons une analyse empirique basée sur le cluster GNSS (Systèmes Globaux de Navigation par Satellite) en Midi-Pyrenees, à partir d'une base de données relationnelles issue de l'agregation de projets collaboratifs de R&D régionaux, nationaux et européens. À l'aide des outils de l'analyse sociale des réseaux, nous discutons les résultats selon (1) les

dimensions structurelle, technologique et géographique des flux de connaissances, (2) l'influence de certaines organisations dans la structure, et (3) l'hétérogénéité et la complémentarité de leur position et rôle. Nous concluons en montrant que nos résultats fournissent de nouvelles perspectives pour la théorie des clusters. Connaissance Réseaux Economie géographique Cluster Global navigation satellite systems (GNSS) Vicente J., Balland P. A. und Brossard O. Einstieg in Netzwerke und Cluster: Belege aus dem kooperativen Netzwerk für das globale Navigationssatellitensystem (GNSS) in der Region Midi-Pyrenees, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag analysieren wir Cluster von kooperativen Wissensbeziehungen, die in breitere Netzwerke eines bestimmten technologischen Gebiets eingebettet sind. Die Konzentration auf die Schnittstelle zwischen Clustern und Netzwerken trägt zu einem besseren Verständnis der Zusammenarbeit innerhalb von und zwischen Orten und kognitiven Bereichen bei. Wir stellen eine empirische Analyse des Clusters des globalen Navigationssatellitensystems (GNSS) in der Region Midi-Pyrenees vor. Diese Analyse basiert auf einer relationalen Datenbank, die anhand von auf europäischer, nationaler und regionaler Ebene finanzierten kooperativen Forschungs- und Entwicklungsprojekten erstellt wurde. Die Ergebnisse werden mit Hilfe von Instrumenten der sozialen Netzwerkanalyse hinsichtlich der folgenden Aspekte erörtert: (1) der strukturellen, technologischen und geografischen Dimensionen der Wissensflüsse, (2) des Einflusses bestimmter Organisationen auf die Struktur und (3) der Heterogenität und Komplementaritäten ihrer Position und Rolle. Zum Abschluss wird aufgezeigt, inwiefern die Ergebnisse neues Potenzial für Cluster-Theorien bieten. Wissen Netzwerke Wirtschaftsgeografie Cluster Globales navigationssatellitensystem (GNSS) Vicente J., Balland P. A. y Brossard O. Entrar en el corazón de las redes y las aglomeraciones: el caso de la red de colaboración del sistema global de navegación por satélite (GNSS) en la región de Mediodía-Pirineos, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo analizamos las aglomeraciones que surgen a partir de las relaciones colaboradoras de conocimientos arraigadas en redes más amplias en un determinado campo tecnológico. Concentrarse en la interfaz de las

aglomeraciones y las redes contribuye a entender mejor la colaboracion dentro y entre los espacios y dominios cognitivos. Proponemos un analisis empirico de la aglomeracion del GNSS (sistema global de navegacion por satelite) en la region de Mediodia-Pirineos basado en un banco de datos relacionales construido a partir de proyectos de colaboracion sobre investigacion y desarrollo con financiacion regional, nacional y europea. Con ayuda de las herramientas para el analisis de redes sociales, se analizan los resultados segun (1) las dimensiones estructurales, tecnologicas y geograficas de los flujos de conocimiento; (2) la influencia de organizaciones concretas en la estructura; y (3) la heterogeneidad y las complementariedades de su posicion y funcion. Concluimos este articulo mostrando que los resultados brindan nuevas perspectivas a las teorias de aglomeracion. Conocimiento Redes Geografia economica Aglomeracion Sistema global de navegacion por satelite (GNSS)

Human Capital and Economic Activity in Urban America

- Regional Studies---2011---Jaison Abel,Todd Gabe

Abel J. R. and Gabe T. M. Human capital and economic activity in urban America, Regional Studies. The relationship between human capital and economic activity in US metropolitan areas is examined, extending the literature in two ways. First, new data on metropolitan area gross domestic product are utilized to measure economic activity. Results show that a 1 percentage point increase in the proportion of residents with a college degree is associated with about a 2% increase in metropolitan area gross domestic product per capita. Second, measures of human capital are developed that reflect the types of knowledge within US metropolitan areas. Regional knowledge stocks related to the provision of producer services and information technology are important determinants of economic vitality. [image omitted] Abel J. R. et Gabe T. M. Le capital humain et l'activite economique dans l'Amerique urbaine, Regional Studies. On examine le rapport entre le capital humain et l'activite economique dans les zones metropolitaines aux Etats-Unis, elargissant la

documentation a deux temps. Primo, on emploie de nouvelles donnees sur le produit interieur brut des zones metropolitaines afin d'estimer l'activite economique. Les resultats laissent voir qu'une augmentation de 1% de la proportion des habitants diplomes se rapporte a une augmentation de 2% du produit interieur brut par tete dans les zones metropolitaines. Secundo, on developpe des mesures du capital humain qui reflektent la connaissance qui caracterise les zones metropolitaines aux Etats-Unis. Le stock de connaissance regionale qui se rapporte a la fourniture des services aux entreprises et de la technologie de l'information s'averent un determinant non-negligeable de la vitalite economique. Capital humain Connaissance Nouvelle economie Productivite Abel J. R. und Gabe T. M. Humankapital und Wirtschaftsaktivitat in Stadten der USA, Regional Studies. Wir untersuchen die Beziehung zwischen Humankapital und Wirtschaftsaktivitat in Grossstadtgebieten der USA und erganzen die Literatur in diesem Gebiet auf zweierlei Weise. Erstens nutzen wir neue Daten uber das Bruttoinlandsprodukt von Grossstadtgebieten zur Messung der Wirtschaftsaktivitat. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass eine einprozentige Erhohung des Anteils der Einwohner mit Hochschulabschluss mit einer etwa zweiprozentigen Erhohung des Pro-Kopf-Bruttoinlandsprodukts in einem Grossstadtgebiet einhergeht. Zweitens entwickeln wir Massstabe fur das Humankapital, die den Arten von Wissen in Grossstadtgebieten der USA entsprechen. Der regionale Wissensschatz im Zusammenhang mit der Bereitstellung von Wirtschaftsdienstleistungen und Informationstechnik ist ein wichtiger Determinant fur die wirtschaftliche Vitalitat. Humankapital Wissen Neue Wirtschaft Produktivitat Abel J. R. y Gabe T. M. Capital humano y actividad economica en areas urbanas de los Estados Unidos, Regional Studies. Examinamos la relacion entre el capital humano y la actividad economica en las areas metropolitanas de los Estados Unidos extendiendo la literatura de dos formas. Primero, utilizamos los nuevos datos del producto interno bruto de areas metropolitanas para medir la actividad economica. Los resultados muestran que un aumento de un 1% en la proporcion de residentes con un titulo universitario se asocia a aproximadamente

un aumento de un 2% en el producto interno bruto de areas metropolitanas per capita. Segundo, desarrollamos mediciones del capital humano que reflejan los diferentes tipos de conocimiento en las areas metropolitanas de los Estados Unidos. Los stocks regionales de conocimiento relacionados con el suministro de servicios para productores y la tecnologia de la informacion son determinantes importantes de la vitalidad economica. Capital humano Conocimiento Nueva economia Productividad

Transforming the Japanese Labour Market: Deregulation and the Rise of Temporary Staffing

- Regional Studies---2011---Neil Coe, Jennifer Johns, Kevin Ward

Coe N. M., Johns J. and Ward K. Transforming the Japanese labour market: deregulation and the rise of temporary staffing, *Regional Studies*. The Japanese employment system has undergone significant structural change since the early 1990s. Widespread deregulation and industrial restructuring have increased the number of non-regular workers in Japan, including temporary or 'dispatch' workers supplied by temporary staffing agencies, who numbered some 1.6 million and 2.8% of the total working population by 2007. This paper charts the evolution of the Japanese temporary staffing industry in three stages from 1947 to the present. These phases are delimited by two important regulatory changes with respect to temporary staffing: partial legalization in 1986, and full legalization in 1999. The paper argues that a distinct Japanese temporary staffing industry has been produced through a multi-institutional field involving the interaction of a range of actors. While government deregulation has been the key shaper of the industry's emergence, other actors, including labour unions, transnational agencies, and domestic agencies, have played important roles at various times. While the growth of the industry is best interpreted as a gradual evolution of the traditional employment system, the size of temporary staffing employment - and non-regular working more generally - has now reached the stage where it has become a significant political and regulatory is-

sue. [image omitted] Coe N. M., Johns J. et Ward K. La transformation du marche du travail japonais: la dereglementation et l'essor de l'emploi interimaire, *Regional Studies*. Le marche du travail japonais a connu d'importants changements structurels depuis le debut des annees 1990. La dereglementation generalisee et la restructuration industrielle ont augmente le nombre de travailleurs irreguliers au Japon, y compris les interimaire fournis par les missions d'interim, dont quelque 1,6 millions, representant 2,8% de la population active globale en 2007. Cet article cherche a tracer l'evolution des missions d'interim au Japon a trois etapes, de 1947 jusqu'au present. Ces etapes sont delimitees en fonction de deux importants changements reglementaires quant a l'interim: la legalisation partielle en 1986, et la legalisation pleine en 1999. On affirme qu'une mission d'interim distincte a ete etablie au Japon a partir d'un domaine a institutions multiples, impliquant la participation d'une gamme d'acteurs. Alors que la dereglementation s'avere la force motrice cle de l'essor de l'interim, d'autres acteurs, y compris les syndicats ouvriers, les agences exterieures et interieures, ont joue d'importants roles a diverses reprises. Tandis que l'on peut interpreter l'essor de l'interim comme l'evolution reguliere d'un marche du travail classique, l'importance de l'effectif interimaire - et de l'emploi irregulier en general - est arrive au point ou il est devenu une importante question de politique et de reglementation. Interim Japon Travailleurs irreguliers Dereglementation Changement institutionnel Coe N. M., Johns J. und Ward K. Der Wandel des japanischen Arbeitsmarkts: Deregulierung und die Zunahme von Zeitarbeit, *Regional Studies*. Seit den fruhen neunziger Jahren hat der japanische Arbeitsmarkt signifikante strukturelle Anderungen erfahren. Durch eine umfassende Deregulierung und industrielle Umstrukturierung hat sich die Anzahl der unregelmassig beschaeftigten Arbeitnehmer in Japan erhoht; hierzu gehoren auch die Zeit- bzw. Vertragsarbeitskrafte von Arbeitsvermittlungen, deren Anzahl sich im Jahr 2007 auf uber 1,6 Millionen bzw. 2,8% der gesamten erwerbstatigen Bevolkerung belief. In diesem Beitrag wird die Entwicklung der japanischen Zeitarbeitsbranche in drei Phasen von 1947 bis heute beschrieben. Diese Phasen werden durch zwei

wichtige Gesetzesänderungen hinsichtlich der Zeitarbeit definiert: einer teilweisen Legalisierung im Jahr 1986 und einer vollständigen Legalisierung im Jahr 1999. In diesem Beitrag wird argumentiert, dass auf einem multiinstitutionellen Feld mit den Wechselwirkungen eines breiten Spektrums von Akteuren eine charakteristische japanische Zeitarbeitsbranche entstanden ist. Der wichtigste Faktor für das Entstehen dieser Branche war zwar die staatliche Deregulierung, doch auch andere Akteure, wie zum Beispiel Gewerkschaften, transnationale Agenturen und einheimische Agenturen, haben zu verschiedenen Zeiten wichtige Rollen gespielt. Das Wachstum der Branche lässt sich am besten als allmähliche Evolution des traditionellen Arbeitsmarkts interpretieren, doch die Zeitarbeit - und generell die unregelmässigen Arbeitsverhältnisse - haben inzwischen einen Umfang erreicht, der sie zu einem wichtigen politischen und behördlichen Thema macht. Zeitarbeit Japan Unregelmässig beschäftigte Arbeitnehmer Deregulierung Institutionelle Veränderung Coe N. M., Johns J. y Ward K. Transformacion del mercado laboral japonés: desregulacion y aumento del personal temporal, Regional Studies. El sistema laboral japonés ha sufrido un cambio estructural significativo desde principios de los noventa. La extensa desregulacion y reestructuracion industrial han aumentado el número de trabajadores no regulares en Japon, incluyendo los trabajadores temporales o 'migratorios' suministrados por las agencias de personal temporal, que representaban unos 1,6 millones de trabajadores y un 2,8% del total de la poblacion laboral en 2007. En este artículo presentamos la evolucion de la industria japonesa de personal temporal en tres etapas desde 1947 hasta ahora. Estas fases estan delimitadas por dos importantes cambios regulatorios con respecto a los trabajadores temporales: la legalizacion parcial en 1986, y la legalizacion completa en 1999. En este artículo sostenemos que en Japon se ha creado una industria diferente de trabajadores temporales mediante un campo multi-institucional en el que interaccionan muchos actores diferentes. Aunque el factor mas importante de la aparicion de esta industria ha sido la desregulacion gubernamental, tambien otros actores, incluyendo los sindicatos, las agencias transnacionales y las agencias

nacionales, han desempenado importantes papeles en momentos diferentes. Si bien el crecimiento de la industria se interpreta mejor como una evolucion gradual del sistema laboral tradicional, el número de los trabajadores temporales, y en general de los trabajadores no regulares, ahora ha llegado a la fase en que se ha convertido en uno de los temas mas importantes en el ambito politico y regulatorio. Personal temporal Japon Trabajadores no regulares Desregulacion Cambio institucional

Spatial Consumer Behaviour in Small and Medium-sized Towns

- Regional Studies---2011---Eveline van Leeuwen,Piet Rietveld

Van Leeuwen E. S. and Rietveld P. Spatial consumer behaviour in small and medium-sized towns, Regional Studies. Small and medium-sized towns are often recognized as important components of the rural economy. This paper focuses on the current function of small and medium-sized towns in providing retail services to local households in five European countries. Furthermore, it analyses the spatial shopping behaviour of these households. It appears that towns are still important places for shopping: more than half of the purchases of households living in town or the direct hinterland are bought in town. [image omitted] Van Leeuwen E. S. et Rietveld P. Le comportement géographique du consommateur dans les villes petites et moyennes, Regional Studies. Les villes petites et moyennes sont souvent considerees comme d'importants rouages de l'economie rurale. Cet article porte sur la fonction actuelle des villes petites et moyennes comme pourvoyeuses du commerce de detail aux menages locaux dans cinq pays europeens. Qui plus est, on analyse le comportement commercial géographique de ces menages. Il semble que les villes sont toujours d'importants endroits ou on fait les courses: plus de la moitie des achats des menages qui habitent les villes ou l'arriere-pays immediat se font dans les villes. Comportement commercial Villes Analyse géographique Choix discret Faire les courses au dehors de la ville Van Leeuwen E. S. und Rietveld P. Raumliches Verbraucherverhalten in kleinen und

mittelgrossen Städten, *Regional Studies*. Kleine und mittelgroße Städte werden oft als wichtige Komponenten der Wirtschaft im ländlichen Raum anerkannt. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die momentane Funktion von kleinen und mittelgrossen Städten hinsichtlich des Anbietens von Einzelhandelsdiensten für lokale Haushalte in fünf europäischen Ländern. Darüber hinaus wird das räumliche Einkaufsverhalten dieser Haushalte analysiert. Es hat den Anschein, dass es sich bei den Städten nach wie vor um wichtige Einkaufsorte handelt: Mehr als die Hälfte der Einkäufe von Haushalten, die in der Stadt oder im unmittelbaren Hinterland leben, werden in der Stadt getätigt. Einkaufsverhalten Städte Raumanalyse Discrete Choice Auswärts einkaufen Van Leeuwen E. S. y Rietveld P. Comportamiento espacial de compra en ciudades pequeñas y medianas, *Regional Studies*. Con frecuencia se reconoce que las ciudades pequeñas y medianas son componentes importantes en la economía rural. En este artículo analizamos la función actual de las ciudades pequeñas y medianas de cinco países europeos en cuanto a sus servicios minoristas a hogares locales. Asimismo analizamos el comportamiento espacial de compra en estos hogares. Parece ser que este tipo de ciudades todavía son centros importantes de compra: más de la mitad de las compras de personas que viven en ciudades o directamente en el interior se hacen en las ciudades. Comportamiento de compra Municipios Análisis espacial Elección discreta Compras fuera del centro

Unemployment Volatility and Regional Specialization in the European Union

- *Regional Studies*---2011---Roberto Ezcurra

Ezcurra R. Unemployment volatility and regional specialization in the European Union, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines the link between unemployment volatility and the sectoral composition of economic activity in the regions of the European Union over the period 1980-2004. To that end, different spatial econometric techniques are used that allow the investigation of the role played in this context by spatial effects and geographical spillovers. The results show that unemployment volatility is positively related to regional

specialization in the European Union. This finding does not depend on the use in the analysis of absolute or relative specialization measures. [image omitted] Ezcurra R. L'instabilité du chômage et la spécialisation régionale dans l'Union européenne, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à examiner le lien entre l'instabilité du chômage et la structure sectorielle de l'activité économique dans les régions de l'Union européenne entre 1980 et 2004. Dans ce but, on emploie diverses techniques économétriques qui permettent un examen du rôle joué dans ce contexte par les effets et les retombées géographiques. Les résultats laissent voir une corrélation étroite entre l'instabilité du chômage et la spécialisation régionale dans l'Union européenne. Ce résultat ne dépend pas de l'emploi dans l'analyse des mesures de spécialisation absolues ou relatives. Chômage Instabilité Spécialisation Régions Union européenne Ezcurra R. Volatilität der Arbeitslosigkeit und regionale Spezialisierung in der Europäischen Union, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Artikel wird die Beziehung zwischen der Volatilität der Arbeitslosigkeit und der sektoralen Zusammensetzung der Wirtschaftstätigkeit in den Regionen der Europäischen Union im Zeitraum von 1980 bis 2004 beschrieben. Zu diesem Zweck kommen verschiedene räumliche ökonomische Techniken zum Einsatz, die eine Untersuchung der Rolle von räumlichen Effekten und geografischen Übertragungen in diesem Kontext ermöglichen. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass die Volatilität der Arbeitslosigkeit in der Europäischen Union in einer positiven Beziehung zur regionalen Spezialisierung steht. Dieses Ergebnis hängt nicht davon ab, ob bei der Analyse absolute oder relative Massstäbe der Spezialisierung eingesetzt werden. Arbeitslosigkeit Volatilität Spezialisierung Regionen Europäische Union Ezcurra R. Volatilidad de las tasas de desempleo y especialización regional en la Unión Europea, *Regional Studies*. Este trabajo estudia la relación entre la volatilidad de las tasas de desempleo y la composición sectorial de la actividad económica en las regiones de la Unión Europea a lo largo del periodo 1980-2004. Para ello el autor utiliza diferentes técnicas de econometría espacial que permiten determinar la importancia en este contexto de la localización geográfica de las distintas regiones. El

análisis llevado a cabo muestra que la volatilidad de las tasas de desempleo está correlacionada positivamente con el nivel de especialización regional. De hecho, este resultado no depende de la utilización en el análisis de medidas de especialización absolutas o relativas. Desempleo Volatilidad Especialización Regiones Unión Europea

Integrated Rural Tourism in the English-Welsh Cross-border Region: An Analysis of Strategic, Administrative and Personal Challenges

- Regional Studies---2011---Brian Ilbery, Gunjan Saxena

Ilbery B. and Saxena G. Integrated rural tourism in the English-Welsh cross-border region: an analysis of strategic, administrative and personal challenges, *Regional Studies*. Cross-border tourism development is fraught with tensions, as is evident in the English-Welsh cross-border region. This paper examines strategic, administrative, and personal challenges in developing and promoting integrated approaches to rural tourism in the region. It is argued that the concept of integrated rural tourism could be useful to agencies already engaged in promoting coordination through enterprise and innovation. However, findings suggest that, whilst integrated rural tourism was welcomed by respondents as an opportunity to foster partnership modes of working across the border, limitations posed by existing administrative boundaries and weak inter-sectoral collaboration greatly impede the growth of a strategic vision. [image omitted] Ilbery B. et Saxena G. Le tourisme rural intégré dans la région transfrontalière anglo-galloise: une analyse des défis stratégiques, administratifs et personnels, *Regional Studies*. Le développement du tourisme transfrontalier est lourd de tensions, ce qui est évident dans la région transfrontalière anglo-galloise. Cet article cherche à examiner les défis stratégiques, administratifs et personnels quant au développement et à la promotion des façons intégrées d'aborder la question du tourisme rural dans la région. On affirme que la notion de tourisme rural intégré pourrait aider les agences qui s'engagent déjà à la promotion de la coordination par moyen de l'esprit

d'entreprise et de l'innovation. Cependant, les résultats laissent voir que les horizons délimités en fonction de circonscriptions d'action administratives et par la collaboration inter-sectorielle faible entravent sensiblement la naissance d'une vision stratégique, alors que les personnes interrogées ont accueilli favorablement la possibilité de promouvoir un partenariat transfrontalier. Tourisme rural intégré Point de vue relationnel Initiatives transfrontalières Frontière anglo-galloise Agences institutionnelles Ilbery B. und Saxena G. Integrierter landlicher Tourismus in der Grenzregion von England und Wales: eine Analyse der strategischen, verwaltungstechnischen und persönlichen Probleme, *Regional Studies*. Wie in der Grenzregion von England und Wales deutlich wird, ist die Entwicklung eines grenznahen Tourismus mit Spannungen verbunden. In diesem Beitrag werden die strategischen, verwaltungstechnischen und persönlichen Probleme bei der Entwicklung und Förderung von integrierten Ansätzen des landlichen Tourismus in der Region untersucht. Es wird argumentiert, dass das Konzept des integrierten landlichen Tourismus für Akteure nützlich sein könnte, die sich durch Unternehmungen und Innovation bereits an einer Förderung der Koordination beteiligen. Allerdings legen die Ergebnisse nahe, dass ein integrierter landlicher Tourismus von den Umfrageteilnehmern zwar als Chance zur Förderung einer partnerschaftlichen grenzübergreifenden Zusammenarbeit begrüßt wurde, zugleich aber das Entstehen einer strategischen Vision durch Einschränkungen aufgrund der vorhandenen verwaltungstechnischen Grenzen und einer mangelnden Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Sektoren erheblich behindert wurde. Integrierter landlicher Tourismus Beziehungsperspektive Grenzüberschreitende Initiativen Grenzregion von England und Wales Institutionelle Akteure Ilbery B. y Saxena G. Turismo rural integrado en la región transfronteriza de Inglaterra y Gales: un análisis de retos estratégicos, administrativos y personales, *Regional Studies*. El desarrollo del turismo transfronterizo está plagado de tensiones, tal como se observa claramente en la región transfronteriza de Inglaterra y Gales. En este artículo analizamos los retos estratégicos, administrativos y personales al desarrollar y fomentar enfoques integrados

para el turismo rural en la region. Sostenemos que el concepto de turismo rural integrado podria ser util para las agencias que ya se ocupan de fomentar la coordinacion mediante negocios e innovacion. Sin embargo, los resultados indican que si bien el turismo rural integrado era bienvenido por los entrevistados como una ocasion para fomentar los metodos de colaboracion transfronteriza, los obstaculos planteados por las limitaciones administrativas existentes y la debil colaboracion intersectorial dificultan en gran medida el crecimiento de una vision estrategica. Turismo rural integrado Perspectiva relacional Iniciativas transfronterizas Frontera de Inglaterra y Gales Agencias institucionales

Learning How to Deal with Values, Frames and Governance in Sustainability Appraisal

- Regional Studies---2011---Alan Bond, Trudie Dockerty, Andrew Lovett, Andrew Riche, Alison Haughton, David Bohan, Rufus Sage, Ian Shield, Jon Finch, Martin Turner, Angela Karp

Bond A. J., Dockerty T., Lovett A., Riche A. B., Haughton A. J., Bohan D. A., Sage R. B., Shield I. F., Finch J. W., Turner M. M. and Karp A. Learning how to deal with values, frames and governance in Sustainability Appraisal, *Regional Studies*. The effectiveness of Sustainability Appraisal is highly contested because of the value-based nature of the assumed goal (sustainable development), because effectiveness itself can be determined through different theoretical framings, and because good governance does not guarantee sustainable outcomes. Drawing on learning derived from the literature and a case study examining biomass crop planting on a regional scale in England, an approach for managing the Sustainability Appraisal development and application process is proposed. This incorporates analytic-deliberative techniques as the basis for more pluralism, combined with constraints mapping. Such an approach, it is suggested, can better accommodate multiple framings. [image omitted] Bond A. J., Dockerty T., Lovett A., Riche A. B., Haughton A. J., Bohan D. A., Sage R. B., Shield I. F., Finch J. W., Turner M. M. et Karp A. Apprendre comment traiter les valeurs, les cadres et la gouvernance dans une evaluation du

Developpement durable, *Regional Studies*. L'efficacite de l'evaluation du Developpement durable est tres discutee a cause des caracteristiques du pretendu objectif (a savoir le developpement durable) qui sont bases sur les valeurs, parce que l'on peut determiner l'efficacite elle-meme a partir de differents cadres theoriques, et car la bonne gouvernance n'assure pas de resultats durables. Puisant dans l'apprentissage qui provient de la documentation et dans une etude de cas qui examine la plantation de cultures biomasses sur le plan regional en Angleterre, on propose une facon de gerer le processus de mise au point et de mise en oeuvre du Developpement durable. Cela comprend des techniques analytico-deliberatives comme la base d'un pluralisme augmente, conjointement avec une elaboration des contraintes. On suggere qu'une telle facon peut mieux s'adapter aux cadres multiples. Evaluation du Developpement durable Cultures biomasses Elaboration des contraintes Apprentissage Analytico-deliberatif Pluralisme Bond A. J., Dockerty T., Lovett A., Riche A. B., Haughton A. J., Bohan D. A., Sage R. B., Shield I. F., Finch J. W., Turner M. M. und Karp A. Erlernen des Umgangs mit Werten, Rahmen und Steuerung bei der Nachhaltigkeitsprufung, *Regional Studies*. Die Wirksamkeit einer Uberprufung der Nachhaltigkeit ist stark umstritten, weil das angenommene Ziel (nachhaltige Entwicklung) eine wertbasierte Natur aufweist, weil sich die Wirksamkeit selbst in verschiedenen theoretischen Rahmen ermitteln lasst und weil eine gute Steuerung kein Garant fur nachhaltige Ergebnisse ist. Aufbauend auf den Ergebnissen der Literatur und einer Fallstudie, bei der der Anbau von Biomassepflanzen in regionalem Massstab in England untersucht wird, wird ein Ansatz fur die Leitung der Entwicklung und Anwendung einer Nachhaltigkeitsprufung vorgeschlagen. Hierbei kommen analytisch-deliberative Techniken als Grundlage fur mehr Pluralismus sowie eine Kartierung der Einschränkungen zum Einsatz. Durch einen solchen Ansatz lassen sich unserer These zufolge verschiedenartige Rahmen besser miteinander vereinbaren. Nachhaltigkeitsprufung Biomassepflanzen Kartierung von Einschränkungen Lernen Analytisch-deliberativ Pluralismus Bond A. J., Dockerty T., Lovett A., Riche A. B., Haughton A. J., Bohan D. A., Sage R. B., Shield

I. F., Finch J. W., Turner M. M. y Karp A. Aprender como tratar los valores, las estructuras y la gobernanza en la valoración de la sostenibilidad, *Regional Studies*. La eficacia de la valoración de la sostenibilidad se cuestiona en gran medida debido a la naturaleza basada en los valores del objetivo supuesto (desarrollo sostenible), a que la misma eficacia puede determinarse a través de diferentes estructuras teóricas y a que la buena gobernanza no garantiza resultados sostenibles. Basándonos en el aprendizaje derivado de la literatura y un estudio de caso en el que se examina la plantación de biomasa a escala regional en Inglaterra, proponemos un planteamiento para gestionar el desarrollo y la puesta en práctica de la valoración de la sostenibilidad. Anadimos técnicas analíticas deliberativas como base para más pluralismo, combinado con un examen de las restricciones. Sugerimos que un planteamiento de este tipo puede adaptarse mejor a las diferentes estructuras. Valoración de la sostenibilidad Cultivos de biomasa Examen de las restricciones Aprendizaje Analítico deliberativo Pluralismo

Regional Innovation Systems: Theory, Empirics and Policy

- Regional Studies---2011---Bjørn Asheim, Helen Lawton Smith, Christine Oughton

Asheim B. T., Lawton Smith H. and Oughton C. Regional innovation systems: theory, empirics and policy, *Regional Studies*. Interest in regional innovation systems has grown significantly over the past three decades driven partly by advances in theoretical analysis, partly by the growing interest in innovation as a source of competitive advantage, and partly by the need for new policies to address regional inequalities and divergence. This article explores the elements and characteristics that exemplify the regional innovation systems approach. It provides an appraisal and synthesis of the regional innovation systems paradigm and aims to shed light on a number of areas where theoretical, empirical and policy-based questions remain unanswered. It outlines and assesses the major strands in recent theoretical and empirical debates and discusses how they might be developed to contribute to

the further advancement of the regional innovation systems literature. Three interrelated questions form the key themes around which the article is structured. The first concerns the very nature of the system itself. The second concerns the boundaries of industrial districts, clusters and regional innovation systems, and the role of cognitive frontiers, knowledge transfer and learning. The third relates to the central role of knowledge and learning in clusters and regional innovation systems and in particular to the role and functioning of the labour market. These three cross-cutting themes separately and collectively provide new theoretical, empirical and policy insights; they also raise other questions which are intended to stimulate much future research. Asheim B. T., Lawton Smith H. and Oughton C. 区域创新系统：理论、实践以及政策，区域研究。对区域创新系统的关注在过去的 30 年内得到显著提高，这部分归因于理论分析的进步，也由于创新是竞争优势的源头，同时也基于新政策强调区域不公平以及区域差异的需求。本文考察了对区域创新系统方法进行分析的要素以及特征。文章通过对区域创新系统范式的评价以及综合分析为理论、实践以及政策领域做出相应的贡献。研究概述并评价了目前理论及实践研究中主要的分支，讨论了他们在区域创新系统研究中的下一步发展方向。文章围绕三个理论核心展开。首先考虑系统本身的性质。其次考虑产业区、集群以及区域创新系统的边界，认知前沿、知识转换以及学习过程的作用。第三是知识与学习在集群及区域创新系统尤其是劳动力市场职能中的核心作用。上述三类跨界的主题各自或者整合地提供了新的理论、实践以及政策视角，同时也指出未来研究中需要注意的问题。区域创新系统产业区集群知识与学习劳动力市场 Asheim B. T., Lawton Smith H. et Oughton C. Les systèmes d'innovation régionaux: la théorie, l'empiricisme et la politique, *Regional Studies*. L'intérêt pour les systèmes d'innovation régionaux a augmenté sensiblement pendant les trois dernières décennies, conduit en partie par les progrès dans l'analyse théorique, en partie par l'intérêt croissant pour l'innovation comme source de l'avantage compétitif, et en partie par la nécessité des politiques nouvelles pour aborder les écarts et les divergences régionaux. Cet article examine les éléments et les caractéristiques qui illustrent les façons d'aborder les systèmes d'innovation régionaux.

On evalúe et synthétise le paradigme des systèmes d'innovation régionaux et éclaircit un nombre de questions théoriques, empiriques et de politiques auxquelles il faut toujours répondre. On esquisse et évalue les principaux fils des débats théoriques et empiriques récents et on discute comment on pourrait les développer afin de contribuer au progrès de la documentation sur les systèmes d'innovation régionaux. Trois questions interdépendantes constituent les thèmes clés à partir desquels on structure l'article. Le premier traite de la nature même du système. Le deuxième concerne les limites des districts industriels, des clusters et des systèmes d'innovation régionaux, et le rôle des frontières cognitives, du transfert de la connaissance et de l'apprentissage. Le troisième se rapporte au rôle primordial de la connaissance et de l'apprentissage dans les clusters et les systèmes d'innovation régionaux, et en particulier au rôle et au fonctionnement du marché du travail. Ces trois thèmes interdépendants fournissent séparément et collectivement de nouveaux aperçus théoriques, empiriques et de politique; ils posent aussi d'autres questions qui visent à encourager beaucoup de recherche future. Systèmes d'innovation régionaux Districts industriels Clusters Connaissance et apprentissage Marchés du travail Asheim B. T., Lawton Smith H. und Oughton C. Regionale Innovationssysteme: Theorie, Empirie und Politik, Regional Studies. In den letzten drei Jahrzehnten ist das Interesse an regionalen Innovationssystemen stark gewachsen, was teils auf die Fortschritte bei der theoretischen Analyse, teils auf das wachsende Interesse an der Innovation als Quelle von Wettbewerbsvorteilen und teils auf den Bedarf an neuen Politiken zum Ausgleich von regionalen Ungleichgewichten und Divergenzen zurückzuführen ist. In diesem Beitrag werden die Elemente und Merkmale zur Veranschaulichung des Ansatzes für regionale Innovationssysteme untersucht. Wir nehmen eine Bewertung und Synthese des Paradigmas der regionalen Innovationssysteme vor und versuchen, Aufschluss über zahlreiche Bereiche mit offenen theoretischen, empirischen und politischen Fragen zu geben. Wir beschreiben und bewerten die wichtigsten Strömungen der aktuellen theoretischen und empirischen Debatten und erörtern, wie sich diese Debatten fort-

führen lassen, um zur Weiterentwicklung der Literatur über regionale Innovationssysteme beizutragen. Die zentralen Themen, um die der Artikel strukturiert ist, gründen auf drei miteinander zusammenhängenden Fragen. Die erste dieser Fragen betrifft das wahre Wesen des eigentlichen Systems. Die zweite bezieht sich auf die Grenzen von Industriebezirken, Clustern und regionalen Innovationssystemen und die Rolle von kognitiven Grenzen, Wissensübertragung und Lernen. Die dritte bezieht sich auf die zentrale Rolle des Wissens und Lernens in Clustern und regionalen Innovationssystemen und insbesondere auf die Rolle und Funktion des Arbeitsmarktes. Diese drei bereichsübergreifenden Themen ermöglichen für sich getrennt und gemeinsam neue theoretische, empirische und politische Erkenntnisse; ebenso werfen sie weitere Fragen auf, die künftig zu umfangreicher weiterer Forschung Anlass geben sollten. Regionale Innovationssysteme Industriebezirke Cluster Wissen und Lernen Arbeitsmärkte Asheim B. T., Lawton Smith H. y Oughton C. Sistemas de innovación regional: teoría, empirismo y política, Regional Studies. El interés en los sistemas de innovación regional ha crecido de modo significativo en los últimos treinta años, impulsado en parte por los avances en los análisis teóricos, en parte por el creciente interés en la innovación como una fuente de ventaja competitiva y en parte por la necesidad de nuevas políticas que aborden las desigualdades y la divergencia regionales. En este artículo analizamos los elementos y las características que ilustran el enfoque de los sistemas de innovación regional. Ofrecemos una valoración y síntesis del paradigma de los sistemas de innovación regional con el objetivo de arrojar luz sobre toda una serie de áreas en las que las cuestiones teóricas, empíricas y políticas quedan por responder. Destacamos y evaluamos las principales tendencias de los recientes debates teóricos y empíricos y analizamos como podrían desarrollarse para contribuir a un mayor progreso de la bibliografía sobre los sistemas de innovación regional. Este artículo se ha estructurado básicamente en torno a tres cuestiones interrelacionadas. La primera cuestión trata sobre la propia naturaleza del mismo sistema. La segunda trata sobre los límites de las comarcas industriales, las aglomeraciones y los

sistemas de innovacion regional, y el papel de las fronteras cognitivas, la transferencia de conocimiento y el aprendizaje. La tercera trata sobre el papel central del conocimiento y el aprendizaje en las aglomeraciones y los sistemas de innovacion regional, y especialmente sobre el papel y la funcion del mercado laboral. Estos tres temas transversales por separado y colectivamente ofrecen una nueva perspectiva teorica, empirica y politica; tambien plantean otras cuestiones cuya finalidad es estimular muchas mas investigaciones en el futuro. Sistemas de innovacion regional Comarcas industriales Aglomeraciones Conocimiento y aprendizaje Mercados de trabajo

Constructing Regional Advantage: Platform Policies Based on Related Variety and Differentiated Knowledge Bases

- Regional Studies---2011---Bjørn Asheim, Ron Boschma, Philip Cooke

Asheim B. T., Boschma R. and Cooke P. Constructing regional advantage: platform policies based on related variety and differentiated knowledge bases, *Regional Studies*. This paper presents a regional innovation policy model based on the idea of constructing regional advantage. This policy model brings together concepts like related variety, knowledge bases and policy platforms. Related variety attaches importance to knowledge spillovers across complementary sectors. The paper categorizes knowledge into 'analytical' (science based), 'synthetic' (engineering based) and 'symbolic' (arts based) in nature, with different requirements of 'virtual' and real proximity mixes. The implications of this are traced for evolving 'platform policies' that facilitate economic development within and between regions in action lines appropriate to incorporate the basic principles behind related variety and differentiated knowledge bases. Asheim B. T., Boschma R. and Cooke P. 构建区域优势：基于相关多样性以及不同知识基础的平台政策，区域研究。本文展示了基于构建区域优势这一理念的区域创新政策模型。本政策模型整合了相关多样性、知识基础以及政策平台等概念。相对多样性概念强调了相互补充的部门间知识外溢存在的重要性。本文按知识的性质将其分类为：分析性（以科

学为基础）、先验性（以工程为基础）以及象征性（以艺术为基础），不同类别的知识对于“真实”有着不同的要求。文章考察了上述分类对于“平台政策”演进的影响，平台政策有助于整合相关多样性和不同知识基础背后的基本原则，以此辅助区域内外协同发展。相关多样性不同知识基础区域创新政策区域（衍生）分支 Asheim B. T., Boschma R. et Cooke P. L'établissement de l'avantage regional: une plate-forme economique fondee sur la variete liee et des bases de connaissance differenciee, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche a presenter un modele de la politique en faveur de l'innovation regionale fondee sur la notion de l'établissement de l'avantage regional. Cette politique reunit des notions telles la variete liee, les bases de connaissance, et des plates-formes economiques. La variete attache de l'importance aux retombes de connaissance a travers des secteurs complementaires. L'article classe la connaissance, par nature, sous les rubriques 'analytique' (fondee sur la science), 'synthetique' (fondee sur l'ingenierie) et 'symbolique' (fondee sur les arts), y compris des besoins differents pour les melanges de proximites 'virtuelle' et reelle. On en esquisse les implications quant aux 'plates-formes economiques' qui facilitent le developpement economique sur les plans intra et interregionaux a partir des actions appropriees aux principes qui etayent la variete liee et les bases de connaissance differenciee. Variete liee Bases de connaissance differenciee Plate-forme Politique en faveur de l'innovation regionale Ramification regionale Asheim B. T., Boschma R. und Cooke P. Aufbau eines regionalen Vorteils: Plattform-Politiken auf der Grundlage von verwandter Varietat und differenzierten Wissensbasen, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird ein Modell fur regionale Innovationspolitik auf der Grundlage der Idee des Aufbaus eines regionalen Vorteils vorgestellt. In diesem politischen Modell werden unter anderem Konzepte von verwandter Varietat, Wissensbasen und politischen Plattformen miteinander kombiniert. Bei der verwandten Varietat wird der Wissensubertragung zwischen komplementaren Sektoren Bedeutung beigemessen. In diesem Beitrag teilen wir Wissen je nach seiner Beschaffenheit in die Kategorien 'analytisch' (wissenschaftsbasiert), 'synthetisch' (technikbasiert) und 'symbolisch' (kunstbasiert) ein, wobei

an Mischungen von 'virtueller' und echter Nähe unterschiedliche Anforderungen gestellt werden. Wir untersuchen die Auswirkungen auf die Entstehung von 'Plattform-Politiken', die eine Wirtschaftsentwicklung innerhalb und zwischen den Regionen begünstigen, durch eine Abbildung als Aktionslinien, mit denen die Grundprinzipien der verwandten Varietät und der differenzierten Wissensbasen angemessen berücksichtigt werden. Verwandte Varietät Differenzierte Wissensbasen Plattform-Politik Regionale Innovationspolitik Regionale Branchenbildung Asheim B. T., Boschma R. y Cooke P. La construccion de una ventaja regional: politicas de plataforma basadas en la variedad relacionada y las bases de conocimiento diferenciado, Regional Studies. En este articulo presentamos un modelo de politica de innovacion regional basado en la idea de crear una ventaja regional. En este modelo politico se combinan conceptos tales como la variedad relacionada, las bases de conocimiento y las plataformas politicas. La variedad relacionada resalta la importancia de los desbordamientos de conocimiento en los sectores complementarios. En este articulo describimos el conocimiento segun su naturaleza en las categorias de modelo 'analitico' (basado en la ciencia), 'sintetico' (basado en la ingenieria) y 'simbolico' (basado en las artes), con combinaciones de proximidad 'virtuales' y reales segun diferentes requisitos. Exploramos las repercusiones en la creacion de 'politicas de plataforma' que facilitan el desarrollo economico dentro de las regiones y entre ellas, mediante lineas de accion apropiadas con la finalidad de incorporar los principios basicos de la variedad relacionada y las bases de conocimiento diferenciado. Variedad relacionada Bases de conocimiento diferenciado Politica de plataforma Politica de innovacion regional 'Ramificacion regional

Determinants of the Efficiency of Regional Innovation Systems

- Regional Studies---2011---Michael Fritsch, Viktor Slavtchev

Fritsch M. and Slavtchev V. Determinants of the efficiency of regional innovation systems, Regional Studies. This paper analyses differences in the efficiency

of regional innovation systems. Alternative measures for the efficiency of regional innovation systems based on the concept of a knowledge production function are discussed. The empirical findings suggest that spillovers from within the private sector as well as from universities and other public research institutions have a positive effect on the efficiency of private sector research and development. It is particularly the intensity of interactions between private and public sector research and development that increases the efficiency. It is found that regions dominated by large establishments tend to be less efficient than regions with a lower average establishment size. [image omitted] Fritsch M. et Slavtchev V. Les determinants de l'efficience des systemes d'innovation regionaux, Regional Studies. Cet article cherche a analyser les ecart d'efficience des systemes d'innovation regionaux (SIR). On discute des autres mesures de l'efficience des SIR fondees sur la notion d'une fonction de production de la connaissance. Les resultats empiriques laissent supposer que les retombées provenant de l'interieur du secteur prive aussi bien que des universites et des autres etablissements publics de recherche ont un effet positif sur l'efficience de la R et D du secteur prive. C'est notamment l'intensite de l'interaction entre la R et D du secteur prive et celle du secteur public qui augmente l'efficience. Il s'avere que les regions ou pre-dominent les grands etablissements ont tendance a etre moins efficaces que ne le sont les regions ou la taille des etablissements est inferieure a la moyenne. Systemes d'innovation regionaux Efficience technique Brevets Fritsch M. und Slavtchev V. Determinanten der technischen Effizienz von regionalen Innovationssystemen, Regional Studies. Wir analysieren Unterschiede in der Effizienz regionaler Innovationssysteme (RIS). Zunächst werden alternative Masse für die Effizienz von RIS diskutiert, die auf dem Konzept der Wissensproduktionsfunktion aufbauen. Die empirischen Ergebnisse deuten darauf hin, dass sowohl Spillover aus dem privaten Sektor als auch von Hochschulen und anderen öffentlichen Forschungseinrichtungen die Effizienz privater F&E-Aktivitäten positiv beeinflussen. Insbesondere die Intensität der Interaktion zwischen öffentlichen Einrichtungen und dem Privatsektor führt zu hoher

Effizienz. Regionen, die durch Grossbetriebe dominiert sind, weisen tendenziell eine geringere Effizienz der Innovationsaktivitäten auf als Regionen mit einer geringeren durchschnittlichen Betriebsgrösse. Regionales Innovationssystem Technische Effizienz Patente Fritsch M. y Slavtchev V. Determinantes de la eficiencia de los sistemas de innovación regional, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo analizamos las diferencias en la eficiencia de los sistemas regionales de innovación (SRI). Asimismo estudiamos medidas alternativas para la eficiencia de los SRI en función del concepto de una función de producción del conocimiento. Los resultados empíricos indican que los desbordamientos desde dentro del sector privado así como de las universidades y otras instituciones de investigación públicas tienen un efecto positivo en la eficiencia de I + D del sector privado. Es especialmente la intensidad de las interacciones entre la I + D del sector privado y público la que aumenta la eficiencia. Observamos que las regiones dominadas por grandes establecimientos tienden a ser menos eficientes que las regiones con un tamaño medio más bajo de establecimientos. Sistema de innovación regional Eficacia técnica Patentes

Co-evolution of Firms, Industries and Networks in Space

- Regional Studies---2011---Anne L.J. Wal, Ron Boschma

Ter Wal A. L. J. and Boschma R. Co-evolution of firms, industries and networks in space, *Regional Studies*. The cluster literature suffers from a number of shortcomings: (1) it often neglects that cluster firms are heterogeneous in terms of capabilities; (2) it tends to overemphasize the importance of geographical proximity and underestimates the role of networks; and (3) it hardly addresses the origins and evolution of clusters. The authors propose a theoretical framework that brings together the literature on clusters, industrial dynamics, the evolutionary theory of the firm, and network theory. It is described how clusters co-evolve with: (1) the industry with to they adhere; (2) the capabilities of the firms they contain; and (3) the industry-wide knowledge network of which they are

part. [image omitted] Ter Wal A. L. J. et Boschma R. La coevolution géographique des entreprises, des industries et des réseaux, *Regional Studies*. La documentation sur les clusters souffre d'un nombre de points faibles: (1) elle ne tient compte du fait que les clusters d'entreprises sont hétérogènes en termes de leurs capacités; (2) elle a tendance à souligner l'importance de la proximité géographique et à ne pas donner assez d'importance au rôle des réseaux; (3) elle aborde à peine les origines et l'évolution des clusters. On propose un cadre théorique qui réunit la documentation sur les clusters, la dynamique industrielle, la théorie évolutionniste des entreprises et le réseau des réseaux. On présente comment les clusters évoluent simultanément avec: (1) l'industrie à laquelle elles s'adhèrent; (2) les capacités des entreprises concernées; et (3) le réseau de connaissance à l'échelle industrielle dont elles font partie. Evolution des clusters Dynamique des réseaux Dynamique industrielle Géographie économique évolutionniste Ter Wal A. L. J. und Boschma R. Ko-evolution von Firmen, Branchen und Netzwerken im Raum, *Regional Studies*. Die Literatur über Cluster leidet unter einer Anzahl von Mängeln: (1) Es wird oft vernachlässigt, dass Cluster-Firmen hinsichtlich ihrer Fähigkeiten heterogen sind; (2) die Bedeutung der geografischen Nähe wird in der Regel zu stark betont, während die Rolle von Netzwerken unterschätzt wird; und (3) auf den Ursprung und die Evolution von Clustern wird kaum eingegangen. Wir schlagen einen theoretischen Rahmen vor, in dem die Literatur über Cluster mit der Literatur über Branchendynamik, die evolutionäre Theorie der Firma und die Netzwerktheorie zusammengebracht wird. Wir beschreiben, wie sich Cluster gemeinsam mit den folgenden Faktoren weiterentwickeln: (1) der Branche, der sie angehören; (2) den Fähigkeiten der in ihnen enthaltenen Firmen; und (3) dem branchenweiten Wissensnetzwerk, dem sie angehören. Evolution von Clustern Netzwerkdynamik Branchendynamik Evolutionäre Wirtschaftsgeografie Ter Wal A. L. J. y Boschma R. Coevolución de empresas, industrias y redes en el espacio, *Regional Studies*. La literatura de aglomeración adolece de varias deficiencias: (1) ignora con frecuencia que las empresas de aglomeración son heterogéneas en lo que afecta a

las capacidades; (2) tiende a poner demasiado énfasis en la importancia de la proximidad geográfica y subestima el papel de las redes; (3) apenas considera los orígenes y la evolución de las aglomeraciones. Nosotros proponemos una estructura teórica que agrupe la literatura sobre aglomeraciones, dinámicas industriales, la teoría evolucionaria de empresas y la teoría de redes. Describimos cómo se desarrollan las aglomeraciones con: (1) la industria a la que pertenecen; (2) las capacidades de las empresas contenidas en ellas; y (3) la red de conocimiento industrial de la que forman parte. Evolución de aglomeraciones Dinámicas de redes Dinámicas industriales Geografía económica evolucionaria

The Emergence of Novel Science-related Fields: Regional or Technological Patterns? Exploration and Exploitation in United Kingdom Nanotechnology

- Regional Studies---2011---Martin Meyer, Dirk Libaers, Jae-Hwan Park

Meyer M., Libaers D. and Park J.-H. The emergence of novel science-related fields: regional or technological patterns? Exploration and exploitation in United Kingdom nanotechnology, *Regional Studies*. An extensive literature addresses the emergence of new technologies in their geographical and cognitive context. Drawing on a spatial innovation systems approach, this issue is explored for a newly emerging area: nano-science and nanotechnology. This study draws on a multi-method approach to explore the emergence of nanotechnology in the United Kingdom, covering bibliometric, patent, and firm-level data. The results point to regional concentrations of scientific and technological activity as well as to a concentration of nanotechnology firms in the well-established 'science hubs'. However, further inspection of the evidence also hints at the importance of non-local links and networks along technological paths. [image omitted] Meyer M., Libaers D. et Park J.-H. La naissance des domaines d'application scientifiques originaux: une structure régionale ou technologique? Étudier et exploiter la nanotechnologie au Royaume-Uni, *Regional Studies*. Une documentation complète aborde la question de la naissance des nou-

velles technologies dans leur contexte géographique et cognitif. Puisant dans une approche spatiale qui porte sur les systèmes d'innovation, on étudie cette question par rapport à un domaine d'application original: à savoir la nano-science et la nanotechnologie. Cette étude puise dans une approche à méthodes multiples afin d'examiner la naissance de la nanotechnologie au Royaume-Uni, employant des données au niveau de la bibliométrie, des brevets et des entreprises. Les résultats indiquent des concentrations régionales de l'activité scientifique et technologique ainsi qu'une concentration des entreprises nanotechnologiques situées dans les 'technopoles'. Toujours est-il qu'après un examen plus approfondi, les résultats laissent voir l'importance des rapports et des réseaux externes le long des sentiers technologiques. Analyse des brevets Bibliométrie Systèmes d'innovation Technologies naissantes Nano-districts Meyer M., Libaers D. und Park J.-H. Das Entstehen neuer wissenschaftlicher Gebiete: regionale oder technologische Muster? Untersuchung und Verwertung in der Nanotechnologie Grossbritanniens, *Regional Studies*. Das Entstehen neuer Technologien in ihrem jeweiligen geografischen und kognitiven Kontext wird in der Literatur ausführlich untersucht. Im Rahmen eines Ansatzes der räumlichen Innovationssysteme wird dieses Thema für den neu entstandenen Bereich der Nanowissenschaft und Nanotechnologie erörtert. In der Studie, die auf einem Ansatz mit mehreren Methoden aufbaut, wird das Entstehen der Nanotechnologie in Grossbritannien unter Berücksichtigung von bibliometrischen sowie von Patent- und Firmendaten untersucht. Die Ergebnisse lassen auf regionale Konzentrationen von wissenschaftlichen und technologischen Aktivitäten sowie auf eine Konzentration von Nanotechnologiefirmen in den fest etablierten 'wissenschaftlichen Drehkreuzen' schließen. Allerdings ergeben sich bei einer näheren Untersuchung der Belege auch Anzeichen für die Bedeutung von nicht lokalen Verknüpfungen und Netzwerken entlang der technologischen Wege. Patentanalyse Bibliométrie Innovationssysteme Neu entstehende Technologien Nanobezirke Meyer M., Libaers D. y Park J.-H. La aparición de nuevos campos relacionados con la ciencia: ¿modelos regionales o tecnológicos? Exploración y valoración de

la nanotecnología en el Reino Unido, *Regional Studies*. En la literatura se estudia exhaustivamente la aparición de nuevas tecnologías en su contexto geográfico y cognitivo. En el marco de un enfoque basado en los sistemas de innovación espaciales, analizamos este tema para un nuevo campo emergente: la nanociencia y la nanotecnología. En este estudio nos basamos en un enfoque de varios métodos, teniendo en cuenta datos bibliométricos, de patentes y a nivel de empresas, para analizar el surgimiento de la nanotecnología en el Reino Unido. Los resultados indican concentraciones regionales de actividades científicas y tecnológicas así como una concentración de empresas de nanotecnología en 'ejes científicos' bien establecidos. Sin embargo, una inspección más exhaustiva muestra también indicios de la importancia de los vínculos no locales y las redes a lo largo de las vías tecnológicas. Análisis de patentes Bibliometría Sistemas de innovación Tecnologías emergentes Nanodistritos

Scientific Labour Markets, Networks and Regional Innovation Systems

- Regional Studies---2011---Helen Lawton Smith, Rupert Waters

Lawton Smith H. and Waters R. Scientific labour markets, networks and regional innovation systems, *Regional Studies*. While quality of the labour force in a locality is the single most important component of local competitiveness, the regional innovation systems literature has relatively neglected processes of labour force development. This paper addresses two questions: What is the role of labour markets in the making of regions as innovative systems? and What is the role of labour markets in regional innovation systems? The labour market and specifically the networks that exist between highly skilled workers are positioned at the centre of the analysis, using evidence from the UK high-technology economies of Cambridgeshire and Oxfordshire. Lawton Smith H. and Waters R. 高技术劳动力市场、网络以及区域创新系统，区域研究。一个地区劳动力质量高低是决定地方竞争力的唯一重要因素，区域创新系统的相关文献却忽略了劳动力的发展过程。本文强调两个问题：劳动力市场在促使区域成

为创新系统的过程中起到什么作用？劳动力市场在区域创新系统中起到什么作用？研究分析的核心定位在劳动力市场，尤其是存在于高技术劳动力之间的网络关系；相关证据来自英国剑桥郡以及牛津郡高技术经济体。高技术劳动力市场区域创新系统牛津郡与剑桥郡 Lawton Smith H. et Waters R. Les marches du travail, les réseaux et les systèmes régionaux d'innovation scientifiques, *Regional Studies*. Tandis que la qualité de la main d'œuvre au sein d'une région constitue le facteur sine qua non de la compétitivité locale, la documentation à propos des systèmes régionaux d'innovation n'a pas tenu compte toutes proportions gardées du processus du développement de la main-d'œuvre. Cet article cherche à aborder deux questions: primo, Qu'est-ce que c'est le rôle des marches du travail pour ce qui concerne la construction des régions en tant que systèmes d'innovation? et secundo, Qu'est-ce que c'est le rôle des marches du travail dans les systèmes régionaux d'innovation? Employant des données provenant des économies à la pointe de la technologie situées dans le Cambridgeshire et dans l'Oxfordshire, au Royaume-Uni, on positionne au cœur de l'analyse le marché du travail et, plus particulièrement, les réseaux de travailleurs hautement qualifiés. Marchés du travail scientifiques Systèmes régionaux d'innovation Oxfordshire et Cambridgeshire Lawton Smith H. und Waters R. Wissenschaftliche Arbeitsmärkte, Netzwerke und regionale Innovationssysteme, *Regional Studies*. Die Qualität der Arbeitskräfte an einem Ort ist die wichtigste Einzelkomponente der lokalen Wettbewerbsfähigkeit, doch die Prozesse bei der Weiterbildung von Arbeitskräften wurden in der Literatur über regionale Innovationssysteme bisher eher vernachlässigt. In diesem Beitrag werden zwei Fragen untersucht: (i) welche Rolle spielen die Arbeitsmärkte bei der Gestaltung von Regionen als innovativen Systemen und (ii) welche Rolle spielen die Arbeitsmärkte in regionalen Innovationssystemen. Im Mittelpunkt der Analyse stehen der Arbeitsmarkt und insbesondere die Netzwerke zwischen hochqualifizierten Arbeitnehmern; hierfür nutzen wir Belege aus den britischen Hochtechnologie-Wirtschaften von Cambridgeshire und Oxfordshire. Wissenschaftliche Arbeitsmärkte Regionale Innovationssysteme Oxfordshire und Cambridgeshire Lawton Smith H. y Waters

R. Mercados laborales en el campo científico, redes y sistemas de innovación regional, *Regional Studies*. Aunque la calidad de la población activa en una comunidad es el componente único y más importante de la competitividad local, la literatura sobre los sistemas de innovación regional tiende a ignorar los procesos del desarrollo de la fuerza de trabajo. En este artículo planteamos dos cuestiones: ¿Cuál es la función de los mercados laborales en convertir a las regiones en sistemas innovadores? y ¿cual es la función de los mercados laborales en los sistemas de innovación regional? La base de este análisis son el mercado laboral y en concreto las redes que existen entre trabajadores altamente cualificados con ayuda de ejemplos de las economías británicas de alta tecnología en los condados de Cambridge y Oxford. Mercados laborales científicos Sistemas de innovación regional Condados de Oxford y Cambridge

Knowledge Diffusion within the Datang Sock-manufacturing Cluster in China

- Regional Studies---2011---Gang Zhang, Qian Xu, Xiaming Liu

Zhang G., Xu Q. and Liu X. Knowledge diffusion within the Datang sock-manufacturing cluster in China, *Regional Studies*. In this paper, a cognitive community-based analytic framework is established to investigate intra-cluster knowledge diffusion. The results from both a case study on a sock-manufacturing cluster in China and an agent-based simulation indicate that the initial pattern of knowledge distribution has a significant impact on the process of knowledge diffusion in a cluster. A cluster with a higher knowledge level but lower knowledge heterogeneity enjoys higher efficiency of knowledge diffusion.

From Knowledge-based Economy to ... Knowledge-based Economy? Reflections on Changes in the Economy and Development Policies in the North East of England

- Regional Studies---2011---Ray Hudson

Hudson R. From knowledge-based economy to ...

knowledge-based economy? Reflections on changes in the economy and development policies in the North East of England, *Regional Studies*. Against the background of claims made about the emergence of a new knowledge-based economy, the paper explores the role of knowledge, learning, and innovation in the economy and in relation to regional economic development and to successive conceptions of regional development policies through the lens of the successive transformations of a particular regional economy - that of North East England. Rather than seeing knowledge as something that has only recently become relevant to economic performance and to understanding of the economy and economic development, it is argued that knowledge is central to all economic activity, and that different types of such activity draw upon and require different types of knowledge.

Inventive City-Regions: Path Dependence and Creative Knowledge Strategies

- Regional Studies---2011---Samuli Leppälä

2011

Darwin's Conjecture. The Search for General Principles of Social and Economic Evolution

- Regional Studies---2011---Jurgen Essletzbichler

2011

After Resurgent Regions, Resurgent Cities? Contesting State Geographies in Hungary and England

- Regional Studies---2011---Sabine Motzenbacher

2011

The Geography of Inventive Activity in OECD Regions

- Regional Studies---2011---Stefano Usai

Usai S. The geography of inventive activity in OECD regions, *Regional Studies*. This work is among the first

systematic attempts to analyse comparatively the distribution of inventive activity across regions in OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) economies with a set of homogenous measures to measure the process of knowledge production and dissemination. The descriptive analysis shows that inventive performance is concentrated in some regions in Continental Europe, North America and Japan. Highly inventive regions tend to cluster together. This spatial dependence is found to have increased over time. The inventive performance of regions is directly influenced by the availability of human capital and research and development expenditure. Local agglomeration factors are also found to have a significant impact, while some negative effects appear when regions are mainly rural or when they are mainly service-oriented. [image omitted] Usai S. La geographie de l'activite innovatrice dans les regions de l'OCDE, Regional Studies. Cette etude represente l'une des premieres tentatives systematiques d'analyser comparativement la distribution de l'activite innovatrice a travers les regions des economies de l'Organisation de cooperation et de developpement economique (OCDE) a partir d'un ensemble de mesures homogenes afin d'evaluer le processus de production et de diffusion de la connaissance. L'analyse descriptive montre que l'esprit d'innovation se concentre dans certaines regions situees en Europe continentale, en Amerique du Nord et au Japon. Les regions a forte intensite d'innovation ont tendance a s'agglomerer. Il s'avere que cette dependance geographique a augmente dans le temps. L'esprit d'innovation des regions est en correlation etroite avec la disponibilite du capital humain et des depenses en faveur de la recherche et du developpement. Il s'avere aussi que les facteurs d'agglomeration ont un impact non-negligeable, tandis que certains effets negatifs sont evidents lorsque les regions sont situees principalement en milieu rural ou quand elles sont orientees plutot vers les services. Activite innovatrice Analyse geographique Organisation de cooperation et de developpement economique (OECD) Fonction de production de la connaissance Usai S. Geografie der Erfindungsaktivitat in OECD-Regionen, Regional Studies. Dieser Beitrag ist einer der ersten systematischen Ver-

suche einer vergleichenden Analyse der Verteilung der Erfindungsaktivitat in den verschiedenen Regionen der Wirtschaftsraume der Organisation fur wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (OECD) mit Hilfe einer Reihe von homogenen Massstaben zur Messung des Prozesses der Wissenserzeugung und -verbreitung. Aus der beschreibenden Analyse geht hervor, dass sich die Erfindungsleistung auf bestimmte Regionen von Kontinentaleuropa, Nordamerika und Japan konzentriert. Hochgradig erfinderische Regionen bilden in der Regel Cluster. Diese raumliche Abhangigkeit hat sich im Laufe der Zeit verstarkt. Die Erfindungsleistung von Regionen wird unmittelbar durch die Verfuhrbarkeit von Humankapital und durch die Ausgaben fur Forschung und Entwicklung beeinflusst. Auch lokale Agglomerationsfaktoren haben eine signifikante Auswirkung, wahrend einige negative Effekte auftreten, wenn die Regionen uberwiegend landlich oder dienstleistungsorientiert geartet sind. Innovative Aktivitat Raumanalyse Regionen der Organisation fur wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung (OECD) Wissensproduktionsfunktion Usai S. La geografia de la actividad inventiva en las regiones de la OCDE, Regional Studies. Este trabajo es uno de los primeros intentos sistematicos de analizar comparativamente la distribucion de la actividad inventiva en las regiones de las economias de la Organizacion para la Cooperacion y el Desarrollo Economico (OCDE) con ayuda de una serie de medidas homogeneas para medir el proceso de la produccion y difusion del conocimiento. En el analisis descriptivo se demuestra que el desempeno inventivo se concentra en algunas regiones en Europa continental, Norteamerica y Japon. Las regiones altamente inventivas tienden a aglomerarse. Se observa que esta dependencia espacial ha aumentado con el tiempo. El desempeno inventivo de las regiones esta directamente influido por la disponibilidad de capital humano y los gastos para investigacion y desarrollo. Asimismo se observa que los factores de aglomeracion locales tienen un impacto significativo mientras que algunos efectos negativos aparecen cuando las regiones son principalmente rurales o cuando estan sobre todo orientadas en los servicios. Actividad innovadora Analisis espacial Regiones de la Organizacion para la Cooperacion y el

The Locational Distribution of Foreign Banks in China: A Disaggregated Analysis

- Regional Studies---2011---Canfei He, Godfrey Yeung

He C. and Yeung G. The locational distribution of foreign banks in China: a disaggregated analysis, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines the location choices made by foreign banks of different organizational form and size in China. Results from the conditional logit models suggest smaller foreign banks tend to pursue the 'follow-the-customer' strategy, while larger banks are likely to use the 'follow-the-competitor' strategy in China. The agglomeration effect is more important than the first-mover cities as a determinant of the location choices made by foreign banks in China. This finding could be partially explained by the location-bounded institutional variables that are unable to be fully reconciled with the recent deregulation policies. [image omitted] He C. et Yeung G. La distribution géographique des banques étrangères en Chine: une analyse désagrégée, *Regional Studies*. La présente étude cherche à analyser le choix d'emplacement des banques étrangères en Chine en fonction de leur structure organisationnelle et de leur taille différentes. Les résultats provenant des modèles logit conditionnels laissent supposer qu'en Chine les plus petites banques étrangères ont tendance à poursuivre la stratégie de 'suivre le client', alors que les plus grandes banques sont plus susceptibles d'adopter la stratégie de 'suivre le concurrent'. L'effet d'agglomération s'avère plus important que ne l'est le phénomène du premier arrivé dans les grandes villes comme déterminant des choix d'emplacement des banques étrangères en Chine. Ce résultat pourrait, du moins en partie, s'expliquer par des variables institutionnelles qui sont délimitées géographiquement et qui ne peuvent pas être conciliées avec les politiques récentes de déréglementation. Banques étrangères Choix d'emplacement Modèle logit conditionnel Chine He C. und Yeung G. Verteilung der Standorte ausländischer Banken in China: eine

disaggregierte Analyse, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag werden die Standortentscheidungen ausländischer Banken verschiedener Organisationsformen und Größen in China untersucht. Aus den Ergebnissen konditionaler Logit-Modelle geht hervor, dass kleinere ausländische Banken in China meist eine Strategie des „Dem-Kunden-Folgens“ wählen, während größere Banken meist auf eine Strategie des „Der-Konkurrenz-Folgens“ setzen. Der Agglomerationseffekt spielt als Determinant für die Standortentscheidungen ausländischer Banken in China eine größere Rolle als die Pionierstädte. Dieses Ergebnis lässt sich teilweise durch die standortgebundenen institutionellen Variablen erklären, die sich nicht vollständig mit den aktuellen Deregulationspolitiken in Einklang bringen lassen. Ausländische Banken Standortentscheidungen Konditionales Logit-Modell China He C. y Yeung G. La distribución de ubicación de los bancos extranjeros en China: un análisis desglosado, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo analizamos las decisiones de ubicación tomadas por bancos extranjeros de diferentes formas de organización y tamaños en China. Los resultados de los modelos logit condicionales indican que en China los bancos extranjeros más pequeños tienden a optar por la estrategia de 'seguir al cliente' mientras que los bancos más grandes tienden a usar la estrategia de 'seguir a la competencia'. El efecto de aglomeración desempeña un papel más importante que el de las ciudades pioneras para determinar las decisiones de ubicación que realizan los bancos extranjeros en China. Estos resultados podrían explicarse en parte por las variables institucionales vinculadas a la ubicación que no pueden reconciliarse totalmente con las recientes políticas de desregulación. Bancos extranjeros Decisiones de ubicación Modelo logit condicional China

Collaborative Knowledge Production in China: Regional Evidence from a Gravity Model Approach

- Regional Studies---2011---Thomas Scherngell, Yuanjia Hu

Scherngell T. and Hu Y. Collaborative knowledge production in China: regional evidence from a gravity

model approach, Regional Studies. This study investigates collaborative knowledge production in China from a regional perspective. The objective is to illustrate spatial patterns of research collaborations between thirty-one Chinese regions, and to estimate the impact of geographical, technological, and economic factors on the variation of cross-region collaboration activities within a negative binomial gravity model framework. Data are used on Chinese scientific publications from 2007 with multiple author addresses coming from the China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) database. The results provide evidence that geographical space impedes cross-region research collaborations in China. Technological proximity matters more than geography, while economic effects only play a minor role. [image omitted] Scherngell T. et Hu Y. La production en collaboration de la connaissance en Chine; des preuves regionales provenant d'un modele de gravite, Regional Studies. Cette etude examine la production en collaboration de la connaissance en Chine d'un point de vue regional. On cherche a illustrer les tendances geographiques de la recherche en collaboration pour trente et une regions chinoises et a estimer l'impact des facteurs a la fois geographiques, technologiques et economiques sur la variation des activites de collaboration interregionales au sein d'un modele de gravite du type binomial negatif. On emploie des donnees sur les publications scientifiques chinoises de 2007 dont les adresses a auteur multiples proviennent de la base de donnees China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI). Les resultats laissent voir que l'espace geographique fait obstacle a la recherche interregionale en collaboration en Chine. La proximite de la technologie l'emporte sur la geographie, tandis que les retombes economiques ne jouent qu'un role secondaire. Publication en collaboration Production de la connaissance en collaboration Modele de gravite regional binomial negatif Regions chinoises Scherngell T. und Hu Y. Kollaborative Wissensproduktion in China: eine empirische Analyse mit raumlichen Interaktionsmodellen, Regional Studies. Die vorliegende Studie untersucht kollaborative Wissensproduktion in China aus einer regionalen Perspektive. Zielsetzung ist es, raumliche Muster kollaborativer Wissensproduktion zwischen 31

chinesischen Regionen zu beschreiben und den Einfluss von geographischen, technologischen und okonomischen Determinanten auf die Variation interregionaler Kollaborationsaktivitäten zu messen. Die Studie verwendet neue Daten aus der China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI) Datenbank über chinesische Ko-Publikationen mit mindestens zwei Autoren aus dem Jahr 2007. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass die Kollaborationswahrscheinlichkeit signifikant mit zunehmender geographischer Distanz abnimmt. Der Einfluss von technologischer Nahe ist jedoch wichtiger als geographische Distanzeffekte, während okonomische Unterschiede eine geringere Rolle spielen. Ko-Publikationen Kollaborative Wissensproduktion Negatives binomiales Schwerkraftmodell Chinesische Regionen Scherngell T. y Hu Y. La produccion de conocimiento colaborador en China: ejemplo regional de un modelo de gravedad, Regional Studies. En este estudio investigamos la produccion de conocimiento colaborador en China desde una perspectiva regional. Nuestro objetivo es ilustrar los patrones espaciales de las colaboraciones de investigacion entre treinta y una regiones de China y calcular el impacto de determinantes geograficos, tecnologicos y economicos sobre la variacion de las actividades de colaboracion interregional segun una estructura de modelo de gravedad binomial negativa. Los datos utilizados proceden de publicaciones cientificas chinas de varios autores de 2007 que proceden de la base de datos de la Infraestructura de Conocimiento Nacional de China (CNKI). Los resultados demuestran que el espacio geografico obstaculiza las colaboraciones de investigacion interregionales en China. La proximidad tecnologica importa mas que la geografia mientras que los efectos economicos desempeñan solamente un papel menor. Copublicaciones Produccion de conocimiento colaborador Modelo binomial negativo de gravedad regional Regiones chinas

Spatially Varying Relationships of New Firm Formation in the United States

- Regional Studies---2011---Shaoming Cheng,Huaqun Li

Cheng S. and Li H. Spatially varying relationships

of new firm formation in the United States, Regional Studies. This paper seeks to examine spatially varying relationships between new firm formation and its determinants across US counties. A geographically weighted regression (GWR) technique is calibrated with firm birth data in ten separate industries over the period 2001-2003. Results of GWR analysis support the existence of spatially varying relationships and show significant local variations, in magnitudes and/or signs, of new business creation in all the ten sectors investigated. The local variations were masked in traditional ordinary least-squares (OLS) global analysis. This paper is also intended to inform policy-makers and professionals about location-specific relationships and reject 'one-size-fits-all' public policies. [image omitted] Cheng S. et Li H. La variation géographique des rapports de la création des nouvelles entreprises aux Etats-Unis, Regional Studies. Cet article cherche à examiner la variation géographique des rapports entre la création des nouvelles entreprises et ses déterminants à travers les comtés des Etats-Unis. Une technique de régression géographiquement pondérée est calibrée avec des données sur la création d'entreprise pour ce qui est de dix industries différentes entre 2001 et 2003. Les résultats de l'analyse confirment la présence des rapports qui varient suivant l'emplacement géographique et qui démontrent des variations de la création d'entreprise dans tous les dix secteurs examinés, à la fois en importance et/ou en signes. Pour ce qui concerne la méthode des moindres carrés, les variations locales étaient voilées. Cet article cherche aussi à informer les décideurs et les professionnels des rapports spécifiques à un endroit donné et à repousser des politiques 'uniformes'. Esprit d'entreprise Création d'entreprise Hétérogénéité géographique Régression géographiquement pondérée Cheng S. und Li H. Raumlisch variable Beziehungen von Firmengründungen in den USA, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir raumlisch variable Beziehungen zwischen Firmengründungen und ihren Determinanten in verschiedenen Bezirken der USA. Anhand der Daten von Firmengründungen in zehn verschiedenen Branchen im Zeitraum von 2001 bis 2003 wird eine geografisch gewichtete Regression (GWR) kalibriert. Die Ergebnisse der GWR-Analyse sprechen

für die Existenz von raumlisch variablen Beziehungen und weisen in allen zehn untersuchten Sektoren hinsichtlich des Umfangs und/oder der Anzeichen von Firmengründungen signifikante lokale Abweichungen auf. Bei einer herkömmlichen globalen OLS-Analyse bleiben diese lokalen Abweichungen verborgen. Mit diesem Beitrag sollen auch Politiker und Experten über standortspezifische Beziehungen informiert werden; gleichzeitig versteht sich der Beitrag als Kritik an pauschal gestalteten öffentlichen Politiken. Unternehmertum Firmengründung Raumlische Heterogenität Geografisch gewichtete Regression (GWR) Cheng S. y Li H. Relaciones que varían espacialmente en la formación de nuevas empresas en los Estados Unidos, Regional Studies. El objetivo de este artículo es analizar las relaciones que varían espacialmente entre la formación de nuevas empresas y sus determinantes en los diferentes condados de los Estados Unidos. Se calibra una técnica de regresiones ponderadas geográficamente (RPG) con los datos de nacimiento de las empresas en diez industrias por separado durante el periodo de 2001 a 2003. Los resultados del análisis de la regresión ponderada geográficamente apoyan la existencia de relaciones que varían espacialmente y muestran significantes variaciones locales, según magnitudes o signos, en la creación de nuevas empresas en los diez sectores investigados. Las variaciones locales fueron enmascaradas en el tradicional análisis global de la regresión por mínimos cuadrados ordinarios. Con este artículo también queremos informar a políticos y profesionales de las relaciones inherentes a la localización y rechazar la políticas públicas con un enfoque único. Emprendimiento Formación de nuevas empresas Heterogeneidad espacial Regresión ponderada geográficamente

Do Neighbourhoods Have an Influence on Reproductive Intentions? Empirical Evidence from Milan

- Regional Studies---2011---Silvia Meggiolaro

Meggiolaro S. Do neighbourhoods have an influence on reproductive intentions? Empirical evidence from Milan, Regional Studies. This paper aims at studying the contextual effect on reproductive intentions with

an innovative approach. It considers women and the groups to which they belong 'close up', using data in very great territorial detail with reference to an Italian metropolitan area: Milan. This allows context to be described in an in-depth and original way, thus allowing an examination to be made of the mechanism underlying the formation of fertility intentions. Results suggest that besides the importance of individual factors and preferences, reproductive choices are also influenced by some characteristics of the places in which individuals live. [image omitted] Meggiolaro S. Les voisinages, influencent-ils les intentions de reproduire? Des preuves empiriques provenant de Milan, Regional Studies. Employant une facon innovatrice, cet article cherche a etudier l'impact du milieu sur les intentions de reproduire. A partir des donnees regionales tres detaillees sur une zone metropolitaine, a savoir Milan, on considere 'en gros plan' les femmes et les groupes auxquels elles appartiennent, Cela permet la presentation du milieu d'une facon approfondie et originale, facilitant un examen du mecanisme qui etaye l'etablissement des intentions de reproduire. Les resultats laissent voir que le choix de reproduire est influence aussi par certains caracteristiques du milieu ou habitent l'individu, a part l'importance des facteurs et des preferences particuliers. Intentions de reproduire Impact du milieu Donnees sous-municipales Milan Meggiolaro S. Wirkt sich die Nachbarschaft auf die reproduktiven Absichten aus? Empirische Belege aus Mailand, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag wird der Kontexteffekt auf reproduktive Absichten mit Hilfe eines innovativen Ansatzes untersucht. In einer 'Nahaufnahme' untersuchen wir Frauen und die Gruppen, zu denen sie gehoren, wofur ausserst detaillierte territoriale Daten des italienischen Metropolangebiets Mailand zum Einsatz kommen. Auf diese Weise lasst sich der Kontext auf ausfuhrliche und originelle Weise beschreiben, was wiederum eine Untersuchung der Mechanismen ermoglicht, die der Bildung von reproduktiven Absichten zugrundeliegen. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass die Reproduktionsentscheidungen nicht nur von individuellen Faktoren und Vorlieben abhängen, sondern auch von einigen Merkmalen der Orte, an denen die Personen wohnen. Reproduk-

tive Absichten Kontexteffekte Details unterhalb der Gemeindeebene Mailand Meggiolaro S. ¿Influyen los vecindarios en las intenciones reproductivas? Evidencia empirica de Milan, Regional Studies. La finalidad de este articulo es estudiar el efecto contextual en las intenciones reproductivas con un enfoque innovador. Analizamos en primer plano a las mujeres y los grupos a los que pertenecen usando datos con gran detalle territorial con referencia a un area metropolitana de Italia: Milan. De esta manera podemos describir un contexto de un modo profundo y original, lo que nos permite hacer un analisis de los mecanismos subyacentes en la formacion de las intenciones de fertilidad. Los resultados indican que ademas de la importancia de factores y preferencias individuales, las decisiones reproductivas tambien estan influenciadas por algunas caracteristicas de los lugares en los que viven las personas. Intenciones reproductivas Efectos contextuales Datos submunicipales Milano

Determinants of Regional Economic Growth by Quantile

- Regional Studies---2011---Jesus regstdpo-Cuaresma,Neil Foster-McGregor,Robert Stehrer,Jesus Crespo Cuaresma

regstdpo-Cuaresma J., Foster N. and Stehrer R. Determinants of regional economic growth by quantile, Regional Studies. The robustness of growth determinants across European Union regions is analysed using quantile regression. Using Bayesian model averaging (BMA) on the class of quantile regression models, it is proposed that the set of relevant covariates is assessed, allowing for different effects across growth quantiles. The results indicate that the robust growth determinants differ across quantiles. The set of robust variables includes physical investment when taking country fixed-effects into account, and skill endowment and initial gross domestic product per capita when not. Even when a variable is found to be robust across quantiles, its estimated impact on growth is often found to vary across quantiles. [image omitted] regstdpo-Cuaresma J., Foster N. et Stehrer R. Les determinants de la croissance economique par quantile, Regional

Studies. A partir d'une regression par quantile, on analyse la solidite des determinants de la croissance a travers les regions de l'Union europeenne. Employant un Bayesian Averaging Model (BMA) sur la categorie de modeles de regression par quantile, on propose une evaluation de la covariance, compte tenu des effets differents suivant les quantiles de croissance. L'ensemble de variables solides comprend l'investissement materiel quand on tient compte des effets specifiques a un pays, sinon la dotation en connaissance et le produit interieur brut initial par tete. Meme quand une variable s'avere solide a travers les quantiles, l'impact prevu sur la croissance varie souvent a travers les quantiles. Croissance regionale Bayesian model averaging Regression par quantiles regstdpo-Cuaresma J., Foster N. und Stehrer R. Determinanten regionalen Wachstums nach Quantilen, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag wird die Robustheit von Wachstumsdeterminanten in EU-Regionen mittels Quantilsregressionen analysiert. Dabei wird ein Bayesian Model Averaging (BMA) fur Quantilsregressionen verwendet, um die relevanten Kovariaten, die unterschiedliche Effekte in den jeweiligen Wachstumsquantilen aufweisen konnen, zu ermitteln. Die Resultate zeigen, dass die robusten Wachstumsdeterminanten in den jeweiligen Quantilen tatsachlich unterschiedlich sind. Unter Berucksichtigung von landerspezifischen Effekten ist insbesondere die Variable Anlageinvestitionen ein robuster Erklarungsfaktor regionalen Wachstums; ohne Berucksichtigen dieser Effekte sind Humankapitalausstattung und das Pro-Kopf-Einkommen robuste Determinanten. Auch wenn eine bestimmte Variable robust in mehreren oder allen Quantilen ist, sind die ermittelten Effekte auf das Wachstum der Regionen in den jeweiligen Quantilen oftmals unterschiedlich. Regionales Wachstum Bayesian Model Averaging Quantilsregressionen regstdpo-Cuaresma J., Foster N. y Stehrer R. Determinantes del crecimiento economico regional por cuantiles, Regional Studies. Analizamos la solidez de los determinantes de crecimiento en las regiones de la Union Europea usando una regresion cuantilica. Mediante el uso de promedios de modelo bayesiano sobre la clase de los modelos de regresion cuantilica, proponemos que se evalue el conjunto de las covariantes correspondientes teniendo

en cuenta los diferentes efectos en los cuantiles de crecimiento. Los resultados indican que los determinantes de un crecimiento solido son diferentes entre los cuantiles. Si se tienen en cuenta los efectos fijos de cada pais, la inversion fisica es una variable fuerte, de no ser asi son variables fuertes la dotacion de habilidades y el producto interno bruto per capita inicial. Incluso cuando se halla una variable que es solida en varios cuantiles, se observa con frecuencia que el impacto estimado en el crecimiento varia entre los cuantiles. Crecimiento regional Promedios de modelo bayesiano Regresion cuantilica

Towards a Theory of Peripheral, Early-stage Clusters

- Regional Studies---2011---Edward Kasabov

Kasabov E. Towards a theory of peripheral, early-stage clusters, Regional Studies. This paper attempts to contribute to a theory of clusters in the biotechnology sector with special reference to those operating at the periphery and away from major and established centres. It identifies causes of delayed and stunted development such as inadequate institutional support, a lack of networking, diverging perceptions, and cognitive disagreement among major players in a cluster. The conclusions are formalised into six propositions. This research has implications for public sector policy and theory of peripheral clusters, thus enriching academic research which frequently concentrates on established clusters that have grown organically. New concepts of 'general periphery' and 'liability of unconnectedness' are introduced. [image omitted] Kasabov E. Vers une theorie des grappes peripheriques a un premier stade de developpement, Regional Studies. Cet article cherche a contribuer a une theorie des grappes dans le secteur de la biotechnologie, particulierement en ce qui concerne celles qui operent a la peripherie et loin des principaux centres bien etablis. On identifie les causes du developpement retarde, tel l'insuffisance de soutien institutionnel, le manque de reseaux de relations, des perspectives divergentes et le desaccord cognitif parmi les principaux membres de la grappe. Les conclusions sont organisees sous six chapitres. Cette recherche a

des implications pour la politique en faveur du secteur public et la theorie des grappes peripheriques, ainsi enrichissant la recherche academique qui porte souvent sur des grappes bien etablies qui ont pousse organiquement. On presente de nouvelles notions de 'peripherie generale' et de 'handicap de l'absence de connexite'. Biotechnologie Communauté cognitive Peripherie de grappes Choix de marque des grappes Image de marque regionale Politique en faveur du secteur public Kasabov E. Auf dem Weg zu einer Theorie der peripheren Cluster im Frühstadium, Regional Studies. Dieser Artikel ist der Versuch eines Beitrags zur Theorie der Cluster im Biotechnologiesektor unter besonderer Berücksichtigung von Clustern an der Peripherie bzw. jenseits von grossen und etablierten Zentren. Es werden Ursachen für eine verzögerte und gehemmte Entwicklung identifiziert, wie zum Beispiel eine unzureichende institutionelle Unterstützung, mangelnde Netzwerktätigkeit, unterschiedliche Auffassungen und kognitive Meinungsverschiedenheiten zwischen den wichtigsten Akteuren eines Clusters. Die Schlussfolgerungen werden in Form von sechs Vorschlägen dargestellt. Diese Studie hat Auswirkungen auf die Politik des öffentlichen Sektors sowie auf die Theorie der peripheren Cluster und ergänzt somit die akademische Forschung, die sich häufig auf etablierte, organisch gewachsene Cluster konzentriert. Es werden neue Konzepte der 'generellen Peripherie' sowie der 'Belastung der Unverbundenheit' eingeführt. Biotechnologie Kognitive Gemeinschaft Cluster-Peripherie Cluster-Kennzeichnung Regionale Identität Politik des öffentlichen Sektors Kasabov E. Hacia una teoria de aglomeraciones perifericas en fases tempranas, Regional Studies. El objetivo de este artículo es contribuir a una teoria de las aglomeraciones en el sector de la biotecnología con especial referencia a las que operan en la periferia y lejos de los centros principales bien establecidos. Identificamos las causas de un desarrollo retrasado e inhibido, por ejemplo un apoyo institucional inadecuado, la falta de redes, percepciones divergentes y el desacuerdo cognitivo entre los principales protagonistas de una aglomeración. Las conclusiones se presentan mediante seis proposiciones. Este estudio tiene implicaciones para la política del sector público y la teoría de las aglomeraciones perifer-

icas, enriqueciendo la investigación académica que con frecuencia se concentra en las aglomeraciones establecidas que han crecido orgánicamente. Introducimos nuevos conceptos de 'periferia general' y 'carga por falta de conexión'. Biotecnología Comunidad cognitiva Periferia de aglomeración Branding de aglomeración Identidad regional Política del sector público

How Migration Motives Change over Migration Distance: Evidence on Variation across Socio-economic and Demographic Groups

- Regional Studies---2011---Thomas Niedomysl

Niedomysl T. How migration motives change over migration distance: evidence on variation across socio-economic and demographic groups, Regional Studies. Migration researchers have long known that the motives for changing place of residence vary over migration distance. Typically, short-distance moves are regarded as motivated by housing considerations and longer-distance moves primarily by employment considerations. Using a large-scale survey on migration motives, this paper explores how migration motives change over migration distance. Particular attention is paid to variations across socio-economic and demographic groups. The results show that the housing-versus employment-driven migration dichotomy, over short and long distances, respectively, is still somewhat valid, though the present findings give a much more nuanced interpretation. The paper reveals considerable variation in migration motives, not only over migration distance, but also particularly in relation to migrant socio-economic and demographic characteristics. [image omitted] Niedomysl T. Comment les motifs de migration varient en fonction de la distance: des preuves de la variation des groupes socio-professionnels et démographiques, Regional Studies. Ceux qui font des recherches sur la migration savent depuis longtemps que les raisons qui expliquent la migration varient en fonction de la distance. Il n'est pas à surprendre que l'on considère que la migration à courte distance s'explique par la demande de logement et que la migration à plus grande distance s'explique essentiellement par la demande d'emploi. À partir d'une enquête a

grande echelle sur les motifs de migration, le present article examine comment les motifs de migration varient en fonction de la distance. On prete une attention particuliere a la variation des groupes socio-professionnelles et demographiques. Les resultats laissent voir que la dichotomie qui se pose - a savoir, la migration, a courte ou a grande distance, est-elle determinee par le logement ou par l'emploi? - reste plutot valable, bien que les preuves actuelles fournissent une interpretation beaucoup plus nuancee. L'article laisse voir d'importantes variations des motifs de migration, non seulement en fonction de la distance, mais aussi par rapport aux caracteristiques socio-professionnelles et demographiques des migrants. Migration Motifs Distance Donnees observees Suede Niedomysl T. Wie sich Migrationsmotive mit der Migrationsdistanz andern: Belege fur Abweichungen zwischen verschiedenen soziooekonomischen und demografischen Gruppen, Regional Studies. Unter Migrationsforschern ist seit langem bekannt, dass sich die Motive fur einen Wohnortswechsel mit zunehmender Migrationsdistanz andern. In der Regel gelten Ortswechsel uber kurze Entfernungen als durch Aspekte der Wohnung motiviert und Ortswechsel uber langere Entfernungen als vornehmlich durch Arbeitsfaktoren verursacht. In diesem Beitrag wird mit Hilfe einer umfangreichen Erhebung uber Migrationsmotive untersucht, wie sich die Motive fur eine Migration mit der Migrationsdistanz andern. Hierbei wird insbesondere auf Abweichungen zwischen verschiedenen soziooekonomischen und demografischen Gruppen geachtet. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass die Dichotomie der wohnungsbedingten Migration uber kurze Entfernungen und der arbeitsbedingten Migration uber langere Entfernungen weiterhin eine gewisse Gultigkeit besitzt, wobei aber die vorliegenden Resultate eine weitaus nuanciertere Interpretation ermöglichen. Es zeigen sich erhebliche Schwankungen hinsichtlich der Migrationsmotive, die nicht nur mit der Migrationsdistanz, sondern insbesondere auch mit den soziooekonomischen und demografischen Merkmalen der Migranten zusammenhangen. Migration Motive Distanz Erhebungsdaten Schweden Niedomysl T. Como cambian los motivos de migracion con la distancia de migracion: ejemplos de variacion entre grupos socioeconomicos y demograficos,

Regional Studies. Los investigadores sobre migracion saben desde hace mucho tiempo que los motivos de cambiar de residencia varian segun la distancia de migracion. En general se considera que los desplazamientos de cortas distancias estan motivados por cuestiones de vivienda y los de largas distancias sobre todo por cuestiones de empleo. Con ayuda de un estudio a gran escala sobre los motivos de migracion, en este articulo analizamos como cambian los motivos de migracion en funcion de las distancias. Prestamos especial atencion a las variaciones entre grupos socioeconomicos y demograficos. Los resultados indican que la dicotomia de la migracion motivada por la vivienda frente a la motivada por el empleo, en cortas y largas distancias respectivamente, todavia tiene cierta validez, si bien los presentes resultados dan una interpretacion mucho mas exhaustiva. En este articulo mostramos que hay una variacion considerable en los motivos de migracion, no solamente con respecto a la distancia de migracion sino tambien en particular con relacion a las caracteristicas socioeconomicas y demograficas de los migrantes. Migracion Motivos Distancia Datos de estudios Suecia

Regional Planning in the Land Reform Literature: A Gap to be Bridged

- Regional Studies---2011---Saulo Souza, Elisabete Silva

Souza S. S. and Silva E. A. Regional planning in the land-reform literature: a gap to be bridged, Regional Studies. This paper reviews recent research efforts in the area of land reform in the developing world, and evaluates comparatively different planning approaches per country. The historical antecedents, socio-economic circumstances, legal framework, and different degrees of governmental intervention influencing access to land in the countryside are covered. A snapshot of the empirical findings in a group of developing countries highlights the need to adopt systematically regional planning strategies that are able to maximize the positive socio-economic impacts of the schemes. It is also concluded that a combination of market and non-market approaches to land reform could be beneficial for developmental purposes. [image omitted] Souza S. S. et Silva

E. A. La planification regionale dans la documentation sur la reforme agraire: une breche a colmater, *Regional Studies*. Cet article fait la critique de la recherche recente dans le domaine de la reforme agraire aux pays en voie de developpement, et evalue leurs facons d'aborder la planification, qui sont relativement differentes suivant le pays. On considere les antecedents historiques, les circonstances socio-economiques, le cadre juridique, et le degre d'intervention du gouvernement qui influent sur l'acces aux terres a la campagne. Un apercu des resultats empiriques provenant d'un groupe de pays en voie de developpement souligne le besoin d'adopter systematiquement des strategies de planification regionale qui pourraient utiliser a leur maximum les retombes socio-economiques positives des projets. On conclut aussi qu'une conjonction des facons marchandes et non-marchandes d'aborder la question de la reforme agraire s'avererait favorable au developpement. *Reforme agraire Planification Amenagement du territoire Pays en voie de developpement Souza S. S. und Silva E. A. Regionalplanung in der Literatur der Landreform: eine Lucke zum Schliessen, Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die aktuelle Forschungsarbeit im Bereich der Landreform in Entwicklungslandern und nehmen eine vergleichende Bewertung der Planungsansatze in den verschiedenen Landern vor. Untersucht werden die Vorgeschichte, die soziookonomischen Umstande, der gesetzliche Rahmen sowie verschiedene Stufen staatlicher Intervention, die sich auf die Verfuugbarkeit von Land in landlichen Gebieten auswirken. Mit Hilfe einer Momentaufnahme der empirischen Ergebnisse in einer Gruppe von Entwicklungslandern verdeutlichen wir die Notwendigkeit einer systematischen Anpassung von regionalen Planungsstrategien, mit denen sich die positiven soziookonomischen Auswirkungen der Massnahmen maximieren lassen. Ebenso ziehen wir den Schluss, dass sich eine Kombination aus marktorientierten und anderen Ansätzen bei der Landreform für Entwicklungszwecke als nützlich erweisen konnte. *Landreform Planung Regionalentwicklung Entwicklungslander Souza S. S. y Silva E. A. Planificacion regional en la literatura sobre reforma agraria: tender un puente, Regional Studies*. En este articulo analizamos los recientes esfuerzos de

investigacion en el campo de la reforma agraria en el mundo en desarrollo y evaluamos diferentes enfoques de planificacion comparandolos por pais. Estudiamos los antecedentes historicos, circunstancias socioeconomicas, estructura legal y diferentes grados de intervencion gubernamental que influyen en el acceso a la tierra en zonas rurales. Una instantanea de los resultados empiricos en un grupo de paises en desarrollo pone de relieve que es necesario adoptar sistematicamente estrategias de planificacion regional que sean capaces de maximizar los impactos socioeconomicos positivos de los esquemas. Concluimos tambien que una combinacion de enfoques mercantiles y no mercantiles hacia la reforma agraria podria ser beneficioso desde el punto de vista del desarrollo. *Reforma agraria Planificacion Desarrollo regional Paises en desarrollo*

Handbook of Local and Regional Development

- Regional Studies---2011---Gary Bosworth

2011

The Dragon's Gift. The Real Story of China in Africa

- Regional Studies---2011---Suresh George

2011

Knowledge Discovery in Spatial Data

- Regional Studies---2011---Xinyue Ye

2011

Regional Housing Price Cycles: A Spatio-temporal Analysis Using US State-level Data

- Regional Studies---2011---Todd Kuethe, Valerien Pede

Kuethe T. H. and Pede V. O. Regional housing price cycles: a spatio-temporal analysis using US state-level data, *Regional Studies*. A study is presented of the effects of macroeconomic shocks on housing prices in the Western United States using quarterly state-level

data from 1988:1 to 2007:4. The study contributes to the existing literature by explicitly incorporating locational spillovers through a spatial econometric adaptation of vector autoregression (SpVAR). The results suggest these spillovers may Granger cause housing price movements in a large number of cases. SpVAR provides additional insights through impulse response functions that demonstrate the effects of macroeconomic events in different neighbouring locations. In addition, it is demonstrated that including spatial information leads to significantly lower mean-square forecast errors. [image omitted] Kuethe T. H. et Pede V. O. La variation cyclique regionale du prix du logement: une analyse geographico-temporelle des donnees sur les etats aux E-U, Regional Studies. A partir des donnees trimestrielles au premier trimestre de 1988 jusqu'au quatrieme trimestre de 2007, on presente ici une etude des effets des chocs macroeconomiques sur le prix du logement dans le sud-ouest des Etats-Unis. L'etude contribue a la documentation actuelle en incorporant explicitement les retombes geographiques par moyen d'une adaptation spatiale econometrique de l'autoregression vectorielle (spVAR). Les resultats laissent supposer que ces retombes pourraient entrainer une variation du prix du logement en de nombreuses situations. SpVAR fournit des aperçus supplementaires par moyen des fonctions de reponse spontanee qui montrent l'impact des chocs macroeconomiques dans divers endroits voisins. En plus, on demontre que l'inclusion des donnees spatiales reduit sensiblement les erreurs quadratiques moyennes prevues. Prix du logement Autoregression vectorielle Econometrie spatiale Kuethe T. H. und Pede V. O. Regionale Hauspreiszyklen: eine raumlich-zeitliche Analyse von Daten auf US-Bundesstaatsebene, Regional Studies. In dieser Studie verdeutlichen wir mit Hilfe von Quartalsdaten auf Bundesstaatsebene im Zeitraum vom ersten Quartal 1988 bis zum vierten Quartal 2007 die Auswirkungen makroökonomischer Schocks auf die Hauspreise im Westen der USA. Die Studie trägt zur vorhandenen Literatur bei, indem sie standortspezifische Übertragungen mit Hilfe einer räumlichen ökonometrischen Anpassung der Vektor-Autoregression (SpVAR) explizit einbezieht. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass

diese Übertragungen in vielen Fällen Granger-kausal auf Veränderungen bei den Hauspreisen wirken können. Die SpVAR bietet zusätzliche Einblicke in Form von Impulsantwort-Funktionen, die die Auswirkungen makroökonomischer Ereignisse in verschiedenen angrenzenden Standorten nachweisen. Zusätzlich wird nachgewiesen, dass die Einbeziehung räumlicher Informationen zu signifikant niedrigeren mittleren quadratischen Prognosefehlern führt. Hauspreise Vektorautoregression (VAR) Raumlische Okonometrie Kuethe T. H. y Pede V. O. Ciclos en los precios de la vivienda a nivel regional: un analisis espacio-temporal usando datos estatales de los Estados Unidos, Regional Studies. Con ayuda de datos trimestrales a nivel estatal de 1988:1 a 2007:4, presentamos un estudio sobre los efectos de los choques macroeconomicos en los precios de la vivienda en la zona occidental de los Estados Unidos. El estudio contribuye a la literatura existente al incorporar explicitamente los desbordamientos de ubicacion a traves de una adaptacion econometrica espacial de la autorregresion vectorial (SpVAR). Los resultados indican que estos desbordamientos segun la causalidad de Granger podrian causar movimientos en los precios de la vivienda en un gran numero de casos. La SpVAR proporciona nuevas perspectivas a traves de funciones de respuesta de impulsos que demuestran los efectos de los sucesos macroeconomicos en diferentes lugares proximos. Ademas, demostramos que incluyendo informacion espacial conduce significativamente a menos errores en los pronosticos de valor medio cuadratico. Precios de la vivienda Autorregresion vectorial (VAR) Factores econometricos espaciales

State-sponsored Research and Development: A Case Study of China's Biotechnology

- Regional Studies---2011---Fangzhu Zhang, Philip Cooke, Fulong Wu

Zhang F., Cooke P. and Wu F. State-sponsored research and development: a case study of China's biotechnology, Regional Studies. This paper examines the model of China's biotechnology innovation. It applies the typology of entrepreneurial, partnership, and developmental state to the Chinese biotechnology sec-

tor. Biotechnology development in China originates from state-sponsored programmes. Although China's total product sales only account for less than half those of the major biotechnology firm Amgen in the United States, Chinese biotechnology research capacities experience fast growth. State funding plays a crucial role in the latecomer situation. Geographically, biotechnology industries are concentrated in Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen, and other major cities. The state promotes biotechnology development through strategic support in its 'Medium and Long Term S&T [science and technology] Development Plan', overseas talent-attraction programmes, commercialization initiatives, and the development of high-technology and science parks. However, such a model has its problems: the lack of sustained funding and underdeveloped venture capital, a weak link between research and industry, and under-performed intellectual property output. Faced with the funding constraint, contract research organizations have recently proliferated. Despite the strong role of state, it is concluded that the Chinese model of biotechnology innovation is a hybrid one, rather than the classical one of the developmental state, which combines various elements of different models. [image omitted] Zhang F., Cooke P. et Wu F. La recherche-développement publique: une étude de cas de la biotechnologie en Chine, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à examiner le modèle de l'innovation de la biotechnologie en Chine. On applique la typologie de l'esprit d'entreprise, du partenariat, et de l'étape de développement au secteur de la biotechnologie en Chine. Le développement de la biotechnologie en Chine remonte aux programmes financés par l'Etat. Bien que les ventes globales n'expliquent que moins de la moitié de celles de l'entreprise biotechnologique phare aux Etats-Unis, à savoir Amgen, la capacité de la recherche biotechnologique en Chine jouit d'un taux de croissance élevé. Les dépenses publiques jouent un rôle primordial dans la recherche d'un pays qui y vient tard. D'un point de vue géographique, les industries biotechnologiques se concentrent à Beijing, à Shanghai, à Shenzhen et en d'autres grandes villes. L'Etat encourage le développement de la biotechnologie par le soutien stratégique au sein du Plan de développement

à moyen et à long terme de la S et T (la science et la technologie), des programmes de recrutement internationaux, des initiatives commerciales, et le développement des technopoles. Cependant, un tel modèle peut s'avérer problématique: à savoir, le manque de fonds soutenus et le capital-risque sous-développé, une synergie faible entre la recherche et l'industrie, et une propriété intellectuelle à faible rendement. Face à la contrainte financière, des entreprises de recherche ont proliféré récemment. En dépit de l'importance du rôle de l'Etat, on conclut que le modèle de l'innovation biotechnologique en Chine s'avère une hybride plutôt que la situation classique de l'étape de développement, qui combine divers éléments des modèles différents. Innovation Recherche-développement Biotechnologie Modèle de l'innovation Chine Zhang F., Cooke P. und Wu F. Staatlich subventionierte Forschung und Entwicklung: eine Fallstudie der Biotechnologie in China, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird das Modell der biotechnologischen Innovation in China untersucht. Hierfür wird die Typologie des unternehmerischen, partnerschaftlichen und entwicklungsfördernden Staates auf den chinesischen Biotechnologiesektor angewandt. Die Entwicklung der Biotechnologie in China hat ihren Ursprung in staatlich subventionierten Programmen. Obwohl der chinesische Gesamtumsatz mit Produkten weniger als halb so hoch ausfällt wie der Umsatz der wichtigen Biotechnologiefirma Amgen in den USA, sind die biotechnologischen Forschungseinrichtungen Chinas von raschem Wachstum gekennzeichnet. In dieser Nachzüglersituation spielen staatliche Subventionen eine entscheidende Rolle. In geografischer Hinsicht konzentrieren sich die Biotechnologieindustrien auf Peking, Schanghai, Shenzhen und andere Grossstädte. Der Staat fordert die Entwicklung der Biotechnologie durch eine strategische Unterstützung in Form eines 'mittel- und langfristigen Entwicklungsplans für Wissenschaft und Technik' sowie mit Hilfe von Programmen zum Anwerben hochqualifizierter ausländischer Fachkräfte, Vermarktungsinitiativen und der Entwicklung von Hochtechnologie- und Wissenschaftsparks. Ein solches Modell hat jedoch seine Probleme: Mangel an nachhaltiger Finanzierung, unterentwickeltes Risikokapital, eine schwache Verbindung zwischen

Forschung und Industrie sowie zu geringe Leistungen im Bereich des geistigen Eigentums. Aufgrund der begrenzten Finanzierung sind in letzter Zeit zahlreiche vertragliche Forschungsorganisationen entstanden. Trotz der starken Rolle des Staates lässt sich das Fazit ziehen, dass China statt des klassischen Modells des entwicklungsfördernden Staates ein Hybridmodell der biotechnologischen Innovation aufweist, in dem sich die Elemente verschiedener Modelle miteinander verbinden. Innovation Forschung und Entwicklung (F&E) Biotechnologie Innovationsmodell China Zhang F., Cooke P. y Wu F. Investigacion y desarrollo patrocinados por el estado: el ejemplo de la biotecnologia en China, Regional Studies. En este articulo analizamos el modelo de innovacion biotecnologica de China. Aplicamos la tipologia de actividad empresarial, colaboraciones y estado de desarrollo para el sector biotecnologico chino. El desarrollo biotecnologico en China proviene de los programas patrocinados por el estado. Aunque las ventas totales de produccion de China solo representan menos de la mitad de las que obtiene Amgen, la principal empresa de biotecnologia de los Estados Unidos, las capacidades de investigacion biotecnologica de China se distinguen por un rapido crecimiento. La financiacion estatal desempeña un papel fundamental en esta situacion tardia. Geograficamente, las industrias de biotecnologia estan concentradas en Pekin, Shanghai, Shenzhen y otras ciudades grandes. El estado fomenta el desarrollo biotecnologico mediante un apoyo estrategico en su 'plan de desarrollo para ciencia y tecnologia a medio y largo plazo', y con ayuda de programas para atraer a talentos extranjeros, iniciativas de comercializacion y el desarrollo de parques de alta tecnologia y ciencia. Sin embargo, este modelo tiene sus problemas: la falta de fondos sostenidos y el subdesarrollo de capital de riesgo, un vinculo debil entre la investigacion y la industria y un nivel bajo de desempeno en cuanto a la propiedad intelectual. Ante esta limitacion financiera, en los ultimos tiempos han proliferado las organizaciones de investigacion por contrato. Concluimos que pese al fuerte papel del estado, el modelo chino de la innovacion biotecnologica es un modelo hibrido mas que clasico del estado de desarrollo, ya que combina los diferentes elementos de distintos

modelos. Innovacion Investigacion y Desarrollo (I + D) Biotecnologia Modelo de innovacion China

Price and Income Elasticities of Demand for Housing Characteristics in the City of Barcelona

- Regional Studies---2011---Jaume Garcia Vilar, Josep Maria Raya

Garcia J. and Raya J. M. Price and income elasticities of demand for housing characteristics in the city of Barcelona, Regional Studies. This paper estimates price and income elasticities of demand for housing characteristics using the information of properties appraised in the city of Barcelona (1998-2001). It employs a two-stage approach, estimating hedonic price equations for different districts in order to estimate subsequently the corresponding demand equations. The results allow an analysis to be made of the complementarity or substitutability relationships among the characteristics analysed, and also to catalogue these characteristics as goods. By knowing the price, cross and income elasticities of housing characteristics, policy recommendations can be made about the type of housing units that are the most desirable to be subsidized. [image omitted] Garcia J. et Raya J. M. Les elasticites par rapport au prix et au revenu de la demande de caracteristiques particulieres du logement a Barcelone, Regional Studies. A partir des donnees sur l'immobilier a Barcelone (de 1998 a 2001), cet article cherche a estimer les elasticites par rapport au prix et au revenu de la demande de caracteristiques particulieres du logement. On emploie une facon a deux temps qui estime des equations de prix hedonistes pour divers districts afin d'estimer par la suite les equations de demande correspondantes. Les resultats permettent d'analyser jusqu'a quel point les caracteristiques analysees sont complementaires et substituables, et de classer aussi ces caracteristiques comme biens. En connaissant le prix, les elasticites croisees et les elasticites par rapport au revenu des caracteristiques du logement, on peut faire des recommandations de politique quant aux unites de logement les plus susceptibles d'etre subventionnees. Modeles hedonistes Elasticites Demande de logement Garcia J. und Raya

J. M. Preis- und Einkommenselastizität der Nachfrage nach Wohnungsmerkmalen in der Stadt Barcelona, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag schätzen wir die Preis- und Einkommenselastizität der Nachfrage nach Wohnungsmerkmalen mit Hilfe von Informationen über die in der Stadt Barcelona im Zeitraum von 1998 bis 2001 bewerteten Merkmale. Zum Einsatz kommt ein zweistufiger Ansatz, bei dem zunächst die hedonischen Preisgleichungen für verschiedene Bezirke geschätzt werden, um anschließend die entsprechenden Nachfragegleichungen zu schätzen. Die Ergebnisse ermöglichen eine Analyse der Komplementaritäts- und Ersetzbarkeitsbeziehungen zwischen den untersuchten Merkmalen; ebenso lassen sich diese Merkmale als Güter katalogisieren. Bei einer Kenntnis der Preis-, Kreuz- und Einkommenselastizität von Wohnungsmerkmalen lassen sich Empfehlungen für die Politik formulieren, was die Art der Wohnungseinheiten anbelangt, deren Subvention am wünschenswertesten ist.

Hedonische Modelle Elastizitäten Wohnungsnachfrage
 Garcia J. y Raya J. M. Elasticidades de precios e ingresos en la demanda de características de la vivienda en la ciudad de Barcelona, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo calculamos las elasticidades de precios e ingresos en la demanda de las características de la vivienda usando información sobre las propiedades valoradas en la ciudad de Barcelona (1998-2001). Empleamos un enfoque bifásico, estimando las ecuaciones de precios hedónicos para los diferentes distritos a fin de calcular posteriormente las correspondientes ecuaciones de la demanda. Los resultados permiten un análisis de las relaciones de complementariedad o sustituibilidad entre las características analizadas; también podemos catalogar estas características como mercancías. Al conocer las elasticidades cruzadas, de precios y de ingresos de las características de las viviendas, pueden realizarse recomendaciones políticas acerca del tipo de viviendas que se deberían subvencionar. Modelos hedónicos Elasticidades Demanda de viviendas

The Impact of Industrial Sites on Residential Property Values: A Hedonic Pricing Analysis from the Netherlands

- *Regional Studies*---2011---Friso de Vor, Henri de Groot

De Vor F. and De Groot H. L. F. The impact of industrial sites on residential property values: a hedonic pricing analysis from the Netherlands, *Regional Studies*. Industrial sites cause several negative externalities. In order to quantify these negative effects, the impact of distance to industrial sites on residential property values is estimated. Data on houses sold in the Randstad region and in the Province of North-Brabant (both located in the Netherlands) in the year 2005 are used, together with data on the characteristics of industrial sites in the same regions and period. The distance to an industrial site exhibits a statistically significant negative effect on the value of residential properties. However, the effect is largely localized within a relatively short distance from the nearest industrial site. [image omitted] De Vor F. et De Groot H. L. F. L'impact des sites industriels sur la valeur des logements: une analyse néerlandaise de la détermination hedonique des prix, *Regional Studies*. Les sites industriels ont plusieurs effets externes négatifs. Pour quantifier ces effets négatifs, on estime l'impact de la distance aux sites industriels sur la valeur des logements. On emploie des données sur les logements vendus dans la région Randstad et dans la province de Brabant du Nord (les deux étant situées en Hollande) pour l'année 2005, conjointement avec des données sur les caractéristiques des sites industriels situés dans les mêmes régions à la même époque. Il s'avère que la distance à un site industriel a un effet négatif statistiquement important sur la valeur des logements. Toujours est-il que l'effet est dans une large mesure restreint à une distance relativement courte du site industriel le plus proche. Sites industriels Effets externes négatifs Détermination hedonique des prix De Vor F. und De Groot H. L. F. Auswirkung von Industriestandorten auf den Wert von Wohnimmobilien: eine hedonische Preisanalyse in den Niederlanden, *Regional Studies*. Industriestandorte verursachen mehrere negative Externalitäten.

Zur Quantifizierung dieser negativen Effekte wird die Auswirkung der Entfernung von Industriestandorten auf den Wert von Wohnimmobilien geschätzt. Hierfür kommen die Daten von Hausern zum Einsatz, die im Jahr 2005 in der Randstad-Region sowie in der Provinz Nordbrabant (beide in den Niederlanden) verkauft wurden, sowie die Daten über die Merkmale von Industriestandorten in denselben Regionen und im selben Zeitraum. Die Entfernung von einem Industriestandort wirkt sich auf statistisch signifikante Weise negativ auf den Wert von Wohnimmobilien aus. Allerdings ist diese Auswirkung größtenteils auf eine relativ kurze Entfernung bis zum nächsten Industriestandort begrenzt.

Industriestandorte Negative Externalitäten Hedonische Preiskalkulation De Vor F. y De Groot H. L. F. El efecto de los polígonos industriales en los valores de bienes inmuebles residenciales: análisis de precios hedónicos en los Países Bajos, *Regional Studies*. Los polígonos industriales causan varios efectos externos negativos. A fin de cuantificar estos efectos negativos, calculamos el impacto de la distancia a los polígonos industriales en los valores de bienes inmuebles residenciales. Utilizamos datos de viviendas vendidas en la región de Randstad y la provincia de Brabante Septentrional (ambas en los Países Bajos) en el año 2005, junto con datos sobre las características de los polígonos industriales en los mismos periodos y regiones. La distancia a un polígono industrial muestra un efecto negativo estadísticamente significativo sobre el valor de los bienes inmuebles residenciales. Sin embargo, el efecto está en gran medida localizado dentro de una distancia relativamente corta desde el polígono industrial más cercano. Polígonos industriales Efectos externos negativos Precios hedónicos

Invisible Businesses: The Characteristics of Home-based Businesses in the United Kingdom

- *Regional Studies*---2011---Colin Mason, Sara Carter, Stephen Tagg

Mason C. M., Carter S. and Tagg S. Invisible businesses: the characteristics of home-based businesses in the United Kingdom, *Regional Studies*. Home-based businesses comprise a significant proportion of the

small business sector. But because they are invisible, their economic significance is assumed to be minor. This paper challenges this view. The majority are full-time businesses. One in ten has achieved significant scale. They create jobs for more than just the owner(s). They are concentrated in computer-related, business, and professional service sectors. They also have a distinctive geography. Rural areas and non-metropolitan parts of Southern England have the highest proportion of home-based businesses. Urban-industrial regions have the lowest proportion. This suggests a need to reconsider the role of home-based businesses in local economic development. [image omitted]

Mason C. M., Carter S. et Tagg S. Les entreprises invisibles: les caractéristiques des entreprises à domicile au Royaume-Uni, *Regional Studies*. Les entreprises à domicile constituent une proportion non-négligeable du parc des petites entreprises. Cependant, étant donné qu'elles sont invisibles, on suppose que leur importance économique soit mineure. Cet article fait changer l'opinion. La majorité sont des entreprises à plein temps. Une sur dix a atteint une importance non-négligeable. Elles créent des emplois non seulement pour les propriétaires. Elles se concentrent dans les secteurs liés à l'informatique, au commerce et aux services aux entreprises. Elles ont aussi une géographie particulière. Les zones rurales et non-métropolitaines du sud de l'Angleterre sont dotées de la proportion la plus élevée des entreprises à domicile. Les régions urbano-industrielles ont la proportion la moins élevée. Cela laisse supposer qu'il faut repenser le rôle des entreprises à domicile dans le développement économique local. Travail à domicile Entreprises à domicile Petites entreprises Economie rurale Economie urbaine Développement économique local Mason C. M., Carter S. und Tagg S. Unsichtbare Unternehmen: Merkmale der von zu Hause aus geführten Unternehmen in Grossbritannien, *Regional Studies*. Von zu Hause aus geführte Unternehmen machen einen erheblichen Anteil des Sektors der Kleinunternehmen aus. Doch da diese Unternehmen unsichtbar bleiben, wird angenommen, dass sie nur einen geringen Beitrag zur Wirtschaft leisten. In diesem Beitrag wird diese Ansicht in Frage gestellt. Die Unternehmen sind mehrheitlich Vollzeit tätig. Jedes

zehnte von ihnen hat eine signifikante Grosse erreicht. Die Unternehmen schaffen Arbeitsplätze für mehr Personen als nur den bzw. die Eigentümer. Sie sind konzentriert in den Sektoren der Informationstechnologie sowie der geschäftlichen und professionellen Dienste angesiedelt. Ebenso zeichnen sie sich durch eine charakteristische Geografie aus. Den höchsten Anteil an von zu Hause aus geführten Unternehmen weisen ländliche und nicht-metropolitane Gebiete in Südenland auf. In urbanen bzw. industriellen Regionen finden sich die niedrigsten Anteile. Diese Tatsache legt nahe, dass die Rolle der von zu Hause aus geführten Unternehmen bei der lokalen Wirtschaftsentwicklung überdacht werden muss. Heimarbeit Von zu Hause aus geführte Unternehmen Kleinunternehmen Wirtschaft in ländlichen Gebieten Wirtschaft in städtischen Gebieten Lokale Wirtschaftsentwicklung Mason C. M., Carter S. y Tagg S. Negocios invisibles: las características de los negocios desde el hogar en el Reino Unido, Regional Studies. Los negocios desde el hogar representan una proporción significativa del sector de pequeños negocios. Pero como son invisibles, se da por sentado que su importancia económica es menor. En este artículo cuestionamos esta opinión. En la mayoría de los negocios se trabaja a jornada completa. Uno de cada diez ha logrado un tamaño considerable. Los negocios también dan empleo a más personas aparte de los propietarios. Se centran en sectores relacionados con la informática y los servicios para negocios y profesionales. También presentan una geografía distintiva. Las áreas rurales y zonas no metropolitanas del sur de Inglaterra tienen el porcentaje más alto de negocios desde el hogar. Las regiones urbanas industriales tienen el porcentaje más bajo. Esto indica que es necesario reconsiderar el papel de los negocios desde el hogar en el desarrollo económico local. Trabajo desde el hogar Negocio desde el hogar Pequeño negocio Economía rural Economía urbana Desarrollo económico local

Is There a Rural-Urban Divide? Location and Productivity of UK Manufacturing

- Regional Studies---2011---Marian Rizov,Patrick Walsh

Rizov M. and Walsh P. P. Is there a rural-urban divide? Location and productivity of UK manufacturing, Regional Studies. Aggregate productivity of manufacturing industries by urban, rural less sparse, and rural sparse locations in the UK is computed from firm-specific total factor productivities, which are estimated by a semi-parametric algorithm, within four-digit manufacturing industries, using the FAME data set over the period 1994-2001. The productivity differentials across location categories are analysed by decomposing them into industry productivity effect and industry composition effect. The analysis indicates that at the end of twentieth century, a rural-urban divide in manufacturing productivity still remains, but there is a tendency for convergence between rural and urban location categories, possibly due to increased competitive pressure. The industry composition effect is positively correlated with the industry productivity effect, suggesting that locations with high productivity are also characterized by industrial structure enhancing productivity. [image omitted] Rizov M. et Walsh P. P. Est-ce qu'il y a un clivage urbain-rural? L'emplacement et la productivité de l'industrie au R-U, Regional Studies. On calcule la productivité globale de l'industrie au R-U en fonction des emplacements urbains, des emplacements ruraux moins éparpillés et des emplacements ruraux clairsemés à partir des productivités globales des facteurs spécifiques aux entreprises et estime à partir d'un algorithme semi-paramétrique pour les industries à quatre chiffres, employant l'ensemble de données FAME sur la période allant de 1994 jusqu'à 2001. On analyse les écarts de productivité à travers les catégories d'emplacement en les décomposant en l'effet productivité industrielle et l'effet composition industrielle. L'analyse indique qu'à la fin du vingtième siècle, il restait un clivage urbain-rural pour ce qui est de la productivité industrielle, mais il y avait une tendance à la convergence entre les catégories d'emplacement rurales et urbaines. Cela pourrait s'expliquer par une augmentation de la compétitivité. L'effet composition industrielle est en corrélation étroite avec l'effet productivité industrielle, ce qui laisse supposer que les emplacements à forte productivité se caractérisent aussi par une productivité qui améliore la structure

industrielle. Productivite globale des facteurs Estimation structurelle Definition ruralo-urbaine Industrie au R-U Rizov M. und Walsh P. P. Gibt es eine Kluft zwischen dem landlichen und stadtischen Raum? Standort und Produktivitat des britischen Produktionswesens, Regional Studies. Mit Hilfe des FAME-Datensatzes für den Zeitraum von 1994 bis 2001 berechnen wir anhand der firmenspezifischen Gesamtfaktorproduktivitäten, die mit Hilfe eines semiparametrischen Algorithmus geschätzt werden, die Gesamtproduktivität von produzierenden Branchen auf vierstelliger Ebene in urbanen sowie in gering bzw. spärlich besiedelten landlichen Gebieten Grossbritanniens. Wir analysieren die Differentiale der Produktivität in Bezug auf verschiedene Standortskategorien, indem wir sie in eine Auswirkung auf die branchenspezifische Produktivität und eine Auswirkung auf die Branchenzusammensetzung aufteilen. Aus der Analyse geht hervor, dass zum Ende des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts hinsichtlich der Produktivität der produzierenden Branchen weiterhin eine Kluft zwischen Stadt und Land besteht, aber zugleich die Tendenz einer Konvergenz von städtischen und landlichen Standortskategorien zu beobachten ist, was möglicherweise auf den erhöhten Konkurrenzdruck zurückzuführen ist. Die Auswirkung auf die Branchenzusammensetzung steht in positiver Korrelation zur Auswirkung auf die branchenspezifische Produktivität, was darauf schliessen lässt, dass sich Standorte mit hoher Produktivität auch durch eine Branchenstruktur auszeichnen, die die Produktivität verbessert. Gesamtfaktorproduktivität Strukturelle Schätzung Landlich-städtische Definition Produktionswesen in Grossbritannien Rizov M. y Walsh P. P. ¿Existe una division entre zonas rurales y urbanas? Lugar y productividad de la industria manufacturera britanica, Regional Studies. A partir de la productividad total de los factores a nivel de empresas, que se estima mediante un algoritmo semiparametrico, calculamos la productividad agregada de las industrias manufactureras en zonas urbanas, zonas rurales con muy poca poblacion y zonas rurales con poblacion escasa en el Reino Unido para las industrias manufactureras de cuatro digitos con ayuda de los datos de FAME durante el periodo de 1994 a 2001. Analizamos los diferenciales de productividad en

las diferentes categorias de lugares al descomponerlos en el efecto de la productividad industrial y el efecto de la composicion industrial. El analisis indica que al final del siglo XX, todavia existe una division rural-urbana en la productividad manufacturera pero hay una tendencia a la convergencia entre las categorias de zonas rurales y urbanas, posiblemente debido a un aumento de la presion competitiva. El efecto de la composicion industrial esta positivamente relacionado con el efecto de la productividad industrial, lo que indica que las zonas con una alta productividad se caracterizan por una estructura industrial que mejora la productividad. Productividad total de los factores Estimacion estructural Definicion de zona rural y urbana Industria manufacturera britanica

Globalization and Competitive Strategies in European Vulnerable Regions

- Regional Studies---2011---Antonio Affuso,Roberta Capello,Ugo Fratesi

Affuso A., Capello R. and Fratesi U. Globalization and competitive strategies in European vulnerable regions, Regional Studies. This paper highlights the role played by structural economic features and industrial competitive strategies in the performance of a group of European regions, defined as 'vulnerable' because of their specialization in industries particularly exposed to international trade. Different growth patterns emerge among them. The most successful regions are those with a strong presence of high value-added functions, of best-performing vulnerable sectors, but also with high Structural Funds expenditure on human resources. Moreover, among the industrial strategies analysed, it is found that the only winning strategy explaining higher productivity gains is industrial reconversion at the expense of employment growth. [image omitted] Affuso A., Capello R. et Fratesi U. La mondialisation et les strategies competitives des regions europeennes vulnérables, Regional Studies. Cet article cherche a souligner le role joue par les caracteristiques economiques structurelles et les strategies competitives industrielles pour ce qui est de la performance d'un groupe de regions europeennes definies comme

'vulnerables' a cause de leur specialisation dans des industries bien exposees au commerce international. Il en ressort des chemins de croissance differents. Les regions les plus reussies sont celles qui montrent clairement des fonctions de valeur ajoutee elevee, des secteurs vulnerables les plus performants, mais aussi dont les fonds structurels depenses pour les ressources humaines s'averent eleves. Qui plus est, parmi les strategies industrielles analysees, il s'avere que la seule strategie reussie susceptible d'expliquer les plus grands gains de productivite est celle de la reconversion industrielle au depend de la croissance de l'emploi. Mondialisation Regions europeennes vulnerables Croissance regionale Affuso A., Capello R. und Fratesi U. Globalisierung und Wettbewerbsstrategien in anfälligen Regionen Europas, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag wird die Rolle der strukturellen Wirtschaftsmerkmale und der branchenspezifischen Wettbewerbsstrategien für die Leistungsfähigkeit von einer Gruppe europäischer Regionen untersucht, die aufgrund ihrer Spezialisierung auf besonders stark vom internationalen Handel abhängige Branchen als 'anfällig' definiert werden. Hierbei werden verschiedene Wachstumsmuster deutlich. Die erfolgreichsten Regionen zeichnen sich durch eine hohe Präsenz von stark wertsteigernden Funktionen innerhalb der leistungsfähigsten anfälligen Sektoren aus, aber auch durch hohe Strukturfonds-Investitionen für Arbeitskräfte. Darüber hinaus eignet sich von den analysierten Branchenstrategien nur eine erfolgreiche Strategie zur Erklärung der höheren Produktivitätssteigerungen, nämlich die der Branchenrekonversion zu Kosten des Beschäftigungswachstums. Globalisierung Anfällige Regionen Europas Regionales Wachstum Affuso A., Capello R. y Fratesi U. Globalización y estrategias competitivas en regiones europeas vulnerables, Regional Studies. En este artículo destacamos el papel desempeñado por las características económicas estructurales y las estrategias competitivas industriales en el desempeño de un grupo de regiones europeas, definidas como 'vulnerables' debido a su especialización en industrias que dependen en gran medida del comercio internacional. Estas regiones muestran diferentes modelos de crecimiento. Las regiones con más éxito son las que tienen una sólida presencia de funciones

con alto valor anadido además de sectores vulnerables con mejor desempeño, pero también altos gastos de fondos estructurales en recursos humanos. Asimismo entre las estrategias industriales analizadas, se observa que solamente hay una estrategia ganadora que da razón de aumentos más altos de productividad, es decir, la reconversión industrial a costa del crecimiento de empleo. Globalización Regiones europeas vulnerables Crecimiento regional

Regional Innovation Systems in Hungary: The Failing Synergy at the National Level

- Regional Studies---2011---Balázs Lengyel,Loet Leydesdorff

Lengyel B. and Leydesdorff L. Regional innovation systems in Hungary: the failing synergy at the national level, Regional Studies. Entropy statistics are used in this paper to measure the synergies of knowledge exploration, knowledge exploitation, and organizational control in the Hungarian innovation system. The data consist of high- and medium-technology firms and knowledge-intensive services categorized by subregions (proxy for geography), industrial sectors (proxy for technology), and firm size (proxy for organization). Configurational information along these three dimensions is used as an indicator of a reduction of uncertainty or, in other words, the synergy across the knowledge functions. The results indicate that three regimes have been created during the Hungarian transition with very different dynamics: (1) Budapest and its agglomeration emerge as a knowledge-based innovation system on every indicator; (2) the north-western part of the country, where foreign-owned companies have induced a shift in knowledge-organization; while (3) the system in the eastern and southern parts of the country seems to be organized as a response to government expenditure. The national level no longer adds to the synergy across these regional innovation systems. [image omitted] Lengyel B. et Leydesdorff L. Les systèmes d'innovation en Hongrie: une faible synergie au niveau national, Regional Studies. Le présent article emploie des statistiques entropiques afin de mesurer les synergies de l'exploration de la connaissance, de

l'exploitation de la connaissance, et de la maîtrise organisationnelle du système d'innovation en Hongrie. On se sert des données auprès des entreprises à la pointe de la technologie ou de niveau moyen, et des services à intensité de connaissance classées en fonction de la sous-région (synonyme de géographie), des secteurs industriels (synonymes d'organisation). Des renseignements sur la configuration de ces trois variables sont employés comme indicateur d'une baisse de l'incertitude ou, en d'autres termes, de la synergie à travers les fonctions de connaissance. Les résultats indiquent que trois systèmes ont été créés pendant la phase de transition hongroise dont les dynamiques se distinguent nettement: (1) Budapest et son agglomération ressortissent comme un système d'innovation quel que soit l'indicateur; (2) le nord-ouest du pays ou les entreprises à capital majoritaire étranger ont provoqué un mouvement de l'organisation de la connaissance; tandis que (3) le système dans l'est et dans le sud du pays semble être organisé en réponse aux dépenses gouvernementales. Le niveau national n'ajoute plus à la synergie à travers ces systèmes d'innovation régionaux. *Système d'innovation Synergie de la fonction de connaissance Renseignements sur la configuration Statistiques entropiques Economie en phase de transition Regions Lengyel B. und Leydesdorff L. Regionale Innovationssysteme in Ungarn: Scheitern der Synergie auf nationaler Ebene, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag werden mit Hilfe einer Entropiestatistik die Synergien der Wissensexploration, der Wissensausbeute und der organisatorischen Kontrolle im ungarischen Innovationssystem gemessen. Die Daten beziehen sich auf Firmen der Hoch- und Mittelhochtechnologie sowie auf wissensintensive Dienstleistungen, kategorisiert nach Unterregionen (stellvertretend für Geografie), Branchensektoren (stellvertretend für Technologie) und Firmengröße (stellvertretend für Organisation). Die Konfigurationsinformationen dieser drei Dimensionen werden als Indikator für die Verringerung der Ungewissheit bzw. anders ausgedrückt für die Synergie zwischen den Wissensfunktionen herangezogen. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass in der Übergangsphase Ungarns drei Regime mit ausserst verschiedenen Dynamiken geschaffen wurden: (1) Bu-*

dapest und sein Ballungsraum, die sich hinsichtlich jedes Indikators als wissensbasiertes Innovationssystem erweisen, (2) der Nordwesten des Landes, wo Firmen im ausländischen Besitz Veränderungen bei der Wissensorganisation herbeigeführt haben, und (3) das System im Osten und Süden des Landes, das als Reaktion auf staatliche Investitionen organisiert zu sein scheint. Die nationale Ebene trägt nicht mehr zur Synergie zwischen diesen regionalen Innovationssystemen bei. *Innovationssystem Synergie der Wissensfunktion Konfigurationsinformationen Entropiestatistik Übergangswirtschaft Regionen Lengyel B. y Leydesdorff L. Sistemas de innovación regionales en Hungría: el fracaso de la sinergia a nivel nacional, Regional Studies. En este artículo utilizamos estadísticas de entropía para medir las sinergias de la exploración del conocimiento, explotación del conocimiento y el control organizativo en el sistema de innovación húngaro. Los datos se refieren a empresas de tecnología alta y media y servicios intensivos en conocimientos categorizados por sub-regiones (indicador de la geografía), sectores industriales (indicador de la tecnología) y tamaño de empresas (indicador de la organización). La información de configuración en estas tres dimensiones sirve para indicar la reducción de la incertidumbre o, en otras palabras, la sinergia en las funciones de conocimiento. Los resultados indican que durante la transición húngara se crearon tres sistemas con dinámicas muy diferentes: (1) Budapest y su aglomeración surgen como un sistema de innovación basado en el conocimiento en cada indicador; (2) en la zona noroeste del país las empresas de propiedad extranjera han provocado un cambio en la organización del conocimiento; mientras que (3) el sistema en las zonas este y sur del país parece que está organizado como respuesta al gasto estatal. El nivel nacional ya no contribuye a la sinergia en estos sistemas regionales de innovación. Sistema de innovación Sinergia en las funciones de conocimiento Información de configuración Estadísticas de entropía Economía de transición Regiones*

Financial Accountability and European Union Cohesion Policy

- Regional Studies---2011---Sara Davies,Laura Polverari

Davies S. and Polverari L. Financial accountability and European Union Cohesion policy, Regional Studies. Many changes in European Union Cohesion policy since the late 1990s have been driven by the need to ensure and demonstrate financial accountability. This paper examines how the increased emphasis on financial management, control and audit in relation to the European Union budget is reshaping the governance of Cohesion policy, as well as the instruments of financial accountability. It also assesses the effects of these new instruments on financial flows and considers how these changes are perceived by policy-makers. Lastly, it explores the difficulties of assessing the impact of administrative changes on financial accountability in Cohesion policy. [image omitted] Davies S. et Polverari L. La responsabilite financiere et la politique de l'Union europeenne en faveur de la cohesion, Regional Studies. Depuis la fin des annees 90, les nombreuses modifications a la politique de l'Union europeenne en faveur de la cohesion ont ete conduites par la necessite d'assurer et de faire preuve de la responsabilite financiere. Cet article cherche a examiner comment l'accent mis de plus en plus sur les notions de gestion, de controle et d'audit financiers par rapport au budget de l'Union europeenne finit par remodeler la gouvernance de la politique en faveur de la cohesion, ainsi que les outils de responsabilite financiere. On evalue aussi l'impact de ces nouveaux outils sur les flux financiers et considere comment ces modifications sont appreciees par le decideurs. Pour conclure, on examine les difficultes d'evaluer l'impact des changements administratifs sur la responsabilite financiere pour ce qui est de la politique en faveur de la cohesion. Responsabilite Gestion financiere Audit Politique en faveur de la cohesion Fonds structurels Davies S. und Polverari L. Finanzielle Rechenschaft und Kohasionspolitik der Europäischen Union, Regional Studies. Viele Veränderungen in der Kohasionspolitik der Europäischen Union seit dem Ende der neunziger Jahre gehen auf das Bedürfnis

zurück, eine finanzielle Rechenschaft sicherzustellen und nachzuweisen. In diesem Beitrag wird untersucht, wie die verstärkte Betonung der finanziellen Verwaltung, Kontrolle und Prüfung im Zusammenhang mit dem Etat der Europäischen Union die Umsetzung der Kohasionspolitik sowie die Instrumente der finanziellen Rechenschaft umgestaltet. Ebenso werden die Auswirkungen dieser neuen Instrumente auf die Finanzströme erörtert, und es wird untersucht, wie diese Veränderungen von den Politikern beurteilt werden. Schliesslich werden die Schwierigkeiten bei einer Beurteilung der Auswirkung der administrativen Veränderungen auf die finanzielle Rechenschaft in der Kohasionspolitik erörtert. Rechenschaft Finanzverwaltung Prüfung Kohasionspolitik Strukturfonds Davies S. y Polverari L. Responsabilidad financiera y la politica de cohesion de la Union Europea, Regional Studies. Muchos de los cambios en la politica de cohesion de la Union Europea desde finales de los noventa han estado impulsados por la necesidad de asegurar y demostrar la responsabilidad financiera. En este articulo examinamos como el creciente enfasis en la gestion, el control y la auditoria financieros con relacion al presupuesto de la Union Europea esta reorganizando la gobernanza de la politica de cohesion, asi como los instrumentos de la responsabilidad financiera. Tambien evaluamos los efectos de estos nuevos instrumentos en los flujos financieros y consideramos como los responsables politicos perciben estos cambios. Por ultimo, analizamos las dificultades de valorar el impacto de los cambios administrativos en la responsabilidad financiera de la politica de cohesion. Responsabilidad Gestion financiera Auditoria Politica de cohesion Fondos estructurales

Of Economics and Geography: Unity in Diversity?

- Regional Studies---2011---Frank Oort

2011

European Integration, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and the Geography of French Trade

- Regional Studies---2011---Miren Lafourcade,Elisenda Paluzie

Lafourcade M. and Paluzie E. European integration, foreign direct investment (FDI), and the geography of French trade, *Regional Studies*. An augmented gravity model is used to investigate whether the 1978-2000 process of European integration has changed the geography of trade within France, with a particular focus on border regions. It is found that once controlled for bilateral distance, origin- and destination-specific characteristics, French border regions trade on average 73% more with neighbouring countries than predicted by the gravity norm. The regions perform even better if they have good transport connections with these countries. However, French border regions at the periphery of Europe experienced a downward trend over the period that was partly due to the decrease in the propensity of Spanish and Italian foreign affiliates to trade with their home countries. [image omitted]

Lafourcade M. et Paluzie E. Integration europeenne, investissement direct etranger (IDE) et geographie du commerce francais, *Regional Studies*. On emploie un modele de gravite augmente afin d'etudier l'impact du processus d'integration europeenne sur la geographie du commerce international des departements francais, au cours de la periode 1978-2000, en pretant une attention particuliere aux departements frontaliers. Il s'avere que ces derniers commercient en moyenne 1.7 fois plus avec le pays limitrophe que ne le predit la norme de gravite, meme si on tient compte de leur proximite relative, de leurs caracteristiques specifiques et de celles du pays de destination. Les departements dotes d'infrastructures de transport transfrontalieres ont une performance encore superieure. Cet avantage s'est cependant erode sur la periode pour les departements francais frontaliers de la peripherie europeenne, en raison du declin de la propension des filiales espagnoles et italiennes a commercer avec leur pays d'origine. Gravite Regions transfrontalieres Investissement direct etranger (IDE) Infrastructure de transport Lafourcade M. und Paluzie E. Europäische Integration, auslandische Direktinvestitionen und die Geografie des französischen Handels, *Regional Studies*. Wir untersuchen mit Hilfe eines erweiterten Schwerkraftmodells die Frage, ob sich die Handelsgeografie in Frankreich und insbesondere in den Grenzregionen durch den Prozess der europäischen

Integration im Zeitraum von 1978 bis 2000 verändert hat. Wir stellen fest, dass französische Grenzregionen bei einer Berücksichtigung der bilateralen Entfernung und der ursprungs- und zielspezifischen Merkmale durchschnittlich 73% mehr mit Nachbarländern handeln als mit Hilfe der Schwerkraftnorm prognostiziert. Die Leistung der Regionen fällt sogar noch höher aus, wenn sie über gute Verkehrsverbindungen mit diesen Ländern verfügen. Allerdings verzeichneten die französischen Grenzregionen in der europäischen Peripherie während dieses Zeitraums einen Abwärtstrend, was zum Teil auf die abnehmende Neigung der spanischen und italienischen Schwestergesellschaften zum Handel mit ihren Heimatländern zurückzuführen ist. Schwerkraft Grenzregionen Ausländische Direktinvestitionen Verkehrsinfrastruktur Lafourcade M. y Paluzie E. Integracion europea, inversion extranjera directa (IED) y la geografia del comercio frances, *Regional Studies*. Utilizamos un modelo de gravedad aumentado para analizar si el proceso de integracion europea entre 1978 y 2000 ha cambiado la geografia del comercio en Francia, especialmente en las regiones fronterizas. Observamos, que una vez controladas la distancia bilateral y las características específicas de origen y destino, las regiones fronterizas de Francia comercian con los países vecinos en promedio un 73% mas de lo que predice la norma de la gravedad. Las regiones dotadas con buenas infraestructuras de transporte transfronterizo tienen incluso un rendimiento superior. Sin embargo, esta ventaja se ha erosionado a lo largo del tiempo, en particular para los departamentos franceses contiguos a la periferia europea, debido a la disminucion de la predisposicion de las filiales espanolas e italianas a comerciar con sus países de origen. Gravedad Regiones fronterizas Inversion directa extranjera (IDE) Infraestructura de transporte

Innovative Milieux and Regional Competitiveness: The Role of Associations and Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Germany

- Regional Studies---2011---Wolfgang Maennig, Michaela Olschlager

Maennig W. and Olschlager M. Innovative milieux and regional competitiveness: the role of associations and chambers of commerce and industry in Germany, *Regional Studies*. Innovation is regarded as a spatially embedded process in which the social and economic interactive relationships of the actors are an important factor for success. This paper is one of the first to examine empirically the role of organizations such as associations, clubs, societies, and chambers of commerce and industry in innovative milieux. A limited effect of these actors on the regional competitiveness of the sixty largest German cities is found. [image omitted]

Maennig W. et Olschlager M. Les milieux innovateurs et la competitivite regionale: le role des associations et des chambres de commerce et d'industrie en Allemagne, *Regional Studies*. L'innovation est consideree comme un processus qui est ancre dans l'espace et dans lequel l'interaction sociale et economique des agents est un prealable a la reussite. Cet article est l'un des premiers a examiner empiriquement le role des organisations, telles les associations, les clubs, les societes, et les chambres de commerce et d'industrie situes dans des milieux innovateurs. L'impact de ces agents sur la competitivite regionale des soixante villes les plus grandes d'Allemagne s'avere mitige. Innovation Milieux innovateurs Organisations Capital social Competitivite regionale

Maennig W. und Olschlager M. Innovative Milieus und regionale Wettbewerbsfahigkeit: die Rolle von Vereinen und Industrie- und Handelskammern in Deutschland, *Regional Studies*. Innovation wird als ein raumlich eingebetteter Prozess verstanden, wobei interaktive soziale und okonomische Beziehungen der Akteure ein wichtiger Erfolgsfaktor sind. Dieser Beitrag ist dabei einer der ersten, der die Rolle von Organisationen wie Vereinen oder Industrie- und Handelskammern im innovativen Milieu empirisch untersucht. Wir kommen zu dem Ergebnis, dass die untersuchten Akteure teilweise einen Einfluss auf die regionale Wettbewerbsfahigkeit der 60 grossten Stadte in Deutschland haben. Innovation Innovative Milieus Organisationen Sozialkapital Regionale Wettbewerbsfahigkeit

Maennig W. y Olschlager M. Circulos innovadores y la competitividad regional: el papel de asociaciones y camaras de comercio e industria en Alemania, *Regional Studies*. La

innovacion se considera un proceso arraigado en el espacio en el que las relaciones interactivas de los actores desde el punto de vista social y economico representan un factor importante para lograr el exito. Este articulo es uno de los primeros en analizar empiricamente el papel de las organizaciones, tales como asociaciones, clubes, sociedades y camaras de comercio y la industria en circulos innovadores. Llegamos a la conclusion de que estos actores influyen de modo limitado en la competitividad regional de las sesenta ciudades mas grandes de Alemania. Innovacion Circulos innovadores Organizaciones Capital social Competitividad regional

Non-Spatial Government Policies and Regional Income Inequality in Brazil

- Regional Studies---2011---Raul Silveira Neto, Carlos Azzoni

Silveira Neto R. Da M. and Azzoni C. R. Non-spatial government policies and regional income inequality in Brazil, *Regional Studies*. This paper uses both macro- and micro-data to analyse the role of social programmes in the recent reduction in Brazilian regional income inequality. Convergence indicators are presented for different sources of regional income in the period 1995-2006. A decomposition of the Gini indicator allows the identification of the role of each of these income sources with respect to the reduction of regional inequality during the period. The results point out that both labour productivity and government non-spatial policies - mainly minimum wage changes and income transference programmes - do have a role in explaining regional inequality reduction during the period. [image omitted]

Silveira Neto R. Da M. et Azzoni C. R. Les politiques gouvernementales non-spatiales et l'ecart des revenus regionaux au Bresil, *Regional Studies*. Cet article emploie des donnees a la fois macroeconomiques et microeconomiques afin d'analyser le role des programmes d'actions sociales quant a la baisse recente de l'ecart des revenus regionaux au Bresil. On presente des indicateurs de convergence pour diverses sources des revenus regionaux pour la periode allant de 1995 a 2006. Une decomposition du coefficient de Gini permet d'identifier le role de chacune de ces sources des revenus

par rapport a la baisse de l'écart des revenus pendant cette periode. Les resultats indiquent que la productivite du travail et les politiques gouvernementales non-spatiales - notamment la modification du salaire minimum et les programmes visant le transfert des revenus - ont un role a jouer pour expliquer la baisse de l'écart des revenus regionaux pendant la periode en question. Convergence Productivite du travail Transfert des revenus Salaire minimum Effets spatiaux des politiques non-spatiales Silveira Neto R. Da M. und Azzoni C. R. Nicht raumliche Regierungspolitiken und das regionale Einkommensungleichgewicht in Brasilien, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag analysieren wir mit Hilfe von Makro- und Mikrodaten die Rolle von sozialen Programmen bei der unlangst erzielten Verringerung des regionalen Einkommensungleichgewichts in Brasilien. Wir stellen Konvergenz-Indikatoren fur verschiedene regionale Einkommensquellen im Zeitraum von 1995 bis 2006 vor. Eine Dekomposition des Gini-Indikators ermöglicht die Identifizierung der jeweiligen Rolle dieser Einkommensquellen fur die Verringerung des regionalen Ungleichgewichts im betreffenden Zeitraum. Die Ergebnisse weisen darauf hin, dass sowohl die Produktivitat der Arbeitskrafte als auch die nicht raumlichen Regierungspolitiken - in erster Linie Veranderungen beim Mindestlohn und Programme fur Einkommenstransfers - als Grunde fur die Verringerung des regionalen Ungleichgewichts in dieser Periode durchaus eine Rolle spielen. Konvergenz Arbeitsproduktivitat Einkommenstransfer Mindestlohn Raumliche Auswirkungen nicht raumlicher Politiken Silveira Neto R. Da M. y Azzoni C. R. Politicas gubernamentales no espaciales y desigualdades de ingresos regionales en Brasil, Regional Studies. En este articulo utilizamos datos macro y micro para analizar el papel de los programas sociales en la reciente reduccion en las desigualdades de ingresos regionales de Brasil. Presentamos los indicadores de convergencia para diferentes fuentes de ingresos regionales en el periodo de 1995 a 2006. Una descomposicion del indice Gini permite identificar el papel de cada una de estas fuentes de ingresos con respecto a la reduccion de las desigualdades regionales durante este periodo. Los resultados destacan que tanto la productividad laboral como las politicas no

espaciales del gobierno - principalmente los cambios de salario minimo y los programas de transferencias de ingresos - desempenan una funcion a la hora de explicar la reduccion de las desigualdades regionales durante este periodo. Convergencia Productividad laboral Transferencias de ingresos Salario minimo Efectos espaciales de politicas no espaciales

Improving or Impairing? Following Technology Transfer Changes at the University of Cambridge

- Regional Studies---2011---Shiri Breznitz

Breznitz S. M. Improving or impairing? Following technology transfer changes at the University of Cambridge, Regional Studies. At academic and policy levels, universities are finding themselves in heated debate about their role in fostering entrepreneurship and local economic growth. Theories that encourage university involvement in the region perceive a straightforward positive correlation between the level of the university contribution and industrial growth in the region. Accordingly, the adaptation of a successful model will have positive results on local economic growth. Utilizing a case study of the University of Cambridge, this paper contends that the impact on regional economies depends on universities' resources, policies, and organization, as well as on industry's response to the knowledge and innovation generated. [image omitted] Breznitz S. M. Ameliorer ou affaiblir? Suivre l'évolution du transfert technologique a l'Université de Cambridge, Regional Studies. Aux niveaux académique et de politique, les universités se retrouvent au coeur d'un débat animé au sujet de leur rôle dans la promotion de l'esprit d'entreprise et de la croissance économique locale. Les théories en faveur de l'engagement régional voient une corrélation étroite directe entre l'importance de la contribution de l'université et le taux de croissance industrielle de la région. Il s'ensuit que l'adaptation d'un modèle réussi aura des effets positifs sur la croissance économique locale. En se servant d'une étude de cas de, à savoir l'Université de Cambridge, cet article affirme que l'effet régional dépend des ressources, des politiques, et de l'organisation de l'université, aussi bien que de la réponse de l'industrie à la connaissance et à

l'innovation creées. Aménagement du territoire Transfert technologique Universités Biotechnologie Breznitz S. M. Verbesserung oder Beeinträchtigung? Untersuchung der Veränderungen im Bereich des Technologietransfers in der Universität Cambridge, Regional Studies. Die Universitäten befinden sich auf akademischer und politischer Ebene in einer hitzigen Debatte über ihre Rolle bei der Förderung von Unternehmertum und lokalem Wirtschaftswachstum. In den Theorien zugunsten einer Beteiligung der Universitäten an der Region wird eine einfache positive Korrelation zwischen dem Ausmass des Beitrags der Universität und dem industriellen Wachstum in der Region gesehen. Dementsprechend wirkt sich die Anpassung eines erfolgreichen Modells positiv auf das lokale Wirtschaftswachstum aus. Anhand einer Fallstudie der Universität Cambridge wird in diesem Beitrag argumentiert, dass die Auswirkung auf die Regionalwirtschaften von den Ressourcen, Politiken und der Organisation der Universitäten abhängt sowie auch von der Reaktion der Industrie auf das erzeugte Wissen und die entstandene Innovation. Regionale Wirtschaftsentwicklung Technologietransfer Universitäten Biotechnologie Breznitz S. M. ¿Mejora o perjuicio? Analisis de los cambios de la transferencia tecnologica en la Universidad de Cambridge, Regional Studies. Las universidades debaten con interes a nivel academico y politico que papel desempeñan a la hora de fomentar el empresariado y el crecimiento economico local. En las teorías que abogan por la participación de las universidades en la region se percibe una correlación positiva y directa entre el nivel de la contribución universitaria y el crecimiento industrial de la region. En consecuencia, la adaptación de un modelo de éxito tendrá resultados positivos en el crecimiento economico local. Con ayuda de un estudio de caso en la Universidad de Cambridge, en este artículo sostenemos que el efecto en las economías regionales depende de los recursos, las políticas y la organización de las universidades así como de la respuesta de la industria al conocimiento y la innovación que genera. Desarrollo economico regional Transferencia tecnologica Universidades Biotechnologia

The Political Economy of Urban Reclassification in Post-Socialist Hungary

- Regional Studies---2011---Laszlo Kulcsar, David Brown

Kulcsar L. J. and Brown D. L. The political economy of urban reclassification in post-socialist Hungary, Regional Studies. Urban reclassification is usually a statistical exercise, acknowledging that places have met certain development criteria. In some countries, though, it is also an important political game. Local leaders believe that the urban title is the key to future development, while national politicians perceive reclassification as a tool to increase political capital. This study examines the political economy of urban reclassification in Hungary in a historical perspective, discussing the pro-urban development legacy and reclassification dynamics. Contemporary political and development motives are also examined. Statistical analysis investigates the impact of reclassification on urbanization trends. [image omitted] Kulcsar L. J. et Brown D. L. L'économie politique du reclassement urbain dans la Hongrie des années postsocialistes, Regional Studies. D'habitude, le reclassement urbain s'avère une exercice statistique, reconnaissant le fait que certains endroits ont satisfaits certains critères de développement. Cependant, dans certains pays il constitue aussi un jeu politique important. Les leaders locaux croient que être considéré urbain est la clé du développement futur, tandis que les hommes politiques nationaux considèrent le reclassement comme un outil qui sert à augmenter le capital politique. Cette étude cherche à examiner l'économie politique du reclassement urbain en Hongrie d'un point de vue historique, discutant l'héritage en faveur du développement urbain et la dynamique du reclassement. On examine aussi les motifs politiques et de développement contemporains. Une analyse statistique examine l'impact du reclassement sur les tendances à l'urbanisation. Reclassement urbain Aménagement du territoire Années postsocialistes Urbanisation Kulcsar L. J. und Brown D. L. Die politische Ökonomie der urbanen Reklassifizierung im postsozialistischen Ungarn, Regional Studies. Bei einer urbanen Reklassifizierung handelt es sich normalerweise um eine

statistische Massnahme, mit der zur Kenntnis genommen wird, dass Orte bestimmte Entwicklungskriterien erfüllt haben. In einigen Ländern ist sie jedoch auch ein wichtiges politisches Spiel. Die Führungspersonen vor Ort nehmen an, dass der urbane Titel den Schlüssel zur künftigen Entwicklung darstellt, während die Politiker auf nationaler Ebene die Reklassifizierung als Mittel zur Erhöhung des politischen Kapitals betrachten. In dieser Studie untersuchen wir die politische Ökonomie der urbanen Reklassifizierung in Ungarn aus historischer Perspektive und erörtern das Vermächtnis der prourbanen Entwicklung sowie die Dynamik der Reklassifizierung. Ebenso werden zeitgenössische politische und Entwicklungsmotive untersucht. In einer statistischen Analyse ermitteln wir die Auswirkung einer Reklassifizierung auf Urbanisierungstrends. Urbane Reklassifizierung Regionalentwicklung Postsozialismus Urbanisierung Kulcsar L. J. y Brown D. L. La economía política de la reclasificación urbana en la Hungría postsocialista, *Regional Studies*. La reclasificación urbana es normalmente un ejercicio estadístico en el que se reconocen los lugares que han cumplido ciertos criterios de desarrollo. Sin embargo, en algunos países también es un importante juego político. Los líderes locales creen que el título urbano es la clave para el futuro desarrollo mientras que los políticos nacionales perciben la reclasificación como una herramienta para aumentar el capital político. En este estudio analizamos la economía política de la reclasificación urbana en Hungría desde una perspectiva histórica y abordamos el legado de desarrollo prourbano y las dinámicas de reclasificación. También examinamos los motivos políticos y de desarrollo contemporáneos. Mediante análisis estadísticos investigamos el impacto de la reclasificación en las tendencias de urbanización.

Isolating the Effect of Natural Amenities on Population Change at the Local Level

- Regional Studies---2011---Guangqing Chi, David Marcouiller

Chi G. and Marcouiller D. W. Isolating the effect of natural amenities on population change at the local level, *Regional Studies*. As latent production inputs, natural

amenities are thought to serve as the basis for a variety of regional effects. In this study, natural amenity and socio-economic conditions were analysed with respect to population growth empirically estimated at the municipal level in an amenity-rich lakes region of the North Central United States from 1970 to 2000 with a specific focus on spatial relationships. The limited results suggest mixed effects that confirm an increased amenity influence as one of many factors that drive localized population change. [image omitted] Chi G. et Marcouiller D. W. Isoler l'effet des aménités naturelles sur la variation démographique au niveau local, *Regional Studies*. On pense que les aménités naturelles, en tant que facteurs de production latents, sont à l'origine d'effets régionaux multiples. Dans cette étude sur une région de lacs riche en aménités du Centre Nord des États-Unis, les caractéristiques socioéconomiques et d'aménités naturelles ont été analysées par rapport à l'évolution démographique estimée au niveau communal sur la période 1970-2000, avec un ciblage spécifique des relations spatiales. Les résultats limités suggèrent des impacts mitigés qui confirment un effet aménité accru mais parmi d'autres facteurs qui influencent la variation de population localisée. Aménités naturelles Evolution démographique État économique Économétrie spatiale Chi G. und Marcouiller D. W. Isolation der Auswirkung natürlicher Attraktionen auf demografische Veränderungen auf lokaler Ebene, *Regional Studies*. Natürliche Attraktionen gelten als latente Produktions-Inputs und als Grundlage für die verschiedensten regionalen Auswirkungen. In dieser Studie analysieren wir die natürlichen Attraktionen und sozioökonomischen Bedingungen hinsichtlich des auf Gemeindeebene empirisch geschätzten Bevölkerungswachstums in einer attraktionsreichen Seenregion im mittleren Norden der USA im Zeitraum von 1970 bis 2000 unter besonderer Beachtung der räumlichen Verhältnisse. Die begrenzten Ergebnisse lassen auf gemischte Auswirkungen schliessen, die einen gestiegenen Einfluss der Attraktionen als einen von zahlreichen Faktoren bestätigen, die zu lokalisierten demografischen Veränderungen führen. Natürliche Attraktionen Demografische Veränderungen Wirtschaftsbedingungen Räumliche Ökonometrie Chi G. y Marcouiller D. W. Aislamiento del efecto de co-

modidades naturales en el cambio de poblacion a nivel local, *Regional Studies*. Se considera que como aportaciones de produccion latente, los comodidades naturales sirven de base para una serie de efectos regionales. En este estudio, se analizaron los servicios naturales y las condiciones socioeconomicas con respecto al crecimiento de la poblacion calculado empiricamente a nivel municipal en una region de lagos rica en comodidades en la zona central norte de los Estados Unidos de 1970 a 2000 con un enfoque especifico en las relaciones espaciales. Los resultados limitados indican efectos mixtos que confirman un aumento en la influencia de las comodidades como uno de los muchos factores que impulsan el cambio localizado de la poblacion. Comodidades naturales Cambio de la poblacion Condiciones economicas Factores econometricos espaciales

Exploring the Effect of Geographical Proximity and University Quality on University-Industry Collaboration in the United Kingdom

- Regional Studies---2011---Keld Laursen, Toke Reichstein, Ammon Salter

Laursen K., Reichstein T. and Salter A. Exploring the effect of geographical proximity and university quality on university-industry collaboration in the United Kingdom, *Regional Studies*. This paper concerns the geographical distance between a firm and the universities in its local area. It is argued that firms' decisions to collaborate with universities for innovation are influenced by both geographical proximity to universities and the quality of these universities. The findings show that being located close to a lower-tier university reduces the propensity for firms to collaborate locally, while co-location with top-tier universities promotes collaboration. However, it is also found that if faced with the choice, firms appear to give preference to the research quality of the university partner over geographical closeness. This is particularly true for high-research and development intensive firms. [image omitted] Laursen K., Reichstein T. et Salter A. Examiner l'impact de la proximite geographique et de la qualite des universites sur la collaboration industrialo-universitaire aux Etats-Unis, *Regional Studies*. Cet article traite de

l'importance de la distance geographique entre une entreprise et les universites environnantes. On affirme que les decisions de l'entreprise quant aux possibilites de collaborer dans le domaine de l'innovation sont influencees a la fois par la proximite geographique des universites et par la qualite de ces universites. Les resultats laissent voir que la proximite des universites de rang inferieur reduit la propension des entreprises a collaborer sur le plan local, tandis qu'un emplacement a proximite des universites de rang superieur encourage la collaboration. Neanmoins, il s'avere aussi que, par choix, les entreprises semblent preferer un partenariat universitaire fonde sur la qualite de la recherche que sur la proximite geographique des universites. Cela vaut notamment pour les entreprises a fort niveau de recherche-developpement. Collaboration industrialo-universitaire Proximite geographique Qualite des universites Laursen K., Reichstein T. und Salter A. Die Auswirkung der geografischen Nahe und der Qualitat von Universitaten auf die Zusammenarbeit zwischen Universitaten und Industrie in Grossbritannien, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir den geografischen Abstand zwischen einer Firma und den Universitaten in ihrer Umgebung. Es wird argumentiert, dass die Entscheidungen von Firmen, im Bereich der Innovation mit Universitaten zusammenzuarbeiten, sowohl von der geografischen Nahe zu Universitaten als auch von der Qualitat dieser Universitaten beeinflusst werden. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass die Nahe zu einer Universitat der unteren Stufe die Bereitschaft von Firmen zur lokalen Zusammenarbeit senkt, wahrend die Nahe zu einer Universitat der obersten Stufe die Zusammenarbeit fordert. Gleichzeitig stellen wir aber auch fest, dass Firmen, wenn sie die Wahl haben, offensichtlich der Forschungsqualitat der Partneruniversitat einen hoheren Stellenwert einräumen als der geografischen Nahe. Dies gilt vor allem fur Firmen mit einem hohen Anteil an Forschung und Entwicklung. Zusammenarbeit zwischen Universitaten und Industrie Geografische Nahe Qualitat von Universitaten Laursen K., Reichstein T. y Salter A. Analisis del efecto de proximidad geografica y la calidad universitaria en la colaboracion entre la universidad y la industria en el Reino Unido, *Regional Studies*. Este articulo trata

sobre la distancia geografica entre una empresa y las universidades en su comunidad. Sostenemos que las decisiones de las empresas de colaborar con universidades para la innovacion estan influenciadas por la proximidad geografica a las universidades y la calidad de las mismas. Los resultados muestran que si una empresa esta ubicada cerca de una universidad de nivel inferior, se reduce su predisposicion a colaborar localmente, mientras que estar ubicado cerca de una universidad de nivel superior fomenta la colaboracion. Sin embargo, tambien observamos que si tienen la opcion de elegir, parece que las empresas dan preferencia a la calidad de investigacion de la universidad social en vez de la proximidad geografica. Este hecho se pone particularmente de manifiesto en empresas con alto nivel de investigacion y desarrollo. Colaboracion universidad-industria Proximidad geografica Calidad universitaria

A State Transformed by Information: Texas Regional Economy in the 1990s

- Regional Studies---2011---Wei Tu, Daniel Sui

Tu W. and Sui D. Z. A state transformed by information: Texas regional economy in the 1990s, *Regional Studies*. The structural change of the Texas regional economy in the 1990s is analysed using input-output and shift-share analyses. As the fastest growing economic sectors in all thirteen Texas regions, the information segment is also found to be more important as an input factor in the production processes. The 'informatization' of the Texas economy is found to be accompanied by a widening development gap between the core and the periphery region in the state. A better understanding of the dynamics of growth processes and spatial patterns of the information economy is essential to prepare for future regional development plans. [image omitted] Tu W. et Sui D. Z. Un état transformé par l'information: l'économie régionale de Texas dans les années 1990, *Regional Studies*. On analyse la transformation structurelle de l'économie régionale de Texas dans les années 1990 à partir des tableaux des échanges interindustriels et d'une analyse repartition-redistribution. Comportant les secteurs

économiques les plus dynamiques dans toutes les treize régions de Texas, il s'avère aussi que la tranche information est plus importante comme facteur de production. Il s'avère que l'informatisation de l'économie de Texas va de pair avec l'écart qui se creuse entre le centre et la périphérie régionale de l'état. Une meilleure compréhension de la dynamique du processus de croissance et de la structure géographique de l'économie de l'information est essentielle à la préparation des futures politiques d'aménagement du territoire. Economie de l'information Transformation structurelle Tableaux d'échanges interindustriels Analyse repartition-redistribution Texas Tu W. und Sui D. Z. Verwandlung eines Staats durch Informationen: die Regionalwirtschaft von Texas in den neunziger Jahren, *Regional Studies*. Wir analysieren mit Hilfe von Input-Output- und Shift-Share-Analysen die strukturellen Änderungen in der Regionalwirtschaft von Texas während der neunziger Jahre. Das Informationsssegment stellt in allen 13 texanischen Regionen den wichtigsten Wirtschaftssektor dar und spielt auch im Produktionsprozess als Input-Faktor eine wichtigere Rolle. Begleitet wird die 'Informatisierung' der texanischen Wirtschaft von einem wachsenden Entwicklungsgefälle zwischen den zentralen und peripheren Regionen des Staates. Zur künftigen Planung der Regionalentwicklung ist ein besseres Verständnis der Dynamik der Wachstumsprozesse und räumlichen Muster der Informationswirtschaft unverzichtbar. Informationswirtschaft Strukturwandel Input-Output-Analyse Shift-Share-Analyse Texas Tu W. y Sui D. Z. Un estado transformado por la información: la economía regional de Texas en los noventa, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo estudiamos el cambio estructural en la economía regional de Texas en la década de los noventa con ayuda de un análisis de entrada-salida y modelos shift-share. El segmento de información es el sector económico con el mayor crecimiento en todas las trece regiones de Texas, y también resulta más importante como un factor de entrada en los procesos de producción. Observamos que la 'informatización' de la economía de Texas viene acompañada de una diferencia creciente en cuanto al desarrollo de la región central y la de la periférica del estado. Es fundamental

conocer mejor las dinamicas de los procesos de crecimiento y los modelos espaciales de la economia de la informacion para preparar futuros planes de desarrollo regional. La economia de la informacion Cambio estructural Analisis de entrada-salida Analisis shift-share Texas

Implementing the Public Participation Principle into Water Management in the Czech Republic: A Critical Analysis

- Regional Studies---2011---Lenka Slavikova, Jirina Jilkova

Slavikova L. and Jilkova J. Implementing the public participation principle into water management in the Czech Republic: a critical analysis, Regional Studies. The public participation principle is currently an accented element of European Union environmental policy. It is believed that by involving local stakeholders into decision-making, environmental resources will be managed more successfully. The Water Framework Directive introduces the public participation principle into the water management of all Member States. The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the implementation of this principle in the Czech Republic as a new Member State and also as a post-Socialist country with no previous experience of such a practice in water policy. The evaluation is based mainly on qualitative criteria proposed by former studies. [image omitted] Slavikova L. et Jilkova J. La mise en oeuvre du principe de la participation du public dans la gestion de l'eau en Republique tcheque: une analyse critique, Regional Studies. A l'heure actuelle, le principe de la participation du public represente un aspect important de la politique de l'environnement de l'Union europeenne. On estime que, par moyen de la participation locale dans la prise de decision, on valorisera la gestion des ressources environnementales. La Water Framework Directive (la directive-cadre sur l'eau) ancre le principe de la participation du public dans la gestion de l'eau dans tous les pays membres. Cet article cherche a evaluer la mise en oeuvre de ce principe en Republique tcheque en tant que nouveau pays membre et comme un pays post-socialiste sans aucune experience prealable d'une

telle pratique dans la politique de l'eau. L'evaluation est basee dans une large mesure sur des criteres qualitatifs presentes dans des etudes anterieures. Participation du public Gestion de l'eau Directive-cadre sur l'eau Republique tcheque Slavikova L. und Jilkova J. Umsetzung des Prinzips der öffentlichen Beteiligung bei der Wasserbewirtschaftung in der Tschechischen Republik: eine kritische Analyse, Regional Studies. Das Prinzip der öffentlichen Beteiligung wird zurzeit als Element in der Umweltpolitik der Europäischen Union betont. Durch eine Beteiligung der vor Ort betroffenen Interessensgruppen am Entscheidungsprozess sollen die Umweltressourcen erfolgreicher verwaltet werden. In der Wasserrahmenrichtlinie wird das Prinzip der öffentlichen Beteiligung in die Wasserbewirtschaftung sämtlicher Mitgliedsstaaten eingeführt. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Umsetzung dieses Prinzips in der Tschechischen Republik als neuem Mitgliedsstaat und ausserdem als postsozialistischem Land ohne Erfahrung mit einer solchen Praxis bei der Wasserpolitik. Die Bewertung grundet uberwiegend auf qualitativen Kriterien, die in fruheren Studien vorgeschlagen wurden. Öffentliche Beteiligung Wasserbewirtschaftung Wasserrahmenrichtlinie Tschechische Republik Slavikova L. y Jilkova J. Aplicacion del principio de participacion publica en la gestion del agua en la Republica Checa: un analisis critico, Regional Studies. El principio de participacion publica es actualmente un elemento destacado de la politica medioambiental de la Union Europea. Se considera que mediante la participacion de los grupos de interes locales en la toma de decisiones, los recursos medioambientales se gestionaran con mas exito. La directiva marco del agua introduce el principio de participacion publica en la gestion del agua de todos los Estados Miembros. La finalidad de este articulo es evaluar la aplicacion de este principio en la Republica Checa como un nuevo Estado Miembro y tambien como un pais postsocialista sin experiencia previa en las practicas de politica de aguas. La evaluacion se basa principalmente en criterios cualitativos propuestos por estudios anteriores. Participacion publica Gestion del agua Directiva marco del agua Republica Checa

The Automotive Industry in an Era of Eco-Austerity. Creating an Industry as if the Planet Mattered

- Regional Studies---2011---Arnoud Legendijk

2011

New Directions in Regional Economic Development

- Regional Studies---2011---Xinyue Ye

2011

The Mobility of Immigrants and Natives: Evidence from Internal Migration Following Job Displacement

- Regional Studies---2011---Anders Boman

Boman A. The mobility of immigrants and natives: evidence from internal migration following job displacement, *Regional Studies*. In times of change in the labour market, differences in migratory behaviour between groups affect the labour market outcome of these groups. One important group in society is that of immigrants, for which human capital migration theory presents two potentially conflicting hypotheses. One is based on immigrants having less location-specific human capital, increasing their probability of migration. The other is based on ethnicity: immigrants living in ethnic enclaves have higher costs of leaving the enclave, reducing their probability of migration. This paper disentangles and finds support for both hypotheses using high-quality data on a wide range of variables for essentially all individuals involuntarily displaced due to closures or substantial cutbacks of Swedish workplaces in 1987 and 1988. [image omitted] Boman A. La mobilite des immigrés et de la population autochtone: des preuves provenant de la migration interne suite au déplacement des emplois, *Regional Studies*. Au moment de la transformation du marché du travail, les différences du comportement migratoire des groupes touchent les possibilités d'emploi de ces derniers. Les immigrés constituent un groupe important de la société pour lequel la théorie de la migration du capital

humain présente deux hypothèses qui risquent d'être en contradiction. L'une repose sur le principe suivant: les immigrés ont moins de capital humain qui dépend de la localisation, ce qui augmente la probabilité de la migration. L'autre repose sur la notion d'ethnicité: les frais de déplacement sont plus élevés pour les immigrés qui habitent des enclaves ethniques, ce qui réduit la probabilité de la migration. Cet article cherche à dévoiler et soutenir les deux hypothèses à partir des données très sûres relatives à une gamme de variables très large pour, avant tout, tous les individus qui ont été déplacés involontairement à cause des fermetures ou d'importantes réductions des lieux de travail en 1987 et en 1988. Mobilité géographique Migration interne Enclaves ethniques Immigrés Déplacement des emplois Boman A. Mobilité von Immigranten und Einheimischen: Belege aus der internen Migration nach einem Arbeitsplatzverlust, *Regional Studies*. In einer Zeit der Veränderungen auf dem Arbeitsmarkt wirken sich Unterschiede hinsichtlich des Migrationsverhaltens verschiedener Gruppen auf den Erfolg dieser Gruppen auf dem Arbeitsmarkt aus. Eine wichtige Gruppe in der Gesellschaft ist die der Immigranten, für die in der Theorie der Humankapital-Migration zwei potenziell widersprüchliche Hypothesen aufgestellt werden. Die eine stützt sich darauf, dass Immigranten über weniger standortspezifisches Humankapital verfügen, was ihre Wahrscheinlichkeit einer Migration erhöht. Der zweite stützt sich auf die Ethnizität: Für in ethnischen Enklaven lebende Immigranten ist ein Verlassen der Enklave mit höheren Kosten verbunden, was ihre Wahrscheinlichkeit einer Migration verringert. In diesem Beitrag werden diese beiden Hypothesen entwirrt, und es werden Belege zur Unterstützung beider Hypothesen gefunden. Hierfür werden hochwertige Daten über ein breites Spektrum von Variablen für praktisch alle Personen genutzt, die aufgrund von Schließungen oder erheblichen Verkleinerungen von schwedischen Arbeitsplätzen in den Jahren 1987 und 1988 auf unfreiwillige Weise ihren Arbeitsplatz verloren. Geografische Mobilität Interne Migration Ethnische Enklaven Immigranten Arbeitsplatzverlust Boman A. La movilidad de inmigrantes y autoctonos: evidencia de la migración interna tras el desplazamiento laboral,

Regional Studies. En tiempos de cambio en el mercado laboral, las diferencias en el comportamiento migratorio entre grupos afecta a los resultados de estos grupos en el mercado laboral. Un grupo importante en la sociedad es la de inmigrantes para los que la teoria de migracion de capital humano presenta dos hipotesis potencialmente conflictivas. Una se basa en que los inmigrantes tienen menos capital humano inherente a la localizacion lo que aumenta su probabilidad de emigrar. La otra se basa en la etnia: los inmigrantes que viven en enclaves etnicos tienen costes mas altos a la hora de abandonar el enclave lo que reduce su probabilidad de migracion. En este articulo simplificamos y encontramos argumentos para ambas hipotesis usando datos de alta calidad sobre toda una serie de variables para basicamente todos las personas desplazadas involuntariamente debido a cierres o recortes sustanciales de los puestos de trabajo en Suecia entre 1987 y 1988. Movilidad geografica Migracion interna Enclaves etnicos Inmigrantes Desplazamiento laboral

Globalization and Innovation in a Mature Industry: Furniture Manufacturing in Canada

- Regional Studies---2011---Mark Drayse

Drayse M. H. Globalization and innovation in a mature industry: furniture manufacturing in Canada, Regional Studies. Canadian furniture manufacturers have been relatively successful in responding to the competitive challenges of more open continental and global economies. The industry has followed a high-road development path based on innovation in products, processes, and business practices, and exploitation of export markets in the United States. While employment has declined in recent years due to a slowdown in US sales and increasing use of imports by Canadian firms - trends reinforced by the current recession - the furniture industry has been more successful than most Canadian manufacturing industries since the beginning of the modern free-trade era in 1989. [image omitted] Drayse M. H. La mondialisation et l'innovation dans une industrie en pleine maturite: l'industrie du meuble au Canada, Regional Studies. Au Canada, l'industrie du meuble a reussi grosso modo a repon-

dre aux defis competitifs des economies europeennes et mondiales plus ouvertes. L'industrie a suivi un sentier de croissance dynamique base sur l'innovation dans des produits, des procedes et des pratiques en affaires, et sur la percee des marches d'exportation aux Etats-Unis. Tandis que l'emploi a diminue au cours des dernieres annees a cause d'un ralentissement des ventes aux E-U et d'une augmentation des importations par les entreprises canadiennes - des tendances qui sont renforcees par le marasme actuel - l'industrie du meuble reussit plus que la plupart de l'industrie canadienne depuis le debut de l'epoque moderne du libre-echange en 1989. Mondialisation Innovation Industrie du meuble Canada Drayse M. H. Globalisierung und Innovation in einer vollentwickelten Industrie: die Mobilherstellung in Kanada, Regional Studies. Die Hersteller kanadischer Mobil sind den Herausforderungen des Wettbewerbs in einer offeneren kontinentalen und globalen Wirtschaft relativ erfolgreich begegnet. Die Industrie hat einen Pfad der nachhaltigen Entwicklung eingeschlagen, der auf Innovationen im Bereich der Produkte, Verfahren und Geschäftspraktiken sowie auf einer Nutzung der Exportmärkte in den USA beruht. Während das Beschäftigungsniveau in den letzten Jahren aufgrund eines Rückgangs des Umsatzes in den USA und wegen der gestiegenen Nutzung von Importen durch kanadische Firmen - Trends, die sich durch die momentane Rezession noch verstärkt haben - gesunken ist, war die Mobelindustrie seit Beginn der modernen Freihandelsära im Jahr 1989 erfolgreicher als die meisten produzierenden Industrien Kanadas. Globalisierung Innovation Mobilherstellung Kanada Drayse M. H. Globalización e innovación en una industria madura: la industria del mueble en Canada, Regional Studies. Los fabricantes de muebles en Canada han tenido un relativo éxito al responder a los retos competitivos de economías continentales y globales más abiertas. La industria ha seguido una vía de desarrollo sostenible basándose en la innovación de productos, procesos y prácticas comerciales y la explotación de los mercados de exportación en los Estados Unidos. Mientras que el empleo ha disminuido en los últimos años debido a una desaceleración económica en las ventas estadounidenses y un aumento en el uso de importa-

ciones por parte de empresas canadienses - tendencias reforzadas por la actual recesion- la industria del mueble ha tenido mas exito que la mayoria de industrias manufactureras en Canada desde que comenzo la era moderna del libre comercio en 1989. Globalizacion Innovacion Industria del mueble Canada

New Product Development and Absorptive Capacity in Industrial Districts: A Multidimensional Approach

- Regional Studies---2011---Manuel Expósito-Langa,F. Xavier Molina-Morales,Josep Capo-Vicedo

Exposito-Langa M., Molina-Morales F. X. and Capo-Vicedo J. New product development and absorptive capacity in industrial districts: a multidimensional approach, Regional Studies. This research studies to what extent the absorptive capacity of a firm influences its capacity to exploit new opportunities through new products, particularly in a specific context of industrial districts. A multidimensional approach to the absorptive capacity concept is used to distinguish between identification, assimilation, and exploitation of external knowledge. The population of companies belonging to a Spanish textile district is studied. Findings suggest that information and knowledge that a company receives from external sources provide the company with the necessary abilities to innovate. In the present case, the greater the absorptive capacity, the greater the innovation capacity for the company. [image omitted] Exposito-Langa M., Molina-Morales F. X. et Capo-Vicedo J. La mise au point des produits nouveaux et la capacite d'absorption dans les districts industriels: une facon multi-dimensionnelle, Regional Studies. Cette recherche etudie jusqu'a quel point la capacite d'absorption d'une entreprise influe sur sa capacite d'exploiter de nouvelles possibilites par moyen des produits nouveaux, notamment dans le contexte des districts industriels. On applique une facon multidimensionnelle a la notion de capacite d'absorption afin de distinguer entre l'identification, l'assimilation et l'exploitation de la connaissance externe. On etudie le parc d'entreprises implante sur un district du tex-

tile en Espagne. Les resultats laissent supposer que l'information et la connaissance que recoit une entreprise des sources externes fournissent ce dont elles ont besoin pour innover. Il s'avere de la presente etude que la plus grande est la capacite d'absorption, la plus grande est la capacite d'innovation. Capacite d'absorption Connaissance District industriel Innovation Mise au point des produits nouveaux Exposito-Langa M., Molina-Morales F. X. und Capo-Vicedo J. Die Entwicklung neuer Produkte und die absorptive Kapazität in Industriebezirken: ein multidimensionaler Ansatz, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir, in welchem Ausmass sich insbesondere im spezifischen Kontext der Industriebezirke die absorptive Kapazität einer Firma auf ihre Kapazität auswirkt, neue Gelegenheiten durch neue Produkte zu nutzen. Zur Unterscheidung zwischen der Identifizierung, der Assimilation und der Nutzung von externem Wissen wird ein multidimensionaler Ansatz für die absorptive Kapazität herangezogen. Untersucht wurden die Firmen eines Textilbezirks in Spanien. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass die Informationen und das Wissen, die eine Firma von externen Quellen bezieht, der Firma die notigen Fähigkeiten zur Innovation verleihen. Im vorliegenden Fall gilt, dass die innovative Kapazität einer Firma um so grosser ausfällt, je grosser ihre absorptive Kapazität ist. Absorptive Kapazität Wissen Industriebezirk Innovation Entwicklung neuer Produkte Exposito-Langa M., Molina-Morales F. X. y Capo-Vicedo J. Desarrollo de nuevos productos y capacidad de absorcion en distritos industriales. Una aproximacion multidimensional, Regional Studies. El presente trabajo estudia el efecto de la capacidad de absorcion en la empresa sobre el desarrollo de nuevos productos, dentro de un contexto de distrito industrial. Utilizamos una aproximacion multidimensional para el concepto de la capacidad de absorcion con el objeto de distinguir entre la identificacion, asimilacion y explotacion de conocimiento. Hemos trabajado con empresas pertenecientes al distrito industrial textil espanol. Los resultados sugieren que las externalidades que la empresa recibe en forma de informacion y conocimiento de su entorno, junto a las habilidades internas necesarias, benefician su proceso de innovacion. De forma

particular, el desarrollo de la capacidad de absorción en la empresa favorece su capacidad innovadora. Capacidad de absorción Conocimiento Distrito industrial Innovación Desarrollo de nuevos productos

Ecosystem Service Appropriation in the Auckland Region Economy: An Input-Output Analysis

- Regional Studies---2011---Murray Patterson,Garry McDonald,Nicola Smith

Patterson M. G., McDonald G. W. and Smith N. J. Ecosystem service appropriation in the Auckland Region economy: an input-output analysis, *Regional Studies*. This paper assesses the appropriation of ecosystem services by the Auckland Region economy in New Zealand. A novel application of environmental input-output analysis is used to trace biophysical interdependence within the regional economy. The methodology provides a step-by-step procedure for tracing the appropriation of various ecosystem services, using infinite regress chains displayed as appropriation chain diagrams. Critical dependencies on ecosystem services are revealed throughout the economy through case studies of two selected industries, namely air transport and business services. [image omitted] Patterson M. G., McDonald G. W. et Smith N. J. L'affectation des services de l'écosystème dans l'économie régionale d'Auckland: une analyse repartition-redistribution, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à évaluer l'affectation des services de l'écosystème par l'économie régionale d'Auckland en Nouvelle-Zélande. On emploie une analyse originale des tableaux d'échanges écologiques afin de déterminer les interdépendances biophysiques au sein de l'économie régionale. La méthodologie fournit étape par étape une démarche pour déterminer l'affectation de divers services de l'écosystème employant des chaînes de régression infinies présentées comme diagrammes de chaînes d'affectation. À partir des études de cas de deux industries sélectionnées, à savoir le transport aérien et les services aux entreprises, on laisse voir les dépendances critiques des services de l'écosystème partout dans l'économie. Tableaux d'échanges interindustriels Ser-

vices de l'écosystème Chaîne de production Patterson M. G., McDonald G. W. und Smith N. J. Aneignung von Ökosystem-Diensten in der Region Auckland: eine Input-Output-Analyse, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Aneignung von Ökosystem-Diensten durch die Wirtschaft in der neuseeländischen Region Auckland. Mit Hilfe einer neuartigen Anwendung zur Input-Output-Umweltanalyse verfolgen wir die biophysikalischen Wechselwirkungen innerhalb der regionalen Wirtschaft. Diese Methodologie bietet ein schrittweises Verfahren zur Nachverfolgung der Aneignung verschiedener Ökosystem-Dienste mit Hilfe von unendlichen Regressketten, die als Aneignungskettendiagramme dargestellt werden. Anhand der Fallstudien von zwei ausgewählten Branchen - Luftverkehr und Geschäftsdienste - werden wichtige Abhängigkeiten von Ökosystem-Diensten in der gesamten Wirtschaft verdeutlicht. Input-Output Ökosystem-Dienste Produktionskette Patterson M. G., McDonald G. W. y Smith N. J. Apropiación de los servicios de ecosistema en la economía de la región de Auckland: un análisis de entrada-salida, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo evaluamos la apropiación de los servicios de ecosistemas en la economía de la región de Auckland en Nueva Zelanda. Con ayuda de una nueva aplicación de análisis de entrada-salida sobre el medio ambiente, localizamos la interdependencia biofísica dentro de la economía regional. Esta metodología ofrece un procedimiento paso a paso para seguir la apropiación de los diferentes servicios de ecosistema usando cadenas infinitas de regresión expresadas como diagramas de cadenas de apropiación. A partir de estudios de casos de dos industrias seleccionadas -el transporte aéreo y los servicios comerciales- se describen dependencias críticas de los servicios de ecosistema en toda la economía. Entrada-salida Servicios de ecosistema Cadena de producción

Spatial Analysis of Selected Manufacturing and Service Sectors in China's Economy Using County Employment Data for 1990 and 2000

- Regional Studies---2011---Dean Hanink,Avraham Ebenstein,Robert Cromley

Hanink D. M., Ebenstein A. Y. and Cromley R. G. Spatial analysis of selected manufacturing and service sectors in China's economy using county employment data for 1990 and 2000, *Regional Studies*. This paper provides a comparative analysis of the spatial distribution of employment in forty-one economic sectors in China in 1990 and in 2000. Sectors are approximately split between manufacturing and services. Spatial distributions of employment by sector are analysed at the county level, and relative sectoral specialization at the county level is also considered. Manufacturing and service clusters are identified in both years using factor analysis, and the resulting factor scores are used in mapping their spatial extent. In general, geographical concentration in Chinese manufacturing accelerated between 1990 and 2000, while services became more spatially uniform in their distribution. [image omitted] Hanink D. M., Ebenstein A. Y. et Cromley R. G. Une analyse géographique des secteurs de l'industrie et des services choisis de l'économie chinoise à partir des données sur l'emploi au niveau du comte pour 1990 et pour l'an 2000, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à fournir une analyse comparative de la distribution géographique de l'emploi dans quarante et un secteurs économiques chinois pour 1990 et pour l'an 2000. Les secteurs se répartissent de façon approximative entre l'industrie et les services. On analyse des distributions géographiques de l'emploi par secteur d'activité au niveau du comte et on considère aussi la spécialisation sectorielle relative au niveau du comte. Employant une analyse factorielle, on identifie des regroupements des industries et des services pour les deux années en question, et on se sert des scores qui en résultent afin d'élaborer leur portée géographique. En règle générale, la concentration géographique de l'industrie chinoise s'est accélérée en 1990 et en 2000, tandis que la distribution des services est devenue plus uniforme sur le plan géographique. Chine Analyse géographique Services Regroupement Economies de localisation Hanink D. M., Ebenstein A. Y. und Cromley R. G. Raumanalyse ausgewählter Produktions- und Dienstleistungssektoren der chinesischen Wirtschaft mit Hilfe von Beschäftigungsdaten auf Bezirksebene für die Jahre 1990 und 2000, *Regional Studies*. Dieser Beitrag enthält eine

vergleichende Analyse der räumlichen Verteilung der Beschäftigung in 41 Wirtschaftssektoren Chinas in den Jahren 1990 und 2000. Die Sektoren werden grob auf produzierende und Dienstleistungssektoren aufgeteilt. Die räumliche Verteilung der Beschäftigung je nach Sektor wird auf Bezirksebene analysiert, wobei auch die relative sektorale Spezialisierung auf Bezirksebene berücksichtigt wird. Für beide Jahre werden mit Hilfe einer Faktorenanalyse Herstellungs- und Dienstleistungscluster identifiziert; die daraus resultierenden Faktorenwerte werden zur Abbildung ihres räumlichen Umfangs genutzt. Im Allgemeinen beschleunigte sich die geografische Konzentration der chinesischen Produktion im Zeitraum von 1990 bis 2000, während sich die Dienstleistungen räumlich gleichmäßiger verteilten. China Raumanalyse Dienstleistungssektor Cluster Lokalisierungsökonomien Hanink D. M., Ebenstein A. Y. y Cromley R. G. Analisis espacial de sectores exclusivos de manufactura y servicios en la economía de China usando datos de empleo de los condados para 1990 y 2000, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo llevamos a cabo un análisis comparativo de la distribución espacial del empleo en cuarenta y un sectores económicos de China en 1990 y 2000. Los sectores se han dividido aproximadamente entre manufactura y servicios. Hemos analizado las distribuciones espaciales del empleo por sector para cada condado y también hemos considerado la especialización sectorial relativa para cada condado. Identificamos las aglomeraciones de manufactura y servicios para ambos años usando un análisis de factores y las puntuaciones resultantes de los factores sirven para representar la extensión espacial. En general, la concentración geográfica en el sector manufacturero de China se aceleró entre 1990 y 2000, mientras que los servicios se volvieron más uniformes espacialmente en su distribución. China Analisis espacial Sector de servicios Aglomeración Economías de localización

Big Men on Campus: Estimating the Economic Impact of College Sports on Local Economies

- *Regional Studies*---2011---Robert Baade, Robert Baumann, Victor Matheson

Baade R. A., Baumann R. W. and Matheson V. A. Big men on campus: estimating the economic impact of college sports on local economies, *Regional Studies*. College American football and men's basketball are the largest revenue generators in college athletics, and boosters tout the economic benefits of athletic programmes as an incentive for cities to construct new sports facilities at considerable public expense. An analysis of the economic impact of home football and men's basketball games on Tallahassee (home of Florida State University) and Gainesville (home of the University of Florida) between 1980 and 2007 fails to support these claims. Men's basketball games at these universities have no statistically significant impact on taxable sales, while football yields a modest gain of about US\$2 million per home game. [image omitted]

Baade R. A., Baumann R. W. et Matheson V. A. Des geants sur le campus: evaluer l'impact economique du sport de college sur les economies locales, *Regional Studies*. Aux E-U, le football americain et le basket masculin sont les principales sources de revenu produits dans le sport de college, et les supporters pronent les avantages economiques des programmes de sport comme une incitation aux grandes villes a construire de nouvelles infrastructures sportives aux grands frais de l'Etat. Une analyse de l'impact economique des matches de football et de basket a domicile sur Tallahassee (zone d'accueil de la Florida State University) et Gainesville (zone d'accueil de la University of Florida) entre 1980 et 2007 ne reussit pas a soutenir ces affirmations. Il s'avere que leurs matches de basket n'ont aucun impact statistiquement important sur les ventes imposables, tandis que le football rapporte un gain modique d'environ \$2 m de dollars americains par match a domicile. Sport de college Basket Football americain Stades Analyse de l'impact Grand evenement

Baade R. A., Baumann R. W. und Matheson V. A. Grosse Manner auf dem Campus: eine Schatzung der wirtschaftlichen Auswirkung von Hochschulsport auf die Lokalwirtschaft, *Regional Studies*. American Football und Herrenbasketball sind im Bereich des Hochschulsports die grossten Einnahmequellen. Seitens der Befurworter wird der wirtschaftliche Nutzen von Sportprogrammen als Anreiz fur Stadte zum Bau

neuer Sportanlagen unter erheblichen Kosten fur die Allgemeinheit angepriesen. Fur diese Behauptungen konnten jedoch bei einer Analyse der wirtschaftlichen Auswirkungen von Heimspielen der Football- und Herrenbasketball-Mannschaften in Tallahassee (der Heimat der Florida State University) und Gainesville (der Heimat der University of Florida) im Zeitraum von 1980 bis 2007 keine Belege gefunden werden. Die Herrenbasketballspiele an diesen Universitaten hatten keine statistisch signifikante Auswirkung auf den versteuerbaren Umsatz, wahrend die Einnahmen durch Football einen bescheidenen Gewinn von ca. 2 Mio. USD pro Heimspiel abwarfen. Hochschulsport Basketball American Football Sportstadion Auswirkungsanalyse Grossveranstaltungen

Baade R. A., Baumann R. W. y Matheson V. A. Grandes hombres en el campus: calculo del impacto economico de los deportes universitarios en las economias locales, *Regional Studies*. El Futbol Americano y el baloncesto masculino son los dos generadores de ingresos mas importantes en el departamento deportivo universitario, y sus partidarios alaban los beneficios economicos de los programas deportivos citandolos como un incentivo para que las ciudades construyan nuevas instalaciones deportivas a un gasto publico considerable. Un analisis del impacto economico de los partidos de futbol y baloncesto masculinos en Tallahassee (sede de la Universidad Estatal de Florida) y Gainesville (sede de la Universidad de Florida) entre 1980 y 2007 no ha podido respaldar estas afirmaciones. Los partidos de baloncesto masculino en estas universidades no presentan un impacto significativo desde el punto de vista estadistico sobre las ventas imponibles, mientras que el futbol produce unos beneficios modestos de aproximadamente 2 millones de dolares por partido en casa. Deportes universitarios Baloncesto Futbol americano Estadios Analisis de impacto Mega evento

Persistence versus Change in the International Specialization Pattern of Italy: How Much Does the 'District Effect' Matter?

- Regional Studies---2011---Alessia Amighini, Marinella Leone, Roberta Rabellotti

Amighini A., Leone M. and Rabellotti R. Persistence versus change in the international specialization pattern of Italy: how much does the 'district effect' matter?, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates the evolution of specialization patterns for the Italian provinces over the period 1995-2005 by analysing the dynamics of the sectoral distribution in the Balassa index of revealed comparative advantages. The results show that underlying a relatively stable distribution of national comparative advantages over time, there are wide variations in local performance: only a few provinces demonstrate any stability in their specialization over the last decade, with the majority showing decreased specialization. A higher average degree of persistence for provinces with districts is found, but no systematic differences between provinces with or without industrial districts. District provinces show wide variation, with a few concentrating on their past comparative strengths, but many diversifying. [image omitted] Amighini A., Leone M. et Rabellotti R. La continuité contre le changement dans la distribution internationale de la spécialisation de l'Italie: dans quelle mesure 'l'effet district' importe-t-il?, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à étudier l'évolution de la distribution de la spécialisation pour les provinces italiennes sur la période de 1995 à 2005 en analysant la dynamique de la distribution sectorielle au sein de l'indice de Balassa des avantages comparatifs découverts. Les résultats laissent voir que de grandes variations de la performance locale étayent une distribution des avantages comparatifs nationaux relativement stable sur le temps: il n'y a qu'une poignée de provinces qui montrent aucune stabilité de leur spécialisation sur les dix dernières années, et la majorité montrent une baisse de leur spécialisation. Il s'avère une propension moyenne à la continuité plus élevée pour les provinces dotées de districts, mais il ne s'avère aucune différence systématique entre les provinces dotées de districts industriels et celles qui ne le sont pas. Les provinces dotées de districts montrent une importante variation, dont quelques-unes se concentrent sur leurs avantages comparatifs du passé, mais dont beaucoup se diversifient. *Intraregionale Dynamique de la spécialisation en exportations*

Districts industriels Italie Amighini A., Leone M. und Rabellotti R. Persistenz und Veränderung bei den internationalen Spezialisierungsabläufen in Italien: Welche Rolle spielt der 'Bezirkseffekt'?, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir mit Hilfe einer Analyse der Dynamik der sektoralen Verteilung im Balassa-Index der offenbarten komparativen Vorteile die Entwicklung der Spezialisierungsabläufe für die italienischen Provinzen im Zeitraum von 1995 bis 2005. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass sich hinter einer relativ stabilen zeitlichen Verteilung der nationalen komparativen Vorteile starke Schwankungen hinsichtlich der lokalen Leistungsfähigkeit verbergen: Nur wenige Provinzen erwiesen in den letzten zehn Jahren bei ihrer Spezialisierung als stabil, während die Spezialisierung bei den meisten Provinzen nachliess. Bei Provinzen mit Bezirken wurde ein höheres durchschnittliches Mass an Persistenz festgestellt, ohne dass aber systematische Unterschiede zwischen Provinzen mit und ohne Industriebezirken gefunden werden konnten. Provinzen mit Bezirken weisen hohe Schwankungen auf, wobei sich einige auf ihre früheren komparativen Stärken konzentrieren, während viele andere sich diversifizieren. *Intraregionale Differenzierung Dynamik der Exportspezialisierung Industriebezirke Italien* Amighini A., Leone M. y Rabellotti R. Persistencia frente a cambio en la especialización internacional de Italia: ¿qué importancia tiene el 'efecto de las comarcas'?, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo examinamos la evolución de los modelos de especialización para las provincias italianas durante el periodo de 1995 a 2005 analizando las dinámicas de la distribución sectorial en el índice de Balassa de las ventajas comparativas reveladas. Los resultados muestran que bajo una distribución temporal relativamente estable de las ventajas comparativas nacionales, ocurren amplias variaciones en el rendimiento local: en los últimos diez años solamente una pocas provincias han mostrado estabilidad en su especialización mientras que una mayoría muestra una disminución en las especializaciones. En las provincias con comarcas se observa un grado medio superior de persistencia pero no hay diferencias sistemáticas entre las provincias con o sin comarcas industriales. Las provincias con comarcas muestran una variación

amplia; algunas se concentran en sus ventajas comparativas previas pero muchas se diversifican. Diferenciación intrarregional Dinámicas de la especialización de exportación Comarcas industriales Italia

Real Estate Agents in Ghana: A Suitable Case for Regulation?

- Regional Studies---2011---Franklin Obeng-Odoom

Obeng-Odoom F. Real estate agents in Ghana: a suitable case for regulation?, *Regional Studies*. This paper uses a qualitative approach to examine whether regulation would improve the effectiveness of the Ghanaian estate agency market. Interviews with landlords, estate agents, clients, and officials of the Rent Control Department suggest that (1) most so-called 'problems with unlicensed agents' are actually landlord-related problems; (2) there is a camaraderie relationship between unlicensed agents and their clients which effectively provides a licence against fraud; and (3) regulation would exacerbate unemployment and increase agency fees. For these reasons, regulation in general may not be in the public interest. Alternative ways of improving effectiveness in the Ghanaian estate agency market are recommended. [image omitted] Obeng-Odoom F. Les agents immobiliers au Ghana: est-ce qu'il y a de bonnes raisons pour les réguler?, *Regional Studies*. Cet article emploie une façon qualitative afin d'examiner si, oui ou non, la régulation améliorerait l'efficacité du marché immobilier au Ghana. Des interviews menées auprès des propriétaires, des agents immobiliers, des clients et des employés du Rent Control Department (des contrôleurs de loyer) laissent supposer que, primo, la plupart des dits 'problèmes avec des agents non-agrèés' sont en fait des problèmes qui se rapportent aux propriétaires; secundo, il existe une camaraderie entre les agents non-agrèés et leurs clients, ce qui fournit en effet une licence contre la fraude; et tertio, la régulation aggraverait le chômage et augmenterait les honoraires des agents. Pour ces raisons-là, il se peut que la régulation généralisée ne soit pas dans l'intérêt du grand public. On propose d'autres moyens d'améliorer l'efficacité du marché immobilier au Ghana. *Licence Locataires Propriétaires Agents immobiliers Ghana* Obeng-Odoom

F. Immobilienmakler in Ghana: ausreichende Argumente für eine Regulierung?, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir mit Hilfe eines qualitativen Ansatzes, ob sich die Leistungsfähigkeit des Immobilienmarktes von Ghana durch eine Regulierung verbessern würde. Aus Interviews mit Hausbesitzern, Immobilienmaklern, Kunden und Beamten der Mietkontrollbehörde geht Folgendes hervor: (1) die meisten sogenannten 'Probleme mit nicht lizenzierten Maklern' sind in Wahrheit Probleme mit Vermietern; (2) zwischen nicht lizenzierten Maklern und ihren Kunden besteht ein kameradschaftliches Verhältnis, das gewissermaßen einen Schutz vor Betrug bietet; (3) durch eine Regulierung würden die Arbeitslosigkeit und Maklergebühren steigen. Aus diesen Gründen liegt eine generelle Regulierung eventuell nicht im Interesse der Öffentlichkeit. Es werden alternative Methoden zur Verbesserung der Leistungsfähigkeit des Immobilienmarktes von Ghana empfohlen. *Lizenz Mieter Vermieter Immobilienmakler Ghana* Obeng-Odoom F. Agentes inmobiliarios en Ghana: ¿hay suficientes argumentos para regularlo?, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo se utiliza un enfoque cualitativo para examinar si la regulación mejoraría la eficacia del mercado de las agencias inmobiliarias en Ghana. Las entrevistas realizadas a propietarios, agentes inmobiliarios, clientes y funcionarios del Departamento de Control de Alquileres indican que (1) la mayoría de los denominados problemas con agentes no autorizados se deben en realidad a problemas que tienen que ver directamente con los propietarios; (2) existe una relación de camaradería entre los agentes no autorizados y sus clientes que ofrece una licencia eficaz contra el fraude; y (3) la regulación agravaría el desempleo y haría aumentar las tasas de las inmobiliarias. Por estos motivos, la regulación en general podría no ser de interés público. Se recomiendan otros métodos para mejorar la eficacia del mercado de las agencias inmobiliarias en Ghana. *Autorización Inquilinos Propietarios Agentes inmobiliarios Ghana*

Injustice: Why Social Inequality Persists

- Regional Studies---2011---Karel Martens

Delocalization of Economic Activity: Agents, Places and Industries

- Regional Studies---2011---Lois Labrianidis, Christos Kalantaridis, Mick Dunford

Labrianidis L., Kalantaridis C. and Dunford M. Delocalization of economic activity: agents, places and industries, *Regional Studies*. Global integration and the delocalization of economic activity have been two interrelated and defining trends of the last forty years or so. In deciphering these two trends researchers developed a number of theoretical frameworks that focused particularly on informing policy practice. Within this context, this theme issue aspires to use insights gained from rigorous empirical studies in order to advance debate on four key considerations: governance structures, upgrading, labour costs and competitiveness, and future trends and patterns of change. Labrianidis L., Kalantaridis C. and Dunford M. 经济活动的去地方化：行为者、场所以及产业，区域研究。全球整合及经济活动的去地方化已成为过去四十年间已经证明且相互关联的两大发展趋势。研究者构建了一系列关注政策实践的理论框架以理解上述趋势。上述理论框架要求使用经验研究中所获取的结论来提高对于以下四个关键问题的认识：管制结构、产业升级、劳动力成本及竞争力，以及变化的趋势与模式。全球化去地方化管制结构升级经济发展 Labrianidis L., Kalantaridis C. et Dunford M. Delocalisation de l'activite economique : agents, lieux et industries, *Regional Studies*. Ces quelque quarante dernieres annees ont ete fortement marquees par deux tendances etroitement liees, l'integration mondiale et la delocalisation de l'activite economique. En dechiffrant ces deux tendances, les chercheurs ont developpe un certain nombre de cadres theoriques soulignant tout particulierement la necessite que les pratiques politiques s'appuient sur les donnees probantes de la recherche. Dans ce contexte, ce numero special vise a mettre a profit les enseignements retires de ces etudes empiriques rigoureuses pour faire progresser le debat concernant quatre preoccupations cles : les structures de gouvernance, la modernisation, le cout de la main d'œuvre et la competitivite, ainsi

que les tendances et schemas d'evolution futurs. Mondialisation Delocalisation Structures de gouvernance Modernisation Developpement economique Labrianidis L., Kalantaridis C. und Dunford M. Delokalisierung der Wirtschaftstatigkeit: Akteure, Orte und Branchen, *Regional Studies*. Die globale Integration und die Delokalisierung der Wirtschaftstatigkeit sind seit etwa vierzig Jahren zwei miteinander zusammenhangende und definierende Trends. Zur Entzifferung dieser beiden Trends wurden in der Wissenschaft zahlreiche theoretische Rahmen entwickelt, die sich insbesondere auf eine Gestaltung der politischen Praxis konzentrierten. Innerhalb dieses Kontextes sollen in dieser Sonderausgabe Einblicke genutzt werden, die im Rahmen von grundlichen empirischen Studien gewonnen wurden, um die Debatte im Hinblick auf vier zentrale Aspekte zu vertiefen: Regierungsstrukturen, Verbesserungen, Kosten und Konkurrenzfähigkeit der Arbeitskräfte sowie kunftige Trends und Abläufe bei Veränderungen. Globalisierung Delokalisierung Regierungsstrukturen Verbesserung Wirtschaftsentwicklung Labrianidis L., Kalantaridis C. y Dunford M. Deslocalizacion de la actividad economica: agentes, lugares e industrias, *Regional Studies*. La integracion global y la deslocalizacion de la actividad economica han sido dos tendencias interrelacionadas y definidas de aproximadamente los ultimos cuarenta anos. Al descifrar estas dos tendencias, los investigadores desarrollaron una serie de estructuras teoricas que se centraban sobre todo en influir en la elaboracion de politicas. En este contexto, en este numero especial pretendemos utilizar las perspectivas adquiridas a partir de rigurosos estudios empiricos con el objetivo de avanzar el debate en lo que respecta a cuatro consideraciones clave: estructuras de gobierno, mejoras, costes laborales y competitividad, y las futuras tendencias y modelos de cambio. Globalizacion Deslocalizacion Estructuras de gobierno Mejora Desarrollo economico

Enterprise Strategies, Governance Structure and Performance: A Comparative Study of Global Integration

- Regional Studies---2011---Christos Kalantaridis,Ivaylo Vassilev,Grahame Fallon

Kalantaridis C., Vassilev I. and Fallon G. Enterprise strategies, governance structure and performance: a comparative study of global integration, *Regional Studies*. This paper is positioned within a voluminous body of literature exploring the processes of global integration. The research presented here broadens the scope of scholarly inquiry through a process of constructive and critical engagement with the Global Commodity and Value Chain approaches. This is achieved by focusing on the enterprise as a purposive agent that is contextualized in chains and localities; and exploring the broad spectrum of strategies that can result to robust performance. This argument is supported with the findings of a survey of 755 firms in the United Kingdom, Greece, Poland, Estonia, and Bulgaria. [image omitted] Kalantaridis C., Vassilev I. et Fallon G. Les strategies d'entreprise, la structure de gouvernance et la performance: une etude comparative de l'integration mondialisee, *Regional Studies*. Cet article est partie integrante d'un corpus de documentation important qui examine le processus d'integration mondialisee. La recherche ci-presentee elargit la portee des etudes academiques par moyen d'un processus d'engagement constructif et critique avec les approches qui portent sur les produits mondialisés et les chaines de valeur. On le realise en se concentrant sur l'entreprise comme agent empirique qui est relativise en termes de chaines et d'emplacements, et en examinant la gamme large de strategies qui pourrait en resulter pour consolider la performance. Les resultats d'une enquete aupres de 755 entreprises situees au R-U, en Grece, en Pologne, en Estonie et en Bulgarie soutiennent cet argument. *Mondialisation Strategie d'entreprise Developpement economique* Kalantaridis C., Vassilev I. und Fallon G. Unternehmensstrategien, Regierungsstruktur und Leistung: eine vergleichende Studie der globalen Integration, *Regional Studies*. Dieser Aufsatz versteht sich als Beitrag zur umfassenden Literatur über die

Prozesse der globalen Integration. Die hier vorgestellte Studie erweitert das Feld der akademischen Forschung durch einen Prozess des konstruktiven und kritischen Engagements mit den Ansätzen der globalen Waren- und Wertschöpfungsketten. Hierfür konzentrieren wir uns auf das Unternehmen als zielgerichteten Akteur, der in Ketten und Lokalitäten kontextualisiert wird, und untersuchen das breite Spektrum der Strategien, die zu robuster Leistung führen können. Unterstützt wird dieses Argument durch die Ergebnisse einer Umfrage unter 755 Firmen in Grossbritannien, Griechenland, Polen, Estland und Bulgarien. *Globalisierung Unternehmensstrategie Wirtschaftsentwicklung* Kalantaridis C., Vassilev I. y Fallon G. Estrategias empresariales, estructura gubernamental y rendimiento: un estudio comparativo de la integracion global, *Regional Studies*. Este articulo se concibe como una aportacion a la extensa literatura sobre los procesos de la integracion global. El estudio que aqui presentamos amplia el campo de la investigacion academica mediante un proceso de participacion constructiva y critica en cuanto a los planteamientos sobre la cadena global de valores y mercancías. Para ello prestamos atencion a la empresa como agente intencionado que se contextualiza en cadenas y localidades y exploramos el amplio espectro de estrategias que pueden llevar a un rendimiento solido. Este argumento esta respaldado por los resultados de un estudio de 755 empresas en el Reino Unido, Grecia, Polonia, Estonia y Bulgaria. *Globalizacion Estrategia empresarial Desarrollo economico*

Delocalization and Persistence in the European Clothing Industry: The Reconfiguration of Trade and Production Networks

- Regional Studies---2011---John Pickles,Adrian Smith

Pickles J. and Smith A. Delocalization and persistence in the European clothing industry: the reconfiguration of trade and production networks, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines processes of delocalization and the phenomenon of the 'spectre of China' in the European clothing industry following the removal of quota-constrained trade in 2005. It examines the changing

geographies of trade and production in the European clothing industry, with a specific focus on the patterns of delocalization and production resilience in East-Central Europe. Through an analysis of trade flows to core European Union markets, it is shown how the articulation of sourcing strategies, trade policies, and locational decisions are producing distinctions in a more liberalized global trading environment between shifts towards the globalization of production networks alongside an intensification of the regionalization of clothing production in lower-cost-producing regions of East-Central Europe (and North Africa) that are proximate to major markets. The paper also examines some of the reasons for these different geographies of sourcing. [image omitted] Pickles J. et Smith A. La delocalisation et la capacite de reprise de la confection: la nouvelle configuration des reseaux d'echanges et de production, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche a examiner les processus de delocalisation et le phenomene du 'spectre de la Chine' dans la confection en Europe suite au demantelement du contingentement des echanges en 2005. On examine l'evolution de la geographie des echanges et de la production dans la confection en Europe, portant notamment sur la distribution de la capacite de reprise de la delocalisation et de la production dans le centre-est de l'Europe. A partir d'une analyse des flux d'echanges a destination des principaux marches de l'Union europeenne, on demontre comment l'articulation des strategies d'approvisionnement, des politiques commerciales et des decisions de localisation font des distinctions dans des milieux commerciaux mondiaux plus liberaux entre des mouvements vers la mondialisation des reseaux de production conjointement avec une intensification de la regionalisation de la confection dans les zones de production a couts plus faibles du centre-est de l'Europe (et de l'Afrique du Nord) qui sont a proximite des principaux marches. L'article examine aussi quelques-unes des raisons qui expliquent ces differentes geographies d'approvisionnement. Delocalisation de la production Liberalisation des echanges mondiaux Confection Reseaux de production mondiaux Chaines de valeurs mondiaux Centre-est de l'Europe Pickles J. und Smith A. Delokalisierung und Persistenz der europais-

chen Bekleidungsindustrie: die Neuausrichtung von Handels- und Produktionsnetzwerken, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Prozesse der Delokalisierung und das Phanomen des 'Schreckgespensts China' in der europaischen Bekleidungsindustrie nach Abschaffung der Handelsquoten im Jahr 2005. Wir untersuchen die geografischen Veranderungen des Handels und der Produktion in der europaischen Bekleidungsindustrie unter besonderer Berucksichtigung der Abläufe bei der Delokalisierung sowie der Belastbarkeit der Produktion in Mittel- und Osteuropa. Anhand einer Analyse der Handelsströme in die zentralen Märkte der Europäischen Union zeigen wir auf, wie es im Zuge der Entwicklung von Beschaffungsstrategien, Handelspolitiken und Standortentscheidungen im Bereich des starker liberalisierten Welthandels zu Unterschieden kommt, was die Veränderung hin zur Globalisierung von Produktionsnetzwerken sowie die intensivere Regionalisierung der Kleidungsherstellung in den preisgünstiger produzierenden und nah an den grosseren Märkten gelegenen Regionen von Mittel- und Osteuropa (und Nordafrika) anbelangt. Ebenso werden in diesem Beitrag einige der Gründe für diese verschiedenen Geografien der Beschaffung erörtert. Delokalisierung der Produktion Liberalisierung des Welthandels Bekleidungsindustrie Globale Produktionsnetzwerke Globale Wertschöpfungsketten Mittel- und Osteuropa Pickles J. y Smith A. Deslocalizacion y persistencia en la industria de confeccion de Europa: la reconfiguracion de las redes comerciales y de produccion, *Regional Studies*. En este articulo analizamos los procesos de deslocalizacion y el fenomeno de la 'amenaza de China' en la industria de confeccion en Europa tras la retirada de las cuotas que limitaban el comercio en 2005. Analizamos los cambios geograficos del comercio y la produccion de la industria de confeccion en Europa centrandonos especificamente en los modelos de deslocalizacion y la resistencia de produccion en Europa del este y central. Mediante un analisis de los flujos comerciales a los principales mercados de la Union Europea, demostramos como la articulacion de estrategias de suministro, politicas comerciales y decisiones de ubicacion estan creando distinciones en un entorno comercial mas liberalizado a

nivel global entre los cambios hacia la globalización de las redes de producción junto con una intensificación de la regionalización de la producción en el sector de confección en las regiones que producen a bajos costes de Europa central y del este (y el norte de África) que están cerca de los mercados principales. En este artículo también examinamos algunos de los motivos para estas diferentes geografías de suministro. Deslocalización de la producción Liberalización del mercado global Industria de confección Redes de producción global Cadena global de valores Europa central y del este

Industrial Clusters and the Governance of the Global Value Chain: The Romania-Veneto Network in Footwear and Clothing

- Regional Studies---2011---Paolo Reggdtanella, Giuseppe Tattara

reggdtanella P. and Tattara G. Industrial clusters and the governance of the global value chain: the Romania-Veneto network in footwear and clothing, *Regional Studies*. The aim of this paper is to analyse the governance of value chains operating in the traditional sectors of clothing and footwear, focusing particularly on production delocalization from the Italian region of Veneto to the nearby country of Romania. After describing and quantifying the internationalization process between Veneto and Romania, the paper discusses how networks in the two countries evolved through time. This paper draws on several case studies, posits three models of value chain governance, and discusses the implications of these models for territories with very different levels of development and different industrial structures, and it considers their implications for regional development and sustainability. [image omitted] reggdtanella P. et Tattara G. Les grappes industrielles et la gouvernance mondiale de la chaîne des valeurs: le réseau Roumanie-Vénétie dans la chaussure et la confection, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à analyser la gouvernance des chaînes de valeur qui existent dans les secteurs traditionnels, tels la chaussure et la confection, portant notamment sur la delocalisation de la production de la région ital-

ienne de la Venetie au pays à proximité, à savoir en Roumanie. Une fois présentée et quantifiée le processus d'internationalisation entre la Venetie et la Roumanie, l'article discute comment dans les deux pays des réseaux ont évolué au fil des années. Cet article puise dans plusieurs études de cas, avance trois modèles de la gouvernance des chaînes de valeur et discute de l'impact de ces modèles sur les territoires dont les niveaux de développement et les structures industrielles sont très différents. On considère aussi les retombées pour ce qui est de l'aménagement du territoire et du développement durable. Internationalisation Roumanie Italie Organisation de la production reggdtanella P. und Tattara G. Branchencluster und die Führung der globalen Wertschöpfungskette: das Netzwerk Rumänien-Venezien für Schuhe und Kleidung, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird die Führung von Wertschöpfungsketten im traditionellen Kleidungs- und Schuhsektor analysiert, wobei besonders auf die Delokalisierung der Produktion von der italienischen Region Venezien ins nahe Rumänien eingegangen wird. Nach einer Beschreibung und Quantifizierung des Prozesses der Internationalisierung zwischen Venezien und Rumänien erörtern wir, wie sich die Netzwerke in den beiden Ländern im Laufe der Zeit weiterentwickelt haben. Hierfür werten wir mehrere Fallstudien aus, entwickeln drei Modelle für die Führung von Wertschöpfungsketten, erörtern die Folgen dieser Modelle für Gebiete mit einem äußerst unterschiedlichen Entwicklungsstand und unterschiedlichen Industriestrukturen und untersuchen die Auswirkungen auf die regionale Entwicklung und Nachhaltigkeit. Internationalisierung Rumänien Italien Organisation der Produktion reggdtanella P. y Tattara G. Aglomeraciones industriales y la gobernanza de la cadena global de valores: la red de Rumania-Veneto en industria de confección y calzado, *Regional Studies*. El objetivo de este artículo es analizar la gobernanza de las cadenas de valores que funcionan en los sectores tradicionales de artículos de vestir y calzado prestando especial atención a la deslocalización de la producción desde la región italiana de Veneto al país cercano de Rumania. Tras describir y cuantificar el proceso de internacionalización entre Veneto y Rumania, aquí analizamos como se han desarrollado las

redes en los dos países con el paso del tiempo. En este ensayo nos basamos en varios estudios prácticos, proponemos tres modelos de la gobernanza de la cadena de valores y argumentamos los efectos de estos modelos para los territorios con niveles muy diferentes de desarrollo y distintas estructuras industriales. Asimismo consideramos sus implicaciones para el desarrollo y la sostenibilidad regionales. Internacionalización Rumania Italia Organización de producción

Delocalization, Triangular Manufacturing, and Windows of Opportunity: Some Lessons from Greek Clothing Producers in a Fast-Changing Global Context

- Regional Studies---2011---Antigone Lyberaki

Lyberaki A. Delocalization, triangular manufacturing, and windows of opportunity: some lessons from Greek clothing producers in a fast-changing global context, *Regional Studies*. Delocalization as an instance of adjustment to global competition can acquire a variety of forms. This paper examines the opportunities and pitfalls for Greek clothing companies between 1996 and 2004. It focuses on three cases exhibiting common features: first, the performance of dynamic exports; second, insertion into networks of cooperation; and third, relocation of production to the low-wage economies of the Balkans and Eastern Europe. In view of the rapid changes occurring in this sector, the main argument is that the 'triangular manufacturing' strategy is gaining momentum as it allows building on previous strengths. [image omitted] Lyberaki A. La delocalisation, la stratégie industrielle à trois temps, et les creneaux: des leçons à tirer des confectionneurs grecques dans un cadre mondial en pleine évolution, *Regional Studies*. En tant que moyen de s'adapter à la concurrence mondiale, la delocalisation peut adopter diverses formes. Cet article cherche à examiner les atouts et les inconvénients pour les confectionneurs grecques entre 1996 et 2004. Il porte sur trois études de cas qui manifestent des traits communs: primo, la performance des exportations dynamiques; secundo, l'intégration dans des réseaux de coopération; et tertio, la delocalisation de la production à destination des pays à faibles salaires, à savoir

aux Balkans et en Europe de l'Est. Étant donné les transformations rapides qui ont lieu dans ce secteur, l'argument principal est qu'une stratégie industrielle à trois temps prend de l'élan parce qu'elle permet de consolider des qualités antérieures. Grèce Stratégie industrielle à trois temps Confection Delocalisation Lyberaki A. Delokalisierung, Produktionsdreiecke und Chancen: Lektionen von griechischen Kleiderherstellern in einem sich rasch wandelnden globalen Kontext, *Regional Studies*. Eine Delokalisierung als Ausdruck der Anpassung an den globalen Wettbewerb kann die verschiedensten Formen annehmen. In diesem Beitrag werden die Chancen und Risiken für griechische Kleiderhersteller im Zeitraum von 1996 bis 2004 untersucht. Hierbei konzentriere ich mich auf drei Fälle mit gemeinsamen Merkmalen: erstens die Leistung dynamischer Exporte, zweitens die Eingliederung in Netzwerke der Zusammenarbeit und drittens die Verlagerung der Produktion in die Niedriglohn-Wirtschaften der Balkanländer und Osteuropas. Angesichts des raschen Wandels in diesem Sektor lautet das Hauptargument, dass eine 'Dreiecksstrategie' bei der Produktion an Bedeutung gewinnt, da sie eine Nutzung der früheren Stärken ermöglicht. Griechenland Produktionsdreieck Kleiderherstellung Delokalisierung Lyberaki A. Deslocalización, manufactura triangular y oportunidades: lecciones de los productores del sector textil en Grecia según un contexto global en rápida evolución, *Regional Studies*. La deslocalización como ejemplo de un ajuste frente a la competencia global puede adquirir diferentes formas. En este artículo examino las oportunidades y los escollos de empresas textiles griegas entre 1996 y 2004. Presto atención a tres casos que presentan características comunes: primero, el rendimiento de las exportaciones dinámicas; segundo, la inserción en redes de cooperación; y tercero, la reubicación de la producción hacia las economías con bajos salarios en los Balcanes y Europa del Este. En vista de los rápidos cambios que ocurren en este sector, el principal argumento es que la estrategia de 'manufactura triangular' está cobrando fuerza ya que permite aprovecharse de ventajas ya existentes. Grecia Manufactura triangular Producción de prendas Deslocalización

Entrepreneurship amongst Minority Language Speakers: The Case of Wales

- Regional Studies---2011---Dylan Jones- Evans,Piers Thompson,Caleb Kwong

Jones-Evans D., Thompson P. and Kwong C. Entrepreneurship amongst minority language speakers: the case of Wales, Regional Studies. Using data from the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) survey, this study explores the entrepreneurial characteristics of Welsh speakers who live both inside and outside Welsh language clusters, focusing on the extent to which they follow those patterns predicted by theories drawn from the ethnic entrepreneurship field. The results indicate that whilst fluent Welsh speakers are more likely than non-Welsh speakers to perceive opportunities for business starts and be involved in business starts in non-Welsh-speaking areas, this can be largely explained by differences in environmental and personal characteristics. [image omitted] Jones-Evans D., Thompson P. et Kwong C. L'esprit d'entreprise parmi ceux qui parlent une langue minoritaire: etude de cas du pays de Galles, Regional Studies. A partir des donnees provenant de l'enquete menee par le Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (Moniteur de l'esprit d'entreprise mondiale), cette etude examine les caracteristiques entrepreneuriales de ceux qui parlent gallois et qui habitent a l'interieur et a l'exterieur des regroupements de ceux qui parlent gallois, focalisant le point jusqu'a quel elles suivent les distributions prevues par les theories puisees dans le domaine de l'esprit d'entreprise ethnique. Alors que ceux qui parlent couramment le gallois sont plus susceptibles de noter les possibilites de creer une entreprise dans les zones ou on ne parle pas le gallois que ne le sont ceux qui ne parlent pas le gallois, les resultats indiquent que cela s'explique dans une large mesure par des variations des caracteristiques d'ordre environnemental et personnel. Gallois Commerces ethniques Esprit d'entreprise Jones-Evans D., Thompson P. und Kwong C. Unternehmertum unter Minderheitensprachlern: der Fall von Wales, Regional Studies. Mit Hilfe von Daten der globalen Umfrage uber Unternehmertum (Global Entrepreneurship Monitor bzw. GEM) untersuchen wir in dieser

Studie die unternehmerischen Eigenschaften walisischsprachiger Personen, die innerhalb und ausserhalb der walisischen Sprachcluster leben. Hierbei berucksichtigen wir besonders die Frage, in welchem Umfang diese Personen den Mustern folgen, die von den Theorien im Bereich des ethnischen Unternehmertums vorausgesagt werden. Die Ergebnisse weisen darauf hin, dass fliessend walisischsprachige Personen zwar haufiger als nicht walisischsprachige Personen in nicht walisischsprachigen Gebieten Gelegenheiten zur Geschäftsgründung wahrnehmen und sich an Geschäftsgründungen beteiligen, doch dass sich dies grosstenteils durch Unterschiede bei den Umwelt- und persönlichen Merkmalen erklären lässt. Walisische Sprache Ethnische Firmen Unternehmertum Jones-Evans D., Thompson P. y Kwong C. El empresariado entre los hablantes de idiomas minoritarios: el caso de Gales, Regional Studies. Usando datos del estudio Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM), en este ensayo analizamos las características empresariales de los hablantes galeses que viven dentro y fuera de aglomeraciones en lengua galesa y prestamos atención a la medida en que siguen los modelos pronosticados por teorías extraídas del campo etnico empresarial. Los resultados indican que es cierto que las personas que hablan gales fluido tienen mas probabilidades que los hablantes no galeses a percibir las oportunidades de comenzar un negocio y participar en los inicios de un negocio en zonas donde no se habla gales. Sin embargo, esto se debe en gran medida a las diferencias en las características medioambientales y personales. Lengua galesa Comercios etnicos Empresariado

Urban Footprints in Rural Canada: Employment Spillovers by City Size

- Regional Studies---2011---Kamar Ali,M. Rose Olfert,Mark Partridge

Ali K., Olfert M. R. and Partridge M. D. Urban footprints in rural Canada: employment spillovers by city size, Regional Studies. Growing rural-to-urban commuting epitomizes a de facto regionalization process that is unique for each urban area and its spatial setting. In evaluating these relationships, commuting

patterns for 115 Canadian urban areas are estimated empirically. A novel weighted-averaging process reveals a rich spatial pattern that illustrates significant heterogeneity attributable to differences in urban size and to geographical diversity. Strong distance attenuation effects exhibit non-trivial variations in their intensity and geographic reach across the country. The general patterns are consistent with urban hierarchy notions of functional regions that both compete with and overlap one another. Governance and infrastructure planning would benefit from understanding these interdependencies. [image omitted] Ali K., Olfert M. R. et Partridge M. D. Les traces urbaines en milieu rural au Canada: des excédents d'emplois par taille des grandes villes, *Regional Studies*. La croissance des migrations rurales-urbaines quotidiennes incarnent de facto un processus de régionalisation qui est unique à chaque zone urbaine et à son cadre géographique. Pour évaluer ces rapports, on estime empiriquement les migrations quotidiennes pour 115 zones urbaines au Canada. Un processus original de moyennes pondérées laisse voir une riche distribution géographique qui illustre une importante hétérogénéité imputable aux différences de la taille urbaine et de la diversité géographique. D'importants effets de modulation quant à la distance laissent voir des variations non-négligeables de leur intensité et de leur portée géographique à travers le pays. Les distributions générales conformément à des notions hiérarchiques urbaines de régions fonctionnelles qui se font la concurrence et se chevauchent. Une meilleure compréhension de ces interdépendances serait au profit de la gouvernance et de la planification de l'infrastructure. Migrations quotidiennes Régionalisation Marchés du travail régionaux Ali K., Olfert M. R. et Partridge M. D. Urbane Fussabdrücke in ländlichen Gebieten Kanadas: Übertragung von Beschäftigung je nach Stadtgröße, *Regional Studies*. Ein wachsender Pendlerverkehr von ländlichen in städtische Gebiete ist der Inbegriff eines De-facto-Regionalisierungsprozesses, der für jedes städtische Gebiet und seine räumliche Umgebung einzigartig ist. Zur Bewertung dieser Beziehungen wurden die Pendlerströme von 115 Stadtgebieten Kanadas empirisch geschätzt. Ein neuartiges Verfahren zur Ermittlung des gewichteten Durchschnitts führt zu einem

erweiterten räumlichen Muster, das eine signifikante Heterogenität verdeutlicht, die durch Unterschiede hinsichtlich der Größe und geografischen Diversität der Städte verursacht wird. Starke entfernungsbedingte Abschwächungseffekte führen landesweit zu nicht vernachlässigbaren Variationen hinsichtlich der Intensität und geografischen Reichweite. Die generellen Muster stimmen mit der Auffassung von der urbanen Hierarchie funktionaler Regionen überein, die miteinander konkurrieren und sich zugleich überschneiden. Die Planung von Politik und Infrastruktur wurde von einem Verständnis dieser Wechselwirkungen profitieren. Pendlerverkehr Regionalisierung Regionale Arbeitsmärkte Ali K., Olfert M. R. y Partridge M. D. Huellas urbanas en las zonas rurales de Canadá: desbordamientos de empleo según el tamaño de las ciudades, *Regional Studies*. El creciente proceso de desplazamientos al trabajo de un área rural a otra urbana epitomiza un proceso de regionalización de facto que es único para cada área urbana y su entorno espacial. Al evaluar estas relaciones, se calculan empíricamente los modelos de desplazamientos en 115 áreas urbanas de Canadá. Un nuevo proceso de promedios ponderados indica un amplio modelo espacial que ilustra una heterogeneidad significativa atribuible a las diferencias en el tamaño urbano y la diversidad geográfica. Los fuertes efectos de atenuación de las distancias muestran variaciones no triviales en su intensidad y alcance geográfico en todo el país. Los modelos generales son coherentes con las nociones de jerarquías urbanas de las regiones funcionales que compiten y se solapan entre ellas. La gobernanza y la planificación de infraestructura se beneficiaría si fuese capaz de entender estas interdependencias. Desplazamientos al trabajo Regionalización Mercados laborales regionales

Methodological Considerations on Regional Sustainability Assessment Based on Multicriteria and Sensitivity Analysis

- Regional Studies---2011---Giuseppe Munda, Michaela Saisana

Munda G. and Saisana M. Methodological considerations on regional sustainability assessment based on

multicriteria and sensitivity analysis, *Regional Studies*. This paper proposes the use of a non-compensatory multicriteria approach combined with sensitivity analysis for constructing composite indicators of sustainability. An illustrative example on Spanish and selected Mediterranean regions is used. The sensitivity analysis shows that excluding an indicator from a twenty-nine-indicator data set (which represents, in principle, a small structural change) has a much lower impact on the regional ranking if that is based on a non-compensatory multicriteria approach than on the classical linear aggregation, for example the weighted arithmetic average. An alternative approach that employs endogenous weighting (region-specific weights) and is based on data envelopment analysis is discussed. [image omitted] Munda G. et Saisana M. Des considerations methodologiques basees sur une analyse a criteres multiples et de sensibilite quant a l'evaluation de la notion de la region durable, *Regional Studies*. Cet article propose l'emploi d'une facon a criteres multiples non-compensatoire conjointement avec une analyse de sensibilite afin de construire des indicateurs composites de la notion de durabilite. A titre d'illustration, on se sert des regions espagnoles et de certaines regions mediterraneennes. L'analyse de sensibilite laisse voir que ne pas retenir un indicateur dans un ensemble de donnees de vingt-neuf indicateurs (ce qui represente, en principe, une modification structurelle negligeable) a un impact nettement plus faible sur le rang regional si celui-ci est base sur une facon a criteres multiples non-compensatoire que sur une agregation classique lineaire, par exemple la moyenne arithmetique ponderee. Une autre facon qui emploie une ponderation endogene (des ponderations specifiques a une region) et basee sur une analyse de l'enveloppement des donnees. Durabilite regionale Indicateurs composites Evaluation a criteres multiples Analyse de sensibilite Munda G. und Saisana M. Methodologische Aspekte bei der Bewertung der regionalen Nachhaltigkeit mit Hilfe einer multikriteriellen und Empfindlichkeitsanalyse, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird fur die Entwicklung von kombinierten Nachhaltigkeitsindikatoren ein nicht kompensatorischer multikriterieller Ansatz in Kombination mit einer Empfindlichkeitsanalyse vorgeschlagen.

Als Beispiel zur Verdeutlichung dienen spanische und ausgewählte Mittelmeerregionen. Wie aus der Empfindlichkeitsanalyse hervorgeht, wirkt sich der Ausschluss eines Indikators aus einem Datensatz mit 29 Indikatoren (was im Prinzip einer geringfügigen strukturellen Veränderung gleichkommt) weitaus weniger stark auf den regionalen Rang aus, wenn die Rangordnung statt auf der klassischen linearen Aggregation (z. B. dem gewichteten arithmetischen Durchschnitt) auf einem nicht kompensatorischen multikriteriellen Ansatz aufbaut. Es wird ein alternativer Ansatz erörtert, bei dem eine endogene Gewichtung (mit regionalspezifischen Gewichten) zum Einsatz kommt und der auf einer Dateneinhüllanalyse basiert. Regionale Nachhaltigkeit Kombinierte Indikatoren Multikriterielle Bewertung Empfindlichkeitsanalyse Munda G. y Saisana M. Consideraciones metodologicas sobre la valoracion de la sostenibilidad regional basada en diferentes criterios y un analisis de sensibilidad, *Regional Studies*. En este articulo proponemos el uso de un planteamiento de varios criterios no compensatorios que combinamos con un analisis de sensibilidad para construir indicadores compuestos de sostenibilidad. Utilizamos un ejemplo ilustrativo con regiones espanolas y regiones mediterraneas seleccionadas. El analisis de sensibilidad muestra que si excluimos un indicador de un grupo de datos formado por veintinueve indicadores (lo que, en principio, representa un pequeno cambio estructural) tiene un impacto mucho menor en la clasificacion regional si esta se basa en un planteamiento de varios criterios no compensatorios en vez de la agregacion lineal clasica (por ejemplo el promedio aritmetico ponderado). Aqui analizamos un enfoque alternativo que emplea la ponderacion endogena (ponderaciones especificas a las regiones) y esta basado en un analisis envolvente de datos. Sostenibilidad regional Indicadores compuestos Evaluacion de muchos criterios Analisis de sensibilidad

The Ashgate Research Companion to Planning Theory: Conceptual Challenges for Spatial Planning

- Regional Studies---2011---Tom Kauko 2011

Business Clusters and Industrial Districts. The Governance of the Global Value Chain

- Regional Studies---2011---Simona Iammarino

2011

Internet Alley: High Technology in Tysons Corner, 1945-2005

- Regional Studies---2011---Maryann Feldman

2011

The New Economic Geography, Now Middle-aged

- Regional Studies---2011---Paul Krugman

Krugman P. The New Economic Geography, now middle-aged, Regional Studies. This paper claims that the New Economic Geography has now become 'middle-aged'. On the one hand, the New Economic Geography is said to be of less relevance when describing current developments in advanced economies because it focuses more on tangible causes of the spatial concentration of economic activities, and not so much on intangible sources, such as information spillovers. On the other hand, the paper states that recent developments in developing economies like China are quite in line with the core-periphery model that predicts increasing regional specialization as a result of economic integration. Although both economists and geographers study these spatial processes, no fruitful exchange between the two is expected because of the use of different methodologies. [image omitted] Krugman P. La nouvelle géographie économique atteint l'âge mur, Regional Studies. Cet article prétend que la nouvelle géographie économique atteint 'l'âge mur'. D'un côté, on dit que la nouvelle géographie économique est peu pertinente quant aux développements des économies avancées parce qu'elle porte plutôt sur les causes manifestes de la concentration géographique des activités économiques que sur les sources indéfinissables, telles les retombées de l'information. De l'autre côté, l'article affirme que des développements récents dans les économies avancées, voire la Chine, sont tout à fait en accord avec le modèle du centre-périphérie,

qui prévoit une augmentation de la spécialisation régionale suite à l'intégration économique. Bien que les économistes et les géographes étudient ces processus géographiques, on n'attend aucun débat constructif à cause des méthodologies différentes. Nouvelle géographie économique Agglomération Régions Commerce international Krugman P. Die Neue Wirtschaftsgeografie - inzwischen im mittleren Alter, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag wird die These aufgestellt, dass sich die Neue Wirtschaftsgeografie inzwischen im mittleren Alter befindet. Einerseits gilt die Neue Wirtschaftsgeografie als weniger relevant zur Beschreibung von aktuellen Entwicklungen in den Industriestaaten, weil sie sich starker auf die greifbaren Ursachen der räumlichen Konzentration von Wirtschaftsaktivitäten und weniger auf nicht greifbare Quellen wie z. B. Informationsübertragungen konzentriert. Andererseits wird in diesem Beitrag festgestellt, dass die jüngsten Entwicklungen in Schwellenländern wie China durchaus dem Kern-Peripherie-Modell entsprechen, in dem eine höhere regionale Spezialisierung als Ergebnis einer wirtschaftlichen Integration prognostiziert wird. Obwohl diese räumlichen Prozesse sowohl von Ökonomen als auch von Geografen untersucht werden, ist aufgrund der Verwendung unterschiedlicher Methodologien kein fruchtbarer Austausch zwischen diesen beiden Gruppen zu erwarten. Neue Wirtschaftsgeografie Agglomeration Regionen Internationaler Handel Krugman P. La Nueva Geografía Económica ahora ya ha madurado, Regional Studies. En este artículo se defiende la tesis de que la Nueva Geografía Económica ahora ya ha madurado. Por una parte, la Nueva Geografía Económica tiene menos relevancia cuando se describen los desarrollos actuales en las economías avanzadas porque se centra más en las causas tangibles de la concentración espacial de las actividades económicas y no tanto en las fuentes intangibles, tales como los desbordamientos de información. Por otra parte, en este artículo destaco que los recientes avances en las economías en desarrollo como China se ajustan mucho con el modelo centro-periferia que preve una mayor especialización regional como resultado de la integración económica. Aunque tanto economistas como geógrafos estudian estos procesos espaciales, no se espera un intercambio fructífero

entre los dos debido al uso de diferentes metodologías. Nueva Geografía Económica Aglomeración Regiones Comercio internacional

From Retro to Avant-garde: A Commentary on Paul Krugman's 'The New Economic Geography, Now Middle-aged'

- Regional Studies---2011---Michael Storper

Storper M. From retro to avant-garde: a commentary on Paul Krugman's 'The New Economic Geography, Now Middle-aged', Regional Studies. This paper takes issue with Paul Krugman's claim that the New Economic Geography should be considered 'now middle-aged'. The New Economic Geography can be updated to account for current developments in advanced economies, notably innovation-driven agglomeration and urbanization. The New Economic Geography also needs improvement in its ability to address dynamic processes and causal forces in spatial economics. These updates would require that the New Economic Geography breaks some of its self-imposed theoretical and methodological shackles. This in turn would entail achieving a better balance between economists' love for parsimony and geographers' thirst for complexity. Economics itself offers some clues as to how to succeed in this task. Thus updated, the New Economic Geography could present a compelling approach to innovation-driven agglomeration and specialization in the advanced countries, as well as the development of regions in emerging economies. [image omitted]

Storper M. Du retro a l'avant-garde: une analyse de l'article de Paul Krugman intitulé 'La nouvelle géographie économique atteint l'âge mur', Regional Studies. Ce présent article entre en désaccord avec Paul Krugman qui prétend que la nouvelle géographie économique atteint 'l'âge mur'. On peut remettre à jour la nouvelle géographie économique afin de tenir compte des développements récents dans les économies avancées, notamment les processus d'agglomération et d'urbanisation déterminés par l'innovation. On doit aussi améliorer la capacité de la nouvelle géographie économique d'aborder les processus dynamiques et les forces motrices de l'économie géographique. Ces

remises à jour nécessiteraient que la nouvelle géographie économique brise quelques-unes de ses chaînes auto-imposées, à la fois théoriques et méthodologiques. Cela nécessiterait également une meilleure équilibre entre, d'un côté, la préférence des économistes pour la parcimonie et, de l'autre côté, le soif de complexité des géographes. Les sciences économiques permettent d'établir comment le réussir. Une fois mise à jour, la nouvelle géographie économique pourrait représenter une façon indiscutable d'aborder les processus d'agglomération et de spécialisation déterminés par l'innovation dans les pays avancés, ainsi que le développement des régions dans les économies naissantes.

Nouvelle géographie économique Agglomération Régions Commerce international Storper M. Von Retro zu Avant-garde: Anmerkung zu Paul Krugmans These der "Neuen Wirtschaftsgeografie inzwischen im mittleren Alter", Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag wird der Behauptung von Paul Krugman widersprochen, dass sich die Neue Wirtschaftsgeografie inzwischen im mittleren Alter befindet. Die Neue Wirtschaftsgeografie lässt sich aktualisieren, um auf die jüngsten Entwicklungen in den Industriestaaten einzugehen, insbesondere auf die innovationsorientierte Agglomeration und Urbanisierung. Ebenso ist die Neue Wirtschaftsgeografie hinsichtlich ihrer Fähigkeit zum Eingehen auf dynamische Prozesse und kausale Kräfte in der Raumökonomie verbesserungsbedürftig. Für diese Verbesserungen wäre es erforderlich, dass die Neue Wirtschaftsgeografie einige ihrer selbst auferlegten theoretischen und methodologischen Fesseln abwirft. Auf diese Weise wurde wiederum ein besseres Gleichgewicht zwischen der Liebe der Ökonomen zur Sparsamkeit und dem Durst der Geografen nach Komplexität geschaffen. Für die Frage, wie dies zu erreichen ist, kann die Ökonomie selbst einige Anhaltspunkte liefern. Durch eine solche Aktualisierung könnte die Neue Wirtschaftsgeografie einen überzeugenden Ansatz zur innovationsorientierten Agglomeration und Spezialisierung in den Industrieländern sowie zur Weiterentwicklung von Regionen in Schwellenländern bieten.

Neue Wirtschaftsgeografie Agglomeration Regionen Internationaler Handel Storper M. De retro a vanguardista: observación sobre la tesis de Paul Krugman

'La Nueva Geografia Economica ahora ya ha madurado', Regional Studies. En este articulo contradigo la afirmacion de Paul Krugman de que podriamos considerar que la Nueva Geografia Economica ahora ya ha madurado. La Nueva Geografia Economica puede actualizarse para responder a los desarrollos actuales en economias avanzadas, sobre todo en cuanto a la aglomeracion y la urbanizacion impulsadas por la innovacion. La Nueva Geografia Economica tambien necesita mejorar su capacidad para abordar procesos dinamicos y fuerzas causales en las economias espaciales. Para conseguir estas mejoras seria necesario que la Nueva Geografia Economica se liberase de algunos de sus grilletos teoricos y metodologicos que se ha autoimpuesto. De este modo tambien se lograria un mejor equilibrio entre el amor de los economistas por la parsimonia y la sed de los geografos por la complejidad. La misma economia ofrece algunas pistas sobre como tener exito en esta tarea. Mediante esta actualizacion, la Nueva Geografia Economica podria presentar un enfoque convincente para la aglomeracion y especializacion impulsadas por la innovacion en los paises avanzados asi como el desarrollo de regiones en economias emergentes. Nueva Geografia Economica Aglomeracion Regiones Comercio internacional

Globalization: Countries, Cities and Multinationals

- Regional Studies---2011---Philip McCann,Zoltan Acs

McCann P. and Acs Z. J. Globalization: countries, cities and multinationals, Regional Studies. This paper explores the relationship between the size of a country, the size of its cities, and the importance of economies of scale in the modern era of globalization. In order to do this, it integrates three different literatures, namely the literature on the optimal size of a country, the literature on historical processes of urbanization and the performance of cities, and the literature on the role of multinational firms in the global economy. Using an economic geography perspective, but looking at these issues through the lens of economic history, it is demonstrated that the importance of agglomeration

effects, and in particular relationship between city size and the prosperity of the nation-state, has changed over the different eras of globalization. In earlier eras of globalization, the importance of agglomeration was represented by a fairly simple relationship between the scale of the city and the scale of country-empire, whereas during the inter-war years of the twentieth century, this relationship began to change and to evolve into a much more complex set of relationships that are seen today. In the modern era of globalization the role of multinational companies has become critical for the global connectivity of a city-region, and city-regions in turn are seen increasingly to drive national economies. For industrialized countries the size of a city is nowadays much less important than its level of global connectivity, whereas the size of the city is still dominant in newly industrializing countries. As such, the relationships between firms, cities, and countries have in many ways been largely reversed, thereby casting doubt on various institutional economic theories regarding the optimal size of a country. [image omitted] McCann P. et Acs Z. J. La mondialisation: les pays, les grandes villes et les societes multinationales, Regional Studies. Cet article cherche a examiner le rapport entre la superficie d'un pays, la taille de ses grandes villes, et l'importance des economies d'echelle a l'heure de la mondialisation. Pour le faire, on combine trois sources de documentation, a savoir la documentation a propos de la taille optimale d'un pays, la documentation sur les processus historiques de l'urbanisation et la performance des grandes villes, et la documentation au sujet du role des societes multinationales dans l'economie mondiale. A partir de la geographie economique, et en examinant ces questions sous l'optique de l'histoire economique aussi, on demontre que l'importance des effets d'agglomeration, et notamment le rapport entre la taille des grandes villes et la richesse de l'Etat-nation, a change sur le temps au fur et a mesure de la mondialisation. Aux premieres phases de la mondialisation, l'importance de l'agglomeration a ete representee par un rapport relativement simple entre l'envergure des grandes villes et celle de l'Empire-nation, tandis que, pendant l'entre-deux-guerres du vingtieme siecle, ce rapport a commence a changer et a evoluer vers un

ensemble beaucoup plus complexe de rapports qui persistent aujourd'hui. A l'étape actuelle de la mondialisation, le rôle des sociétés multinationales est devenu décisif pour ce qui est de la connectivité mondiale d'une région-cité, et, à leur tour, les régions-cités sont considérées de plus en plus les forces motrices des économies nationales. Pour les pays industrialisés, la taille des grandes villes est de nos jours beaucoup moins importante que ne l'est son niveau de connectivité mondiale, alors que la taille des grandes villes prédomine dans les pays en voie d'industrialisation. Par la suite, les rapports entre les entreprises, les grandes villes et les pays ont été dans une large mesure inversés, mettant ainsi en doute diverses théories économiques recues quant à la superficie optimale d'un pays. Echelle Grandes villes Pays Sociétés multinationales Mondialisation McCann P. und Acs Z. J. Globalisierung: Länder, Städte und multinationale Firmen, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag wird das Verhältnis zwischen der Grösse eines Landes, der Grösse der Städte dieses Landes und der Bedeutung der Rationalisierungseffekte im modernen Zeitalter der Globalisierung untersucht. Hierfür werden drei verschiedene Literaturen miteinander kombiniert: die Literatur über die optimale Grösse eines Landes, die Literatur über die geschichtlichen Prozesse der Urbanisierung und Leistungsfähigkeit von Städten sowie die Literatur über die Rolle von multinationalen Firmen in der Weltwirtschaft. Anhand einer wirtschaftlichen Geographieperspektive, doch bei gleichzeitiger Betrachtung durch das Objektiv der Wirtschaftsgeschichte, wird nachgewiesen, dass sich die Bedeutung von Agglomerationseffekten und insbesondere der Beziehung zwischen der Stadtgrösse und dem Wohlstand des Nationalstaats in den verschiedenen Zeitaltern der Globalisierung geändert hat. In früheren Zeitaltern der Globalisierung zeigte sich die Bedeutung der Agglomeration in einer relativ einfachen Beziehung zwischen der Grösse der Stadt und der Grösse des Landesreichs. Diese Beziehung änderte sich im 20. Jahrhundert in den Jahren zwischen den Weltkriegen allmählich und entwickelte sich zu einem weitaus komplexeren Geflecht aus Beziehungen, wie wir es heute sehen. Im modernen Zeitalter der Globalisierung ist die Rolle der multinationalen Unternehmen für die weltweite

Anbindung einer Stadtregion unverzichtbar geworden, während die Stadtregionen zunehmend als Antriebskräfte für die nationalen Ökonomien gelten. Für industrialisierte Länder ist die Grösse einer Stadt heutzutage deutlich weniger wichtig als das Ausmass ihrer weltweiten Anbindung, während in sich neu industrialisierenden Ländern die Grösse einer Stadt weiterhin eine dominierende Rolle spielt. Daher haben sich die Beziehungen zwischen Firmen, Städten und Ländern in vielerlei Hinsicht grösstenteils umgekehrt, was Zweifel an den verschiedenen institutionellen Wirtschaftstheorien über die optimale Grösse eines Landes aufkommen lässt. Massstab Städte Länder Multinationale Firmen Globalisierung McCann P. y Acs Z. J. Globalización: países, ciudades y multinacionales, Regional Studies. En este artículo analizamos la relación entre el tamaño de un país, el tamaño de sus ciudades y la importancia de las economías de escala en la moderna era de la globalización. Para ello, combinamos tres literaturas diferentes: la literatura sobre el tamaño óptimo de un país, la literatura sobre los procesos históricos de urbanización y el desempeño de las ciudades y la literatura sobre el papel de las empresas multinacionales en la economía internacional. A partir de una perspectiva geográfica económica y a la vez analizando estas cuestiones por el tamiz de la historia económica, demostramos que la importancia de los efectos de aglomeración y en particular la relación entre el tamaño de las ciudades y la prosperidad del estado nacional, ha cambiado en las diferentes eras de la globalización. En periodos anteriores de la globalización, la importancia de la aglomeración estaba representada mediante una relación bastante sencilla entre la escala de la ciudad y la escala del país-imperio, mientras que durante el periodo de entreguerras del siglo XX, esta relación empezó a cambiar y convertirse en una serie de relaciones mucho más complejas, tales como las conocemos hoy día. En la era moderna de la globalización, el papel de las sociedades multinacionales ha sido cada vez más importante para la conectividad global de una región metropolitana mientras que se cree que las regiones metropolitanas impulsan cada vez más las economías nacionales. Para los países industrializados, el tamaño de una ciudad es hoy día mucho menos importante

que su nivel de conectividad global mientras que el tamaño de la ciudad todavía desempeña un papel importante en los países recién industrializados. De tal modo que las relaciones entre empresas, ciudades y países se ha invertido en gran medida cuestionando las diferentes teorías económicas institucionales con respecto al tamaño óptimo de un país. Escala Ciudades Países Sociedades multinacionales Globalización

Beautiful Places: The Role of Perceived Aesthetic Beauty in Community Satisfaction

- Regional Studies---2011---Richard Florida, Charlotta Mellander, Kevin Stolarick

Florida R., Mellander C. and Stolarick K. Beautiful places: the role of perceived aesthetic beauty in community satisfaction, *Regional Studies*. This research uses a large survey sample of individuals across United States locations to examine the effects of beauty and aesthetics on community satisfaction. The paper conducts these estimations by ordinary least-squares, ordered logit, and multinomial logit. The findings confirm that beauty is significantly associated with community satisfaction. Other significant factors include economic security, schools, and social interaction. Further, community-level factors are significantly more important than individual demographic characteristics in explaining community satisfaction. [image omitted] Florida R., Mellander C. et Stolarick K. De beaux endroits: le rôle de la beauté esthétique observée dans l'agglomération communautaire, *Regional Studies*. Cette recherche emploie un grand échantillon d'individus à travers les États-Unis afin d'examiner les effets de la beauté et de l'esthétique sur l'agglomération communautaire. L'article conduit ses estimations à partir des régressions aux moindres carrés, d'un logit ordonné, et d'un logit multinomial. Les résultats confirment que la beauté est en étroite corrélation avec l'agglomération communautaire. D'autres facteurs importants comprennent la sécurité économique, les écoles, et l'interaction sociale. Qui plus est, les facteurs d'ordre communautaire s'avèrent d'autant plus importants que ne le sont les caractéristiques démographiques pour expliquer l'agglomération communautaire. Agglomération

communautaire Beauté Esthétique Corrélation Florida R., Mellander C. und Stolarick K. Schöne Orte: die Rolle der subjektiven ästhetischen Schönheit für die Zufriedenheit von Gemeinschaften, *Regional Studies*. In dieser Studie werden im Rahmen einer Umfrage unter zahlreichen Personen an verschiedenen Orten der USA die Auswirkungen von Schönheit und Ästhetik auf die Zufriedenheit von Gemeinschaften untersucht. Die Schätzungen erfolgen mit Hilfe einer OLS-, geordneten Logit- und multinomialen Logit-Analyse. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass zwischen Schönheit und der Zufriedenheit von Gemeinschaften ein signifikanter Zusammenhang besteht. Zu den weiteren signifikanten Faktoren gehören wirtschaftliche Sicherheit, Schulen und soziale Wechselwirkungen. Ebenso spielen Faktoren auf Gemeinschaftsebene zur Erklärung der Zufriedenheit von Gemeinschaften eine signifikant wichtigere Rolle als individuelle demografische Merkmale. Zufriedenheit von Gemeinschaften Schönheit Ästhetik Eignung Florida R., Mellander C. y Stolarick K. Lugares bonitos: el papel de la belleza estética percibida para la satisfacción de la comunidad, *Regional Studies*. En este estudio examinamos los efectos de la belleza y la estética en el nivel de satisfacción de la comunidad, utilizando una amplia muestra de personas en diferentes zonas de los Estados Unidos. Las estimaciones de este artículo se realizan mediante análisis por mínimos cuadrados ordinarios, un modelo ordenado logit y un modelo logit multinomial. Los resultados confirman que la belleza se asocia en gran medida con la satisfacción de la comunidad. Otros factores significativos serían la seguridad económica, la educación y la interacción social. Asimismo los factores con respecto a la comunidad son mucho más importantes que las características demográficas de las personas individuales para explicar la satisfacción de la comunidad. Satisfacción de la comunidad Belleza Estética Idoneidad

The Dynamics of Agglomeration Externalities along the Life Cycle of Industries

- Regional Studies---2011---Frank Nefke, Martin Henning, Ron Boschma, Karl-Johan

Neffke F., Henning M., Boschma R., Lundquist K.-J. and Olander L.-O. The dynamics of agglomeration externalities along the life cycle of industries, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates the changing roles of agglomeration externalities along the industry life cycle. It is argued that industries have different agglomeration needs in different stages of their life cycles because their mode of competition, innovation intensity, and learning opportunities change over time. For twelve Swedish manufacturing industries, it is determined for each year between 1974 and 2004 whether the industry is in a young, intermediate, or mature stage. Whereas Marshall-Arrow-Romer (MAR) externalities steadily increase with the maturity of industries, the effects of local diversity (Jacobs' externalities) are positive for young industries, but decline and even become negative for more mature industries. [image omitted]

Neffke F., Henning M., Boschma R., Lundquist K.-J. et Olander L.-O. La dynamique des effets externes d'agglomeration tout au long du cycle de vie des industries, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche a examiner l'evolution du role des effets externes d'agglomeration tout au long du cycle de vie des industries. On soutient que les atouts de l'agglomeration varient suivant la phase du cycle de vie parce que le mode de competition, l'intensite de l'innovation, et les possibilites d'apprentissage des industries evoluent dans le temps. On determine pour douze industries suedoises et pour chaque annee de 1974 a 2004 si, oui ou non, une industrie est a un niveau naissant, intermediaire ou avance. Tandis que les effets externes Marshall-Arrow-Romer (MAR) augmentent regulierement au fur et a mesure du developpement des industries, les effets de la diversite locale (effets externes Jacobs) s'averent positifs pour les industries naissantes mais diminuent, voire s'averent negatifs, pour ce qui est des industries plus avancees. Cycle de vie des industries Agglomeration Effets externes Evolution Marshall-Arrow-Romer (MAR) Jacobs

Neffke F., Henning M., Boschma R., Lundquist K.-J. und Olander L.-O. Die Dynamik von Agglomerationsexternalitäten während des Lebenszyklus von Branchen, *Regional Studies*.

In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die wechselnden Rollen von Agglomerationsexternalitäten im Laufe des Lebenszyklus von Branchen. Wir stellen die These auf, dass die Branchen in verschiedenen Phasen ihrer Lebenszyklen verschiedene Agglomerationsbedürfnisse aufweisen, da sich die Art ihres Wettbewerbs, die Intensität der Innovationen und die Chancen zum Lernen im Laufe der Zeit verändern. Anhand von zwölf produzierenden Branchen Schwedens wird für jedes Jahr von 1974 bis 2004 festgestellt, ob sich die Branchen jeweils in einem jungen, mittleren oder reifen Stadium befinden. Während die Marshall-Arrow-Romer-(MAR)-Externalitäten mit zunehmender Reife der Branchen gleichmassig zunehmen, fallen die Auswirkungen der lokalen Diversität (Jacobs-Externalitäten) für junge Branchen positiv aus, nehmen dann aber für reifere Branchen ab und werden schliesslich sogar negativ.

Lebenszyklus von Branchen Agglomeration Externalitäten Evolution Marshall-Arrow-Romer (MAR) Jacobs

Neffke F., Henning M., Boschma R., Lundquist K.-J. y Olander L.-O. Las dinamicas de los efectos externos de aglomeracion en el ciclo vital de las industrias, *Regional Studies*. En este articulo analizamos las funciones cambiantes de los efectos externos de aglomeracion en el ciclo vital de sectores industriales. Argumentamos que las industrias tienen diferentes necesidades de aglomeracion en distintas fases de sus ciclos vitales ya que su modo de competicion, intensidad de innovacion y oportunidades de aprendizaje evolucionan con el tiempo. En doce sectores industriales manufactureros de Suecia se determino para cada ano desde 1974 a 2004 si la industria estaba en una fase joven, intermedia o madura. Mientras que los efectos externos Marshall-Arrow-Romer (MAR) aumentan de forma constante con la madurez de las industrias, los efectos de la diversidad local (las externalidades de Jacob) son positivas en las industrias jovenes, no obstante para las industrias mas maduras los efectos entran en declive e incluso se vuelven negativos. Ciclo vital de las industrias Aglomeracion Efectos externos Evolucion Marshall-Arrow-Romer (MAR) Jacobs

Technological Specialization and Variety in Urban Invention

- Regional Studies---2011---Breandan O hUallachain, Der-Shiuan Lee

O HUallachain B. and Lee D.-S. Technological specialization and variety in urban invention, Regional Studies. Urban economic theory distinguishes between knowledge spillovers that occur within specializations and those that cross technologies. Empirical analysis has sought to gauge their relative strength, but the results are inconclusive. Metropolitan specialization and variety at different aggregation levels of a US patent classification system are assessed using Theil's relative entropy index. The results show that specialization and variety are not competing features of urban technological structure; cities can have both. The invention rate positively associates with specialization in diverse technologies. The cross-fertilization of ideas among skilled professionals with different expertise and the interaction between specialists of narrow fields of knowledge are both important in technological advance. The most inventive cities have deep specializations in different technologies. The results also show significant spatial dependence in technological specialization/variety and in invention rates. [image omitted] O hUallachain B. et Lee D.-S. La specialisation et la diversite technologiques dans l'invention urbaine, Regional Studies. La theorie economique urbaine distingue entre les retombes de la connaissance dues a la specialisation et celles qui recouvrent les technologies. L'analyse empirique a cherche a estimer leur importance relative, mais les resultats s'averent peu concluants. Employant l'indice entropique relative de Theil, on evalue la specialisation et la diversite metropolitaines a divers niveaux d'agregation du classement des brevets aux E-U. Les resultats laissent voir que la specialisation et la diversite ne se rivalisent pas dans la structure technologique urbaine; les grandes villes peuvent se doter des deux. Le taux d'invention est en etroite correlation avec la specialisation dans diverses technologies. La synergie des professionnels qualifies, dont les competences varient, et l'interaction entre les specialistes, dont les domaines de competences

sont bien delimites, sont importantes, toutes les deux, au progres technologique. Les grandes villes les plus inventives ont des specialisations approfondies dans diverses technologies. Les resultats montrent aussi une dependance geographique vis-a-vis de la specialisation/diversite technologiques et des taux d'invention. Invention Specialisation Diversite Effets externes urbains Brevets O hUallachain B. und Lee D.-S. Technologische Spezialisierung und Vielfalt bei urbanen Erfindungen, Regional Studies. In der Theorie der urbanen Okonomie unterscheidet man zwischen Wissensubertragungen, die innerhalb einer Spezialisierung erfolgen, und Wissensubertragungen, die technologieübergreifend stattfinden. Es wurde versucht, die relative Starke dieser Wissens-ubertragungen durch empirische Analysen zu ermitteln, was jedoch zu keinen schlussigen Ergebnissen fuhrte. Mit Hilfe des Theilschen relativen Entropieindexes untersuchen wir die metropolitane Spezialisierung und Vielfalt auf verschiedenen Aggregationsstufen eines Klassifikationssystems für US-Patente. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass es sich bei der Spezialisierung und Vielfalt nicht um konkurrierende Merkmale einer urbanen technologischen Struktur handelt; vielmehr können Städte beides aufweisen. Die Erfindungsrate steht in einem positiven Zusammenhang mit der Spezialisierung verschiedener Technologien. Der Ideenaustausch zwischen qualifizierten Fachkräften mit unterschiedlichen Fachkenntnissen und die Wechselwirkungen zwischen Fachleuten innerhalb enger Wissensgebiete spielen für den technischen Fortschritt beide eine wichtige Rolle. Die innovativsten Städte weisen eine hochgradige Spezialisierung in verschiedenen Technologien auf. Ebenso geht aus den Ergebnissen eine signifikanteräumliche Abhängigkeit der technologischen Spezialisierung bzw. Vielfalt sowie der Erfindungsraten hervor. Erfindung Spezialisierung Vielfalt Urbane Externalitäten Patente O hUallachain B. y Lee D.-S. Especializacion y variedad tecnologicas en la invencion urbana, Regional Studies. En la teoria economica urbana se distingue entre los desbordamientos de conocimiento que ocurren dentro de las especializaciones y los desbordamientos de conocimiento que tienen lugar entre varias tecnologías. Se ha intentado evaluar la fuerza relativa de estos

desbordamientos mediante analisis empiricos pero los resultados no son concluyentes. Con ayuda del indice Theil de entropia relativa, evaluamos la especializacion y la variedad metropolitanas en los diferentes niveles de agregacion de un sistema de clasificacion de patentes en los Estados Unidos. Los resultados indican que la especializacion y la variedad no son características competitivas de la estructura tecnologica urbana; las ciudades pueden poseer ambas. La tasa de invencion se relaciona positivamente con la especializacion en diversas tecnologias. El intercambio de ideas entre profesionales cualificados con diferentes conocimientos y la interaccion entre los especialistas de campos estrechos de conocimientos son ambos importantes para el avance tecnologico. Las ciudades mas inventivas tienen un alto grado de especializacion en las diferentes tecnologias. Los resultados tambien muestran una dependencia espacial significativa en la especializacion/variedad tecnologica y las tasas de invencion. Invencion Especializacion Variedad Efectos externos urbanos Patentes

The Identification of Regional Industrial Clusters Using Qualitative Input-Output Analysis (QIOA)

- Regional Studies---2011---Mirko Titze,Matthias Brachert,Alexander Kubis

Titze M., Brachert M. and Kubis A. The identification of regional industrial clusters using qualitative input-output analysis (QIOA), Regional Studies. The 'cluster theory' has become one of the main concepts promoting regional competitiveness, innovation, and growth. As most empirical applications focus on measures of concentration of one industrial branch in order to identify regional clusters, the appropriate analysis of specific vertical relations is developing in this discussion. This paper tries to identify interrelated sectors via national input-output tables with the help of minimal flow analysis (MFA). The regionalization of these national industry templates is carried out with the allocation of branch-specific production values on regional employment. As a result, the paper shows concentrations of vertical clusters in only 27 of 439 German Nomenclature des Unites Territoriales Statistiques

(NUTS)-3 regions. [image omitted] Titze M., Brachert M. et Kubis A. L'identification des grappes industrielles a partir des tableaux d'echanges inter-industriels qualitatifs, Regional Studies. La 'theorie des grappes' est devenue l'une des principales notions qui pronent la competitivite, l'innovation et la croissance regionales. Etant donne que la plupart des applications empiriques portent sur la mesure de la concentration d'un secteur industriel afin d'identifier des grappes industrielles, une analyse appropriee des rapports verticaux specifiques se developpe au sein de ce debat. A partir des tableaux d'echanges inter-industriels nationaux et a l'aide d'une analyse par flux minimaux, l'article cherche a identifier des secteurs etroitement relies. La regionalisation de ces modeles de l'industrie nationale se fait a partir de l'attribution a l'emploi regional des valeurs de production specifiques aux secteurs. Par la suite, l'article ne montre des concentrations de grappes verticales que dans 27 des 439 Nomenclatures des Unites Territoriales Statistiques allemandes (NUTS)-a trois regions. Grappes industrielles Analyse des tableaux d'echanges inter-industriels qualitatifs Liens verticaux Titze M., Brachert M. und Kubis A. Die Identifikation regionaler industrieller Cluster mit Hilfe einer qualitativen Input-Output-Analyse (QIOA), Regional Studies. Das "Cluster-Konzept" hat sich als einer der wichtigsten Ansätze zur Erklärung der regionalen Wettbewerbsfähigkeit etabliert. Viele zu dieser Thematik angefertigte Studien bedienen sich bestimmter Konzentrationsmasse zur Identifikation industrieller Cluster. Die aktuelle Diskussion berücksichtigt aber auch Aspekte von regionalen Wertschöpfungsketten. Der vorliegende Beitrag identifiziert verbundene Wirtschaftszweige anhand der nationalen Input-Output-Tabelle mit Hilfe der Minimal Flow Analysis. Die Regionalisierung der ermittelten Strukturen erfolgt durch die Aufteilung der Vorleistungen entsprechend der regionalen Beschäftigtenanteile der jeweiligen Wirtschaftszweige. Im Ergebnis zeigt dieser Beitrag, dass lediglich 27 von insgesamt 439 deutschen NUTS-3 Regionen Merkmale vertikaler Cluster aufweisen. Industrielle Cluster Qualitative Input-Output-Analyse Vertikale Verflechtungen Titze M., Brachert M. y Kubis A. La identificacion de aglomeraciones industriales regionales usando un analisis

input-output cualitativo, *Regional Studies*. El concepto de 'cluster' es un marco teorico clave en el estudio de la competitividad a nivel regional. Los trabajos en este campo utilizan medidas de concentracion sectorial para la identificacion de clusters industriales. La discusion actual considera ademas las cadenas productivas de valor a nivel regional. Este estudio identifica relaciones intersectoriales con ayuda de tablas input-output y Minimal-Flow-Analysis. La regionalizacion de las estructuras sectoriales identificadas se lleva a cabo a traves de la distribucion de valores de produccion segun las cuotas regionales de empleo en cada sector. Los resultados indican que tan solo 27 de las 439 regiones NUTS-3 alemanas presentan características propias de clusters industriales verticales. Clusters industriales Analisis input-output cualitativo Relaciones intersectoriales verticales

Pro-poor Economic Growth, Inequality and Fiscal Policy: The Case of Spanish Regions

- Regional Studies---2011---Luis Ayala, Antonio Jurado

Ayala L. and Jurado A. Pro-poor economic growth, inequality and fiscal policy: the case of Spanish regions, *Regional Studies*. This paper aims to discuss whether substantive differences exist in terms of the distribution of economic growth by income groups in Spanish regions. In order to do so, data from the Spanish Family Budget Surveys for various years are used to estimate growth incidence curves, decomposition models of poverty changes, and isopoverty curves. The results show that while economic growth in the long-term has meant an improvement of the lower income percentiles in Spain, this improvement is not uniform in the different regions. Limited possibilities for poverty reduction in the lower-income regions are also found. [image omitted] Ayala L. et Jurado A. Pour la croissance économique faible, l'inégalité et la politique fiscale: l'étude de cas des régions d'Espagne, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à discuter si, oui ou non, il existe d'importants écarts de la distribution de la croissance économique par tranche des revenus dans les régions d'Espagne. On emploie, alors, des données provenant

de diverses enquêtes sur le budget ménager des foyers espagnols afin d'estimer des courbes qui tracent la fréquence de la croissance, des modèles de décomposition du changement de la pauvreté, et des courbes de la isopauvreté. Les résultats laissent voir que la croissance économique a permis à long terme une amélioration pour les centiles inférieurs en Espagne. Toujours est-il que cette amélioration n'est pas généralisée sur le plan régional. Il s'avère aussi des possibilités limitées en ce qui concerne la réduction de la pauvreté dans les régions à plus faibles revenus. Pour la croissance faible Courbes de l'isopauvreté Pauvreté Inégalité Espagne Ayala L. und Jurado A. Armutsorientiertes Wirtschaftswachstum, Ungleichheit und Fiskalpolitik: der Fall der spanischen Regionen, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird untersucht, ob es hinsichtlich der Verteilung des Wirtschaftswachstums innerhalb der Einkommensgruppen von spanischen Regionen erhebliche Unterschiede gibt. Hierfür werden anhand der Daten aus den spanischen Familienat-Erhebungen verschiedener Jahre Wachstumsinzidenzkurven, Dekompositionsmodelle von Armutsänderungen sowie Isolationsarmutskurven geschätzt. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass sich durch das Wirtschaftswachstum zwar langfristig die Situation der unteren Einkommensperzentile in Spanien verbessert hat, aber diese Verbesserung in den verschiedenen Regionen nicht gleichmassig ausfällt. Ebenso werden begrenzte Möglichkeiten zur Verringerung der Armut in Regionen mit niedrigerem Einkommen gefunden. Armutsorientiertes Wachstum Isolationsarmutskurven Armut Ungleichheit Spanien Ayala L. y Jurado A. Crecimiento económico pro-pobre, desigualdad y política fiscal: evidencia para las regiones españolas, *Regional Studies*. El principal objetivo de este trabajo es analizar si existen diferencias importantes en la distribución del crecimiento económico por grupos de renta en las regiones españolas. Se utilizan los datos de las Encuestas de Presupuestos Familiares de varios años para estimar curvas de incidencia del crecimiento, modelos de descomposición de los cambios en la pobreza y curvas de isopobreza. Los resultados muestran que, aunque el crecimiento económico en el largo plazo supuso una mejora de los percentiles con rentas mas

bajas en España, esta tendencia no fue uniforme en las diferentes regiones. También se encuentra evidencia de las menores posibilidades de reducción de la pobreza en las regiones de menor renta ante posibles escenarios de mayor descentralización. Crecimiento pro-pobre Curvas isopobreza Pobreza Desigualdad España

The Evolution of Regional Productivity Disparities in the European Union from 1975 to 2002: A Combination of Shift-Share and Spatial Econometrics

- Regional Studies---2011---Julie Le Gallo, Yiannis Kamarianakis

Le Gallo J. and Kamarianakis Y. The evolution of regional productivity disparities in the European Union from 1975 to 2002: a combination of shift-share and spatial econometrics, *Regional Studies*. This paper evaluates the relative significance of the key factors that underlie regional productivity disparities in the European Union: industry mix and structural regional differences. Shift-share decomposition is performed and the outcomes are investigated with exploratory spatial analysis and space-time econometric models. Substantial changes in the spatial patterns of productivity and its determinants can be observed during the study period. Results indicate a decrease in geographical clustering for productivity and both regional and sectoral factors. Spatio-temporal dependencies are essential for correct model specification as their omission results in an overestimation of the effect of the industry mix. [image omitted] Le Gallo J. et Kamarianakis Y. L'évolution des écarts de productivité régionaux dans l'Union européenne de 1975 à 2002: la combinaison d'une analyse structurelle-géographique et de l'économetrie spatiale, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à évaluer l'importance relative des facteurs clés qui étayent les écarts de productivité régionaux dans l'Union européenne: la structure industrielle et les différences structurelles régionales. On emploie une analyse structurelle-géographique et examine les résultats à partir d'une analyse exploratoire des données spatiales et des modèles économétriques spatio-temporels. Au cours de la période étudiée, on note d'importantes

modifications de la structure géographique de la productivité et de ses déterminants. Les résultats laissent voir une diminution du regroupement géographique quant à la productivité et aux facteurs à la fois régionaux et sectoriels. Des dépendances spatio-temporelles sont indispensables à la bonne spécification des modèles parce que leur exclusion conduit à une surestimation de l'effet de la structure industrielle. Régions européennes Écarts de productivité Autocorrélation spatiale Régressions apparemment non liées Le Gallo J. und Kamarianakis Y. Die Entwicklung von Disparitäten bei der regionalen Produktivität in der Europäischen Union zwischen 1975 und 2002: eine Kombination von Shift-Share- und räumlicher Ökonometrie, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die relative Signifikanz der Schlüsselfaktoren für die Disparitäten hinsichtlich der regionalen Produktivität in der Europäischen Union: Branchenmischung und strukturelle regionale Unterschiede. Die Ergebnisse einer Shift-Share-Dekomposition werden mit Hilfe einer exploratorischen Raumanalyse und ökonometrischer Raum-Zeit-Modelle untersucht. Im untersuchten Zeitraum lassen sich erhebliche Veränderungen in den räumlichen Mustern der Produktivität und ihrer Determinanten beobachten. Die Ergebnisse weisen hinsichtlich der Produktivität sowie der regionalen und sektoralen Faktoren auf eine Abnahme der geografischen Clusterbildung hin. Zur richtigen Spezifizierung des Modells sind räumlich-zeitliche Abhängigkeiten wesentlich, da bei ihrer Auslassung die Auswirkung der Branchenmischung überschätzt wird. Europäische Regionen Disparitäten bei der Produktivität Räumliche Autokorrelation Scheinbar unverbundene Regressionen (SUR) Le Gallo J. y Kamarianakis Y. La evolución de las desigualdades de productividad regional en la Unión Europea de 1975 a 2002: una combinación de econometría shift-share y espaciales, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo valoramos la importancia relativa de los factores clave que subyacen en las desigualdades de productividad regional en la Unión Europea: la combinación industrial y las diferencias regional estructurales. Investigamos los resultados de una descomposición mediante el control proporcional-diferencial (shift-share) aplicando un análisis espacial exploratorio y modelos econométricos

en el espacio-tiempo. Durante el periodo del estudio pudimos observar cambios significativos en los modelos espaciales de productividad y sus determinantes. Los resultados indican una disminucion en la agrupacion geografica para la productividad y para los factores regionales y sectoriales. Las dependencias en el espacio-tiempo son fundamentales para una especificacion correcta del modelo puesto que al ignorarlas ocurre una sobrevaloracion del efecto de la combinacion industrial. Regiones europeas Desigualdades en la productividad Autocorrelacion espacial Regresiones aparentemente no relacionadas (SUR)

Planning across Borders in Europe: The Need for an Economic Point of View

- Regional Studies---2011---Rolf Bergs

2011

Innovations in Regional Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Modelling

- Regional Studies---2010---Peter McGregor,Mark Partridge,Dan Rickman

2010

Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Modelling for Regional Economic Development Analysis

- Regional Studies---2010---Mark Partridge,Dan Rickman

Partridge M. D. and Rickman D. S. Computable general equilibrium (CGE) modelling for regional economic development analysis, Regional Studies. Despite their long-standing use in economic policy analysis generally, and increasing popularity in regional policy analysis, computable general equilibrium (CGE) models have yet to become the dominant approach for analysis of regional economic development policies. This review discusses the likely reasons for the limited use of CGE models for regional economic development analysis, particularly for small regions. It also proposes methodological improvements that would likely lead to the

wider use of CGE models in economic development practice. A central theme is the need for a model that can be empirically demonstrated to capture the relevant policy components and the structure of the region of study. [image omitted] Partridge M. D. et Rickman D. S. La modelisation CGE dans l'analyse du developpement economique regional, Regional Studies. En depit de leur emploi generalise de longue date dans l'analyse de la politique economique, et malgre leur popularite croissante dans l'analyse de la politique regionale, la modelisation CGE doit encore devenir la facon dominante dans les politiques de developpement economique regional. Cet article cherche a presenter les raisons qui risquent d'expliquer l'emploi limite des modeles CGE dans l'analyse du developpement economique regional, en particulier pour ce qui est des petites regions. L'article cherche aussi a proposer des ameliorations methodologiques qui entraineraient l'emploi plus generalise des modeles CGE dans le developpement economique en pratique. Un aspect central est le besoin d'un modele susceptible de capter de maniere empirique les elements cles d'une politique et la structure de la region a etudier. Regional Equilibre general sur ordinateur (CGE) Developpement economique regional Partridge M. D. und Rickman D. S. CGE-Modelle fur Analysen der regionalen Wirtschaftsentwicklung, Regional Studies. CGE-Modelle kommen in Analysen der Wirtschaftspolitik im Allgemeinen seit langem zum Einsatz und sind zunehmend auch bei Analysen der Regionalpolitik beliebt. Doch bei der Analyse regionalwirtschaftlicher Entwicklungspolitiken sind sie noch nicht zum vorherrschenden Ansatz geworden. In diesem Beitrag werden die moglichen Grunde erortert, warum CGE-Modelle fur Analysen der regionalen Wirtschaftsentwicklung insbesondere im Fall von kleinen Regionen nur begrenzt Anwendung finden. Ausserdem werden methodologische Verbesserungen vorgeschlagen, die einen breiteren Einsatz von CGE-Modellen in der Praxis der Wirtschaftsentwicklung ermöglichen konnten. Ein zentrales Thema ist die Notwendigkeit eines Modells, von dem sich empirisch nachweisen lässt, dass es die relevanten politischen Komponenten und die Struktur der untersuchten Region erfasst. Regionale Berechenbares allgemeines Gle-

ichgewicht Regionale Wirtschaftsentwicklung Partridge M. D. y Rickman D. S. Modelo CGE para el analisis del desarrollo economico regional, Regional Studies. Pese a la larga utilizacion general en los analisis politicos sobre economia y la creciente popularidad en los analisis politicos regionales, los modelos CGE todavia no han llegado a ser enfoques dominantes para el analisis de las politicas de desarrollo economico a nivel regional. En este ensayo exponemos las posibles razones para el uso limitado de modelos CGE para los analisis de desarrollo economico regional, especialmente para pequenas regiones. Tambien proponemos mejoras metodologicas que probablemente llevarian a un uso mas amplio de los modelos CGE en la practica del desarrollo economico. Un tema central es la necesidad de un modelo que demuestre empiricamente que capta los componentes relevantes de la politica y la estructura de la region que se estudia. Regional Equilibrium computable general Desarrollo economico regional

Uncovering the Factors behind Comparative Regional Economic Performance: A Multi-regional Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Approach

- Regional Studies---2010---James Giesecke, John Madden

Giesecke J. A. and Madden J. R. Uncovering the factors behind comparative regional economic performance: a multi-regional computable general equilibrium (CGE) approach, Regional Studies. Recently, a new method has emerged for uncovering the factors driving regional growth disparities. The method involves historical analysis with a multi-regional computable general equilibrium (CGE) model. This paper has three main aims. First, to demonstrate the capacity of the CGE historical technique to decompose the causes of regional divergence into clearly specified economic factors. Second, to provide a generic miniature model that can be used as a template for adapting any multi-regional CGE model to give it the capacity for undertaking historical analysis. Third, to demonstrate that this same miniature model can be used to explain the regional results in terms of the major model mechanisms

behind them. [image omitted] Giesecke J. A. et Madden J. R. Devoiler les facteurs derriere la performance economique comparative des regions: une facon CGE a plusieurs regions, Regional Studies. Recemment, une nouvelle methode qui cherche a devoiler les facteurs qui conduisent les ecart de la croissance regionale a vu le jour. Cette methode necessite une analyse chronologique a partir d'un modele d'equilibre general a plusieurs regions sur ordinateur. Cet article a trois objectifs. Primo, on cherche a demontrer la capacite de la technique chronologique CGE a decomposer les causes de l'ecart regional en facteurs economiques precis. Secundo, on cherche a fournir un modele miniature generique que l'on peut employer en tant que gabarit afin d'adapter aucun modele CGE a plusieurs regions pour que l'on puisse augmenter sa capacite a faire une analyse chronologique. Tertio, on cherche a demontrer que ce meme modele miniature sert a expliquer les resultats regionaux en termes des mecanismes majeurs qui le soutiennent. Equilibre general sur ordinateur Croissance regionale Ecart regional Analyse chronologique a plusieurs regions Giesecke J. A. und Madden J. R. Ermittlung der Faktoren hinter der komparativen regionalen Wirtschaftsleistung: Ein multiregionaler CGE-Ansatz, Regional Studies. In jungster Zeit ist eine neue Methode zur Ermittlung der Faktoren entstanden, die beim Regionalwachstum Disparitaten verursachen. Die Methode beinhaltet eine historische Analyse mit einem multiregionalen berechenbaren allgemeinen Gleichgewichtsmodell (CGE-Modell). Mit unserem Beitrag verfolgen wir drei Hauptziele. Erstens mochten wir nachweisen, dass sich die historische CGE-Technik zu einer Dekomposition der Ursachen regionaler Divergenz in klar spezifizierte Wirtschaftsfaktoren eignet. Zweitens wollen wir ein generisches Miniaturmodell entwickeln, das als Vorlage zur Anpassung eines beliebigen multiregionalen CGE-Modells genutzt werden kann, um mit diesem Modell historische Analysen durchfuhren zu konnen. Drittens mochten wir nachweisen, dass sich anhand desselben Miniaturmodells die regionalen Ergebnisse hinsichtlich der grosseren, dahinterliegenden Modellmechanismen erlautern lassen. Berechenbares allgemeines Gleichgewicht Regionales Wachstum Regionale Divergenz Multiregionale his-

torische Analyse Giesecke J. A. y Madden J. R. Descubrir los factores tras el rendimiento de la economía regional comparativa: un enfoque multiregional CGE, Regional Studies. Acaba de surgir un nuevo metodo para descubrir los factores que impulsan las desigualdades de crecimiento regional. Con este metodo se realizan analisis historicos mediante un modelo de equilibrio general computable y multiregional. Este documento tiene tres objetivos principales. Primero, demostrar la capacidad de la tecnica historica de equilibrio general computable (CGE) para descomponer las causas de divergencia regional en factores economicos claramente especificos. Segundo, ofrecer un modelo generico en miniatura que puede servir como plantilla para adaptar cualquier modelo multiregional CGE y otorgarle la capacidad de realizar analisis historicos. Tercero, demostrar que este mismo modelo en miniatura puede servir para explicar los resultados regionales en terminos de los mecanismos principales en el modelo que existen detras. Equilibrio computable general Crecimiento regional Divergencia regional Analisis historico multiregional

Scotland the Grey: A Linked Demographic-Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Analysis of the Impact of Population Ageing and Decline

- Regional Studies---2010---Katerina Lisenkova,Peter McGregor,N. Pappas,John Swales,Karen Turner,Robert Wright

Lisenkova K., McGregor P. G., Pappas N., Swales J. K., Turner K. and Wright R. E. Scotland the grey: a linked demographic-computable general equilibrium (CGE) analysis of the impact of population ageing and decline, Regional Studies. This paper links a multi-period economic computable general equilibrium (CGE) modelling framework with a demographic model to analyse the economic impact on Scotland of its projected ageing and declining population. The model quantifies the effect on aggregate economic variables, such as gross domestic product (GDP), employment and competitiveness, and also on individual sectors. With the principal demographic projections, the fall in popula-

tion, and particularly working-age population, has a depressing impact on economic activity. By changing the demographic parameters, the impact of increasing net migration, a policy actively being pursued by the Scottish Government, is tracked. However, the required size of the annual net-migration needed to neutralize the adverse natural demographic changes is far higher than the current trends. [image omitted] Lisenkova K., McGregor P. G., Pappas N., Swales J. K., Turner K. et Wright R. E. 'Ecosse la Grise': une analyse de l'impact du vieillissement et de la baisse de la population liant demographie et EGC, Regional Studies. Cet article etablit un lien entre un cadre economique multiperiodique de modelisation d'Equilibre General Calculable (EGC) et un modele demographique pour analyser l'impact economique sur l'Ecosse du vieillissement et de la baisse prevus de sa population. Le modele en quantifie l'effet sur les variables economiques agregees, telles que le PIB, l'emploi et la competitivite, ainsi que sur des secteurs particuliers. Compte tenu des principales previsions demographiques, la baisse de la population, et en particulier de la population en age de travailler, a un effet de depression de l'activite economique. En modifiant les parametres demographiques, nous suivons l'impact de l'augmentation de la migration nette, une politique qui est activement menee par l'Executif ecossais. Cependant, l'ampleur de la migration nette annuelle necessaire pour neutraliser les changements demographiques naturels prejudiciables est bien superieure aux tendances actuelles. Ecosse Modelisation EGC regionale Population vieillissante Migration Lisenkova K., McGregor P. G., Pappas N., Swales J. K., Turner K. und Wright R. E. Graues Schottland: eine kombinierte demografische und CGE-Analyse der Auswirkungen von Alterung und Bevölkerungsrückgang, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag verbinden wir einen periodenübergreifenden ökonomischen Modellerrahmen des berechenbaren allgemeinen Gleichgewichts (CGE) mit einem demografischen Modell, um die wirtschaftlichen Auswirkungen der prognostizierten Alterung und des Bevölkerungsrückgangs in Schottland zu analysieren. In dem Modell wird die Auswirkung auf kombinierte ökonomische Variable wie Bruttoinlandsprodukt, Beschäftigungsniveau

und Konkurrenzfähigkeit sowie auch auf einzelne Sektoren quantifiziert. Bei den wichtigsten demografischen Prognosen wirken sich der Bevölkerungsrückgang - insbesondere bei der Bevölkerung im arbeitsfähigen Alter - dampfend auf die Wirtschaftsaktivität aus. Durch eine Änderung der demografischen Parameter untersuchen wir die Auswirkung einer erhöhten Nettomigration, die als politisches Ziel von der schottischen Regierung aktiv verfolgt wird. Allerdings ist zur Neutralisierung der ungünstigen natürlichen Veränderungen in der Demografie eine weitaus umfangreichere jährliche Nettomigration erforderlich als die der derzeitigen Trends. Schottland Regionalmodell des berechenbaren allgemeinen Gleichgewichts Alternde Bevölkerung Migration Lisenkova K., McGregor P. G., Pappas N., Swales J. K., Turner K. y Wright R. E. La anciana Escocia: analisis demografico segun el modelo CGE del impacto del envejecimiento y disminucion de la poblacion, Regional Studies. En este articulo vinculamos una estructura de un modelo de equilibrio general computable (CGE) de varios periodos con un modelo demografico para analizar el efecto economico en Escocia de su poblacion cada vez mas anciana y cada vez menos numerosa. Este modelo cuantifica el efecto en las variables economicas agregadas, tales como el PIB, el empleo y la competitividad asi como los sectores individuales. Con las principales proyecciones demograficas, la disminucion de poblacion, y especialmente de la poblacion en edad de trabajar, tiene un efecto depresivo en la actividad comercial. Al cambiar los parametros demograficos, hacemos un seguimiento del impacto de una creciente migracion neta, una politica que busca activamente el Gobierno escoces. Sin embargo, el tamano requerido de la migracion neta anual necesaria para neutralizar estos adversos cambios demograficos naturales es muy superior a las tendencias actuales. Escocia Modelo CGE regional Poblacion envejecida Migracion

Linking National and Multi-regional Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Models: The Effects of an Increase in Award Wage Rates in Australia

- Regional Studies---2010---Peter Dixon, John Madden, Maureen Rimmer

Dixon P. B., Madden J. R. and Rimmer M. T. Linking national and multi-regional computable general equilibrium (CGE) models: the effects of an increase in award wage rates in Australia, Regional Studies. Wages for 20% of Australian workers are set by awards, reviewed annually in a centralized legal process. For the 2005 review, the economy-wide and regional effects of increases in awards were modelled. A top-down approach in which results from a national model, MONASH, are fed into a multi-regional model, MMRF, was adopted. This enabled the authors to produce regional results while taking advantage of detailed labour-market specifications that were available only in MONASH. In using MMRF, a limitation of previous top-down methods was overcome - the inability to handle shocks affecting cost relativities between regions. [image omitted] Dixon P. B., Madden J. R. et Rimmer M. T. Relier les modeles CGE national et a plusieurs regions: les effets d'une hausse des salaires d'attribution en Australie, Regional Studies. Pour 20% des travailleurs australiens, les salaires sont fixes a partir des attributions et sont revises tous les ans par moyen d'une procedure juridique centralisee. Pour la revision 2005, on a modelise l'impact des hausses des attributions sur l'economie et les regions. On a adopte une facon directive ou les resultats d'un modele national, MONASH, s'introduisent dans un modele a plusieurs regions, MMRF. Cela a permis la production des resultats regionaux tout en profitant des caracteristiques du marche du travail detaillees qui n'etaient disponibles que dans le modele MONASH. En employant le modele MMRF, on a surmonte une contrainte aux methodes directives anterieures - a savoir l'incapacite de traiter des chocs qui influent sur les couts relatifs interregionaux. Modelisation CGE a plusieurs regions Relier les modeles CGE Modelisation directive Salaire minimum Salaires d'attribution australiens Dixon P. B., Madden J. R. und Rimmer M. T. Verknufung

von nationalen und multiregionalen CGE-Modellen: die Auswirkungen einer Erhöhung des Mindestlohns in Australien, *Regional Studies*. Zwanzig Prozent der australischen Arbeitnehmer erhalten Mindestlöhne, die jährlich über ein zentralisiertes juristisches Verfahren festgelegt werden. Für die Festlegung von 2005 modellierten wir die wirtschaftsweiten und regionalen Auswirkungen der Mindestlohnerhöhungen. Hierfür verwendeten wir einen Top-Down-Ansatz, bei dem die Ergebnisse eines nationalen Modells (MONASH) in ein multiregionales Modell (MMRF) eingegeben wurden. Auf diese Weise erhielten wir regionale Ergebnisse und konnten zugleich die detaillierten Arbeitsmarktdaten nutzen, die nur in MONASH zur Verfügung stehen. Durch MMRF konnten wir eine Beschränkung der früheren Top-Down-Ansätze überwinden: die Unmöglichkeit einer Berücksichtigung von Schocks, die sich auf die Kostenrelativitäten zwischen Regionen auswirken. Multiregionales CGE-Modell Verknüpfung von CGE-Modellen Top-Down-Modelle Mindestlöhne Australische Mindestlöhne Dixon P. B., Madden J. R. y Rimmer M. T. Acceso a modelos CGE nacionales y multi-regionales: los efectos de un aumento del salario mínimo en Australia, *Regional Studies*. Los salarios para el veinte por ciento de los empleados australianos están definidos por salarios mínimos, revisados anualmente en un proceso legal centralizado. Para la revisión de 2005, modelamos los efectos regionales y en toda la economía del aumento del salario mínimo. Adoptamos un enfoque verticalista en el que los resultados de un modelo nacional, MONASH, se suministran a un modelo multi-regional, MMRF. Esto nos permitió producir resultados regionales a la vez que pudieramos aprovecharnos de las especificaciones detalladas del mercado laboral que solamente estaban disponibles en MONASH. Al usar MMRF, superamos la limitación de los métodos verticalistas anteriores -la incapacidad de manejar choques que afectan a las relatividades de costes entre regiones. Modelo CGE multi-regional Enlaces entre modelos CGE Modelo verticalista Salarios mínimos Salarios mínimos en Australia

Transport-Regional Equity Issue Revisited

- Regional Studies---2010---Eduardo Simoes de Almeida,Eduardo Haddad,Geoffrey Hewings

Almeida E. S. de, Haddad E. A. and Hewings G. J. D. Transport-regional equity issue revisited, *Regional Studies*. The objective of this paper is to analyse the relationship between transport and regional equity in Minas Gerais, Brazil. Furthermore, the existence of a trade-off between economic performance and regional equity is investigated as well. To do so, the paper develops a spatial computable general equilibrium model based on Brocker and Schneider's approach of 2002 to implement comparative static analysis, explicitly incorporating iceberg transportation costs. Four activities are modelled, namely production, final demand, transportation and exports. Two production factors are assumed: labour and other factors. The model has 12 domestic regions and three external regions. Four counterfactual experiments are developed based on decreases in transportation costs due to a 'distance shortening'. The main findings indicate that if the transport infrastructure improvement is focused only among poor regions, the promotion of regional equity is insignificant. If the transport infrastructure improvement links are concentrated among rich regions, there is an increase in regional income inequalities. However, if the improvements are targeted to the roads linking poor regions and rich ones, there is greater promotion of regional equity. The same result will occur when improvements are made to all road links of the state. [image omitted] Almeida E. S. de, Haddad E. A. et Hewings G. J. D. La question du rapport entre le transport et l'équilibre régional vue sous un jour nouveau, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à analyser le rapport entre le transport et l'équilibre régional en Minas Gerais au Brésil. En outre, on examine la présence d'un échange entre la performance économique et l'équilibre régional. Pour le faire, on construit un modèle géographique de l'équilibre général à utiliser sur ordinateur fondé sur l'approche de Brockner et Schneider en 2002 afin de mettre en œuvre une analyse statique comparative qui comprend explicitement les frais de transport iceberg. On modélise quatre ac-

tivites, a savoir, la production, la demande finale, le transport et l'exportation. On fait deux suppositions quant aux facteurs de production: la main-d'oeuvre et d'autres facteurs. Le modele embrasse douze regions internes et trois regions externes. On fait quatre experiences paradoxales fondees sur la baisse des frais de transport due a une 'reduction des distances'. Les principaux resultats indiquent que si l'amelioration de l'equipement de transport ne porte que sur les regions defavorisees, la promotion de l'equilibre regional s'avere negligeable. Si l'amelioration de l'equipement de transport focalise les regions riches, il s'avere un creusement des ecartes des revenus regionaux. Cependant, si les ameliorations ciblent les routes qui relient les regions defavorisees aux regions riches, il s'avere une plus grande promotion de l'equilibre regional. Il en va de meme pour la situation ou on a apporte des aménagements a toutes les liaisons routieres de l'etat. Modele géographique de l'équilibre general a utiliser sur ordinateur Equilibre regional Performance économique Frais de transport Almeida E. S. de, Haddad E. A. und Hewings G. J. D. Die Wiederaufnahme der Frage von Verkehrswesen im Verhältnis zu regionaler Fairness, Regional Studies. Dieser Aufsatz beabsichtigt, die Beziehung zwischen Verkehrswesen und regionaler Fairness in Minas Gerais (Brasilien) zu analysieren und zugleich auch das Vorkommen von Einbussen entweder bei wirtschaftlicher Leistung oder regionaler Fairness zu untersuchen. Zu diesem Zwecke wird ein auf dem Ansatz von Bocker und Schneider (2002) aufbauendes raumliches komputables allgemeines Gleichgewichtsmodell entwickelt, um vergleichende statistische Analysen durchzuführen, wobei verborgene 'Eisberg'-Transportkosten ausdrücklich berücksichtigt werden. Es werden vier Unternehmenstätigkeiten aufgeführt: Herstellung, Nachfrage, Transportwesen und Exporte, und zwei Produktionsfaktoren vorausgesetzt: Arbeitskräfte und andere Faktoren. Das Modell umfasst zwölf Inlandsregionen und drei externe Regionen. Es werden vier gegensätzliche Experimente entwickelt, die auf einer Abnahme der Transportkosten infolge einer 'Verkürzung der Entfernungen' beruhen. Die Hauptbefunde weisen darauf hin, dass die Förderung regionaler Fairness unbedeutend bleibt, wenn die

Verbesserungen der Transportinfrastruktur sich nur auf minderbemittelte Regionen konzentrieren; werden die Verbesserungen der Verbindungen der Transportinfrastruktur in wohlhabenden Regionen durchgeführt, so nehmen regionale Einkommensunterschiede zu. Wenn die Verbesserungen jedoch auf Strassen abzielen, die wohlhabende Regionen mit weniger bemittelten verbinden, wird regionale Fairness starker gefordert. Das gleiche Ergebnis wird sich einstellen, wenn Verbesserungen an allen Strassenverbindungen des Staates vorgenommen werden. Raumliches, komputables, allgemeines Gleichgewichtsmodell Regionale Fairness Wirtschaftsleistung Transportkosten Almeida E. S. de, Haddad E. A. y Hewings G. J. D. Revisando el tema de la igualdad del transporte en las regiones, Regional Studies. El objetivo de este documento es analizar la relacion entre el transporte y la igualdad regional en Minas Gerais, Brasil. Asimismo investigamos la existencia de una compensacion entre el rendimiento economico y la igualdad regional. Para ello desarrollamos un modelo de equilibrio general computable y espacial basado en el enfoque de Bocker y Schneider en 2002 para hacer un analisis estatico y comparativo, explicitamente incorporando los costes ocultos de transporte. Se modelan cuatro actividades: la produccion, la demanda final, el transporte y las exportaciones. Suponemos que existen dos factores de produccion: mano de obra y otros factores. En este modelo, existen doce regiones internas y tres regiones externas. Desarrollamos cuatro experimentos contrafactuales basados en la disminucion de los costes de transporte debido a una 'acortamiento de las distancias'. Los principales resultados indican que si la mejora de la infraestructura del transporte se centra solo entre las regiones mas pobres, el fomento de la igualdad regional es insignificante. Si los enlaces de la mejora de la infraestructura del transporte se concentran en las regiones ricas, aumentan las desigualdades de ingresos regionales. Sin embargo, si se mejoran los enlaces de carreteras entre las regiones pobres y ricas, se fomenta mejor la igualdad regional. El mismo resultado ocurre cuando se mejoran los enlaces de todas las carreteras del estado. Modelo de equilibrio general computable y espacial Igualdad regional Rendimiento economico Costes de

Endogenous Labour Supply with Several Occupational Categories in a Bi-regional Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Model

- Regional Studies---2010---Bernard Decaluwe, Andre Lemelin, David Bahan

Decaluwe B., Lemelin A. and Bahan D. Endogenous labour supply with several occupational categories in a bi-regional computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, *Regional Studies*. To make labour supply endogenous in the Quebec Finance Ministry Quebec-Rest-of-Canada bi-regional computable general equilibrium (CGE) model, household utility functions include as many types of leisure as there are occupational categories. Each household is modelled as a group of individuals who maximize utility independently, while sharing identical preferences for goods. Therefore, the consumption of goods is the same as in a standard linear expenditure system (LES), but cross-elasticity of supply of any labour category relative to another's wage rate is zero. Marginal income tax rates represent not only personal income taxes, but also implicit taxation of income through transfer reduction. Model behaviour is consistent with analytical expectations. [image omitted] Decaluwe B., Lemelin A. et Bahan D. L'offre de travail endogene du modele bi-regional Quebec-Reste-du-Canada du Ministere des finances du Quebec derive de fonctions d'utilite avec autant de types de loisir que de categories professionnelles. Chaque menage est constitue d'individus maximisant leur utilite independamment, ayant neanmoins des preferences identiques pour les biens. Resultat: la consommation de biens est comme dans un SLD standard, mais l'elasticite-prix croisee de l'offre entre les categories de travail est nulle. Les taux marginaux d'imposition du revenu representent les impots personnels, mais aussi la taxation implicite du revenu resultant de la reduction des transferts. Le modele se comporte conformement aux predictions theoriques. Modele d'equilibre general bi-regional Offre de travail menagere Decaluwe B., Lemelin A. und Bahan D. Endogenes Angebot an Arbeitskräften in mehreren

Berufssparten in einem biregionalen berechenbaren allgemeinen Gleichgewichtsmodell (CGE-Modell), *Regional Studies*. Um das Angebot an Arbeitskräften im biregionalen berechenbaren allgemeinen Gleichgewichtsmodell (CGE-Modell) des Finanzministeriums von Quebec für die Region Quebec und das übrige Kanada endogen zu gestalten, werden bei den Haushaltsnutzenfunktionen ebenso viele Freizeitarten wie Berufssparten berücksichtigt. Jeder Haushalt wird als Gruppe von Personen modelliert, die den Nutzen unabhängig voneinander maximieren und dabei identische Güterpräferenzen aufweisen. Der Güterverbrauch ist daher derselbe wie bei einem herkömmlichen linearen Ausgabensystem (LES), wobei sich jedoch die Kreuzelastizität des Angebots einer Arbeitskraftkategorie in Bezug auf den Lohnsatz einer anderen Kategorie auf Null beläuft. Die marginalen Einkommenssteuersätze beziehen sich nicht nur auf die privaten Einkommenssteuern, sondern auch auf die implizite Einkommensbesteuerung durch Transferreduktion. Das Verhalten des Modells entspricht den analytischen Erwartungen. Berechenbares allgemeines Gleichgewicht (CGE) Arbeitskraftangebot von Haushalten Decaluwe B., Lemelin A. y Bahan D. La oferta endogena de trabajo con varias categorias laborales en un modelo de equilibrio general computable bi-regional, *Regional Studies*. Para que la oferta de trabajo sea endogena en el modelo de equilibrio general computable bi-regional del Quebec y el resto del Canada empleado por el Ministerio de Hacienda, se tienen en cuenta las funciones de utilidad con tantos tipos de ocio como categorias laborales. Cada hogar se modela como un grupo de individuos que maximizan la utilidad de modo independiente a la vez que comparten preferencias identicas de bienes. Por consiguiente, el consumo de bienes es el mismo que en un sistema lineal de gastos pero la elasticidad cruzada de la oferta de cualquier categoria laboral relativa a la tasa salarial de otra categoria es nula. Las tasas marginales del impuesto sobre la renta representan no solo los impuestos sobre la renta de las personas físicas sino tambien el impuesto implicito de la renta mediante la reduccion de transferencias. El comportamiento del modelo corresponde a las expectativas analíticas. Equilibrio computable general Oferta

The Economic Consequences of Productivity Changes: A Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) Analysis

- Regional Studies---2010---Harvey Cutler,Stephen Davies

Cutler H. and Davies S. The economic consequences of productivity changes: a computable general equilibrium (CGE) analysis, Regional Studies. This paper uses a data-intensive CGE model to examine sector-specific impacts of increases in total factor productivity and labour and capital productivity. It focuses on the importance of a sector's output in household consumption and firms' intermediate input demand, the importance of labour and capital in value added and the impact on the city's consumer price index (CPI) as factors influencing the transmission mechanism. The general equilibrium effects result in unambiguous increases in household migration for total factor productivity and capital productivity but not for the labour case. This analysis emphasizes the impact on household income and tax revenue per new household. [image omitted] Cutler H. et Davies S. Les conséquences économiques des changements de productivité: une analyse EGC, Regional Studies. Cet article utilise un modèle d'Équilibre Général Calculable (EGC) faisant appel à de très nombreuses données pour examiner les incidences sectorielles de l'augmentation des facteurs globaux de productivité, ainsi que de la productivité de la main d'œuvre et du capital. Nous nous concentrons sur l'importance de la production d'un secteur pour la consommation des ménages et pour la demande des entreprises en biens de consommation intermédiaires, sur l'importance de la main d'œuvre et du capital dans la valeur ajoutée, et sur l'impact sur l'indice du coût de la vie de la ville en tant que facteurs influençant le mécanisme de transmission. Les effets de l'équilibre général entraînent clairement l'augmentation des migrations des ménages dans le cas des facteurs globaux de productivité et dans celui de la productivité du capital, mais pas dans le cas de la main d'œuvre. Notre analyse souligne

l'impact sur les revenus des ménages et sur les recettes fiscales par nouveau foyer. Analyse EGC Changements sectoriels de productivité Cutler H. und Davies S. Die wirtschaftlichen Auswirkungen von Produktivitätsänderungen: eine CGE-Analyse, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir mit Hilfe eines datenintensiven CGE-Modells die sektorspezifischen Auswirkungen einer Erhöhung der Gesamtfaktorproduktivität sowie der Arbeits- und Kapitalproduktivität. Wir konzentrieren uns auf die Bedeutung der Leistung eines Sektors im Bereich des Haushaltskonsums sowie des mittleren Zufuhrbedarfs der Firmen, auf die Bedeutung von Arbeit und Kapital bei der Wertschöpfung sowie auf die Auswirkung des Verbraucherpreisindex der Stadt als Faktoren, die den Übertragungsmechanismus beeinflussen. Die allgemeinen Gleichgewichtseffekte führen zu eindeutigen Steigerungen in der Haushaltsmigration hinsichtlich der Gesamtfaktor- und Kapitalproduktivität, nicht jedoch hinsichtlich der Arbeitsproduktivität. In unserer Analyse werden die Auswirkungen auf das Haushaltseinkommen und die Steuereinnahmen pro neuem Haushalt deutlich. CGE-Analyse Sektorspezifische Produktivitätsänderungen Cutler H. y Davies S. Las consecuencias económicas de los cambios de productividad: un análisis CGE, Regional Studies. En este ensayo utilizamos un modelo CGE concentrado de datos para examinar las repercusiones específicas en el sector de los aumentos de la productividad total de los factores y la productividad de la mano de obra y el capital. Nos centramos en la importancia del rendimiento del sector en el consumo en los hogares y la demanda de insumo intermedio de las empresas, la importancia de la mano de obra y el capital en el valor añadido y el impacto en el Índice de Precios de Consumo (IPC) de las ciudades como factores que influyen en el mecanismo de transmisión. Los efectos del equilibrio general causan un aumento inequívoco en la emigración doméstica para la productividad total de los factores y la productividad de capital pero no para el caso de la productividad laboral. En nuestro análisis recalcamos las repercusiones en los ingresos domésticos e impuestos sobre la renta para los nuevos hogares. Analisis CGE Cambios en la productividad del sector

Shifting Proximities: The Maritime Ports Sector in an Era of Global Supply Chains

- Regional Studies---2010---Peter Hall, Wouter Jacobs

Hall P. V. and Jacobs W. Shifting proximities: the maritime ports sector in an era of global supply chains, *Regional Studies*. Economic geographers argue that spatial and non-spatial dimensions of proximity are central to innovation and collective action. The various dimensions of proximity in relation to maritime ports are examined. Global supply chains represent a shift in organizational and cognitive proximities between seaports and among port users. In the process, extra-local relationships have become even more influential in maritime port development. As organizational proximity between dominant port users has increased through vertical and horizontal integration, territorially based institutional and social proximities, especially as regards stable and shared regulatory systems, are increasingly important as a counterbalance to ensure openness to innovation and upgrading. [image omitted] Hall P. V. et Jacobs W. Des proximités en pleine évolution: les ports maritimes en période de chaînes d'approvisionnement mondialisées, *Regional Studies*. Les géographes économiques affirment que les dimensions géographiques et non-géographiques de la proximité sont essentielles à l'innovation et aux actions collectives. On cherche à examiner les diverses dimensions de la proximité par rapport aux ports maritimes. Les chaînes d'approvisionnement mondialisées représentent un déplacement des proximités organisationnelles et cognitives entre les ports maritimes et parmi les usagers des ports. En même temps, les rapports externes sont devenus de plus en plus déterminants quant au développement des ports maritimes. Au fur et à mesure que la proximité organisationnelle entre les principaux usagers des ports a augmenté par moyen de l'intégration verticale et horizontale, les proximités institutionnelles et sociales basées sur les territoires, surtout pour ce qui est des systèmes de contrôle stables et partagés, s'avèrent de plus en plus importants comme contrepoids pour assurer l'ouverture en ce qui concerne l'innovation et l'amélioration. Chaînes

d'approvisionnement mondialisées Innovation Proximité Ports maritimes Hall P. V. und Jacobs W. Veränderte Nähe: der Sektor der Meereshäfen in einem Zeitalter der globalen Lieferketten, *Regional Studies*. Seitens der Wirtschaftsgeographen wird argumentiert, dass die räumlichen und nicht-räumlichen Dimensionen der Nähe einen zentralen Aspekt der Innovation und des kollektiven Handelns darstellen. Wir untersuchen die verschiedenen Dimensionen der Nähe im Hinblick auf Meereshäfen. Globale Lieferketten führen zu einer Verschiebung der organisationellen und kognitiven Nähe zwischen Meereshäfen und Hafennutzern. In diesem Prozess sind extralokale Beziehungen bei der Entwicklung von Meereshäfen noch wichtiger geworden. Da die organisationelle Nähe zwischen dominanten Hafennutzern durch vertikale und horizontale Integration zugenommen hat, wird eine territorial basierte institutionelle und soziale Nähe - insbesondere hinsichtlich stabiler und gemeinsamer Regulierungssysteme - als Gegengewicht zur Gewährleistung von Offenheit für Innovation und Verbesserung zunehmend wichtig. Globale Lieferketten Innovation Nähe Meereshafen Hall P. V. y Jacobs W. Cambio de proximidades: el sector de puertos marítimos en la era de cadenas de suministro global, *Regional Studies*. Los geógrafos económicos defienden que las dimensiones espaciales y no espaciales de proximidad son fundamentales para la innovación y la acción colectiva. Aquí analizamos las diferentes dimensiones de proximidad con relación a los puertos marítimos. Las cadenas de suministro global representan un cambio en las proximidades organizativas y cognitivas entre los puertos marítimos y sus usuarios. En este proceso, las relaciones extra locales han llegado a ser aun más influyentes en el desarrollo de puertos marítimos. Como la proximidad organizativa entre los usuarios de puertos dominantes ha aumentado a través de una integración vertical y horizontal, las proximidades institucionales y sociales basadas en el territorio, sobre todo en lo que respecta a los sistemas reguladores estables y compartidos, son cada vez más importantes como contra equilibrio para asegurar la apertura a la innovación y mejora. Cadenas de suministro global Innovación Proximidad Puertos marítimos

Does a Federal Country Need Federal Transfers When It Has Labour Mobility?

- Regional Studies---2010---Tiago Sequeira,Alexandra Lopes

Sequeira T. N. and Lopes A. F. Does a federal country need federal transfers when it has labour mobility?, Regional Studies. This work empirically tests optimum currency area theory for members of a given monetary union (the United States). The United States is recognized as a country where labour mobility between states is high. This paper jointly assesses the consequences of having federal transfers and labour mobility in terms of the states' cyclical output. It is concluded that federal transfers undoubtedly contribute to increase cyclical output. However, out-migration may increase or decrease cyclical output, depending on certain conditions. As federal transfers proved to be much more important than migration, the answer to the question in the paper's title is 'yes'. [image omitted] Sequeira T. N. et Lopes A. F. Un pays federal, a-t-il besoin des transferts federaux quand il est deja dote de la mobilite du travail?, Regional Studies. Cet article cherche a tester empiriquement la theorie des zones monetaires optimales pour ce qui est des pays-membres d'une union monetaire donnee (a savoir, les Etats-Unis). On considere les Etats-Unis comme un pays ou la mobilite interregionale du travail est importante. Cet article cherche donc a evaluer les consequences des transferts federaux et de la mobilite du travail du point de vue de la production cyclique des etats. Cela amene a la conclusion suivante: les transferts federaux contribuent indubitablement a une hausse de la production cyclique. Toujours est-il que le solde migratoire negatif pourrait accroitre ou decroitre la production cyclique, suivant la conjoncture. Donne que les transferts federaux s'averent plus importants que ne l'est la migration, la reponse a la question posee est 'oui'. Migration interne Transferts federaux Convergence cyclique Enquete a echantillon permanent Generalized method of moments (GMM) Sequeira T. N. und Lopes A. F. Benotigt ein foderaler Staat einen Finanzausgleich zwischen den Bundesstaaten, wenn seine Arbeitskrafte mobil sind?, Regional Studies. In diesem

Beitrag uberprüfen wir auf empirische Weise die Theorie der optimalen Währungsraume für die Mitglieder einer bestehenden Währungsunion (der Vereinigten Staaten). Die USA gelten als Land mit hoher Mobilität von Arbeitskräften innerhalb der Bundesstaaten. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir gemeinsam die Folgen eines Finanzausgleichs zwischen den Bundesstaaten und einer Mobilität von Arbeitskräften für die zyklische Produktionsleistung der Staaten. Wir ziehen den Schluss, dass der Finanzausgleich zwischen den Bundesstaaten zweifellos zu einer Erhöhung der zyklischen Produktionsleistung beiträgt. Allerdings kann die zyklische Produktionsleistung in Abhängigkeit von bestimmten Bedingungen aufgrund von Abwanderung zu- oder abnehmen. Da sich der Finanzausgleich zwischen Bundesstaaten als deutlich wichtiger erweist als die Migration, lässt sich die Frage in der Überschrift bejahen. Interne Migration Finanzausgleich zwischen Bundesstaaten Zyklische Konvergenz Paneldaten Generalized method of moments (GMM) Sequeira T. N. y Lopes A. F. ¿Necesita un pais federal transferencias entre las diferentes regiones si la fuerza de trabajo es movil?, Regional Studies. En este trabajo comprobamos desde un punto de vista empirico la teoria de las areas monetarias optimas para los miembros de una determinada union monetaria (los Estados Unidos). Estados Unidos es reconocido como un pais cuya movilidad laboral entre los estados es alta. En este articulo valoramos conjuntamente las consecuencias de disponer de transferencias entre las diferentes regiones y la movilidad laboral en terminos del rendimiento ciclico de los estados. Concluimos que las transferencias entre las regiones contribuyen sin duda a aumentar el rendimiento ciclico. Sin embargo, la emigracion puede causar un aumento o una disminucion del rendimiento ciclico en funcion de ciertas condiciones. Puesto que se ha demostrado que las transferencias entre regiones son mucho mas importantes que las migraciones, la respuesta a la pregunta del titulo es afirmativa. Migracion interna Transferencias entre regiones Convergencia ciclica Datos del panel Metodo generalizado de momentos (Generalized method of moments (GMM))

Count on the Growth Pole Strategy for Regional Economic Growth? Spread-Backwash Effects in Greater Central China

- Regional Studies---2010---Shanzi Ke,Edward Feser

Ke S. and Feser E. Count on the growth-pole strategy for regional economic growth? Spread-backwash effects in Greater Central China. *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates spread-backwash effects associated with non-agricultural gross domestic product and employment growth across 922 cities and counties in Central China between 2000 and 2005. Simultaneous equation estimates find mixed spread-backwash effects from prefecture and higher-level cities to comparable or lower-level cities and counties. Spread effects of gross domestic product and employment growths are also indicated between county-level cities. However, county-level cities exerted backwash effects on rural counties. The paper discusses the implications of these findings in relation to the construction of urban economic growth zones in Central China as an important strategy of Central Rise. [image omitted] Ke S. et Feser E. Devrait-on compter sur la strategie de poles de croissance afin d'assurer la croissance economique regionale? Les effets de repartition et de redistribution en Chine centrale. *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche a examiner les effets de repartition et de redistribution lies au PIB et a la croissance de l'emploi non-agricole a travers 922 grandes villes et comtes en Chine centrale de l'an 2000 jusqu'a 2005. Il resulte des estimations provenant des equations simultanees des effets de repartition et de redistribution mitiges dans les prefectures et plus grandes les villes jusqu'aux villes comparables ou aux villes et comtes plus petits. Les effets de repartition de la hausse du PIB et de l'emploi sont aussi indiques pour ce qui est des villes situees aux comtes. Cependant, les villes situees aux comtes ont eu des effets de redistribution sur les comtes ruraux. Cet article discute des implications de ces resultats par rapport a la construction des zones urbaines, economiques de croissance en Chine centrale comme une importante strategie de la Vague centrale. Chine centrale Pole de croissance Repartition-redistribution Econometrie géographique Ke S. und Feser E. Kann man sich für

regionales Wirtschaftswachstum auf die Wachstumspol-Strategie verlassen? Ausbreitungs- und Entzugseffekte in Zentralchina. *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Ausbreitungs- und Entzugseffekte durch nicht landwirtschaftliches BIP- und Beschäftigungswachstum in 922 Städten und Bezirken von Zentralchina zwischen 2000 und 2005. Durch simultane Gleichungsschätzungen stellen wir gemischte Ausbreitungs- und Entzugseffekte von Städten auf Präfektur- und höherer Ebene hin zu Städten und Bezirken auf vergleichbarer oder niedrigerer Ebene fest. Die Ausbreitungseffekte des BIP- und Beschäftigungswachstums waren auch innerhalb der Städte auf Bezirksebene zu verzeichnen. Allerdings übten die Städte auf Bezirksebene einen Entzugseffekt auf die landlichen Bezirke aus. In diesem Beitrag werden die Auswirkungen dieser Ergebnisse im Hinblick auf die Einrichtung urbaner Wirtschaftswachstumszonen in Zentralchina als wichtige Strategie für den Aufstieg Zentralchinas erörtert. Zentralchina Wachstumspol Ausbreitungs- und Entzugseffekte Raumliche Ökonometrie Ke S. y Feser E. ¿Podemos contar con la estrategia de los polos de crecimiento para el crecimiento economico regional? Efectos de dispersion y regresion en China central. *Regional Studies*. En este articulo investigamos los efectos de dispersion y regresion asociados al PIB no agricola y el crecimiento de empleo en 922 ciudades y distritos de China central entre 2000 y 2005. En los calculos de ecuacion simultanea observamos efectos combinados de dispersion y regresion desde ciudades a un nivel de prefectura o mas alto hacia ciudades y distritos a un nivel comparable o mas bajo. Los efectos de dispersion del PIB y crecimientos de empleo tambien se observan entre las ciudades a nivel de distrito. Sin embargo, las ciudades a nivel de distrito ejercieron efectos de regresion frente a los distritos rurales. En este articulo presentamos las implicaciones de estos resultados con relacion a la construccion de las zonas urbanas con crecimiento economico en China central como una importante estrategia para el auge de China central. China central Polo de crecimiento Dispersion-regresion Factores econometricos espaciales

Functional Polycentrism and Urban Network Development in the Greater South East, United Kingdom: Evidence from Commuting Patterns, 1981-2001

- Regional Studies---2010---Bastiaan De Goei, Martijn Burger, Frank Oort, Michael Kitson

De Goei B., Burger M. J., Van Oort F. G. and Kitson M. Functional polycentrism and urban network development in the Greater South East, United Kingdom: evidence from commuting patterns, 1981-2001, *Regional Studies*. In contemporary literature on changing urban systems, it is often argued that the traditional central place conceptualization is outdated and should be replaced by a network view that emphasizes the increasing criss-crossing pattern of interdependencies between spatial units. This paper tests how urban networks develop by looking at commuting patterns in the Greater South East, United Kingdom, for the period 1981-2001. Although the empirical results indicate that the Greater South East cannot be currently characterized as a polycentric urban region or an integrated urban network, there is some evidence for urban network development at the local, intra-urban, level, and a decentralization of the system at the regional, inter-urban, level. [image omitted] De Goei B., Burger M. J., Van Oort F. G. et Kitson M. Le polycentrisme fonctionnel et le developpement des reseaux urbains dans l'agglomeration du sud-est du R-U: des preuves provenant de la structure des migrations quotidiennes entre 1981 et 2001, *Regional Studies*. Dans la documentation recente sur l'evolution des systemes urbains, on affirme souvent que la notion classique de la place centrale est demodee et que l'on devrait la remplacer par une notion de reseaux qui souligne la croissance des interdependances entrecroisees des zones geographiques. Cet article cherche a tester l'evolution des reseaux urbains tout en examinant la structure des migrations quotidiennes urbaines dans l'agglomeration du sud-est du R-U entre 1981 et 2001. Bien que les resultats empiriques laissent voir que l'agglomeration du sud-est du R-U ne se caracterise actuellement ni comme une region urbaine polycentrique, ni comme un reseau urbain

integre, il y a des preuves en faveur du developpement des reseaux urbains sur le plan local intraurbain et d'une decentralisation du systeme au niveau regional interurbain. Royaume-Uni Agglomeration du sud-est Reseaux urbains Migrations quotidiennes Modele de gravite De Goei B., Burger M. J., Van Oort F. G. und Kitson M. Funktionaler Polyzentrismus und Entwicklung urbaner Netzwerke im Grossraum des Sudostens von Grossbritannien: Belege aus Pendlerstromen, 1981-2001, *Regional Studies*. In der modernen Literatur uber Veranderungen in den urbanen Systemen wird oftmals die These aufgestellt, dass die traditionelle Konzeptualisierung eines zentralen Ortes veraltet ist und durch eine Netzwerkperspektive ersetzt werden sollte, mit der die zunehmend kreuz und quer verlaufenden Wechselwirkungen zwischen raumlichen Einheiten betont wird. In diesem Beitrag uberprufen wir die Entwicklung urbaner Netzwerke am Beispiel der Pendlerstromen im Grossraum des Sudostens von Grossbritannien zwischen 1981 und 2001. Aus den empirischen Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass sich der Sudosten Grossbritanniens derzeit nicht als polyzentrische urbane Region oder integriertes urbanes Netzwerk charakterisieren lasst. Dennoch gibt es einige Anzeichen fur die Entwicklung eines urbanen Netzwerks auf lokaler intra-urbaner Ebene sowie fur eine Dezentralisierung des Systems auf regionaler intra-urbaner Ebene. Grossbritannien Grossraum Sudost Urbane Netzwerke Pendlerverkehr Schwerkraftmodell De Goei B., Burger M. J., Van Oort F. G. y Kitson M. Policentrismo funcional y desarrollo de redes urbanas en el sureste de Inglaterra: evidencias de modelos de desplazamientos, 1981-2001, *Regional Studies*. En la literatura contemporanea sobre cambios en los sistemas urbanos se suele argumentar que la conceptualizacion tradicional de un lugar centrico esta desfasada y deberia reemplazarse por una vision de redes que haga hincapie en el creciente modelo entrecruzado de interdependencias entre las unidades espaciales. En este articulo comprobamos como se desarrollan las redes urbanas al observar los modelos de desplazamientos en la region sureste del Reino Unido durante el periodo 1981-2001. Aunque los resultados empiricos indican que la region sureste del Reino Unido no se puede caracterizar actualmente como una region

urbana policentrica o una red urbana integrada, hay evidencias de un desarrollo de redes urbanas a nivel local e intraurbano y una descentralizacion del sistema a nivel regional e interurbano. Reino Unido Zona sureste Redes urbanas Desplazamientos al trabajo Modelo de gravedad

Development of Financial Intermediation and the Dynamics of Urban-Rural Disparity in China, 1978-1998

- Regional Studies---2010---Yiu Por (Vincent) Chen, Mingxing Liu, Qi Zhang

Chen Y. P., Liu M. and Zhang Q. Development of financial intermediation and the dynamics of urban-rural disparity in China, 1978-1998, Regional Studies. This paper focuses on the impacts of financial intermediation development on the urban-rural income disparity (URID) in China. Using a twenty-year province-level panel data set from 1978 to 1998, it is found that the change of URID may be explained by fiscal policy during the early reform period (1978-1989) and financial intermediates during the later reform period (1990-1998). In addition, it is shown that the direction the Kuznets effect, an inverted 'U'-shaped relationship between per-capita gross domestic product and URID, is sensitive to changes in government development policies. This study adds to the spatial economic inequality literature by clarifying the effects of urban-biased financial intermediation policy on the underlying dynamics of convergent and divergent effects on urban-rural inequality. [image omitted] Chen Y. P., Liu M. et Zhang Q. Le developpement de l'intermediation financiere et la dynamique des ecartes des revenus urbano-ruraux en Chine entre 1978 et 1998, Regional Studies. Cet article porte sur l'impact du developpement de l'intermediation financiere sur l'URID (Urban-Rural Income Disparity - les ecartes des revenus urbano-ruraux) en Chine. A partir d'une enquete a echantillon constant aupres des provinces et conduite sur une periode de vingt annees, a savoir de 1978 jusqu'a 1998, il s'avere que le changement de l'URID pourrait s'expliquer par la politique fiscale menee pendant la premiere periode de reforme (entre 1978

et 1989) et par les intermediaires financiers pendant la derniere periode de reforme (entre 1990 et 1998). Qui plus est, on montre que le chemin de l'effet Kuznets, un rapport en forme de U renversee entre le PIB par tete et l'URID, est sensible aux modifications de la politique de developpement du gouvernement. Cette etude cherche a contribuer a la documentation au sujet des inegalites economiques geographiques en eclaircissant l'impact des politiques en faveur du developpement de l'intermediation financiere au niveau urbain sur la dynamique sous-jacente des effets de convergence et de divergence sur l'inegalite urbano-rurale. Intermediaires financiers Inegalite urbano-rurale Effet Kuznets Politique de developpement Chine Chen Y. P., Liu M. und Zhang Q. Entwicklung eines Finanzausgleichs und Dynamik der Disparitat der Einkommen in Stadt und Land in China, 1978-1998, Regional Studies. Im Mittelpunkt dieses Beitrags stehen die Auswirkungen der Entwicklung eines Finanzausgleichs auf die Disparitat der Einkommen in Stadt und Land in China. Anhand eines 20-jahrigen Datensatzes auf Provinzebene fur den Zeitraum von 1978 bis 1998 stellen wir fest, dass sich die Veranderungen in der Disparitat der Einkommen in Stadt und Land wahrend der fruhen Reformperiode (1978-1989) durch die Fiskalpolitik und wahrend der spateren Reformperiode (1990-1998) durch Finanzausgleiche erklaren lassen. Daruber hinaus weisen wir nach, dass die Richtung des Kuznets-Effekts - des Verhaltnisses zwischen dem Pro-Kopf-BIP und der Disparitat der Einkommen in Stadt und Land in Form eines umgekehrten U - auf Anderungen in der staatlichen Entwicklungspolitik reagiert. Als Beitrag zur Literatur uber raumliche wirtschaftliche Ungleichheit werden in dieser Studie die Auswirkungen einer einseitig urban gewichteten Finanzausgleichspolitik auf die zugrundeliegende Dynamik der konvergenten und divergenten Auswirkungen auf die Ungleichheit von Stadt und Land geklart. Finanzausgleich Ungleichheit von Stadt und Land Kuznets-Effekt Entwicklungspolitik China Chen Y. P., Liu M. y Zhang Q. Desarrollo de la intermediacion financiera y las dinamicas de la desigualdad urbana-rural en China, 1978-1998, Regional Studies. El tema central de este articulo son las repercusiones del desarrollo de intermediacion financiera en la desigual-

dad de ingresos urbanos-rurales en China. Usando un grupo de datos de panel a nivel de provincias durante un periodo de 20 años, 1978-1998, observamos que el cambio en la desigualdad de ingresos urbanos-rurales podría explicarse por la política fiscal durante el periodo inicial de reformas (1978-1989) y los intermediarios financieros durante el periodo posterior de reformas (1990-1998). Además, mostramos que la dirección del efecto Kuznets, una relación en forma de U invertida entre el PIB per-capita y la desigualdad de ingresos urbanos-rurales, es sensible a cambios en las políticas gubernamentales de desarrollo. Como aportación a la literatura sobre desigualdades económicas y espaciales, en este estudio describimos los efectos de la política de intermediación financiera con sesgo urbano en cuanto a las dinámicas subyacentes de los efectos convergentes y divergentes de las desigualdades urbana-rurales. Intermediación financiera Desigualdad urbana-rural Efecto Kuznets Política de desarrollo China

The Evolution of Regional Labour Productivities in Japanese Manufacturing, 1968-2004

- Regional Studies---2010---Jurgen Essletzbichler, Kazuo Kadokawa

Essletzbichler J. and Kadokawa K. The evolution of regional labour productivities in Japanese manufacturing, 1968-2004. *Regional Studies*. The success of the Japanese economy in the post-war period was predicated on the rapid productivity catch-up of its manufacturing sector to Western economies, although productivity varied widely among Japanese regions. This paper examines the evolution of labour productivity in Japanese prefectures over the period 1968-2004. Employing Markov chain analysis, variance shift-share analysis, and analysis of variance, the paper demonstrates that during the period of fast productivity growth, the Japanese economy was characterized by an increasing polarization of productivity levels, while the period of slow growth since the early 1990s produced convergence in regional productivity levels. [image omitted] Essletzbichler J. et Kadokawa K. L'évolution de la productivité régionale du travail dans l'industrie japonaise de 1968 à 2004. *Regional Studies*. La réussite

de l'économie japonaise pendant la période d'après-guerre repose sur le regain rapide de la productivité de son secteur industriel par rapport à celle des économies occidentales, bien que la productivité ait varié sensiblement au Japon à l'échelle interregionale. Cet article cherche à examiner l'évolution de la productivité du travail dans les préfectures japonaises entre 1968 et 2004. À partir d'une analyse par chaîne de Markov, d'une analyse répartition-redistribution de variance et d'une analyse de la variance, cet article montre que l'économie japonaise se caractérise par une divergence accrue des niveaux de productivité pendant la période de croissance forte de la productivité, tandis que la période de croissance faible depuis le début des années 1990 fait preuve d'une convergence des niveaux de productivité régionaux. Japon Industrie Productivité Convergence régionale Analyse par chaîne de Markov Analyse répartition-redistribution de variance Essletzbichler J. und Kadokawa K. Die Entwicklung der regionalen Produktivität von Arbeitskräften im japanischen Produktionswesen, 1968-2004. *Regional Studies*. Der Erfolg der japanischen Wirtschaft in der Nachkriegszeit gründete darauf, dass das Land hinsichtlich der Produktivität seines produzierenden Sektors gegenüber den westlichen Wirtschaften rasch aufholte. Allerdings fiel die Produktivität in den verschiedenen japanischen Regionen stark unterschiedlich aus. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Entwicklung der Produktivität von Arbeitskräften in den japanischen Präfekturen im Zeitraum von 1968 bis 2004. Anhand einer Markov-Ketten-Analyse, Varianz-Shift-Share-Analyse und Varianz-Analyse weisen wir nach, dass sich die japanische Wirtschaft in der Periode des raschen Produktivitätswachstums durch eine zunehmende Polarisierung der Produktivitätsniveaus auszeichnete, während die Periode des langsamen Wachstums seit Beginn der neunziger Jahre zu einer Konvergenz der regionalen Produktivitätsniveaus führte. Japan Produktion Produktivität Regionale Konvergenz Markov-Ketten-Analyse Varianz-Shift-Share-Analyse Essletzbichler J. y Kadokawa K. La evolución de las productividades laborales a nivel regional en el sector manufacturero de Japon, 1968-2004. *Regional Studies*. El éxito de la economía japonesa en el periodo de

posguerra se basó en el rápido aumento de productividad de su sector de manufactura hacia los niveles de las economías occidentales, aunque la productividad variaba mucho entre las diferentes regiones japonesas. En este artículo examinamos la evolución de la productividad laboral en las prefecturas japonesas durante el periodo 1968-2004. Con ayuda de un análisis de cadenas de Markov, análisis de varianza shift-share y análisis de varianza, en este ensayo demostramos que durante el periodo de rápido crecimiento de la productividad, la economía japonesa se caracterizó por un aumento de la polarización de los niveles de productividad, mientras que el periodo de crecimiento lento desde principios de los noventa produjo una convergencia en los niveles de productividad regionales. *Japon Industria manufacturera Productividad Convergencia regional Analisis de cadenas de Markov Analisis de varianza shift-share*

A Multilevel Approach to Geography of Innovation

- Regional Studies---2010---Martin Srholec

Srholec M. A multilevel approach to geography of innovation, *Regional Studies*. The aim of this paper is to demonstrate how research on geography of innovation can benefit from multilevel modelling. Using micro-data from the third Community Innovation Survey in the Czech Republic, the hypothesis that regional framework conditions determine the innovative performance of firms and that this effect differs for different kinds of firms is quantitatively assessed. The results indicate that the quality of the regional innovation system directly influences the likelihood of a firm to innovate and that this effect decreases with the size of the firm. Also, broader social characteristics of the region are relevant explanatory factors of innovation. [image omitted] Srholec M. Une approche à la géographie de l'innovation à plusieurs niveaux, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à montrer comment la recherche sur la géographie de l'innovation peut profiter de la modélisation à plusieurs niveaux. Employant des données microéconomiques provenant de la troisième Enquête sur l'innovation communautaire menée dans la République

tcheque, on évalue quantitativement l'hypothèse suivante: les conditions préalables du cadre régional déterminent la performance des entreprises pour ce qui est de l'innovation et cet effet varie suivant le statut de l'entreprise. Les résultats laissent voir que la qualité du système d'innovation régional influe directement sur la possibilité que les entreprises aillent innover et que cet effet diminue suivant la taille de l'entreprise. En plus, des caractéristiques sociales régionales plus générales s'avèrent des facteurs explicatifs de l'innovation. *Innovation Geographie Systeme d'innovation regional Modélisation à plusieurs niveaux République tchèque Srholec M. Ein mehrschichtiger Ansatz für die Geographie der Innovation, Regional Studies*. Mit diesem Beitrag soll nachgewiesen werden, wie die Forschung über die Geographie der Innovation von mehrschichtigen Modellen profitieren kann. Anhand von Mikrodaten aus der dritten Innovationserhebung der Gemeinschaft in der Tschechischen Republik nehmen wir eine quantitative Bewertung der Hypothese vor, dass die innovative Leistung von Firmen von den regionalen Rahmenbedingungen abhängt und dass diese Auswirkung für verschiedene Arten von Firmen unterschiedlich ausfällt. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass die Qualität des regionalen Innovationssystems einen direkten Einfluss auf die Wahrscheinlichkeit ausübt, dass die Firmen Innovationen hervorbringen, und sich dass diese Wirkung mit der Größe der Firma abschwächt. Ebenso erwiesen sich generellere gesellschaftliche Merkmale der Region als relevante Faktoren zur Erklärung von Innovation. *Innovation Geographie Regionales Innovationssystem Mehrschichtige Modelle Tschechische Republik Srholec M. Un enfoque de varios niveles para la geografía de la innovación, Regional Studies*. La finalidad de este artículo es demostrar como pueden beneficiarse los estudios sobre la geografía de la innovación con el modelo de varios niveles. Usando micro datos del tercer Estudio de Innovación Comunitario en la República Checa, evaluamos cuantitativamente la hipótesis de que las condiciones de estructura regional determinan el rendimiento de innovación de las empresas y que este efecto es distinto para diferentes tipos de empresas. Los resultados indican que la calidad del sistema de innovación regional influye directamente en la proba-

bilidad de innovar de las empresas y que este efecto disminuye con el tamaño de la empresa. Asimismo se demuestra que las características sociales más generales de la región son factores explicativos relevantes de la innovación. Innovación Geografía Sistema de innovación regional Modelos de varios niveles República Checa

Commodity Variety and Seaport Performance

- Regional Studies---2010---Cesar Ducruet, Hans Koster, Daniel Van der Beek

Ducruet C., Koster H. R. A. and Van der Beek D. J. Commodity variety and seaport performance, *Regional Studies*. Seaports are key locations within value chains and production networks. Port policies of national and local governments seek higher rents through strategies of specialization or diversification. Elaborating on longstanding research about urban and regional development, this paper proposes an empirical investigation of the interplay between traffic variety and port performance. The analysis of traffic data per commodity for 330 European ports highlights the influence of multiple factors such as location, function, and local context, together with the specificity of some commodities regarding port evolution. The demonstrated importance of territorial factors provides a good complement to the existing literature mostly focused on global networks and economic players. [image omitted] Ducruet C., Koster H. R. A. et Van der Beek D. J. L'éventail des produits et la performance des ports maritimes, *Regional Studies*. Les ports maritimes sont des emplacements clés au sein des chaînes de valeur et des réseaux de production. Les politiques des administrations nationale et locale envers les ports visent l'obtention des loyers plus élevés par moyen des stratégies de spécialisation et de diversification. Tout en développant les recherches de longue date sur l'aménagement du territoire, cet article propose une étude empirique de l'interaction entre l'éventail du trafic et la performance des ports. L'analyse des données sur le trafic suivant le produit pour 330 ports européens souligne l'influence de plusieurs facteurs, tels l'emplacement, la fonction et le contexte local, conjointement avec la spécificité de certains produits quant

au développement des ports. L'importance déjà évoquée de certains facteurs territoriaux complète bien la documentation actuelle qui porte largement sur les réseaux mondialisés et les agents économiques. Produit *Diversité Europe Port Spécialisation Trafic Ducruet C., Koster H. R. A. und Van der Beek D. J. Gutervariatat und Leistung von Meereshafen, Regional Studies*. Meereshafen sind wichtige Standorte innerhalb von Wertschöpfungsketten und Produktionsnetzwerken. Die Regierungen auf nationaler und lokaler Ebene versuchen durch Strategien der Spezialisierung oder Diversifizierung ihre Pachteinnahmen aus Häfen zu steigern. Aufbauend auf langjährigen Forschungen über Stadt- und Regionalentwicklung wird in diesem Beitrag eine empirische Untersuchung der Wechselwirkungen zwischen Verkehrsvarietät und Hafenleistung vorgeschlagen. Bei einer Analyse der nach Gütern aufgeschlüsselten Verkehrsdaten von 330 europäischen Häfen wird der Einfluss verschiedener Faktoren wie Standort, Funktion und lokaler Kontext deutlich, begleitet von der spezifischen Funktion einiger Güter für die Entwicklung des Hafens. Die nachgewiesene Bedeutung territorialer Faktoren bietet eine gute Ergänzung zur vorhandenen Literatur, die sich größtenteils auf globale Netzwerke und wirtschaftliche Akteure konzentriert. Güter Diversifizierung Europa Hafen Spezialisierung Verkehr Ducruet C., Koster H. R. A. y Van der Beek D. J. Variedad de mercancías y rendimiento de los puertos marítimos, *Regional Studies*. Los puertos marítimos son lugares clave dentro de las cadenas de valores y las redes de producción. Las políticas portuarias de gobiernos nacionales y locales quieren rentas más altas a través de estrategias de especialización o diversificación. Con ayuda de un amplio trabajo sobre desarrollo urbano y regional, en este artículo proponemos una investigación empírica de la interacción entre variedad de tráfico y desempeño portuario. En el análisis de datos de tráfico por mercancías para 330 puertos europeos se destaca la influencia de factores múltiples, tales como el lugar, la función y el contexto local, junto con la especificidad de algunas mercancías con respecto a la evolución del puerto. La importancia demostrada de los factores territoriales representa un buen complemento a la literatura existente que presta

atencion principalmente a las redes globales y los protagonistas economicos. Mercancia Diversidad Europa Puerto Especializacion Trafico

Voodoo Institution or Entrepreneurial University? Spin-off Companies, the Entrepreneurial System and Regional Development in the UK

- Regional Studies---2010---Richard Harrison,Claire Leitch

Harrison R. T. and Leitch C. Voodoo institution or entrepreneurial university? Spin-off companies, the entrepreneurial system and regional development in the UK, Regional Studies. University spin-off companies occupy a prominent position in both government and university policies and aspirations for the commercialization of university research for economic benefit at regional and national levels. However, most university spin-off companies start small and remain small, reflecting founder aspirations, capabilities, and resource endowments. Based on detailed analysis of university spin-offs in Northern Ireland, it is concluded that these companies are technology lifestyle businesses not dynamic high-growth potential start-ups, and it is suggested that the prominence given to spin-offs in the analysis of technology transfer and in discussions of the economic impacts of universities is misplaced. [image omitted] Harrison R. T. et Leitch C. Une institution vaudou ou une universite entrepreneuriale? La creation d'entreprise, le systeme entrepreneurial et l'amenagement du territoire au R-U, Regional Studies. La creation d'entreprise par les universites jouit d'une importance de premier plan pour ce qui est des politiques du gouvernement et des universites, et vu l'aspiration de commercialiser la recherche universitaire pour en tirer un profit economique au niveau regional et a l'echelle nationale. Cependant, la plupart des nouvelles entreprises creees par les universites sont de petite taille et continuent de l'etre, ce qui reflete l'aspiration, les capacites et la dotation en capital du createur. A partir d'une analyse detaillee de la creation d'entreprise par les universites situees en Irlande du Nord, on conclut que ces entreprises-la sont des entreprises technologiques par styles de vie et ne sont pas des cre-

ations d'entreprise dynamiques a croissance forte. On laisse supposer aussi que l'importance accordee a la creation d'entreprise dans l'analyse du transfert technologique et le debat sur l'impact economique des universites s'avere deplacee. Transfert technologique Creation d'entreprise Systeme entrepreneurial Amenagement du territoire Universite entrepreneuriale Harrison R. T. und Leitch C. Voodoo-Institution oder Unternehmertum an Universitaten? Spin-off-Firmen, Unternehmenssysteme und Regionalentwicklung in Grossbritannien, Regional Studies. Spin-off-Firmen von Universitaten spielen in der Politik von Regierungen und Universitaten sowie bei den Bestrebungen zur Kommerzialisierung der universitaren Forschung fur einen wirtschaftlichen Nutzen auf regionaler und nationaler Ebene eine wichtige Rolle. Die meisten universitaren Spin-off-Firmen sind jedoch zu Beginn und auch spater von geringer Grosse und reflektieren die Bestrebungen, Fahigkeiten und Ressourcen der Grunder. Anhand einer detaillierten Analyse der Spin-off-Firmen von Universitaten in Nordirland ziehen wir den Schluss, dass es sich bei diesen Firmen weniger um dynamische Start-up-Firmen mit hohem Wachstumspotenzial als vielmehr um technologische Lifestyle-Unternehmen handelt und dass die starke Beachtung, die Spin-off-Firmen bei der Analyse von Technologietransfer und in den Diskussionen uber die wirtschaftlichen Auswirkungen von Universitaten finden, fehl am Platze ist. Technologietransfer Spin-off-Firmen Unternehmenssystem Regionalentwicklung Unternehmertum an Universitaten Harrison R. T. y Leitch C. ¿Institucion vudu o universidad empresarial? Empresas spin-off, el sistema empresarial y el desarrollo regional en el Reino Unido, Regional Studies. Las empresas spin-off universitarias ocupan un lugar destacado en las politicas gubernamentales y universitarias asi como las aspiraciones para la comercializacion de la investigacion universitaria para el beneficio economico a nivel regional y nacional. Sin embargo, la mayoria de empresas spin-off universitarias comienzan como empresas pequenas y siguen siendo pequenas, lo que refleja las aspiraciones y capacidades de los fundadores y las dotaciones de recursos. Basandonos en un analisis detallado de las empresas spin-off universitarias en Irlanda del Norte, concluimos que

estas sociedades no son empresas emergentes dinámicas con un alto potencial de crecimiento sino empresas de estilo de vida tecnológico, y sugerimos que la importancia que se otorga a las empresas spin-off en los análisis de transferencia tecnológica y en las charlas sobre las repercusiones económicas de las universidades queda fuera de lugar. Transferencia tecnológica Empresas spin-off Sistema empresarial Desarrollo regional Universidad empresarial

The Evolution of the Cluster Literature: Shedding Light on the Regional Studies-Regional Science Debate

- Regional Studies---2010---Sara Cruz,Aurora Teixeira

Cruz S. C. S. and Teixeira A. A. C. The evolution of the cluster literature: shedding light on the regional studies-regional science debate, *Regional Studies*. Despite the intuitive awareness about the rising importance of the cluster literature, an empirical study on its precise magnitude and evolution has yet to be accomplished. Based on two complementary bibliometric exercises - comprising 50 000 citations and almost 3000 abstracts, ranging in date from 1962 to 2008 - it was demonstrated that although seminal contributors come both from regional science and regional studies areas, the 'convergence' between regional science and regional studies approaches is still a chimera. [image omitted] Cruz S. C. S. et Teixeira A. A. C. L'évolution de la documentation au sujet des grappes: repandre de la lumière sur le débat a propos des études regionales et de la science regionale, *Regional Studies*. Malgré la conscience intuitive a l'égard de l'importance accrue de la documentation au sujet des grappes, il faut encore faire une étude empirique sur son ampleur précise et son évolution. A partir de deux exercices bibliométriques - comportant 50 000 citations et a peu pres 3 000 resumes, allant de 1962 jusqu'a 2008 - on montre que l'on poursuit toujours des chimères quant au 'rapprochement' entre la façon prise dans la science regionale et celle employée dans les études regionales. Grappes Grappes industrielles Implantation industrielle Bibliometrie Cruz S. C. S. und Teixeira A. A. C. Die Evolution der Cluster-

Literatur: eine Untersuchung der Debatte über Regionalstudien und Regionalwissenschaft, *Regional Studies*. Die wachsende Bedeutung der Literatur über Cluster ist zwar auf intuitive Weise bekannt, doch eine empirische Studie über ihre genaue Grösse und Evolution steht noch aus. Ausgehend von zwei komplementären bibliometrischen Untersuchungen - mit 50.000 Zitaten und beinahe 3000 Inhaltsangaben aus den Jahren 1962 bis 2008 - wurde nachgewiesen, dass zukunftsweisende Beiträge zwar sowohl aus dem Bereich der Regionalwissenschaft als auch aus dem der Regionalstudien kommen, aber die 'Konvergenz' der Ansätze der Regionalwissenschaft und der Regionalstudien weiterhin ein Trugbild bleibt. Cluster Branchencluster Industriestandort Bibliometrie Cruz S. C. S. y Teixeira A. A. C. La evolución de la literatura de aglomeraciones: un análisis sobre el debate de estudios regionales y ciencia regional, *Regional Studies*. Aunque la creciente importancia de la literatura sobre aglomeraciones se conoce de modo intuitivo, todavía es necesario un estudio empírico sobre su magnitud precisa y evolución. En base a dos ejercicios bibliométricos complementarios - que contienen 50.000 citas y casi 3000 resúmenes, y que van desde 1962 a 2008 - se demostró que aunque las contribuciones importantes proceden tanto de áreas de estudios científicos como regionales, la 'convergencia' entre los enfoques de ciencia regional y estudios regionales es todavía una quimera. Aglomeraciones industriales Ubicación industrial Bibliometria

The Recruitment and Retention of Central and Eastern European Migrant Workers in the United Kingdom: A Panacea or a Problem under the New Policies of 'Managed Migration'?

- Regional Studies---2010---Simon Pemberton,Claire Stevens

Pemberton S. and Stevens C. The recruitment and retention of Central and Eastern European migrant workers in the United Kingdom: a panacea or a problem under the new policies of 'managed migration'?, *Regional Studies*. The latest changes in the UK government's managed migration policy with the introduction

of a new Points-Based System have been recognized as privileging White European economic migrant workers - including those from Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries - at the expense of low-skilled (non-White) workers from outside of the European Union. However, analysis reveals that a series of recruitment and retention barriers may impinge upon the 'effectiveness' of such a strategy - particularly the intersection of CEE migrant 'agency' with labour market opportunities and UK immigration/welfare policies. In turn, a reassessment of the current approach to 'managed migration' is advocated. [image omitted] Pemberton S. et Stevens C. Recruter et sauvegarder les travailleurs immigrés de l'Europe centrale et orientale au Royaume-Uni (R-U): un atout ou un inconvénient en vertu des nouvelles politiques 'd'immigration administrée'?, Regional Studies. On considère que les dernières modifications à la politique d'immigration administrée menée par le gouvernement au R-U, y compris la mise au point d'un système de points, favorisent les travailleurs immigrés pour des raisons économiques qui sont européennes et blancs - y compris ceux qui proviennent des pays de l'Europe centrale et orientale (Peco) - au dépend des travailleurs non-qualifiés (de couleur) venant des pays au-delà des frontières de l'UE. Cependant, l'analyse laisse voir une série d'obstacles au recrutement et à la sauvegarde à franchir qui pourraient affecter 'l'efficacité' d'une telle stratégie - notamment l'intersection de 'l'agence' des immigrés en provenance des Peco avec les possibilités d'emploi sur le marché du travail et les politiques du R-U quant à l'immigration/au bien-être. On prône également une réévaluation de l'approche actuelle à 'l'immigration administrée'. Migrants venant des Peco pour des raisons économiques Recruter Sauvegarder 'Agence' Politique Pemberton S. und Stevens C. Anwerbung und Beibehaltung von Arbeitskräften aus Mittel- und Osteuropa in Grossbritannien: Allheilmittel oder Problem unter der neuen Politik zur 'kontrollierten Einwanderung'?, Regional Studies. Im Rahmen der neuesten Änderungen in der Politik der britischen Regierung zur kontrollierten Einwanderung wurde ein Punktesystem eingeführt, das nach allgemeinem Urteil weisse europäische Wirtschaftsmigranten (einschliesslich der Migranten

aus mittel- und osteuropäischen Staaten) gegenüber gering qualifizierten (nicht weissen) Arbeitnehmern aus Nicht-EU-Staaten bevorzugt. Allerdings zeigt sich bei einer Analyse, dass eine Reihe von Hindernissen für die Anwerbung und Beibehaltung von Arbeitskräften die 'Wirksamkeit' einer solchen Strategie beeinträchtigen könnte; dies gilt insbesondere für die Schnittstelle zwischen der Tätigkeit von Einwanderern aus Mittel- und Osteuropa und den Chancen auf dem Arbeitsmarkt sowie der Einwanderungs- und Sozialpolitik Grossbritanniens. Aufgrund der Ergebnisse wird eine Neubewertung des derzeitigen Ansatzes für 'kontrollierte Einwanderung' befürwortet. Wirtschaftsmigranten aus Mittel- und Osteuropa Anwerbung von Arbeitskräften Beibehaltung von Arbeitskräften Tätigkeit Politik Pemberton S. y Stevens C. La captación y retención de los trabajadores emigrantes de Europa central y del este en el Reino Unido (RU): ¿una panacea o un problema bajo la nueva política de migración gestionada?, Regional Studies. En el marco de los últimos cambios en la política de migración gestionada del Gobierno británico, se ha introducido un nuevo sistema de puntos que favorece a los trabajadores emigrantes económicos europeos de raza blanca, incluyendo a los de países de Europa central y del este (ECE), a expensas de los trabajadores menos cualificados (no blancos) de fuera de la Unión Europea. Sin embargo, los análisis indican que una serie de obstáculos para la captación y retención podrían afectar a la eficacia de una estrategia como esta, especialmente en cuanto a la intersección de las acciones de emigrantes de países de ECE con las oportunidades del mercado laboral y las políticas británicas sobre inmigración y bienestar. Debido a estos resultados abogamos por una revaloración del enfoque actual para la emigración gestionada. Emigrantes económicos de ECE Captación Retención Acciones Política

A Handbook of Industrial Districts

- Regional Studies---2010---Roberta Capello

2010

Foreign Direct Investment, China and the World Economy

- Regional Studies---2010---Martijn Burger,Bas Karremans

2010

Financial Crisis in Central and Eastern Europe: From Similarity to Diversity

- Regional Studies---2010---Martin Sokol

2010

Innovation, Science and Institutional Change: A Research Handbook

- Regional Studies---2010---Dilek Cetindamar

2010

Regional Variations in Public Service Outcomes: The Impact of Policy Divergence in England, Scotland and Wales

- Regional Studies---2010---Rhys Andrews,Steve Martin

Andrews R. and Martin S. Regional variations in public service outcomes: the impact of policy divergence in England, Scotland and Wales, Regional Studies. Analysis of statutory performance indicators reveals statistically significant differences between public service outcomes in England, Scotland, and Wales, even when controlling for other relevant variables. The most significant variations are in hospital waiting times and school examination results. Since health and education are the two largest services for which devolved administrations in Scotland and Wales now have direct responsibility, it is likely that these differences are attributable, at least in part, to policy divergence in the three countries since devolution in 1999. These variations, therefore, have implications for assessments of the impacts of devolution and public service reform strategies. [image omitted] Andrews R. et Martin S. La variation regionale des resultats des services publics: l'impact de la divergence entre les politiques menees en

Angleterre, en Ecosse et au Pays de Galles, Regional Studies. Une analyse du tableau de bord officiel laisse voir statistiquement d'importantes variations des resultats des services publics en Angleterre, en Ecosse et au Pays de Galles, tout en tenant compte d'autres variables pertinentes. Les variations les plus importantes concernent le delai d'attente a l'hopital et les resultats aux examens. Etant donne que la sante et l'education sont les deux services les plus grands, dont la responsabilite releve directement des administrations regionalisees en Ecosse et au Pays de Galles, il est plus probable que ces variations s'expliquent, du moins en partie, par la divergence de politique dans les trois pays depuis la regionalisation en 1999. Par la suite, ces variations ont des implications quant a l'evaluation des impacts de la regionalisation et pour les strategies visant la reforme des services publics. Resultats des services publics Variations geographiques Regionalisation du R-U Andrews R. und Martin S. Regionale Abweichungen bei den Ergebnissen offentlicher Dienstleistungen: die Auswirkung politischer Divergenz in England, Schottland und Wales, Regional Studies. Bei einer Analyse der gesetzlichen Leistungsindikatoren zeigen sich statistisch signifikante Unterschiede hinsichtlich der Ergebnisse der offentlichen Dienstleistungen in England, Schottland und Wales, selbst wenn man auf andere relevante Variable kontrolliert. Die wichtigsten Schwankungen finden sich bei den Wartezeiten von Krankenhausern sowie bei den Prüfungsergebnissen in Schulen. Da es sich bei Gesundheit und Bildung um die beiden umfangreichsten Dienstleistungen handelt, für die die Verwaltungen in Schottland und Wales seit der Dezentralisierung von 1999 zuständig sind, ist es wahrscheinlich, dass diese Unterschiede zumindest teilweise auf divergierende Politiken in den drei Ländern zurückzuführen sind. Diese Abweichungen wirken sich somit auf die Bewertung der Auswirkungen der Strategien zur Dezentralisierung und zur Reform des öffentlichen Dienstes aus. Ergebnisse bei öffentlichen Dienstleistungen Raumliche Abweichungen Dezentralisierung in Grossbritannien Andrews R. y Martin S. Variaciones regionales en resultados de servicios publicos: el efecto de la divergencia politica en Inglaterra, Escocia y Gales, Regional Studies. En el analisis de

los indicadores legales sobre el rendimiento se muestran diferencias estadísticamente significativas entre los resultados del servicio público en Inglaterra, Escocia y Gales, incluso cuando están controlados por otras variables relevantes. Las variaciones más significativas se observan en los tiempos de espera de hospitales y los resultados de los exámenes escolares. Dado que la salud y la educación son los dos servicios más importantes en los que los gobiernos descentralizados de Escocia y Gales tienen ahora una responsabilidad directa, es probable que estas diferencias se deban como mínimo en parte a la divergencia de políticas en los tres países desde la transferencia de competencias en 1999. Por consiguiente, estas variaciones influyen en las valoraciones sobre los efectos de la descentralización y en las estrategias de reforma en los servicios públicos. Resultados de servicios públicos Variaciones espaciales Transferencia de competencias en el RU

The Regional Impact of Trade Liberalization in a Model with Congestion Costs a la Helpman

- Regional Studies---2010---Pedro Moncarz, Michael Bleaney

Moncarz P. E. and Bleaney M. The regional impact of trade liberalization in a model with congestion costs a la Helpman, Regional Studies. The effects of the liberalization of international trade are analysed in a New Economic Geography model of a country with an asymmetrical distribution of housing between regions. Labour is mobile between regions, but not between countries. Trade liberalization tends to reduce inequalities in the distribution of the population between the two regions, although the population is more unequally distributed than housing. Results are similar when there is a bias in preferences towards home-produced varieties of manufactures. If consumers care relatively little about housing and transport costs are high enough, an agglomerated equilibrium becomes stable. [image omitted] Moncarz P. E. et Bleaney M. Une analyse de l'impact régional de la libéralisation des échanges à partir d'un modèle comportant des coûts d'encombrement a la Helpman, Regional Studies. À partir d'un modèle du type Nouvelle Gé-

ographie Economique d'un pays à une distribution interregionale du logement asymétrique, on analyse l'impact de la libéralisation des échanges. La main-d'œuvre est mobile sur le plan interregional mais ne l'est pas au niveau international. La libéralisation des échanges a tendance à réduire les inégalités de la distribution de la population entre deux régions, bien que la population soit distribuée de manière plus inégale que ne le soit le logement. Les résultats s'avèrent similaires quand il y a une tendance en faveur des fabrications locales. Si les consommateurs s'intéressent relativement peu au logement et que les frais de transport soient suffisamment élevés, un équilibre aggloméré devient stable. Liberalisation des échanges Agglomération Frais de logement Moncarz P. E. und Bleaney M. Die regionale Auswirkung einer Handelsliberalisierung in einem Modell mit Verkehrsmittelnutzungskosten a la Helpman, Regional Studies. Anhand eines Modells der neuen Wirtschaftsgeografie analysieren wir in einem Land mit innerhalb der Regionen asymmetrisch verteiltem Wohnungsangebot die Auswirkungen der Liberalisierung des internationalen Handels. Arbeitskräfte sind auf interregionaler, nicht jedoch auf internationaler Ebene mobil. Eine Liberalisierung des Handels baut tendenziell Ungleichgewichte bei der Verteilung der Bevölkerung auf zwei Regionen ab, wobei allerdings die Bevölkerung ungleichmässiger verteilt ist als das Wohnungsangebot. Die Ergebnisse fallen ähnlich aus, wenn die Präferenz einseitig zugunsten einheimisch produzierter Arten von Erzeugnissen tendiert. Wenn die Verbraucher auf das Wohnungsangebot relativ wenig Wert legen und die Verkehrsmittelnutzungskosten hoch genug liegen, erhält ein agglomeriertes Gleichgewicht Stabilität. Handelsliberalisierung Agglomeration Wohnungskosten Moncarz P. E. y Bleaney M. Impactos regionales de la liberalización comercial en un modelo con costos de congestión a la Helpman, Regional Studies. Los efectos de la liberalización comercial son analizados usando un modelo de la Nueva Geografía Económica, suponiendo una economía con una distribución asimétrica entre regiones del stock de vivienda. El factor trabajo es móvil entre regiones pero no entre países. La liberalización comercial tiende a reducir la desigualdad en la distribución de la población entre

las regiones, aunque esta se distribuye de forma mas desigual que el stock de vivienda. Resultados similares emergen cuando se permite la presencia de un sesgo en las preferencias por los bienes producidos domesticamente. Si los consumidores no se preocupan lo suficiente por el consumo de servicios de vivienda, y los costos de transporte son elevados, un equilibrio con la poblacion concentrandose en una sola region se vuelve estable. Liberalizacion comercial Aglomeracion y costos de vivienda

Productivity Effects of United States Multinational Enterprises: The Roles of Market Orientation and Regional Integration

- Regional Studies---2010---Roger Smeets,Yingqi Wei

Smeets R. and Wei Y. Productivity effects of United States multinational enterprises: the roles of market orientation and regional integration, *Regional Studies*. This paper considers the role of market orientation and regional integration in foreign direct investment (FDI) productivity effects. Using data of United States multinational enterprises operating in eight industries and thirteen Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries during 1987-2003, the productivity effects of local market-oriented FDI versus export-oriented FDI are compared, with the latter being split into FDI oriented at the parent and that at parties in third countries. Their productivity effects are also considered within two regional agreements: the Canadian-United States Free Trade Agreement (CUSFTA) and the European Union. Robust positive horizontal effects of parent firm-oriented FDI and third-country-oriented FDI are found, with notable differences in the effects of these FDI types between CUSFTA and the European Union. [image omitted]

Smeets R. et Wei Y. Les effets productivite des societes multinationales aux Ue: le role de l'orientation marche et de l'integration regionale, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche a evaluer le role de l'orientation marche et de l'integration regionale dans les effets productivite de l'IDE. A partir des donnees sur les societes multinationales aux E-U installees dans huit industries et

treize pays-membres de l'OCDE entre 1987 et 2003, on compare les effets productivite de l'IDE oriente vers le marche local a l'IDE a vocation exportatrice, ce dernier etant divise entre l'IDE oriente vers la maison-mere et celui qui est oriente vers des partenaires situees dans des pays tiers. On considere aussi leurs effets productivite dans deux zones regionales: a savoir, la CUSFTA (la zone du libre-echange entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis) et l'Ue. Il s'avere des effets horizontaux positifs soutenus quant a l'IDE oriente vers la maison-mere et les pays tiers, y compris d'importantes differences des effets de ces categories d'IDE entre la CUSFTA et l'Ue. Retombees IDE Orientation marche Integration regionale Smeets R. und Wei Y. Produktivitätseffekte multinationalen Unternehmen in den USA: die Rolle der Marktorientierung und regionalen Integration, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Rolle der Marktorientierung und regionalen Integration auf die Produktivitätseffekte ausländischer Direktinvestitionen. Anhand der Daten US-amerikanischer multinationalen Unternehmen, die zwischen 1987 und 2003 in acht Branchen und 13 OECD-Staaten tätig waren, vergleichen wir die Produktivitätseffekte von am lokalen Markt orientierten Auslandsdirektinvestitionen mit denen von exportorientierten Auslandsdirektinvestitionen, wobei in der zweiten Kategorie zwischen Investitionen, die sich an der Muttergesellschaft orientieren, und Investitionen, die sich an Parteien in Drittländern orientieren, unterschieden wurde. Ebenso untersuchen wir die Auswirkungen auf die Produktivität innerhalb von zwei Regionalabkommen: dem CUSFTA und der EU. Wir finden robuste positive horizontale Auswirkungen auf die muttergesellschafts- und drittländorientierten Auslandsdirektinvestitionen, wobei sich im Vergleich zwischen CUSFTA und EU deutliche Unterschiede hinsichtlich der Auswirkungen dieser Arten von Auslandsdirektinvestitionen zeigen. Übertragungen durch Auslandsdirektinvestitionen Marktorientierung Regionale Integration Smeets R. y Wei Y. Efectos de productividad de empresas multinacionales de los Estados Unidos: los roles de la orientacion mercantil y la integracion regional, *Regional Studies*. En este articulo analizamos el papel de la orientacion mercantil y la integracion regional en los efectos de productividad

de la Inversion Directa Extranjera (IDE). Con ayuda de datos de empresas multinacionales estadounidenses que operaron en 8 industrias y 13 países de la OCDE durante 1987-2003, comparamos los efectos de la productividad de la IDE en mercados locales con la IDE en mercados de exportación, esta última dividida entre la IDE para sociedades matrices y partidos en países terceros. Asimismo consideramos sus efectos de productividad en el marco de dos acuerdos regionales: el CUSFTA (Tratado de Libre Comercio entre Canadá y Estados Unidos) y la UE. Observamos sólidos efectos horizontales positivos de la IDE en sociedades matrices y la IDE en países terceros, con notables diferencias en los efectos de estos tipos de IDE entre el CUSFTA y la UE. Desbordamientos de la IDE Orientación mercantil Integración regional

Urban-Rural Income Disparity and Urbanization: What Is the Role of Spatial Distribution of Ethnic Groups? A Case Study of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in Western China

- Regional Studies---2010---Huhua Cao

Cao H. Urban-rural income disparity and urbanization: what is the role of spatial distribution of ethnic groups? A case study of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in Western China, *Regional Studies*. Since economic reforms in 1978, China's economic growth and urbanization has occurred alongside dramatic increases in regional inequality, and a corollary threat to sustainable development and social cohesion. Using the case study of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in Western China, this research clearly demonstrates that the spatial distribution of ethnic minorities reflects not only their spatial segregation, but also the degree of their socio-economic exclusion from the majority. As the income gap between the minority and majority population increases, the inclusion of minorities in the country's economic reforms is becoming increasingly critical for the future development of China. [image omitted] Cao H. Urbains L'écart des revenus urbains-ruraux: quel rôle la distribution géographique des groupes ethniques joue-t-elle? Etude de cas de la région autonome de Xinjiang Uyghur dans

l'ouest de la Chine, *Regional Studies*. Depuis les réformes économiques de 1978, la croissance économique et l'urbanisation de la Chine sont allées de pair avec un creusement des inégalités régionales et une menace corollaire pour le développement durable et pour la cohésion sociale. A partir d'une étude de cas de la région autonome de Xinjiang Uyghur, la recherche montre bien que la distribution géographique des minorités ethniques reflète non seulement leur ségrégation géographique, mais aussi l'importance de leur exclusion socio-économique de la majorité. Au fur et à mesure que l'écart se creuse, l'inclusion des minorités dans les réformes économiques du pays devient de plus en plus critique pour ce qui est du développement futur de la Chine. Ecart des revenus urbano-ruraux Urbanisation Distribution géographique Groupes ethniques Xinjiang Ouest de la Chine Cao H. Einkommensdisparität zwischen Stadt und Land und Urbanisierung: Welche Rolle spielt die räumliche Verteilung ethnischer Gruppen? Eine Fallstudie in der autonomen Region Xinjiang Uyghur in Westchina, *Regional Studies*. Seit den Wirtschaftsreformen von 1978 wurden das Wirtschaftswachstum und die Urbanisierung in China von dramatischen Steigerungen der regionalen Ungleichheit und einer daraus folgenden Bedrohung der nachhaltigen Entwicklung und gesellschaftlichen Kohäsion begleitet. Anhand einer Fallstudie in der autonomen Region Xinjiang Uyghur weisen wir mit unserer Studie eindeutig nach, dass sich in der räumlichen Verteilung ethnischer Minderheiten nicht nur deren räumliche Segregation widerspiegelt, sondern auch das Ausmaß ihrer sozioökonomischen Abgrenzung von der Mehrheit. Mit einem steigenden Einkommensgefälle zwischen der Bevölkerungsminderheit und -mehrheit wird auch die Integration von Minderheiten in die Wirtschaftsreformen des Landes zunehmend wichtig für die künftige Entwicklung Chinas. Einkommensdisparität zwischen Stadt und Land Urbanisierung Räumliche Verteilung Ethnische Gruppen Xinjiang Westchina Cao H. Desigualdades de ingresos urbanos-rurales y urbanización: ¿Cuál es el papel de la distribución espacial de los grupos étnicos? Un estudio de caso de la región autónoma de Xinjiang Uyghur en China occidental, *Regional Studies*. Desde las reformas económicas de

1978, el crecimiento economico y la urbanizacion de China han estado acompanados de aumentos considerables de las desigualdades regionales, y como corolario una amenaza al desarrollo sostenible y la cohesion social. Con ayuda de un estudio de caso de la region autonoma de Xinjiang Uyghur, en nuestra investigacion demostramos claramente que la distribucion espacial de las minorias etnicas son un reflejo no solo de su segregacion espacial sino tambien del grado de su exclusion socioeconomico de la mayoria. Segun aumenta la diferencia de ingresos entre la minoria y la mayoria de la poblacion, la inclusion de minorias en las reformas economicas del pais es cada vez mas importante para el futuro desarrollo de China. Desigualdad de ingresos urbanos-rurales Urbanizacion Distribucion espacial Grupos etnicos Xinjiang China occidental

Service Innovation, Embeddedness and Business Performance: Evidence from Northern Ireland

- Regional Studies---2010---James Love,Stephen Roper,Nola Hewitt-Dundas

Love J. H., Roper S. and Hewitt-Dundas N. Service innovation, embeddedness and business performance: evidence from Northern Ireland, *Regional Studies*. This paper explores the factors that determine innovation by service firms, and in particular the contribution of intra- and extra-regional connectivity. Subsequently, it is examined how service firms' innovation activity relates to productivity and export behaviour. The empirical analysis is based on matched data from the 2005 UK Innovation Survey - the UK component of the 4th Community Innovation Survey (CIS) - and the Annual Business Inquiry for Northern Ireland. Evidence is found of negative intra-regional embeddedness effects, but there is a positive contribution to innovation from extra-regional connectivity, particularly links to customers. Relationships between innovation, exporting, and productivity prove complex, but suggest that innovation itself is not sufficient to generate productivity improvements. Only when innovation is combined with increased export activity are productivity gains evident. [image omitted] Love J. H., Roper S. et Hewitt-

Dundas N. L'innovation des services, l'ancrage et la performance des affaires commerciales: des preuves provenant de l'Irlande du Nord, *Regional Studies*. On examine les facteurs qui determinent l'innovation par les entreprises de services et en particulier l'apport de la connectivite au sein de et en dehors de la region. Par la suite, on examine comment l'innovation des entreprises de services se rapporte a la productivite et aux exportations. L'analyse empirique est fondee sur des donnees appariees qui proviennent de la Innovation Survey 2005 (enquete sur l'innovation, menee en 2005) - le chapitre de la Fourth CIS propre au R-U - et de la Annual Business Enquiry for Northern Ireland (enquete annuelle sur le commerce en Irlande du Nord). Il s'avere des preuves des effets d'ancrage negatifs sur le plan intraregional, mais il y a un apport positif a l'innovation du a la connectivite en dehors de la region, notamment des liens aux clients. Le rapport entre l'innovation, l'exportation et la productivite s'averent difficiles mais cela laisse supposer que l'innovation elle-meme ne suffit pas pour engendrer des gains de productivite. Ces derniers ne sont evidents qu'au moment ou l'innovation va de pair avec une augmentation des exportations. Innovation Services Amenagement du territoire Productivite Exportation Irlande du Nord Love J. H., Roper S. und Hewitt-Dundas N. Innovation von Dienstleistungen, Einbettung und Geschäftsleistung: Belege aus Nordirland, *Regional Studies*. Wir untersuchen die für die Innovationen von Dienstleistungsfirmen ausschlaggebenden Faktoren und insbesondere den Beitrag von intra- und extraregionalen Verknüpfungen. Anschliessend betrachten wir die Beziehungen zwischen der Innovationsaktivität von Dienstleistungsfirmen und deren Produktivität und Exporttätigkeit. Unsere empirische Analyse basiert auf abgeglichenen Daten der britischen Innovationserhebung von 2005 (der britischen Komponente der vierten Innovationserhebung der Gemeinschaft) und der jährlichen Unternehmensumfrage für Nordirland. Wir stellen Anzeichen von negativen Auswirkungen einer intraregionalen Einbettung fest, aber auch einen positiven Beitrag zur Innovation durch extraregionale Verknüpfungen, insbesondere im Bereich der Kundenbeziehungen. Die Beziehungen zwischen In-

novation, Export und Produktivität erweisen sich als komplex, lassen aber darauf schliessen, dass Innovation allein nicht zur Verbesserung der Produktivität ausreicht. Nur wenn Innovation mit einer erhöhten Exporttätigkeit einhergeht, sind Produktivitätssteigerungen festzustellen. Innovation Dienstleistungen Regionalentwicklung Produktivität Export Irland Love J. H., Roper S. y Hewitt-Dundas N. Innovacion de servicios, integracion y desempeno comercial: evidencias de Irlanda del Norte, Regional Studies. Analizamos los factores que determinan la innovacion por parte de empresas de servicios y en concreto la contribucion de la conectividad intra y extrarregional. Posteriormente examinamos la relacion entre la actividad de innovacion de las empresas de servicios y la productividad y el comportamiento de exportacion. Nuestro analisis empirico se basa en datos comparativos del Estudio de Innovacion 2005 del Reino Unido; el componente britanico de la cuarta Encuesta Comunitaria de Innovacion y la Investigacion Comercial Anual de Irlanda del Norte. Hallamos evidencia de efectos negativos de integracion intrarregional pero existe una contribucion positiva a la innovacion por parte de la conectividad extrarregional, especialmente de los enlaces a los clientes. Las relaciones entre innovacion, exportacion y productividad han demostrado ser complejas pero indican que la innovacion por si sola no es suficiente para generar mejoras en la productividad. Solamente cuando se combina la innovacion con un aumento de la actividad de exportacion son evidentes las ganancias en productividad. Innovacion Servicios Desarrollo regional Productividad Exportaciones Irlanda

Regionalization in European Agricultural Policy: Institutional Actualities, Issues and Prospects

- Regional Studies---2010---Aurelie Trouve, Marielle Berriet-Sollicec

Trouve A. and Berriet-Sollicec M. Regionalization in European agricultural policy: institutional actualities, issues and prospects, Regional Studies. Europe's regions are having more say in agricultural policy, which has historically been managed at national and European levels. In this context, the balance of power with

other tiers of government may be a driving force behind (or a constraint on) change, bringing about (or preventing) institutional innovation. The power balance depends especially on the different strategies implemented by the regions with regard to other tiers of government. This paper is based on French 'regulation theory' and on the authors' own field investigations in eight regions of France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. [image omitted] Trouve A. et Berriet-Sollicec M. La regionalisation de la politique agricole europeenne: des actualites institutionnelles, des questions a poser et des perspectives d'avenir, Regional Studies. Les regions d'Europe ont davantage leur mot a dire sur la politique agricole, dirigee historiquement a l'echelle nationale et sur le plan europeenne. Dans ce contexte, l'equilibre des pouvoirs par rapport aux autres niveaux d'administration pourrait s'averer la force motrice du changement (ou bien la contrainte), ce qui pourrait entrainer (ou bien empecher) l'innovation institutionnelle. L'equilibre des pouvoirs depend essentiellement des differentes strategies menees par les regions pour ce qui est des autres niveaux d'administration. Cet article est fonde sur la 'theorie de la reglementation' et sur des etudes originelles conduites en huit regions de la France, de l'Allemagne et du Royaume-Uni. Regions europeennes Politiques agricoles Innovations institutionnelles Theorie francaise de la reglementation Trouve A. und Berriet-Sollicec M. Regionalisierung in der europaischen Agrarpolitik: die momentane Lage, Probleme und Aussichten der Institutionen, Regional Studies. In der Agrarpolitik, die bisher auf nationaler und europaischer Ebene verwaltet wurde, erhalten die europaischen Regionen ein grosseres Mitspracherecht. In diesem Kontext kann sich das Gleichgewicht der Krafte in anderen Regierungsebenen als treibende Kraft (oder als Hindernis) fur Veranderungen erweisen, die zu institutioneller Innovation fuhrt (oder sie verhindert). Das Kräftegleichgewicht hangt vor allem von den verschiedenen Strategien ab, die von den Regionen hinsichtlich der anderen Regierungsebenen umgesetzt werden. Grundlage dieses Beitrags bilden die französische 'Regulationstheorie' und unsere eigenen Feldforschungen in acht Regionen von Frankreich, Deutschland und Grossbritannien. Europäische Regionen Agrarpolitiken

Institutionelle Innovationen Französische Regulations-
theorie Trouve A. y Berriet-Sollic M. Regionalizacion
en la politica agricola europea: situacion actual, prob-
lemas y perspectivas institucionales, Regional Studies.
Las regiones europeas tienen mas derecho a intervenir
en la politica agricola, que hasta ahora ha sido gestion-
ada a nivel nacional y europeo. En este contexto, el
equilibrio de poder con otros niveles de gobierno podria
constituir una fuerza motriz (o un obstaculo) para el
cambio que cause (o evite) una innovacion institucional.
El equilibrio de poderes depende especialmente de las
diferentes estrategias desarrolladas por las regiones con
respecto a otros niveles de gobierno. Este articulo se
basa en la 'teoria de regulacion' francesa y en nuestras
propias investigaciones de campo en ocho regiones de
Francia, Alemania y el Reino Unido. Regiones euro-
peas Politicas agricolas Innovaciones institucionales
Teoria francesa de regulacion

Effects of Interactions among Social Capital, Income and Learning from Experiences of Natural Disasters: A Case Study from Japan

- Regional Studies---2010---Eiji Yamamura

Yamamura E. Effects of interactions among social cap-
ital, income and learning from experiences of natural
disasters: a case study from Japan, Regional Studies.
This paper explores how and the extent to which social
capital has an effect on the damage resulting from natu-
ral disasters. It also examines whether the experience of
a natural disaster affects individual and collective pro-
tection against future disasters. There are three major
findings. (1) Social capital reduces the damage caused
by natural disasters. (2) The risk of a natural disaster
makes people more apt to cooperate and, therefore,
social capital is more effective to prevent disasters. (3)
Income is an important factor for reducing damage, but
hardly influences it when the scale of a disaster is small.
[image omitted] Yamamura E. L'effet de l'interaction
entre le capital social, le revenu, et l'apprentissage des
experiences des desastres naturels: etude de cas du
Japon, Regional Studies. Cet article cherche a exam-
iner comment et jusqu'a quel point le capital social a un
effet sur les degats qui resultent des desastres naturels.

On examine aussi si, oui ou non, l'experience d'un
desastre naturel touche la protection individuelle et
collective contre les desastres futurs. On en a tire trois
conclusions importantes. (1) Le capital social reduit
les degats dus aux desastres naturels. (2) La menace
d'un desastre naturel rend les gens plus susceptibles de
cooperer et, par la suite, le capital social s'avere plus
efficace pour empecher les desastres. (3) Le revenu
est important pour la reduction des degats, mais n'est
guere important au moment ou l'echelle du desastre est
faible. Capital social Apprentissage Desastre naturel
Yamamura E. Die Effekte von Wechselwirkungen zwis-
chen Sozialkapital, Einkommen und Lernen aus den
Erfahrungen von Naturkatastrophen: Eine Fallstudie
aus Japan, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag wird
analysiert, wie und in welchem Ausmass sich Sozialkapi-
tal auf den Schaden durch Naturkatastrophen auswirkt.
Ebenso wird untersucht, ob sich die Erfahrung einer
Naturkatastrophe auf den individuellen und kollek-
tiven Schutz vor kunftigen Katastrophen auswirkt. Im
Wesentlichen gibt es hierbei drei Ergebnisse. (1) Das
Sozialkapital verringert den Schaden durch Naturkatas-
trophen. (2) Das Risiko einer Naturkatastrophe er-
hoht die Bereitschaft zur Zusammenarbeit, weshalb
das Sozialkapital starker zur Pravention von Katas-
trophen beitragen kann. (3) Das Einkommen stellt
einen wichtigen Faktor zur Verringerung von Schaden
dar, hat aber kaum einen Einfluss darauf, wenn der
Umfang der Katastrophe gering ausfällt. Sozialkapital
Lernen Naturkatastrophen Yamamura E. Efectos de
las interacciones entre el capital social, los ingresos y
las lecciones aprendidas de desastres naturales: estudio
del caso de Japon, Regional Studies. En este artic-
ulo analizamos como y en que medida tiene el capital
social un efecto en los danos causados por desastres
naturales. Tambien examinados si la experiencia de
un desastre natural afecta a la proteccion individual y
colectiva contra futuros desastres. En general, existen
tres resultados principales. (1) El capital social reduce
el dano causado por desastres naturales. (2) El riesgo
de un desastre natural aumenta la predisposicion de
las personas a cooperar y, por tanto, el capital social
es mas eficaz para prevenir desastres. (3) Los ingresos
representan un factor importante a la hora de reducir

los danos pero apenas influyen cuando la escala de un desastre es pequena. Capital social Lecciones Desastre natural

Global Knowledge and Creativity: New Challenges for Firms and Regions

- Regional Studies---2010---Edward Malecki

Malecki E. J. Global knowledge and creativity: new challenges for firms and regions, *Regional Studies*. As companies locate research and development in more places, they seek to tap knowledge in new, open ways, to respond to diverse customer demand and short product life cycles. The globalization of research and development has added costs as firms communicate across national, cultural, and linguistic boundaries, using both information and communication technology networks and face-to-face interaction. Intermediaries in knowledge transfer, such as knowledge brokers and gatekeepers, have become more important as new nodes join the global system of knowledge. As firms respond to the knowledge-based global economy, each region must construct a 'knowledge monopoly' to stand out in the global landscape of capabilities. [image omitted]

Malecki E. J. La connaissance et la creativite mondiales: de nouveaux defis pour les entreprises et les regions, *Regional Studies*. Au fur et a mesure que la localisation des activites de recherche et de developpement des entreprises devient de plus en plus repandue, ces dernieres cherchent a exploiter la connaissance de facons nouvelles et ouvertes afin de repondre a la demande diverse du client et aux cycles de vie courts des produits. La mondialisation de la recherche et du developpement a augmente les frais vu que les entreprises communiquent a travers des limites nationales, culturelles et linguistiques, employant a la fois des reseaux TIC et de l'interaction face a face. Les intermediaires dans le transfert de la connaissance, tels les courtiers et les gardiens, sont devenus plus importants en reponse a l'adhesion des nouveaux noyaux au systeme de connaissance mondiale. Au fur et a mesure que les entreprises repondent a une economie mondiale basee sur la connaissance, chaque region doit construire une 'monopole de connaissance' qui se detache dans le paysage mon-

dial des capacites. Recherche et Developpement Integration des systemes Mondialisation Connaissance

Malecki E. J. Globales Wissen und Kreativitat: neue Herausforderungen fur Firmen und Regionen, *Regional Studies*. Wenn Firmen ihre Forschung und Entwicklung an neuen Standorten ansiedeln, versuchen sie, auf neue und offene Weise Wissen zu nutzen, um auf die verschiedenartigen Bedurfnisse der Kunden und die kurzeren Lebenszyklen der Produkte zu reagieren. Durch die Globalisierung der Forschung und Entwicklung haben sich die Kosten erhoht, da die Firmen nun uber nationale, kulturelle und linguistische Grenzen hinweg kommunizieren, wofur sie sowohl Netzwerke der Informations- und Kommunikationstechnologie als auch personliche Gesprache nutzen. Die Bedeutung der Vermittler von Wissenstransfer, wie z. B. Wissensbroker und Gatekeeper, ist gewachsen, da das weltweite Wissenssystem durch neue Knoten erganzt wird. Wahrend die Firmen auf die wissensbasierte globale Wirtschaft reagieren, muss sich jede Region ein 'Wissensmonopol' aufbauen, um in der globalen Landschaft der Fahigkeiten hervorzustehen. Forschung und Entwicklung Systemintegration Globalisierung Wissen

Malecki E. J. Conocimiento global y creatividad: nuevos retos para empresas y regiones, *Regional Studies*. Cuando las empresas ubican los centros de investigacion y desarrollo (I + D) en nuevos lugares, tratan de sacar el mejor provecho del conocimiento con un nuevo enfoque abierto para responder a las distintas demandas de los clientes y a los ciclos de vida mas cortos de los productos. Con la globalizacion de I + D han aumentado los costes porque las empresas se comunican a traves de fronteras nacionales, culturales y linguisticas usando tanto redes de TIC (Tecnologias de la Informacion y la Comunicacion) como interacciones personales. Los intermediarios en la transferencia de conocimientos, tales como agentes y guardianes del conocimiento, han cobrado mas importancia ya que se unen nuevos nodos al sistema global del conocimiento. Dado que las empresas responden a la economia global basada en el conocimiento, cada region debe construir un 'monopolio del conocimiento' para destacar en el panorama global de capacidades. Investigacion y desarrollo Integracion de sistemas Globalizacion Conocimiento

The Evolution of Firm Growth Dynamics in the US Pharmaceutical Industry

- Regional Studies---2010---Pelin Demirel, Mariana Mazzucato

Demirel P. and Mazzucato M. The evolution of firm growth dynamics in the US pharmaceutical industry, Regional Studies. This paper studies the dynamics of firm growth and firm size distribution in the pharmaceutical industry from 1950 to 2003. Growth dynamics are studied in the context of how the size composition of firms changes, how innovation patterns change, and how location leads to growth differentials among US firms. It is found that the growth advantage of small pharmaceutical firms increases after the 1980s as small firms become more active in patenting and their patenting activities become more 'persistent'. Location is found to affect growth differences only for the most innovative firms (that is, for non-innovative firms, location does not matter). [image omitted] Demirel P. et Mazzucato M. L'évolution de la dynamique de la croissance des entreprises dans l'industrie pharmaceutique aux Etats-Unis, Regional Studies. Cet article cherche à étudier la dynamique de la croissance des entreprises et de la distribution des entreprises par taille dans l'industrie pharmaceutique de 1950 jusqu'à 2003. On étudie la dynamique de la croissance pour déterminer comment la distribution des entreprises par taille évolue, comment la structure de l'innovation change, et comment la localisation entraîne des écarts de la croissance des entreprises aux Etats-Unis. Il s'avère que l'avantage des petites entreprises pharmaceutiques en termes de croissance augmente après les années 1980 au fur et à mesure que les petites entreprises obtiennent davantage de brevets et que le brevetage 'persiste'. Il s'avère que la localisation n'influe sur les écarts de croissance que pour les entreprises les plus innovatrices (c'est à dire que la localisation n'importe pas pour les entreprises qui ne sont pas innovatrices). Croissance des entreprises Innovation Industrie pharmaceutique Demirel P. und Mazzucato M. Die Evolution der Wachstumsdynamik von Firmen in der pharmazeutischen Industrie der USA, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Dynamik von Firmenwachstum

und Firmengrossenverteilung in der pharmazeutischen Industrie im Zeitraum von 1950 bis 2003. Die Wachstumsdynamik wird im Kontext der Frage untersucht, wie sich die Grossenzusammensetzung der Firmen ändert, wie sich die Innovationsabläufe ändern und wie der Standort zu Wachstumsdifferentialen zwischen Firmen in den USA führt. Wir stellen fest, dass der Wachstumsvorteil kleiner pharmazeutischer Firmen nach den achtziger Jahren zunimmt, da die kleineren Firmen bei der Patentierung aktiver und ihre Patentierungsaktivitäten beständiger werden. Der Standort wirkt sich hingegen nur bei den innovativsten Firmen auf Wachstumsdifferenzen aus (mit anderen Worten, bei nicht innovativen Firmen kommt es nicht auf den Standort an). Firmenwachstum Innovation Pharmaindustrie Demirel P. y Mazzucato M. La evolución de las dinámicas de crecimiento de empresas en la industria farmacéutica de los Estados Unidos, Regional Studies. En este artículo analizamos las dinámicas del crecimiento de empresas y la distribución del tamaño de las empresas en la industria farmacéutica de 1950 a 2003. Estudiamos las dinámicas de crecimiento en cuanto a como cambia la composición del tamaño de las empresas, como cambian los modelos de innovación y como lleva la ubicación a diferenciales de crecimiento entre empresas estadounidenses. Observamos que la ventaja de crecimiento de pequeños laboratorios farmacéuticos aumenta después de la década de los ochenta cuando las pequeñas empresas se vuelven más activas con las patentes y las actividades relacionadas con patentes son más 'persistentes'. Vemos que la ubicación afecta a las diferencias de crecimiento solamente en empresas más innovadoras (es decir, para las empresas no tan innovadoras la ubicación no importa). Crecimiento de empresas Innovación Industria farmacéutica

Decentralization and the Composition of Public Expenditure in Spain

- Regional Studies---2010---Juan Gonzalez-Alegre

Gonzalez Alegre J. Decentralization and the composition of public expenditure in Spain, Regional Studies. This paper examines the effects of fiscal decentralization on the economic distribution of public expendi-

tures. Using panel data from the seventeen Spanish regions (1984-2003), it is shown that fiscal decentralization is a crucial determinant of the share of the public budget devoted to capital. The estimation run is based on a model in which the utility of the representative agent from the current public expenditure depends on the distance to the level of the administration that provides it. That could be the cause why decentralized economies experience a higher share of current expenditure in the budget of the public administrations. [image omitted] Gonzalez Alegre J. La decentralisation et la structure des dépenses publiques en Espagne, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à examiner l'impact de la fiscalité décentralisée sur la distribution économique des dépenses publiques. À partir des données provenant d'une enquête à échantillon constant pour les dix-sept régions d'Espagne (de 1983 à 2003) on démontre que la fiscalité décentralisée s'avère un déterminant clé de la part du budget de l'État affectée à l'investissement. La série d'estimations est fondée sur un modèle où l'utilité des dépenses publiques dont bénéficie l'agent représentatif dépend de la distance du niveau d'administration qui les octroie. Il pourrait s'en avérer que les économies décentralisées font preuve d'une part plus élevée des dépenses courantes dans le budget de l'administration publique. *Decentralisation fiscale Dépenses publiques Capital de l'État* Gonzalez Alegre J. *Dezentralisierung und die Zusammensetzung der öffentlichen Ausgaben in Spanien*, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Auswirkungen einer fiskalen Dezentralisierung auf die wirtschaftliche Verteilung öffentlicher Ausgaben. Anhand der Paneldaten von den 17 spanischen Regionen (1984-2003) zeigen wir, dass die fiskale Dezentralisierung einen wesentlichen Determinanten des für Kapital aufgewendeten Anteils des öffentlichen Etats darstellt. Die Schätzungen basieren auf einem Modell, in dem der Nutzen des Vertreters der derzeitigen öffentlichen Ausgaben von der Distanz zur Verwaltungsebene abhängt, die diese Ausgaben vornimmt. Dies konnte dazu führen, dass dezentralisierte Wirtschaften einen höheren Anteil öffentlicher Ausgaben im Etat der öffentlichen Verwaltungen verzeichnen. *Fiskale Dezentralisierung Öffentliche Ausgaben Öffentliches Kapital* Gonzalez Ale-

gre J. *Descentralización y la composición del gasto público en España*, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo analizamos los efectos de la descentralización fiscal en la distribución económica del gasto público. A partir de datos de panel de las diecisiete comunidades españolas (1984-2003) mostramos que la descentralización fiscal es un determinante crucial de la participación del presupuesto público dedicado al capital. Las estimaciones se basan en un modelo en el que la utilidad del agente representativo del gasto público actual depende de la distancia al nivel de la administración que lo ofrece. Esto podría llevar a que las economías descentralizadas registren una participación más alta del gasto actual en el presupuesto de las administraciones públicas. *Descentralización fiscal Gasto público Capital público*

Planning for Transport in the Wake of Stern and Eddington

- *Regional Studies*---2010---Iain Docherty, Peter Mackie

Docherty I. and Mackie P. *Planning for transport in the wake of Stern and Eddington*, *Regional Studies*. The recent Stern and Eddington Reports for the UK Treasury emphasize the significance of the linkages between transport, land use, the environment, and the economy. Against that background, the purpose of this paper is to consider the future of transport planning in England given the liberalizing thrust of the Barker Review on land-use planning and the subsequent White Paper *Planning for a Sustainable Future* (2007). In reviewing the demographic and economic assumptions of the White Paper, it is concluded that in certain respects there are important mismatches between the emerging government policy on strategic planning and the Stern and Eddington Reports. [image omitted] Docherty I. et Mackie P. *Planifier le transport à la suite des rapports de Stern et d'Eddington*, *Regional Studies*. Les récents rapports Stern et Eddington, rédigés au nom du ministère des Finances au Royaume-Uni, soulignent l'importance des liens qui existent entre le transport, l'occupation du sol, l'environnement et l'économie. Sur un tel fond, cet article cherche à considérer le futur de la planification

du transport en Angleterre etant donne l'impulsion liberalisee donnee par la Barker Review sur l'occupation du sol et vu le projet de loi ulterieur Planifier un avenir durable (2007). En faisant la critique des suppositions demographiques et economiques du projet de loi, on conclut qu'il y a a certains egards d'importantes disparites entre la politique gouvernementale sur la planification strategique et les rapports Stern et Eddington. Transport Planificacion Avenir durable Occupation du sol Docherty I. und Mackie P. Verkehrsplanung im Anschluss an Stern und Eddington, Regional Studies. In den jungsten Berichten von Stern und Eddington fur das britische Finanzministerium wird die Bedeutung der Verknupfungen zwischen Verkehr, Landnutzung, Umwelt und Wirtschaft betont. Vor diesem Hintergrund soll mit diesem Beitrag die Zukunft der Verkehrsplanung in England untersucht werden, insbesondere im Hinblick auf die Liberalisierungsbemuhungen im Barker-Gutachten zur Planung der Landnutzung sowie in der anschliessendem Weissbuchplanung fur nachhaltige Zukunft (2007). Nach einer Uberprufung der demografischen und wirtschaftlichen Annahmen des Weissbuchs ziehen wir den Schluss, dass die entstehende Regierungspolitik zur strategischen Planung hinsichtlich bestimmter Aspekte erheblich von Sterns und Eddingtons Berichten abweicht. Verkehr Planung Nachhaltigkeit Landnutzung Docherty I. y Mackie P. Planificacion para el transporte tras Stern y Eddington, Regional Studies. En los recientes informes de Stern y Eddington para el Ministerio de Hacienda del Reino Unido se pone de relieve la importancia de los vinculos entre transporte, uso del suelo, medio ambiente y economia. Con estos datos, en este articulo analizamos el futuro de la planificacion del transporte en Inglaterra, teniendo en cuenta el empuje liberal del Informe Barker sobre la planificacion del uso del suelo y la posterior Planificacion del Libro Blanco para un Futuro Sostenible (2007). Al revisar las hipotesis demograficas y economicas del Libro Blanco, concluimos que en ciertos aspectos existen importantes incompatibilidades entre la nueva politica gubernamental sobre la planificacion estrategica y los Informes de Stern y Eddington. Transporte Planificacion Sostenibilidad Uso del suelo

The Wealth and Poverty of Regions. Why Cities Matter

- Regional Studies---2010---Pierre Desrochers

2010

Critical Reflections on Regional Competitiveness. Theory, Policy, Practice

- Regional Studies---2010---Tommi Inkinen

2010

The Great Urban Transformation. Politics of Land and Property in China

- Regional Studies---2010---Laurence Ma

2010

Remade in China: Foreign Investors and Institutional Change in China

- Regional Studies---2010---Mark Greeven,Frieder Munk

2010

Cultural Economy: An Opportunity to Boost Employment and Regional Development?

- Regional Studies---2010---Frederic Leriche,Sylvie Daviet

2010

Organizational Complexity in the Regional Cultural Economy

- Regional Studies---2010---Ann Markusen

Markusen A. Organizational complexity in the regional cultural economy, Regional Studies. Cultural industries offer a truncated understanding of the regional cultural economy, undercounting self-employed workers and others outside the for-profit sector. Commercial, public, non-profit, and unincorporated community sectors produce, present, train, organize, guide, and regulate elements of the cultural economy, each

with distinctive structures, goals, and operational systems. Using survey and Census data on artists for two large California regions, inter-relationships among the sectors are explored. The size of the cultural economies of both regions would be underestimated if confined to for-profit cultural industries. In closing, policy implications for regional policy-makers are drawn out and avenues for further research are suggested. [image omitted] Markusen A. La complexité organisationnelle de l'économie culturelle régionale, *Regional Studies*. Les industries culturelles fournissent une explication partielle de l'économie culturelle régionale, sous-estimant le nombre de travailleurs indépendants et d'autrui en dehors du secteur à but lucratif. Les secteurs commercial, publique, à but non lucratif et non incorporé de la communauté produisent, présentent, forment, organisent, pilotent et contrôlent des éléments de l'économie culturelle, dont chacun est doté de ses propres structures, objectifs et systèmes opérationnels. À partir des enquêtes et du recensement des artistes pour deux grandes régions en Californie, on cherche à examiner l'interaction intersectorielle. Les économies culturelles des deux régions seraient sous-estimées si on ne considérait que les industries à but lucratif. Pour conclure, on en tire les leçons pour la politique d'aménagement du territoire et propose des chemins éventuels à suivre quant à la recherche plus approfondie. *Artistes Industrie culturelle régionale* Entreprise à but non lucratif Markusen A. Organisatorische Komplexität in der regionalen Kulturwirtschaft, *Regional Studies*. Die Kulturbranchen ermöglichen nur ein beschränktes Verständnis der regionalen Kulturwirtschaft, da freischaffende Erwerbstätige und andere Personen ausserhalb des gewinnorientierten Sektors zu wenig berücksichtigt werden. Kommerzielle, öffentliche, nicht gewinnorientierte und nicht an Firmen angeschlossene Sektoren der Gesellschaft produzieren, präsentieren, schulen, organisieren, leiten und regulieren Elemente der Kulturwirtschaft, jeder mit charakteristischen Strukturen, Zielen und betrieblichen Systemen. Anhand von Erhebungs- und Volkszählungsdaten über Künstler in zwei grossen kalifornischen Regionen untersuche ich die Beziehungen zwischen den Sektoren. Die Kulturwirtschaften beider

Regionen wurden unterschätzt, wenn man sie auf die gewinnorientierten Kulturbranchen beschränken wurde. Als Fazit erläutere ich die politischen Konsequenzen für Regionalpolitiker und schlage Wege für die weitere Forschung vor. *Künstler Regionale Kulturbranche* Nicht gewinnorientierte Unternehmen Markusen A. Complejidad organizativa en la economía cultural regional, *Regional Studies*. Las industrias culturales ofrecen una comprensión truncada de la economía cultural a nivel regional, sin incluir suficientemente a los trabajadores autónomos y otros empleados fuera del sector con ánimo de lucro. Los sectores comerciales, públicos, sin ánimo de lucro y comunidades no corporativas producen, presentan, capacitan, organizan, guían y regulan elementos de la economía cultural, cada uno con distintas estructuras, objetivos y sistemas operativos. Con ayuda de datos de estudios y censos sobre artistas para dos grandes regiones de California, analizo las interrelaciones entre los diferentes sectores. Se subestimarían las economías culturales de ambas regiones si quedaran confinadas a industrias culturales con ánimo de lucro. Para terminar, describo las implicaciones políticas para los políticos regionales y sugiero opciones para futuras investigaciones. *Artistas Industria cultural regional* Sociedad sin ánimo de lucro

Small Town, Big Campaigns. The Rise and Growth of an International Advertising Industry in Amsterdam

- Regional Studies---2010---Robert Roling

Roling R. W. Small town, big campaigns. The rise and growth of an international advertising industry in Amsterdam, *Regional Studies*. This paper presents an historical analysis of international advertising by describing four waves of advertising from early twentieth-century Western capitalism. This analysis is necessary to understand the dynamics within the organizational structure of the global advertising industry, with a tendency both of concentration in global network advertising agencies and of de-concentration, as small, flexible, and independent international advertising agencies came to the fore as innovative players. It is particularly this emerging group of smaller inde-

pendent agencies that use Amsterdam in the Netherlands as a hub to create advertisements for the international market, and thereby have contributed to the increasing international importance of Amsterdam's advertising industry from the early 1990s and onwards. The difference between the different types of advertising agencies in terms of their market position is best reflected by their project networks. The global network advertising agencies turn out to be highly locally orientated, whereas the independents turn out to be much more international. [image omitted] Roling R. W. Une petite ville, d'importantes campagnes. L'essor et le declin de la publicite internationale a Amsterdam, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche a presenter une analyse historique de la publicite internationale en decrivant quatre vagues de publicite a partir du capitalisme occidental du debut du vingtieme siecle. Cette analyse facilite une meilleure comprehension de la dynamique au sein de la structure organisationnelle de la publicite mondiale qui a une tendance a la concentration des agences de publicite en reseau mondial et a la deconcentration, au fur et a mesure que les agences internationales flexibles independantes de petite taille se font connaitre comme acteurs innovateurs. C'est notamment ce groupe naissant d'agences independantes plus petites qui se sert d'Amsterdam en Hollande comme noyau afin de creer des publicites pour le marche international et, par la suite, a contribue a l'importance internationale croissante de la publicite a Amsterdam a partir des annees 1990. La difference des agences de publicite en termes de leur situation sur le marche se reflète le mieux dans leur reseau de projet. Il s'avère que les agences de publicite en reseau mondial visent fortement le marche local, tandis que les independants visent plutot le marche international. *Publicite Industries de la culture Mondialisation* *Reseaux de projet* Roling R. W. Kleine Stadt, grosse Kampagnen: Aufstieg und Wachstum einer internationalen Werbebranche in Amsterdam, *Regional Studies*. Dieser Beitrag enthält eine historische Analyse der internationalen Werbung. Beschrieben werden vier Werbewellen aus dem westlichen Kapitalismus des fruhen 20. Jahrhunderts. Diese Analyse ist erforderlich für ein Verstandnis der Dynamik innerhalb der

Organisationsstruktur der weltweiten Werbebranche, bei der einerseits eine Tendenz zu einer Konzentration in weltweiten Netzwerk-Werbeagenturen und andererseits eine Tendenz zur Dekonzentration durch den Aufstieg innovativer Akteure in Form von kleinen, flexiblen und unabhängigen internationalen Werbeagenturen zu verzeichnen ist. Insbesondere diese neue Gruppe von kleinen und unabhängigen Agenturen hat Amsterdam in den Niederlanden als Drehkreuz für die Entwicklung von Anzeigen für den internationalen Markt genutzt und damit zur gewachsenen internationalen Bedeutung der Werbebranche von Amsterdam seit Beginn der neunziger Jahre beigetragen. Der Unterschied zwischen den verschiedenen Arten von Werbeagenturen hinsichtlich ihrer Marktposition zeigt sich am besten an ihren Projekt-Netzwerken. Die globalen Netzwerk-Werbeagenturen erweisen sich als hochgradig lokal orientiert, während sich die unabhängigen Agenturen als deutlich internationaler erweisen. Werbung Kulturbranchen Globalisierung Projekt-Netzwerke Roling R. W. Ciudad pequena, grandes campanas: el ascenso y el crecimiento de una industria publicitaria internacional en Amsterdam, *Regional Studies*. En este articulo presentamos un analisis historico de la publicidad internacional al describir cuatro olas de publicidad en el capitalismo occidental a principios del siglo XX. Este analisis es necesario para entender las dinamicas dentro de la estructura organizativa de la industria publicitaria global, con una tendencia a la concentracion en las agencias de publicidad de redes globales y la desconcentracion cuando las pequenas agencias de publicidad internacionales, flexibles e independientes se establecieron como protagonistas innovadores. Es especialmente este grupo emergente de pequenas agencias independientes que usan Amsterdam en los Paises Bajos como un eje para crear anuncios para el mercado internacional, por lo que han contribuido a la creciente importancia internacional de la industria publicitaria de Amsterdam desde principios de los noventa. La diferencia entre los diferentes tipos de agencias de publicidad en cuanto a su posicion en el mercado se refleja mejor en sus redes de proyectos. La red global de agencias de publicidad resulta ser altamente orientada a nivel local mientras que las agencias independientes

son mucho mas internacionales. Publicidad Industrias culturales Globalizacion Redes de proyectos

'Breaking Out' and 'Breaking In': Changing Firm Strategies in the Dutch Audiovisual Industry

- Regional Studies---2010---Rogier van der Groep

Van der Groep R. 'Breaking out' and 'breaking in': changing firm strategies in the Dutch audiovisual industry, *Regional Studies*. In this article, it is argued that privatization and deregulation processes in the Dutch broadcasting system in 1989 affected the entrepreneurial strategies of audiovisual firms in the municipality of Hilversum (that is, the broadcast town of the Netherlands) in such a way that it caused a radical break in the overall organizational structure of the broadcasting system. Two particular responses of audiovisual firms in Hilversum are reconstructed. First, there are firms with an adaptive strategy that compete on price and focus on cost reduction. However, a second and more innovative strategy is noted as well. This second strategy is found among broadcasters and television producers who started to produce audiovisual content for other media, such as internet firms and cable firms. In addition, alliances were established in this latter group with innovative (audiovisual) firms elsewhere, such as in Amsterdam, the largest audiovisual cluster of the Netherlands, in order to launch new innovative products. Eventually, it seems that Dutch audiovisual broadcasters evolve into Systems Houses, which are large disintegrated conglomerates that produce in small batches in order to realize external economies of scope. It is concluded that the establishment of these inter-cluster partnerships should be interpreted as an interactive learning process to increase their responsiveness focus, which enables Hilversum-based audiovisual firms to deal more effectively with institutional, political or technological changes. [image omitted] Van der Groep R. 'Sortir' et 'entrer': le changement des strategies des entreprises dans l'industrie audiovisuelle en Hollande, *Regional Studies*. Cet article affirme que la privatisation et la dereglementation de l'audiovisuel hollandais en 1989 a influe sur les strategies entrepreneuriales des entreprises audio-

visuelles dans la municipalite d'Hilversum (a savoir la ville audiovisuelle en Hollande) d'une telle facon qu'il en a resulte un changement profond de la structure organisationnelle generale de l'audiovisuel. On reconstruit deux reponses particulieres des entreprises audiovisuelles situees a Hilversum. Primo, il y a des entreprises dont la strategie est adaptee qui font concurrence sur la base de prix et qui se concentrent sur la baisse des couts. Secundo, on note egalement une strategie plus innovatrice. Cette deuxieme strategie est evidente parmi les diffuseurs et les producteurs qui ont commence a produire du contenu audiovisuel pour d'autres medias, tels les fournisseurs d'accès l'Internet et les diffuseurs par cable. En plus, ce dernier groupe a forme des alliances avec des entreprises (audiovisuelles) innovatrices ailleurs pour lancer des produits phares, a Amsterdam par exemple, le regroupement audiovisuel le plus grand en Hollande. A terme, il semble que l'audiovisuel hollandais cree des Maisons de systemes, autrement dit des conglomerats desagreges qui produisent par lots pour realiser des economies d'echelle externes. On conclut que l'on devrait considerer la formation de ces partenariats de regroupements comme un processus d'apprentissage interactif destine a augmenter leur dynamisme, ce qui permet aux entreprises audiovisuelles situees a Hilversum d'affronter plus efficacement le changement institutionnel, politique ou technologique. Regroupements Crise structurelle Industrie audiovisuelle Hollande Changement organisationnel Van der Groep R. 'Ausbruch' und 'Einarbeit': Veränderungen bei den Firmenstrategien in der audiovisuellen Branche Hollands, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag argumentieren wir, dass sich die Privatisierung und Deregulierung des holländischen Rundfunks im Jahr 1989 auf die Unternehmensstrategien audiovisueller Firmen in der Gemeinde Hilversum (der Rundfunkstadt Hollands) ausgewirkt haben, indem sie einen radikalen Bruch in der generellen Organisationsstruktur des Rundfunks verursachten. Es werden zwei konkrete Reaktionen von audiovisuellen Firmen in Hilversum rekonstruiert. Erstens gibt es Firmen mit einer adaptiven Strategie, die beim Preis konkurrieren und sich auf Kostensenkung konzentrieren. Es ist jedoch auch eine zweite, innovativere Strategie zu

verzeichnen. Diese zweite Strategie findet sich bei Rundfunksendern und Fernsehproduzenten, die audiovisuelle Inhalte für andere Medien wie Internet- und Kabelfirmen produzieren. Zusätzlich wurden in dieser zweiten Gruppe Bündnisse mit innovativen (audiovisuellen) Firmen an anderen Orten abgeschlossen - z. B. in Amsterdam, dem größten audiovisuellen Cluster der Niederlande -, um neue, innovative Produkte herauszubringen. Langfristig scheinen sich die holländischen Rundfunksender zu Systemhäusern zu entwickeln, also zu großen, desintegrierten Konglomeraten, die in kleinen Auflagen produzieren, um einen externen Verbundvorteil zu nutzen. Wir ziehen den Schluss, dass die Einrichtung dieser Partnerschaften zwischen Clustern als interaktiver Lernprozess zur Erhöhung der Reaktionsfähigkeit interpretiert werden sollte, der audiovisuellen Firmen in Hilversum einen effektiveren Umgang mit institutionellen, politischen oder technologischen Veränderungen ermöglicht. Cluster Strukturkrise Audiovisuelle Branche Niederlande Organisatorische Veränderungen Van der Groep R. 'Evasion e iniciación': cambiando las estrategias empresariales en la industria audiovisual holandesa, Regional Studies. En este artículo sostenemos que los procesos de privatización y desregulación en el sistema de radiodifusión holandeses en 1989 afectaron a las estrategias empresariales de las empresas audiovisuales en el municipio de Hilversum (es decir, la ciudad de radiodifusión de los Países Bajos) de modo que causó una ruptura radical en la estructura general de la organización del sistema de radiodifusión. Reconstruimos dos respuestas específicas de las empresas audiovisuales en Hilversum. En primer lugar, existen empresas con una estrategia adaptable que compiten sobre el precio y se concentran en la reducción de costes. Sin embargo, también se observa una segunda estrategia más innovadora. Esta segunda estrategia se halla entre los productores de radiodifusión y televisión que empezaron a producir contenido audiovisual por otros medios tales como empresas de Internet y de cable. Además, se establecieron alianzas en este último grupo con empresas (audiovisuales) innovadoras en otras partes, como Amsterdam, la aglomeración audiovisual más importante de los Países Bajos, a fin de introducir nuevos productos in-

novadores. Parece que los radiodifusores audiovisuales holandeses se convierten con el tiempo en Casas de Sistemas, que son grandes conglomerados desintegrados que producen en pequeños lotes a fin de realizar las economías externas de alcance. Concluimos que la creación de estas sociedades inter-cluster debería interpretarse como un proceso de aprendizaje interactivo para aumentar su enfoque de receptividad que permite a las empresas audiovisuales de Hilversum tratar con más eficacia los cambios institucionales, políticos o tecnológicos. Aglomeraciones Crisis estructural Industria audiovisual Los Países Bajos Cambio de organización

Building a Career: Labour Practices and Cluster Reproduction in Dutch Architectural Design

- Regional Studies---2010---Robert Kloosterman

Kloosterman R. C. Building a career: labour practices and cluster reproduction in Dutch architectural design, Regional Studies. This paper explores how firms and workers deal with the specific characteristics of the labour market in a cutting-edge cultural industry, namely, Dutch architectural design. Based on in-depth interviews with principals, workers, and key informants, the relationship between a logic of economic practice with a logic of artistic practice is investigated. The intertwining of these two practices appears to be a crucial link in the generation of spin-offs in the long run. In this way, the unintended consequences of the motivations and actions on a micro-level foster, on a higher level, the reproduction of the cluster itself. [image omitted] Kloosterman R. C. Faire carrière: les usages du travail et la reproduction de grappes dans le dessin architectural néerlandais, Regional Studies. Cet article cherche à étudier comment les entreprises et les travailleurs affrontent les caractéristiques particulières du marché du travail dans une industrie culturelle de pointe, à savoir le dessin architectural néerlandais. À partir des interviews approfondies auprès des agents, des travailleurs et des informateurs clés, on examine le rapport entre la logique de l'usage économique et celle de l'usage artistique. Il semble que l'entrelacement de ces deux pratiques constitue un lien essentiel pour la production des retombées

a long terme. De cette façon, les conséquences non voulues des motivations et des actions d'envergure microéconomique encouragent à un niveau supérieur la reproduction de la grappe elle-même. Industries culturelles Innovation Retombees Grappes Entreprises architecturales Kloosterman R. C. Aufbau einer Karriere: Arbeitspraktiken und Reproduktion von Clustern im Architekturdiseign von Holland, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag wird untersucht, wie Firmen und Arbeitnehmer mit den spezifischen Merkmalen des Arbeitsmarkts in einer innovativen Kulturbranche umgehen, nämlich dem Architekturdiseign in Holland. Ausgehend von Tiefeninterviews mit Firmeninhabern, Arbeitnehmern und Schlüsselinformanten wird die Beziehung zwischen der Logik der wirtschaftlichen und der künstlerischen Praxis analysiert. Die Verflechtungen zwischen diesen beiden Praktiken scheinen eine unverzichtbare Verknüpfung bei der langfristigen Erzeugung von Spin-offs darzustellen. Auf diese Weise fordern die unbeabsichtigten Konsequenzen der Motivationen und Handlungen auf Mikroebene auf einer höheren Ebene die Reproduktion der Cluster selbst. Kulturbranchen Innovation Spin-off Cluster Architekturfirmen Kloosterman R. C. Construir una carrera: practicas laborales y reproduccion de aglomeraciones en el diseno arquitectonico holandes, Regional Studies. En este articulo analizo de que modo las empresas y los trabajadores tratan con las características específicas del mercado laboral en una industria cultural vanguardista, es decir, el diseno arquitectonico holandes. A partir de entrevistas exhaustivas con directores, trabajadores e informantes clave, investigo la relacion entre una logica de practica economica y una logica de practica artistica. La combinacion de estas dos practicas parece constituir a largo plazo un vinculo esencial en la generacion de empresas spin-offs. De este modo, las consecuencias no deseadas de las motivaciones y acciones a nivel micro fomentan, a un nivel superior, la reproduccion de la misma aglomeracion. Industrias culturales Innovacion Empresa spin-off Aglomeraciones Empresas arquitectonicas

Growing Design? Challenges and Constraints Facing Design Consultancies in Three English City-Regions

- Regional Studies---2010---Peter Sunley, Steven Pinch, James Macmillen

Sunley P., Pinch S. and Macmillen J. Growing design? Challenges and constraints facing design consultancies in three English city-regions, Regional Studies. There is some debate as to whether creative industries can thrive in second-tier industrial city-regions, as well as in leading global cities. This paper uses the results of firm interviews with design consultancies to examine their experiences in three industrial cities in the United Kingdom: Manchester; Newcastle, and Birmingham. It highlights the major constraints on growth in each city and it emphasizes the quantity and quality of demand, and the availability of skilled labour. It considers the effects of design and cultural policy initiatives and finds that most measures are perceived to have had only ambiguous and minor supportive impacts. [image omitted] Sunley P., Pinch S. et Macmillen J. Developper la conception? Les défis et les contraintes auxquels font face les cabinets-conseil en conception dans trois cites-regions d'Angleterre, Regional Studies. On a fait couler beaucoup d'encre sur la capacité des industries innovatrices de prospérer dans des cites-regions industrielles à deuxième niveau, aussi bien que dans les grandes villes mondialisées de premier plan. Cet article se sert des résultats des interviews auprès des cabinets-conseil en conception afin d'examiner leurs expériences dans trois grandes villes industrielles au Royaume-Uni: à savoir, à Manchester, à Newcastle et à Birmingham. On met l'accent sur les principales contraintes à la croissance dans chaque grande ville et souligne la quantité et la qualité de la demande, et la disponibilité de la main-d'œuvre qualifiée. On considère les effets des initiatives en faveur de la conception et de la politique culturelle. Il s'avère que la plupart des initiatives sont considérées n'avoir eu que des effets de soutien ambigus et mineurs. Conception Cabinets-conseil Cite-region Contraintes Politique Sunley P., Pinch S. und Macmillen J. Wachsendes Design? Herausforderungen und Hindernisse für De-

signberatungsfirmen in drei englischen Stadtregionen, Regional Studies. Die Frage, ob kreative Branchen in industriellen Stadtregionen der zweiten Ebene ebenso gut gedeihen können wie in führenden Weltstädten, wird kontrovers diskutiert. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir anhand der Ergebnisse von Interviews mit Designberatungsfirmen die Erfahrungen dieser Firmen in drei Industriestädten Grossbritanniens: Manchester, Newcastle und Birmingham. Wir verdeutlichen die wichtigsten Wachstumshindernisse in den jeweiligen Städten unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Quantität und Qualität der Nachfrage sowie der Verfügbarkeit von qualifizierten Arbeitskräften. Ebenso untersuchen wir die Auswirkungen von design- und kulturpolitischen Initiativen und stellen fest, dass die Auswirkungen der meisten Massnahmen als zweifelhaft und wenig hilfreich beurteilt werden. Design Beratung Stadtregion Beschränkungen Politik Sunley P., Pinch S. y Macmillen J. ¿Crecimiento del diseno? Retos y limitaciones de empresas consultoras de diseno en tres regiones metropolitanas de Inglaterra, Regional Studies. Se debate si las industrias creativas pueden prosperar en regiones metropolitanas industriales de segundo nivel tan bien como en metropolis lideres. En este articulo utilizamos los resultados de entrevistas con empresas consultoras de diseno para analizar sus experiencias en tres ciudades industriales del Reino Unido: Manchester, Newcastle y Birmingham. Destacamos cuales son los principales obstaculos para el crecimiento de cada ciudad y ponemos de relieve la cantidad y calidad de demanda y la disponibilidad de trabajadores cualificados. Tambien analizamos los efectos de las iniciativas politicas de diseno y cultura y constatamos que la mayoria de medidas han tenido solamente un efecto ambiguo y de poco apoyo. Diseno Empresa consultora Region metropolitana Limitaciones Politica

Fashioning a Global City: Global City Brand Channels in the Fashion and Design Industries

- Regional Studies---2010---Johan Jansson,Dominic Power

Jansson J. and Power D. Fashioning a global city: global city brand channels in the fashion and design

industries, Regional Studies. This paper approaches the ways in which fashion and design-based industrial actors contribute to creating images and myths that support global-city status. It is suggested that multi-channel systems of brand building and differentiation exist at regional and local levels, supportive of, and constituted by, cultural industries. The Italian city of Milan is used as a case study to show how the city is an arena where different brand channels are negotiated and formed to service fashion and design branding. For cultural industries, these systems are vital regional sources of advantage and necessary complements to other localized phenomena such as industrial agglomerations and clusters. [image omitted] Jansson J. et Power D. Dessiner une grande ville de taille mondiale: le role de la notoriete des grandes villes de taille mondiale dans les industries de la mode et du design, Regional Studies. Cet article cherche a aborder les facons dont les industries de la mode et du design contribuent a la creation d'images et de mythes qui soutiennent le rang de grande ville de taille mondiale. On laisse supposer qu'il existe au niveau regional et sur le plan local des facons a plusieurs canaux de construire et de differencier l'image de marque, soutenant et composees des industries culturelles. On se sert de la grande ville italienne de Milan comme etude de cas afin de demontrer comment la ville represente une arene ou on negocie et etablit des canaux de marque differents pour soutenir l'image des industries de la mode et du design. Pour les industries culturelles, ces sytemes constituent des atouts regionaux essentiels qui accompagnent par necessite d'autres phenomenes locaux, tels les agglomerations et les grappes industrielles. Milan Mode et design Grande ville de taille mondiale Etablissement d'une marque Industrie culturelle Geographie economique Jansson J. und Power D. Die Gestaltung einer globalen Stadt: Markenkanäle einer globalen Stadt in der Mode- und Designbranche, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir, wie industrielle Akteure im Bereich der Mode und des Designs zur Erzeugung von Images und Mythen beitragen, die den Status einer globalen Stadt unterstützen. Wir stellen die These auf, dass auf regionaler und lokaler Ebene mehrkanalige Systeme für den Aufbau und die Differen-

zierung von Marken vorhanden sind, die die Kulturbranchen unterstützen und von ihnen konstituiert werden. Anhand einer Fallstudie in der italienischen Stadt Mailand wird gezeigt, wie es sich bei der Stadt um eine Arena handelt, in der verschiedene Markenkanäle ausgehandelt und gebildet werden, um die Bildung von Mode- und Designmarken zu unterstützen. Für Kulturbranchen sind diese Systeme lebenswichtige regionale Quellen von Vorteilen und notwendige Ergänzungen anderer lokalisierter Phänomene, wie z. B. der industriellen Ballungsraume und Cluster. Mailand Mode und Design Globale Stadt Markenbildung Kulturbranche Wirtschaftsgeografie Jansson J. y Power D. El diseño de una ciudad global: los canales de marca en una ciudad global para las industrias de la moda y el diseño, Regional Studies. En este artículo analizamos de que modo los protagonistas del sector industrial de la moda y el diseño contribuyen a crear imágenes y mitos que respaldan el estatus de ciudad global. Sugerimos que existen sistemas de varios canales de construcción y diferenciación de marcas a niveles regionales y locales y que estos sistemas apoyan a las industrias culturales y se constituyen a través de ellas. La ciudad italiana de Milano se utiliza como un estudio de caso para mostrar que la ciudad es un escenario en el que los diferentes canales de marcas se negocian y forman para servir a las marcas de moda y diseño. Para las industrias culturales, estos sistemas son fuentes vitales regionales de ventajas y complementos necesarios para otros fenómenos localizados tales como aglomeraciones y agrupaciones industriales. Milano Moda y diseño Ciudad global Creación de marcas Industria cultural Geografía económica

Cultural Districts, A New Strategy for Regional Development? The South-East Cultural District in Sicily

- Regional Studies---2010---Antoine Le Blanc

Le Blanc A. Cultural districts, a new strategy for regional development? The South-East Cultural District in Sicily, Regional Studies. The industrialization of cultural production and a strong trend for the development of regional networks have recently led to

the creation of new spatial and economic forms called 'cultural districts'. However, these new economic systems rely on very different geographical bases, types of products, and developmental processes. In Italy, the first cultural district was created in 2004 to foster the preservation of cultural heritage and boost tourist development in the late Baroque cities of the so-called Val di Noto in south-east Sicily. The main objective of the district is to support local socio-economic development through the promotion of the region's architectural cultural heritage and the local craft industry. The new structure aims at creating a real network between these towns so that they can compete globally. A specific form of spatial organization, the newly created South-East Cultural District, is based on cultural and architectural similarities, but is confronted with major obstacles such as economic heterogeneity, a lack of innovation, and physical distance between the towns. Such obstacles will have to be overcome if success is expected in creating synergies and in integrating other economic sectors. [image omitted] Le Blanc A. Les districts culturels, une nouvelle stratégie d'aménagement du territoire? Le district culturel du sud-est de la Sicile, Regional Studies. L'industrialisation de la production culturelle et une forte tendance au développement des réseaux régionaux ont amené récemment à la création de nouvelles délimitations géographiques et économiques appelées 'districts culturels'. Toujours est-il que ces nouveaux systèmes économiques se fondent sur des bases géographiques, des genres de produits, et des processus de développement tout à fait différents. En Italie, l'établissement du premier district culturel a eu lieu en 2004 afin d'encourager la préservation du patrimoine culturel et donner du tonus au développement du tourisme dans les grandes villes de la Val di Noto dans le sud-est de la Sicile et qui datent de la fin de l'époque baroque et qui se situent. L'objectif principal du district est de soutenir le développement socio-économique local par la promotion du patrimoine culturel architectural régional et de l'artisanat local. La nouvelle structure cherche à créer un véritable réseau de grandes villes de sorte qu'elles puissent rivaliser la concurrence sur le plan mondial. Une forme particulière de l'organisation géographique, le District culturel du

sud-est, nouvellement cree, est fonde sur des similarites culturelles et architecturales mais se retrouve face a d'importants obstacles, tels l'heterogeneite economique, un manque d'innovation et la distance geographique entre les villes. Il faudra surmonter de tels obstacles si on va reussir a creer des synergies et a integrer d'autres secteurs economiques. District Culture Réseau Industrie Patrimoine Italie Le Blanc A. Kulturdistrikte - eine neue Strategie für die Regionalentwicklung? Der Kulturdistrikt Sudost in Sizilien, Regional Studies. Die Industrialisierung der Kulturproduktion und ein deutlicher Trend zur Entwicklung regionaler Netzwerke haben in letzter Zeit zur Schaffung neuer raumlicher und wirtschaftlicher Formen mit der Bezeichnung 'Kulturdistrikte' geführt. Allerdings verlassen sich diese neuen Wirtschaftssysteme auf ausserst verschiedene geografische Basen, Produkttypen und Entwicklungsprozesse. In Italien wurde der erste Kulturdistrikt 2004 geschaffen, um im sogenannten Noto-Tal im Sudosten Siziliens das Kulturerbe zu bewahren und die touristische Erschliessung der spatbarocken Städte zu fordern. Wichtigstes Ziel dieses Distrikts ist die Unterstützung der sozioökonomischen Entwicklung vor Ort durch die Förderung des architektonischen Kulturerbes und der lokalen Handwerksbranche der Region. Mit der neuen Struktur soll zwischen diesen Städten ein echtes Netzwerk geschaffen werden, damit sie auf weltweiter Ebene konkurrieren können. Eine spezielle Form der räumlichen Organisation, der neu geschaffene Kulturdistrikt Sudost, beruht auf kulturellen und architektonischen Ähnlichkeiten, hat aber mit bedeutenden Schwierigkeiten wie einer wirtschaftlichen Heterogenität, einem Mangel an Innovation und der physischen Entfernung zwischen den Städten zu kämpfen. Diese Schwierigkeiten gilt es zu überwinden, wenn die Erzeugung von Synergien und die Integration anderer Wirtschaftssektoren von Erfolg gekrönt sein sollen. Distrikt Kultur Netzwerk Branche Kulturerbe Italien Le Blanc A. Distritos culturales: ¿una nueva estrategia para el desarrollo regional? El distrito cultural sureste en Sicilia, Regional Studies. La industrialización de la producción cultural y una fuerte tendencia para el desarrollo de redes regionales han conducido recientemente a la creación de nuevas formas espaciales y

economicas denominadas 'distritos culturales'. Sin embargo, estos nuevos sistemas economicos confian en bases geograficas, tipos de productos y procesos de desarrollo muy diferentes. En Italia, el primer distrito cultural fue creado en 2004 para fomentar la conservación del patrimonio cultural e impulsar el desarrollo del turismo en las ciudades del barroco tardío en el denominado Val di Noto al sureste de Sicilia. El principal objetivo del distrito es apoyar el desarrollo socioeconómico local mediante el fomento del patrimonio cultural arquitectónico de la región y la industria artesanal a nivel local. La nueva estructura tiene como finalidad crear una red real entre estos municipios para que puedan competir globalmente. Una forma específica de organización espacial, el recién creado Distrito Cultural del Sureste, se basa en similitudes culturales y arquitectónicas pero se enfrenta a obstáculos importantes tales como la heterogeneidad económica, la falta de innovación y la distancia física entre los municipios. Estos obstáculos tendrán que superarse si se quiere tener éxito al crear sinergias e integrar otros sectores económicos. Distrito Cultura Red Industria Patrimonio Italia

Tax Differentials in Intra-regional Firm Location: Evidence from New Manufacturing Establishments in Spanish Municipalities

- Regional Studies---2010---Jordi Jofre-Monseny, Albert Solé-Ollé

Jofre-Monseny J. and Solé-Ollé A. Tax differentials in intra-regional firm location: evidence from new manufacturing establishments in Spanish municipalities, Regional Studies. This paper analyses empirically how differences in local taxes affect the intra-regional location of new manufacturing plants. These effects are examined within the random profit maximization framework. It looks at the location decision of more than 10 000 manufacturing establishments locating between 1996 and 2003 across more than 400 municipalities in Catalonia, a Spanish region. It is found that local taxes on business and property deter new manufacturing establishments. It is necessary to restrict the choice set to the local labour market and, above all,

to control for agglomeration economies to identify the effects of taxes on the location of new establishments. [image omitted] Jofre-Monseny J. et Sole-Olle A. Les ecarts dans les taux d'imposition et la localisation intra-regionale des entreprises: des preuves provenant des nouveaux etablissements industriels situes dans les municipalites espagnoles, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche a analyser de facon empirique comment les ecarts entre les taux d'imposition locaux influent sur la localisation intra-regionale des nouveaux etablissements industriels. On examine ces effets au sein d'un cadre au hasard de la maximisation des benefices. On etudie le choix de localisation de plus de 10.000 etablissements industriels entre 1996 et 2003 a travers plus de 400 municipalites en Catalogne, une region espagnole. Il s'avere que les impots locaux sur le commerce et la propriete dissuadent les nouveaux etablissements industriels. Il est necessaire de limiter l'ensemble des choix au marche du travail local et, surtout, de tenir compte des economies d'agglomeration afin d'identifier les effets des impots sur la localisation des nouveaux etablissements. Impots locaux Localisation des entreprises Economies d'agglomeration Regression de Poisson Jofre-Monseny J. und Sole-Olle A. Steuerdifferenziale bei den Standorten intraregionaler Firmen: Belege aus neuen Produktionsbetrieben in spanischen Gemeinden, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird empirisch analysiert, wie sich Unterschiede bei lokalen Steuern auf den intraregionalen Standort neuer Produktionsbetriebe auswirken. Diese Auswirkungen werden im Rahmen der zufalligen Gewinnmaximierung untersucht. Wir untersuchen die Standortentscheidungen von mehr als 10.000 Produktionsbetrieben, die sich im Zeitraum von 1996 bis 2003 in mehr als 400 Gemeinden der spanischen Region Katalonien angesiedelt haben. Wir stellen fest, dass lokale Steuern auf Unternehmen und Eigentum neue Produktionsbetriebe abschrecken. Es ist notwendig, die Auswahl fur den lokalen Arbeitsmarkt einzuengen; insbesondere jedoch muss auf Agglomerationswirtschaften kontrolliert werden, um die Auswirkungen der Steuern auf den Standort neuer Unternehmen zu identifizieren. Lokale Steuern Firmenstandort Agglomerationswirtschaften Poisson-Regression Jofre-Monseny J. y Sole-Olle A.

Diferencias impositivas en la ubicacion de empresas intrarregionales: ejemplo de nuevos establecimientos de fabricacion en municipios espanoles, *Regional Studies*. En este articulo analizamos empiricamente de que modo las diferencias en los impuestos locales influyen en la ubicacion intrarregional de nuevas plantas de fabricacion. Examinamos estos efectos en un marco aleatorio de maximizacion de beneficios. Estudiamos las decisiones de ubicacion de mas de 10.000 establecimientos de fabricacion entre 1996 y 2003 en mas de 400 municipios en Cataluna. Observamos que los impuestos locales en negocios y propiedades disuaden a los nuevos establecimientos de fabricacion. Es necesario limitar las opciones al alcance del mercado laboral local, y sobre todo controlar las economias de aglomeracion a fin de identificar los efectos de los impuestos en la ubicacion de nuevos establecimientos. Impuestos locales Ubicacion de empresas Economias de aglomeracion Regresion de Poisson

Regional Analysis of Public Capital Expenditure: To Which Regions Is Public Capital Expenditure Channelled - to 'Rich' or to 'Poor' Ones?

- Regional Studies---2010---Jiri Blazek, Marie Maceskova

Blazek J. and Maceskova M. Regional analysis of public capital expenditure: to which regions is public capital expenditure channelled - to 'rich' or to 'poor' ones?, *Regional Studies*. The paper aims to contribute to the debate on the regional dimension of sectoral (that is, non-regional) policies and to demonstrate empirically the huge discrepancy between both the volume and the regional pattern of sectoral public capital expenditure policies, on the one hand, and official regional policy, on the other. Analyses were based on a unique database of public investment in the Czech Republic covering the years 1995-2005. Their results show significant conflicts in policy objectives and thus represent a clear argument in favour of pursuing territorial impact assessment (TIA) of sectoral policies. [image omitted] Blazek J. et Maceskova M. Une analyse des depenses en capital publiques: vers quelles regions les depenses en capital publiques sont-elles canalisees - vers les regions

riches ou les regions pauvres?, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche a contribuer au debat sur la dimension regionale des politiques sectorielles (c'est-a-dire, qui ne sont pas a but regional) et a demontrer de facon empirique l'ecart sensible entre le volume et la distribution regionale des politiques sectorielles pour ce qui concerne les depenses en capital publiques d'un cote, et la politique regionale officielle de l'autre cote. Les analyses sont fondees sur une base de donnees unique sur l'investissement public en Republique tcheque de 1995 a 2005. Il s'avere d'importants conflits entre les objectifs de politique, et les resultats representent donc un argument clair en faveur de la poursuite d'une etude de l'impact territorial des politiques sectorielles. Impact regional des politiques qui ne sont pas a but regional Politiques sectorielles Etude de l'impact territorial Politique regionale Depenses publiques en capital Republique tcheque Blazek J. und Maceskova M. Regionalanalyse offentlicher Investitionen: In welche Regionen werden offentliche Investitionen gelenkt - in 'reiche' oder 'arme'?, *Regional Studies*. Mit diesem Artikel mochten wir zur Debatte uber die regionale Dimension sektoraler (d. h. nicht-regionaler) Politiken beitragen und empirisch nachweisen, dass zwischen dem Volumen und regionalen Muster sektoraler offentlicher Investitionspolitiken einerseits und der offiziellen Regionalpolitik andererseits eine gewaltige Diskrepanz besteht. Die Analysen stutzten sich auf eine einzelne Datenbank offentlicher Investitionen in der Tschechischen Republik in den Jahren von 1995 bis 2005. Die Ergebnisse lassen auf signifikante Konflikte hinsichtlich der politischen Ziele schliessen und stellen somit ein klares Argument fur eine Untersuchung der territorialen Auswirkungen sektoraler Politiken dar. Regionale Auswirkungen nicht-regionaler Politiken Sektorale Politiken Untersuchung territorialer Auswirkungen Regionalpolitik Offentliche Investitionen Tschechische Republik Blazek J. y Maceskova M. Analisis regional de inversion de capital publico: ¿A que regiones se canaliza la inversion de capital publico: a las 'ricas' o a las 'pobres'?, *Regional Studies*. El objetivo de este articulo es contribuir al debate sobre la dimension regional de politicas sectoriales (es decir, no regionales) y demostrar empiricamente las enormes discrepancias

entre el volumen y el modelo regional de las politicas de inversion de capital publico sectorial, por una parte, y la politica regional oficial, por otra. Los analisis se han fundamentado en una unica base de datos de la inversion publica de la Republica Checa que abarca los anos 1995-2005. Sus resultados muestran conflictos significativos en objetivos politicos y, por tanto, representan un claro argumento a favor de obrar con arreglo a una evaluacion del impacto territorial de las politicas sectoriales. Impacto regional de politicas no regionales Politicas sectoriales Evaluacion del impacto territorial Politica regional Inversiones publicas Republica Checa

Do Clusters Make a Difference? Defining and Assessing their Economic Performance

- Regional Studies---2010---Gregory Spencer,Tara Vinodrai,Meric Gertler,David Wolfe

Spencer G. M., Vinodrai T., Gertler M. S. and Wolfe D. A. Do clusters make a difference? Defining and assessing their economic performance, *Regional Studies*. This paper contributes to the literature on cluster dynamics by developing a new methodology for identifying clusters that is not dependent on United States-based definitions. This methodology is used to test if the geographical clustering of economic activities leads to superior industrial performance and regional competitiveness. The analysis produces two important findings. First, when industries locate in an urban region with a critical mass of related industries, they tend to generate both higher incomes and rates of employment growth. Second, the overall prevalence of clustering within a city-region is positively associated with income levels and employment growth. [image omitted] Spencer G. M., Vinodrai T., Gertler M. S. et Wolfe D. A. Les grappes, qu'est-ce qu'elles changent? Définir et évaluer leur performance économique, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche a contribuer a la documentation sur la dynamique des grappes en developpant une nouvelle methodologie qui identifie les grappes et qui ne depend pas des definitions americaines. On se sert de cette methodologie afin d'évaluer si, oui ou non, le regroupement géographique des activités économiques entraîne une meilleure performance industrielle et une

competitivite regionale accrue. Il s'avere deux conclusions importantes. Primo, au moment ou les industries s'installent dans une zone urbaine dotee d'un nombre critique d'industries qui s'y rattachent, elles ont tendance a creer a la fois des revenus et des taux de croissance de l'emploi plus eleves. Secundo, la tendance globale au regroupement au sein d'une cite-region est etroitement liee au niveau des revenus et a la croissance de l'emploi. Grappes Emplacement industriel Competitivite Performance economique Amenagement du territoire Canada Spencer G. M., Vinodrai T., Gertler M. S. und Wolfe D. A. Machen Cluster einen Unterschied? Definition und Bewertung ihrer Wirtschaft-sleistung, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag zur Literatur uber Cluster-Dynamik entwickeln wir eine neue Methodologie zur Identifizierung von Clustern un-abhangig von den Definitionen der USA. Anhand dieser Methodologie uberprufen wir, ob die geografische Bal-lung wirtschaftlicher Aktivitaten zu einer uberlegenen industriellen Leistung und regionalen Wettbewerbs-fahigkeit fuhrt. Unsere Analyse fuhrt zu zwei wichtigen Ergebnissen. Erstens: Wenn sich Branchen in einer urbanen Region mit einer kritischen Masse zugehöriger Branchen ansiedeln, erzeugen sie tendenziell höhere Einkommen und Raten von Beschäftigungswachstum. Zweitens: Die generelle Pravalenz von Clustern innerhalb einer Stadtregion hangt positiv mit der Einkom-menshohe und dem Beschäftigungswachstum zusam-men. Cluster Industriestandort Konkurrenzfähigkeit Wirtschaftsleistung Regionale Wirtschaftsentwicklung Kanada Spencer G. M., Vinodrai T., Gertler M. S. y Wolfe D. A. ¿Marcan las aglomeraciones una diferen-cia? Definicion y valoracion del rendimiento economico, Regional Studies. En este articulo contribuimos a la literatura sobre las dinamicas de aglomeracion al desar-rollar una nueva metodologia para identificar las aglom-eraciones que no depende de las definiciones que proce-den de los Estados Unidos. Mediante esta metodolo-gia comprobamos si es posible obtener mejoras en el rendimiento industrial y la competitividad regional con una aglomeracion geografica de las actividades economicas. Nuestro analisis arroja dos importantes resultados. Primero: cuando las industrias estan ubi-cadas en un region urbana con una masa critica de

industrias relacionadas, tienden a generar tanto ingre-sos mas altos como tasas superiores de crecimiento de empleo. Segundo: la prevalencia general de aglomera-cion en una region metropolitana esta positivamente asociada a niveles de ingresos y crecimiento de empleo. Aglomeraciones Ubicacion industrial Competitividad Rendimiento economico Desarrollo economico regional Canada

Enabling and Inhibiting the Creative Economy: The Role of the Local and Regional Dimensions in England

- Regional Studies---2010---Caroline Chapain,Roberta Comunian

Chapain C. and Comunian R. Enabling and inhibiting the creative economy: the role of the local and regional dimensions in England, Regional Studies. Integrating findings from two separate research projects in Birming-ham and Newcastle-Gateshead in England, this paper explores factors that enable or inhibit the development of creative and cultural industries in English regions outside London. The findings question current creative and cultural industries policies and their understanding of the local and regional dimensions as being limited to the idea of geographical clusters. Instead, the paper calls for a wider approach that also takes into account the importance of the regional infrastructure and the 'knowledge pool' necessary to the development of cre-ative and cultural industries, but also personal and operational connections of the creative and cultural industries within and outside their region. [image omit- ted] Chapain C. et Comunian R. Promouvoir ou inhi-ber l'economie creative: le role de la dynamique locale et re-gionale en Angleterre, Regional Studies. Cet article in-tegre les resultats de deux projets de recherche realises respectivement a Birmingham et Newcastle-Gateshead afin d'explorer les facteurs qui favorisent ou inhibent le developpement des industries culturelles et creatives dans les regions anglaises a l'exterieur de Londres. Nos resultats remettent en cause les politiques culturelles et creatives anglaises actuelles et leur comprehension de la dimension locale et regionale limitee a l'idee de regroupement (« cluster ») géographique d'entreprises.

Au contraire, cet article recommande l'adoption d'une approche élargie tenant compte de l'importance de l'ensemble des infrastructures régionales et du pool de connaissance nécessaires au développement de ces industries mais aussi de leurs connections personnelles et d'affaire à la fois à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de leur régions. Industries creatives Politique culturelle regionale Pole creatif Economique developpement regional Pool de connaissance Chapain C. und Comunian R. Forderung und Behinderung der kreativen Wirtschaft: die Rolle der lokalen und regionalen Dimensionen in England, Regional Studies. Anhand der Ergebnisse von zwei separaten Forschungsprojekten in Birmingham und Newcastle-Gateshead (England) wird in diesem Beitrag untersucht, welche Faktoren die Entwicklung der kreativen und kulturellen Industrie in englischen Regionen ausserhalb Londons fordern bzw. behindern. Unsere Ergebnisse stellen die derzeitigen Politiken für kreative und kulturelle Industrie und deren Verständnis der lokalen und regionalen Dimensionen in Frage, da sie sich auf die Idee der geografischen Cluster beschränken. Stattdessen wird in diesem Beitrag ein breiterer Ansatz befürwortet, der auch die Bedeutung der regionalen Infrastruktur und des 'Wissenspools' berücksichtigt, welche für die Entwicklung der kreativen und kulturellen Industrie erforderlich sind, und ebenso die personellen und betrieblichen Verknüpfungen dieser Industrie inner- und ausserhalb ihrer jeweiligen Region einbezieht. Kreative Industrie Regionale Kulturpolitik Kreative Cluster Regionale Wirtschaftsentwicklung Wissenspool Chapain C. y Comunian R. Fomento e inhibicion de la economia de la creatividad: el papel de las dimensiones locales y regionales en Inglaterra, Regional Studies. Al integrar los resultados de dos proyectos separados de investigación en Birmingham y Newcastle-Gateshead en Inglaterra, en este artículo analizamos los factores que permiten o inhiben el desarrollo de las industrias creativas y culturales en las regiones británicas fuera de Londres. Nuestros hallazgos cuestionan las políticas actuales de las industrias creativas y culturales y su concepto de dimensiones locales y regionales porque se limitan a la idea de las aglomeraciones geográficas. Mas bien, en este ensayo pedimos un enfoque mas am-

plio que tambien tenga en cuenta la importancia de la infraestructura regional y el 'fondo de conocimiento' necesarios para el desarrollo de industrias creativas y culturales pero tambien las conexiones personales y operativas de estas industrias dentro y fuera de la region. Industrias creativas Politica cultural regional Aglomeraciones creativas Desarrollo economico regional Fondo de conocimiento

Voting Patterns, Party Spending and Relative Location in England and Wales

- Regional Studies---2010---David Cutts,Don Webber

Cutts D. and Webber D. J. Voting patterns, party spending and relative location in England and Wales, Regional Studies. There is growing evidence that context can influence how people make voting decisions, and some of the contexts are spatially defined. Votes are cast in constituencies, but electors in one constituency may be influenced by 'events' in neighbouring constituencies, such as the intensity of party campaigning. By examining the determinants of voting patterns across constituencies in England and Wales using spatial econometric methods, this article suggests that while socio-economic factors and local campaigning are key determinants of party vote shares in constituencies, there is strong spatial autocorrelation in voting patterns. Not only does local campaigning have a positive effect on party performance in constituency *j*, but also empirical evidence is found of spillover effects following intensive party activity. The more a party spends on campaigning in constituencies adjacent to constituency *j*, the more votes it gets in constituency *j*. Each major political party is influenced by space to different extents with the Liberal Democrats visibly exploiting spatial autocorrelation to increase their vote shares. [image omitted] Cutts D. et Webber D. J. La distribution des votes, les dépenses des partis politiques et la localisation relative en Angleterre et au Pays de Galles, Regional Studies. Tout laisse à indiquer que le contexte peut influencer sur les intentions de vote, et quelques-uns des contextes se définissent géographiquement. On vote dans des circonscriptions électorales, mais il se

peut que les intentions de vote des voteurs d'une circonscription electorale donnee soient influencees par les 'circonstances' qui ont lieu dans des circonscriptions electorales voisines, telles l'importance des campagnes electorales. En examinant les determinants de la distribution des votes a travers les circonscriptions electorales en Angleterre et au Pays de Galles en employant des modeles econometriques geographiques, cet article laisse supposer que l'autocorrelation de la distribution des votes s'avere forte, tandis que les facteurs socio-economiques et les campagnes locales sont des determinants cle de la distribution des votes dans les circonscriptions electorales. Les campagnes sont non seulement etroitement liees a la performance d'un parti dans la circonscription electorale j, mais il s'avere aussi des retombees suite a une campagne electorale intensive. Plus un parti politique depense pour les campagnes dans les circonscriptions electorales voisines de la circonscription electorale j, plus les votes obtenus en circonscription electorale j sont eleves. Chaque parti politique majeur est influence differemment par l'espace, dont les Liberal Democrats qui exploitent ouvertement l'autocorrelation geographique afin d'augmenter leur proportion des votes. Elections legislatives 2005 Distribution des votes Depenses des partis politiques Regression geographique Cutts D. und Webber D. J. Wahlverhalten, Ausgaben der Parteien und relative Standorte in England und Wales, Regional Studies. Es gibt wachsende Anzeichen dafur, dass die Wahlentscheidungen der Burger vom Kontext beeinflusst werden konnen und dass einige dieser Kontexte raumlich definiert sind. Die Stimmen werden innerhalb von Wahlkreisen abgegeben, doch die Wahler in einem Wahlkreis konnen von 'Ereignissen' in angrenzenden Wahlkreisen beeinflusst werden, wie z. B. der Intensitat des dortigen Wahlkampfes einzelner Parteien. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir mit Hilfe raumlich-okonometrischer Methoden die Determinanten des Wahlverhaltens verschiedener Wahlkreise in England und Wales und stellen die These auf, dass soziookonomische Faktoren und der lokale Wahlkampf zwar zentrale Determinanten fur die Stimmenanteile der Parteien in den einzelnen Wahlkreisen darstellen, doch dass hinsichtlich des Wahlverhaltens auch eine ausgeprägte raumliche Au-

tokorrelation vorhanden ist. Der lokale Wahlkampf wirkt sich nicht nur positiv auf die Ergebnisse der jeweiligen Partei im Wahlkreis j aus, sondern wir finden auch empirische Beweise für Übertragungseffekte nach einem intensiven Wahlkampf. Je mehr eine Partei in einem Nachbarwahlkreis des Wahlkreises j für ihren Wahlkampf ausgibt, desto mehr Stimmen erhält sie im Wahlkreis j. Jede grössere politische Partei wird in unterschiedlichem Ausmass vom Raum beeinflusst, wobei die Liberal Democrats die raumliche Autokorrelation sichtbar zur Erhöhung ihres Stimmenanteils ausnutzen. Britische Parlamentswahlen von 2005 Wahlverhalten Ausgaben politischer Parteien Raumlische Regression Cutts D. y Webber D. J. Modelos de votacion, gastos de partidos y ubicacion relativa en Inglaterra y Gales, Regional Studies. Hay cada vez mas indicios de que las decisiones electorales de los ciudadanos pueden estar influenciadas por el contexto y que algunos contextos estan definidos espacialmente. Los votos se emiten en distritos electorales pero los votantes de un distrito electoral podrian estar influenciados por 'acontecimientos' que ocurran en los distritos vecinos, como podria ser la intensidad de una campana politica. Al examinar los determinantes de los modelos de votacion en los diferentes distritos electorales en Inglaterra y Gales usando metodos econometricos espaciales, en este articulo sugerimos que si bien los factores socioeconomicos y las campanas locales son determinantes fundamentales de las resultados electorales de los partidos en los distritos, existe una fuerte autocorrelacion espacial en los modelos de votacion. Las campanas locales no solo tienen un efecto positivo en el desempeno del partido en un distrito electoral J sino que tambien observamos indicios empiricos de los efectos de desbordamiento tras una intensa actividad por parte de los partidos politicos. Cuanto mas gasta un partido en las campanas en los distritos electorales adyacentes al distrito J, mas votos obtiene en este distrito. Cada partido politico importante esta influenciado por el espacio de modo distinto, si bien los demokratas liberales explotan visiblemente la autocorrelacion espacial para mejorar sus resultados electorales. Eleccion General de 2005 Modelos de votacion Gastos de partidos politicos Regresion espacial

The Barnett Allocation Mechanism: Formula Plus Influence?

- Regional Studies---2010---Alex Christie, John Swales

Christie A. and Swales J. K. The Barnett allocation mechanism: formula plus influence?, Regional Studies. This paper seeks to explain why the operation of the Barnett formula has failed to generate convergence in the per capita public expenditure levels in the four countries of the United Kingdom. Using Scotland as an example, this paper argues that a 'formula plus influence' allocation mechanism has been in place. This offers improved flexibility, greater political integration, and increased information flows than would be available through either a straight bargaining or a formula process. While devolution has not changed the Barnett formula, it has altered the environment in which it operates and that this may well destabilize an otherwise secure system. [image omitted]

Christie A. et Swales J. K. La methode d'affectation Barnett: formule plus influence?, Regional Studies. Cet article cherche a expliquer pourquoi l'application de la formule Barnett n'a pas reussi la convergence des depenses publiques par tete dans les quatre pays du R-U. En se servant de l'Ecosse comme etude de cas, l'article affirme qu'une methode d'affectation 'formule plus influence' a ete en vigueur. Cela fournit une flexibilite augmentee, une integration politique plus importante et des flux d'information accrus qui n'auraient ete disponibles par moyen de simples negociations ou d'une simple formule. Tandis que la regionalisation n'a eu aucun impact sur la formule Barnett, elle a change le milieu auquel il se voit appliquer, et cela pourrait bien destabiliser un systeme par ailleurs solide. Formule Barnett Regionalisation Decentralisation fiscale Ecosse Finances publiques Christie A. and Swales J. K. Der Barnett-Zuweisungsmechanismus: Formel plus Einfluss?, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag wird eine Erklarung fur die Frage gesucht, warum sich mit der Barnett-Formel in den vier Landern des Vereinigten Konigreichs keine Konvergenz hinsichtlich der Hohe der offentlichen Pro-Kopf-Ausgaben erzielen lasst. Anhand des Beispiels Schottland wird argumentiert, dass bei

der Zuweisung ein Mechanismus von der Art 'Formel plus Einfluss' zum Einsatz kam. Dies fuhrt im Vergleich zu einem einfachen Verhandlungs- oder Formelprozess zu einer Verbesserung der Flexibilitat, der politischen Integration und des Informationsflusses. Die Dezentralisierung hat die Barnett-Formel nicht verandert, wohl aber die Umgebung, in der sie zum Einsatz kommt, was durchaus zur Destabilisierung eines ansonsten sicheren Systems fuhren kann. Barnett-Formel Dezentralisierung Fiskale Dezentralisierung Schottland Staatsfinanzen Christie A. y Swales J. K. El mecanismo de la asignacion Barnett: ¿formula mas influencia?, Regional Studies. El objetivo de este articulo es explicar el porque la operacion de la formula Barnett no ha generado una convergencia en los niveles de gastos publicos per capita en las cuatro regiones del Reino Unido. Usando Escocia como ejemplo, en este ensayo argumentamos que se ha introducido un mecanismo de asignacion tipo 'formula mas influencia'. Esto ofrece una mejor flexibilidad, mayor integracion politica y mas flujos de informacion comparado con un proceso a traves de negociaciones directas o de formulas. Aunque la transferencia de competencias no ha cambiado la formula Barnett, si que ha alterado el entorno en el que funciona y esto bien podria desestabilizar un sistema que normalmente es seguro. Formula Barnett Transferencia de competencias Descentralizacion fiscal Escocia Finanzas publicas

Regional Dimension of Taxes and Public Expenditure in Ireland

- Regional Studies---2010---Edgar Morgenroth

Morgenroth E. Regional dimension of taxes and public expenditure in Ireland, Regional Studies. In Ireland, as in many other countries, there has been an ongoing debate on the nature, degree and trends of regional imbalance. However, relatively little is known about the effects of policies at the regional level in Ireland. This paper considers two aspects of public policy, namely the fiscal system and public expenditure. In particular, regional government accounts are constructed that identify the level of taxation, subsidization and public expenditure at the regional level. The analysis of

these data confirms that the fiscal system does reduce relative income differences in Ireland. Furthermore, there are substantial resource transfers across regions. [image omitted] Morgenroth E. Les impôts et les dépenses publiques en Irlande: le point de vue régional, *Regional Studies*. En Irlande, comme dans la plupart des pays, on discute du déséquilibre régional, de sa nature, son importance et ses tendances. Cependant, on sait très peu en Irlande des retombées régionales. Cet article considère deux aspects de la politique publique, à savoir le régime fiscal et les dépenses publiques. On construit en particulier des comptes de l'administration régionale qui identifient le niveau des impôts, des subventions et des dépenses publiques au niveau régional. L'analyse des données confirme que le régime fiscal ne réduit pas en Irlande les écarts des revenus relatifs. Qui plus est, il y a d'importants transferts de ressources à travers les régions. Écarts régionaux Dépenses publiques Impôts Morgenroth E. Die regionale Dimension von Steuern und öffentlichen Ausgaben in Irland, *Regional Studies*. In Irland gibt es wie in vielen anderen Ländern eine anhaltende Debatte über die Art, das Ausmass und die Entwicklung von regionalen Ungleichgewichten. Über die Auswirkungen der Politiken auf der Regionalebene von Irland ist hingegen relativ wenig bekannt. In diesem Beitrag werden zwei Aspekte der öffentlichen Politik untersucht, nämlich das Fiskalsystem und die öffentlichen Ausgaben. Insbesondere werden regionale Regierungskonten konstruiert, mit denen das Steueraufkommen, die Subventionen und die öffentlichen Ausgaben auf regionaler Ebene identifiziert werden. Die Analyse dieser Daten bestätigt, dass das Fiskalsystem die relativen Einkommensunterschiede in Irland tatsächlich verringert. Darüber hinaus finden zwischen verschiedenen Regionen erhebliche Transfers von Ressourcen statt. Regionale Disparitäten Staatliche Ausgaben Steuern Morgenroth E. La dimension régional de impuestos y el gasto público en Irlanda, *Regional Studies*. Al igual que en otros países, en Irlanda ha habido un continuo debate sobre la naturaleza, el grado y las tendencias del desequilibrio regional. Sin embargo, se sabe relativamente poco de los efectos de las políticas a nivel regional en Irlanda. En este artículo considero dos aspectos de la política

pública, es decir, el sistema fiscal y los gastos públicos. En particular, se crean cuentas regionales del gobierno que identifican el nivel de tributación, subsidio y gasto público a nivel regional. Al analizar estos datos se confirma que el sistema fiscal reduce las diferencias relativas de ingresos en Irlanda. Además, hay considerables transferencias de recursos entre las regiones. Disparidades regionales Gastos público Impuestos

Transferring Good Practice beyond Organizational Borders: Lessons from Transferring an Entrepreneurship Programme

- Regional Studies---2010---Magnus Klofsten, Peter Heydebreck, Dylan Jones-Evans

Klofsten M., Heydebreck P. and Jones-Evans D. Transferring good practice beyond organizational borders: lessons from transferring an entrepreneurship programme, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines the transfer of a 'good practice' entrepreneurship initiative from Linköping in Sweden to nine other regions. It shows that the success of transferring 'good practice' is dependent on various preconditions in respect of the sender and recipient systems, as well as the interaction between these two systems. These include an openness to continue the learning process and adapting the knowledge to be transferred to local conditions. A long-term commitment by both parties is also required which derives not only from the role of institutions, but also from enthusiastic individuals who drive the transfer process and sustainably link the systems after the initial transfer. [image omitted] Klofsten M., Heydebreck P. et Jones-Evans D. Le transfert des meilleures pratiques au-delà des frontières organisationnelles: des leçons à tirer du transfert d'un programme favorisant l'esprit d'entreprise, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à examiner le transfert des 'meilleures pratiques', sous forme d'une initiative favorisant l'esprit d'entreprise, de Linköping en Suède à neuf autres régions. On montre que réussir à transférer les 'meilleures pratiques' dépend des conditions préalables différentes pour ce qui est du système de la zone d'origine et celui de la zone d'accueil, aussi bien que de l'interaction entre ces deux systèmes. Celles-ci comprennent être prêt à

developper l'apprentissage et a adapter la connaissance a transferer aux conditions locales. Il faut aussi un engagement a long terme des deux parties qui remonte non seulement du role des institutions, mais aussi des individus enthousiastes qui pilotent le processus de transfert et relient durablement les systemes suite au transfert initial. Esprit d'entreprise Transfert de la connaissance Systemes d'apprentissage Meilleures pratiques Esprit d'entreprise academique Klofsten M., Heydebreck P. und Jones-Evans D. Ubertragung guter Praxis uber organisationelle Grenzen hinweg: Lektionen aus der Ubertragung eines Programms fur Unternehmertum, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag uberprufen wir die Ubertragung einer Unternehmensinitiative fur 'gute Praxis' von Linkoping in Schweden nach neun anderen Regionen. Wie sich zeigt, hangt der Erfolg einer Ubertragung 'guter Praxis' von verschiedenen Vorbedingungen hinsichtlich der Systeme des Senders und Empfangers sowie von den Wechselwirkungen zwischen diesen beiden Systemen ab. Zu diesen Vorbedingungen gehort eine Bereitschaft zur Fortsetzung des Lernprozesses und zur Anpassung des ubertragenen Wissens an die Bedingungen vor Ort. Ebenso ist ein langfristiges Engagement beider Seiten erforderlich, das sich nicht nur aus der Rolle der Institutionen ableitet, sondern auch von enthusiastischen Einzelpersonen gefordert wird, die den Ubertragungsprozess vorantreiben und die Systeme nach der ersten Ubertragung dauerhaft miteinander verknupfen. Unternehmertum Wissensubertragung Lernsysteme Beste Praxis Akademisches Unternehmertum Klofsten M., Heydebreck P. y Jones-Evans D. Transferir buenas practicas tras las fronteras organizativas: lecciones de traspasar un programa empresarial, Regional Studies. En este articulo analizamos la transferencia de una iniciativa empresarial de 'buenas practicas' de Linkoping en Suecia a otras nueve regiones. Se demuestra que el exito de transferir 'buenas practicas' depende de diferentes precondiciones con respecto a los sistemas del emisor y el receptor, asi como de la interaccion entre estos dos sistemas. Estas precondiciones incluirian la disposicion a continuar el proceso de aprendizaje y adaptar el conocimiento que se transferira a las condiciones locales. Tambien es necesario un compromiso a largo

plazo por ambas partes que surja no solo del rol de las instituciones sino tambien de individuos entusiastas que estimulen el proceso de transferencia y enlacen de modo sostenible los sistemas despues de la transferencia inicial. Empresariado Transferencia del conocimiento Sistemas de aprendizaje Buenas practicas Empresariado academico

The Economic Complexity of Technology and Innovation

- Regional Studies---2010---Cristiano Antonelli

2010

Just-in-Time Manufacturing Systems, Subcontracting and Geographic Proximity

- Regional Studies---2010---Adelheid Holl,Rafael Pardo,Ruth Rama

Holl A., Pardo R. and Rama R. Just-in-Time manufacturing systems, subcontracting and geographic proximity, Regional Studies. The paper studies the spatial extent of subcontracting linkages for a sample of medium-sized and large Spanish manufacturing firms operating in the automotive and electronics industries. In particular, it analyses how Just-in-Time (JIT) organization of production is related to the spatial pattern of these sourcing relationships when contractors' structural and organizational characteristics, as well as contract characteristics, are taken into account. It is found that firms that implement new technologies and manufacturing systems at the plant level tend to prefer regional to extra-regional outsourcing. This is consistent with Just-in-Time's reliance on flexibility in ordering and quick and frequent deliveries, as well as reliable arrival times, to guarantee the disruption-free production which proximity can facilitate. The results support the view that Just-in-Time, in the context of production subcontracting, increases the importance of proximity. [image omitted] Holl A., Pardo R. et Rama R. La production a flux tendus, la sous-traitance et la proximite geographique, Regional Studies. Cet article cherche a etudier la portee geographique de la sous-traitance pour un echantillon d'entreprises moyennes

et grandes espagnoles des secteurs automobile et électronique. En particulier, on analyse comment la production à flux tendus se rapporte à la distribution géographique des fournisseurs, compte tenu des caractéristiques structurelles et organisationnelles, ainsi que contractuelles. Il s'avère que les entreprises qui mettent en application les nouvelles technologies et les nouveaux procédés au niveau de l'établissement ont tendance à préférer la sous-traitance régionale à la sous-traitance externe. Cela correspond à la dépendance de la production à flux tendus de la flexibilité des commandes et des livraisons en temps utile, aussi bien que des délais de livraison surs, afin d'assurer la production continue que permet la flexibilité. Les résultats confirment que la production à flux tendus, dans le cadre de la production sous-traitée, augmente l'importance de la proximité. Production à flux tendus Nouvelle technologie industrielle Sous-traitance Proximité Agglomération Holl A., Pardo R. und Rama R. Just-in-Time Produktionssysteme, Auftragsweitervergabe und geografische Nähe, Regional Studies. In dieser Studie wird die Reichweite von Vernetzungen durch Auftragsweitervergabe, anhand einer Stichprobe von mittelgrossen und grossen spanischen herstellenden Firmen in der Auto- und Elektronikindustrie, untersucht. Insbesondere untersuchen wir den Zusammenhang zwischen Just-in-Time (JIT) Produktionsorganisation und dem räumlich Verhalten dieser Akquisitionbeziehungen, wenn strukturelle und organisatorische Merkmale der Auftraggeber, sowie auch Vertragsmerkmale berücksichtigt werden. Die Ergebnisse zeigen, dass Firmen, die neue Technologien und Produktionssysteme auf Betriebsebene implementieren, eher zu regionalem als zu ausser-regionalem Outsourcing neigen. Dies steht in Einklang mit Just-in-Times Notwendigkeit für Flexibilität bei Bestellungen, rascher und häufiger Lieferungen, wie auch zuverlässiger Ankunftszeiten, um eine von Unterbrechungen freie Produktion zu garantieren. Unsere Ergebnisse stützen die Ansicht, dass Just-in-Time im Zusammenhang der Auftragsweitervergabe die Bedeutung von Proximität steigert. Just-in-Time (JIT) Neue Produktionstechnologien Auftragsweitervergabe Nähe Agglomération Holl A., Pardo R. y Rama R. Sistemas de producción 'just-in-time', subcontratación y

proximidad geográfica, Regional Studies. Este artículo estudia la dimensión espacial de las relaciones de subcontratación en una muestra de empresas industriales de tamaño mediano y grande que operan en las industrias españolas del automóvil y la electrónica. En particular, analizamos cómo la organización 'Just-in-Time' (JIT) de la producción se relaciona con el patrón espacial de dichas relaciones de subcontratación cuando se tienen en cuenta las características estructurales y organizativas de los clientes (subcontratantes). Encontramos que las empresas que han adoptado nuevas tecnologías y sistemas de producción al nivel del establecimiento industrial tienden a preferir subcontratar regionalmente, más bien que extra-regionalmente. Este hallazgo es coherente con las necesidades de los sistemas 'Just-in-Time' en términos de flexibilidades en los pedidos, rápidas y frecuentes entregas, así como fechas de llegada confiables que permitan garantizar un sistema de producción libre de interrupciones facilitado por la proximidad. Nuestros resultados apoyan el punto de vista de que, en el contexto de la subcontratación productiva, 'Just-in-Time' incrementa la importancia de la proximidad. Just-in-Time (JIT) Nueva tecnología de fabricación Subcontratación Proximidad Aglomeración

Dilemmas for Regional Development in the Concepts Seeking to Develop Poland's Spatial Structure

- Regional Studies---2010---Jerzy Banski

Banski J. Dilemmas for regional development in the concepts seeking to develop Poland's spatial structure, Regional Studies. Post-War Poland has seen work done on three spatial development concepts. The first - from the late 1940s - had as its task the decentralization of industry and the strengthening of regions whose development had been lagging behind. The second - drawn up in the 1970s - promoted the system of moderate polycentric concentration and a shifting of part of the country's industrial potential to more weakly developed areas. In turn, the third concept - from the 1990s - again concentrated on balancing regional development, albeit through the idea of priority being assigned to efficiency over equality. The aim of this paper was

to analyse the aforesaid three concepts as regards the approach taken to the evening out of regional development. The primary thesis here is that the concepts studied strived in their various different ways to reduce regional disparities, but never actually had the ideas they came up with put into effect properly.

Influence of Quality of Life on Urban Growth: A Case Study of Barcelona, Spain

- Regional Studies---2010---Vicente Royuela,Rosina Moreno,Esther Vaya

Royuela V., Moreno R. and Vaya E. Influence of quality-of-life on urban growth: a case study of Barcelona, Spain, Regional Studies. There are several determinants that influence household location decisions. More concretely, the recent economic literature assigns an increasingly important role to the variables governing quality-of-life. Nevertheless, the spatial stationarity of the parameters is implicitly assumed in most studies. The paper analyses the role of quality-of-life in urban economics and tests for the spatial stationarity of the relationship between city growth and quality-of-life. [image omitted] Royuela V., Moreno R. et Vaya E. L'impact de la qualite de la vie sur la croissance urbaine, Regional Studies. Nombreuses sont les determinants du choix d'emplacement des menages. Essentiellement, la documentation economique recente accorde un role de plus en plus important aux variables qui determinent la qualite de la vie. Neanmoins, la plupart des etudes supposent implicitement une geographie stationnaire des parametres. On cherche a analyser le role de la qualite de la vie dans l'economie urbaine et on fait des analyses pour deceler la geographie stationnaire du rapport entre la croissance urbaine et la qualite de la vie. Qualite de la vie Economie urbaine Croissance urbaine Regressions geographiques ponderees Royuela V., Moreno R. und Vaya E. Der Einfluss der Lebensqualitat auf das Wachstum von Stadten. Eine Fallstudie von Barcelona, Regional Studies. Die Entscheidung fur den Standort von Haushalten wird von mehreren Determinanten beeinflusst. Insbesondere wird in der aktuellen Wirtschaftsliteratur den fur die Lebensqualitat ausschlaggebenden Variablen ein zunehmend hoher

Stellenwert eingeräumt. Allerdings wird in den meisten Studien fur diese Parameter implizit eine raumliche Unveranderlichkeit angenommen. In diesem Beitrag analysieren wir die Rolle der Lebensqualitat in der Okonomie von Stadten und uberprufen die raumliche Unveranderlichkeit der Beziehung zwischen Stadtwachstum und Lebensqualitat. Lebensqualitat Okonomie von Stadten Stadtwachstum Geografisch gewichtete Regressionen Royuela V., Moreno R. y Vaya E. La influencia de la calidad de vida en el crecimiento urbano. Estudio del caso de Barcelona, Regional Studies. La decision de elegir el lugar de la vivienda depende de varios factores determinantes. En concreto, la reciente literatura economica asigna un papel cada vez mas importante a las variables que gobiernan la calidad de vida. Sin embargo, en la mayoria de estudios se supone implicitamente la estacionalidad espacial de los parametros. Aqui analizamos el papel de la calidad de vida en la economia urbana y comprobamos la estacionalidad espacial de la relacion entre el crecimiento de las ciudades y la calidad de vida. Calidad de vida Economia urbana Crecimiento de las ciudades Regresiones ponderadas geograficamente

Exports' Productivity and Growth across Spanish Regions

- Regional Studies---2010---Asier Minondo

Minondo A. Exports' productivity and growth across Spanish regions, Regional Studies. According to recent studies, countries specialized in goods associated with high productivity levels grow faster than countries specialized in goods associated with low productivity levels. This paper analyses whether that relationship also takes place at the regional level. Using a unique, highly disaggregated, regional trade database, the productivity level associated with Spanish provinces' exports is calculated and whether provinces that latch on more productive exports have achieved higher rates of growth is analysed. The results show that there is also a positive link between exports' productivity and growth at a regional level. [image omitted] Minondo A. La productivite des exportations et la croissance a travers les regions espagnoles, Regional Studies. Selon des etudes

recientes, les pays qui se specialisent dans des biens associes a des niveaux de productivite forts se developpent plus vite que ne le font les pays qui se specialisent dans des biens associes a des niveaux de productivite faibles. Cet article cherche a analyser si, oui ou non, ce rapport vaut au niveau regional. A partir d'une base de donnees unique sur le commerce regional tres desagreguee, on evalue le niveau de productivite associe aux exportations des regions espagnoles et analyse si, oui ou non, les regions qui exploitent des exportations plus productives ont reussi des taux de croissance plus eleves. Les resultats laissent voir que la productivite des exportations est en correlation etroite aussi avec la croissance sur le plan regional. Espagne Exportations Productivite Croissance Minondo A. Exportproduktivitat und Wachstum verschiedener spanischer Regionen, Regional Studies. Aktuellen Studien zufolge wachsen Lander, die sich auf Guter mit hohem Produktivitätsniveau spezialisiert haben, rascher als Lander, die sich auf Guter mit niedrigem Produktivitätsniveau spezialisiert haben. In diesem Beitrag analysieren wir, ob diese Beziehung auch auf regionaler Ebene zutrifft. Mit Hilfe einer eindeutigen, hochgradig disaggregierten, regionalen Handelsdatenbank berechnen wir das Produktivitätsniveau der Exporte spanischer Provinzen und analysieren, ob Provinzen mit produktiveren Exporten höhere Wachstumsraten verzeichnen. Unsere Ergebnisse lassen darauf schliessen, dass auch auf regionaler Ebene eine Verbindung zwischen Exportproduktivität und Wachstum besteht. Spanien Exporte Produktivität Wachstum Minondo A. La productividad de las exportaciones y el crecimiento a traves de las regiones espanolas, Regional Studies. Estudios recientes muestran que los paises especializados en productos asociados a una alta productividad crecen mas rapido que los paises especializados en productos asociados a una baja productividad. En este articulo analizamos si esta relacion tambien se produce a nivel regional. Utilizando una base de datos regional altamente desagregada, calculamos el nivel de productividad asociado a las exportaciones de las provincias espanolas y analizamos si las provincias que se han especializado en productos asociados a una alta productividad han logrado un mayor crecimiento economico. Nuestros

resultados muestran que tambien existe una relacion positiva entre la especializacion en productos asociados a una alta productividad y el crecimiento economico a nivel regional. Espana Exportaciones Productividad Crecimiento

The Geography of the Canada-United States Border Effect

- Regional Studies---2010---Martin Andresen

Andresen M. A. The geography of the Canada-United States border effect, Regional Studies. The Canada-United States border effect is a heavily researched area. Despite the plethora of research, very few regional analyses have emerged. This lack of regional analyses is curious because this limited research has shown a strong geographical component to the border effect. This paper contributes to the border effect literature by resolving the border effect through proper economic and statistical specification. Rather than the border representing a strong friction between Canada and the USA, it is shown that most provinces experience an insignificant or positive effect from the border. [image omitted] Andresen M. A. La geographie de l'effet frontalier Canada-Etats-Unis, Regional Studies. L'effet frontalier Canada-Etats-Unis est un sujet qui a fait couler beaucoup d'encre. En depit de la quantite de recherche, il n'en ressort que tres peu d'analyses regionales. Ce manque d'analyses regionales est a s'etonner, vu que cette recherche limitee a demontre une variable geographique importante de l'effet frontalier. Cet article cheche a contribuer a la documentation sur l'effet frontalier en resolvant l'effet frontalier a partir d'une vraie specification economique et statistique. On demontre que, plutot que d'etre cause de la friction entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis, la frontiere a un effet negligeable ou positif sur la plupart des provinces. Equation de gravite Effet frontalier Canada-Etats-Unis Commerce international Andresen M. A. Die Geografie des Grenzeffekts zwischen Kanada und den USA, Regional Studies. Der Grenzeffekt zwischen Kanada und den USA ist ein intensiv erforschtes Gebiet, doch trotz der zahlreichen Studien in diesem Bereich sind bisher nur wenige regionale Analysen entstanden. Dieser Man-

gel an regionalen Analysen ist sonderbar, denn in dieser begrenzten Studie wurde eine ausgeprägte geografische Komponente des Grenzeffekts deutlich. Als Beitrag zur Literatur über den Grenzeffekt wird in diesem Artikel der Effekt anhand einer ordnungsgemässen ökonomischen und statistischen Spezifikation aufgelöst. Die Grenze zwischen Kanada und den USA stellt nicht etwa einen starken Reibungspunkt dar; vielmehr zeigt sich in der Studie, dass die Grenze auf die meisten Provinzen einen insignifikanten oder positiven Effekt ausübt. *Schwerkraftgleichung Grenzeffekt Kanada-USA Internationaler Handel* Andresen M. A. La geografía del efecto fronterizo entre Canada y los Estados Unidos, *Regional Studies*. El efecto fronterizo entre Canada y los Estados Unidos es un campo que se ha investigado a fondo. Pese a los muchos estudios en este campo, se han realizado pocos análisis en un ámbito regional. Esta falta de análisis regionales es curioso puesto que en este estudio limitado ha quedado patente un fuerte componente geográfico del efecto fronterizo. Como aportación a la literatura sobre el efecto fronterizo, en este artículo resuelvo este efecto fronterizo con ayuda de adecuadas especificaciones económicas y estadísticas. Aquí demuestro que la frontera no representa una fuerte fricción entre Canada y los Estados Unidos sino más bien que en la mayoría de provincias ejerce un efecto insignificante o positivo. *Ecuación de gravedad Efecto fronterizo Canada-Estados Unidos Comercio internacional*

Urban Attributes and Wage Disparities in Brazil: A Multilevel Hierarchical Model

- *Regional Studies*---2010---Gustavo Fontes,Rodrigo Simoes,A.M. Hermeto Camilo De Oliveira

Fontes G. G., Simoes R. F. and Hermeto Camilo de Oliveira A. M. Urban attributes and wage disparities in Brazil: a multilevel hierarchical model, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines the effects of urban scale and productive structure on individual wage levels in Brazilian cities and metropolitan areas in 1990 and 2000. The estimation through hierarchical linear models enabled the inclusion of variables in different levels (individual and urban) and the decomposition of to-

tal wage variance. The results showed significant and huge wage disparities among workers who share similar personal attributes but live in different regions of the country. In addition, the disparities persisted from 1990 to 2000. Finally, the results provided evidence that local economic and labour market factors played an important role in wage determination.

Public Preferences for Rural Policy Reform: Evidence from Scottish Surveys

- *Regional Studies*---2010---Alistair McVittie,Dominic Moran,David Elston

McVittie A., Moran D. and Elston D. Public preferences for rural policy reform: evidence from Scottish surveys, *Regional Studies*. Agricultural reform across the European Union has focused debate on how agriculture delivers wider rural objectives. The authors undertook economic valuation and multicriteria studies to explore public preferences for rural policy. The results suggest simultaneous preferences for both environmental and social benefits, notably locally grown food, water quality, wildlife habitats, and maintaining rural communities. The public assigned greatest weight to locally grown food, which is closely linked to them as a direct use and is also routinely transacted for. The multicriteria study yielded a different preference ordering potentially arising from the differing elicitation methods indicating a possible drawback of the approach employed.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Supplier-Oriented Upgrading in the Czech Motor Vehicle Industry

- *Regional Studies*---2010---Eric Rugraff

Rugraff E. Foreign direct investment (FDI) and supplier-oriented upgrading in the Czech motor vehicle industry, *Regional Studies*. The Czech Republic has succeeded in building a new comparative advantage in motor vehicle and motor component production. Yet, the Czech-owned companies only contribute weakly to the Czech upgrading. The Czech-owned companies are totally absent from first-tier suppliers and are

only linked by casual technological relationships to foreign-owned multinational subsidiaries. This kind of relationship limits the vertical spillovers from foreign-owned multinational subsidiaries and is responsible for the existence of a weak link in the Czech automotive system that may foster the relocation of foreign-owned subsidiaries in foreign countries.

Regional Competitive Intelligence: Benchmarking and Policy-making

- Regional Studies---2010---Robert Huggins

Huggins R. Regional competitive intelligence: benchmarking and policy-making, *Regional Studies*. Benchmarking exercises have become increasingly popular within the sphere of regional policy-making. This paper analyses the concept of regional benchmarking and its links with regional policy-making processes. It develops a typology of regional benchmarking exercises and benchmarkers, and critically reviews the literature. It is argued that critics of regional benchmarking fail to take account of the variety and development of regional benchmarking systems. It is suggested that while benchmarking exercises are informing policy adaptation and innovation, they have been constrained by political and financial factors. It is concluded that regional benchmarking is facilitating the heightened regional interaction necessitated by globalization. [image omitted] Huggins R. L'intelligence competitive regionale: la fixation des points de reference et les decisions politiques, *Regional Studies*. Dans le domaine des decisions quant a la politique regionale, la fixation des points de reference est devenue de plus en plus populaire. Cet article cherche a analyser la notion de fixation des points de reference et ses liens avec les decisions quant a la politique regionale. On developpe une typologie d'exercices pour ce qui est de la fixation des points de reference regionaux et de ceux qui les fixent, et fait la critique de la documentation. On affirme que les critiques de la fixation des points de reference ne tiennent compte ni de la diversite, ni du developpement des systemes de fixation des points de reference. On laisse supposer que les exercices de fixation des points de reference ont ete limitees par

des forces a la fois politiques et financieres, tandis qu'elles contribuent a l'adaptation et a l'innovation des politiques. On conclut que la fixation des points de reference favorise une interaction regionale plus grande pour affronter la mondialisation. Fixation des points de reference Decisions politiques Apprentissage Competitivite Innovation Huggins R. Regionale Wettbewerbsinformationen: Benchmarking und Politik, *Regional Studies*. Im Bereich der Regionalpolitik erfreuen sich Benchmarking-Untersuchungen wachsender Beliebtheit. In diesem Beitrag werden das Konzept des regionalen Benchmarking sowie seine Verbindungen mit den regionalpolitischen Gestaltungsprozessen analysiert. Ich entwickle eine Typologie der regionalen Benchmarking-Untersuchungen und Benchmarker und unterziehe die Literatur einer kritischen Überprüfung. Ich argumentiere, dass die Kritiker des regionalen Benchmarking nicht die Vielfalt und Entwicklung der regionalen Benchmarking-Systeme berücksichtigen. Ich behaupte, dass sich Benchmarking-Untersuchungen zwar auf die Anpassung und Innovation der Politik auswirken, doch zugleich durch politische und finanzielle Faktoren eingeschränkt werden. Mein Fazit lautet, dass regionales Benchmarking durch die verstärkten regionalen Wechselwirkungen begünstigt wird, die aufgrund der Globalisierung nötig geworden sind. Benchmarking Politik Lernen Konkurrenzfähigkeit Innovation Huggins R. Inteligencia competitiva regional: analisis comparativo y disenno de politicas, *Regional Studies*. Los analisis comparativos son cada vez mas populares en el campo del disenno de politicas regionales. En este articulo analizo el concepto del analisis comparativo regional y sus vinculos con los procesos para disenar politicas regionales. Desarrollo una tipologia para los analisis comparativos regionales y comparadores, y desde un punto de visto critico evaluo la literatura. Sostengo que los criticos del analisis comparativo regional no tienen en cuenta la variedad y el desarrollo de los sistemas comparativos regionales. Sugiero que si bien los analisis comparativos informan sobre la adaptacion e innovacion de politicas, estan limitados por factores politicos y financieros. Para terminar sostengo que el analisis comparativo regional facilita una intensa interaccion regional que es necesaria para la

Naked City: The Death and Life of Authentic Urban Places

- Regional Studies---2010---R. Alan Walks

2010

The Wage-Local Unemployment Relationship in a Highly Regulated Labour Market: Greece

- Regional Studies---2010---Ilias Livanos

Livanos I. The wage-local unemployment relationship in a highly regulated labour market: Greece, Regional Studies. Using data obtained from 80 000 employees, this paper examines the relationship between individual wages and regional unemployment in Greece. The findings highlight the dynamics of the local labour markets in a case such as Greece, where the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) claims that wage flexibility is limited. This study does not find evidence that wages in Greece are rigid, but finds a wage curve elasticity of close to - 0.1, which corresponds to evidence from many countries. Interestingly, graduates are found to be the most responsive group of workers to the behaviour of local labour markets. [image omitted] Livanos I. Le rapport salaire-chomage local dans un marche du travail extremement reglemente: la Grece, Regional Studies. A partir des donnees provenant de 80.000 salaries, cet article cherche a examiner le rapport entre les salaires des individus et le chomage regional en Grece. Les resultats soulignent la dynamique des marches du travail locaux d'un pays, tel la Grece, ou l'OCDE pretend que la flexibilite des salaires est limitee. Les resultats de cette etude ne temoignent pas de la rigidite des salaires en Grece, mais montrent que l'elasticite de la courbe des salaires se chiffre a pres de - 0,1, ce qui correspond aux resultats provenant de beaucoup de pays. Il est a noter que les diplomes constituent le groupe de travailleurs qui repond le mieux au comportement des marches du travail locaux. Courbe des salaires Courbe de Philips Marches du travail locaux Effets fixes Grece

Livanos I. Das Verhaltnis zwischen Löhnen und lokaler Arbeitslosigkeit in einem hochgradig regulierten Arbeitsmarkt: Griechenland, Regional Studies. In diesem Beitrag wird anhand der Daten von 80.000 Arbeitnehmern die Beziehung zwischen den einzelnen Löhnen und der regionalen Arbeitslosigkeit in Griechenland untersucht. Die Ergebnisse verdeutlichen die Dynamik von lokalen Arbeitsmärkten in Fällen wie Griechenland, wo die Löhne laut Angaben der OECD nur begrenzte Flexibilität aufweisen. In dieser Studie wurden keine Belege dafür gefunden, dass die Löhne in Griechenland rigide ausfallen; stattdessen wurde eine Elastizität der Lohnkurve in Höhe von annähernd - 0,1 festgestellt, was den Belegen aus zahlreichen Bezirken entspricht. Interessanterweise sind nach den Ergebnissen dieser Studie Hochschulabsolventen diejenige Gruppe an Arbeitnehmern, die am stärksten auf das Verhalten der lokalen Arbeitsmärkte reagiert. Lohnkurve Philips-Kurve Lokale Arbeitsmärkte Fixed-effects Griechenland Livanos I. La relacion entre desempleo local y salario en un mercado laboral altamente regulado: Grecia, Regional Studies. Con ayuda de datos obtenidos a partir de 80.000 empleados, en este artículo examino la relacion entre los salarios individuales y el desempleo regional en Grecia. Los resultados destacan las dinamicas de los mercados laborales locales en un caso como el de Grecia, donde la OCDE afirma que la flexibilidad de salarios es limitada. En este estudio no se halla evidencias de que los salarios en Grecia sean rigidos sino mas bien veo una elasticidad de la curva de salarios de aproximadamente - 0,1, lo que corresponde al ejemplo de muchos paises. Es interesante observar que los licenciados son el grupo de trabajadores mas receptivos al comportamiento de los mercados locales de trabajo. Curva salarial Curva de Philips Mercados laborales locales Efectos fijos Grecia

Wage Flexibility in Regional Labour Markets: Evidence from Italy and Germany

- Regional Studies---2010---Andreas Ammermuller,Claudio Lucifora,Federica Origo,Thomas Zwick,Andreas Ammermueller

Ammermuller A., Lucifora C., Origo F. and Zwick

T. Wage flexibility in regional labour markets: evidence from Italy and Germany, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates the functioning of regional labour markets in Italy and Germany for different employee groups and regions. It derives theoretical hypotheses on group-specific correlations between regional unemployment and individual wages distinguishing between regions. Using micro-data matched to local unemployment rates, wage equations are specified and empirically tested. For Italy, no evidence is found in favour of a relationship between wages and local unemployment. In Germany, results appear to be sensitive to model specification and type of employees. In both countries, the reaction of wages to local unemployment varies significantly along the wage distribution, being more sensitive around median quantiles. [image omitted] Ammermuller A., Lucifora C., Origo F. et Zwick T. La flexibilité des salaires dans les marchés du travail régionaux: des preuves provenant de l'Italie et de l'Allemagne, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à examiner les rouages des marchés du travail régionaux en Italie et en Allemagne pour des regroupements de salaires et de régions différents. Pour des groupes spécifiques on élabore des hypothèses théoriques sur la corrélation du chômage régional avec les salaires individuels en distinguant entre les régions. À partir des données microéconomiques assorties aux taux de chômage locaux, on précise et teste de façon empirique des équations sur les salaires. Pour l'Italie, il ne s'avère aucune preuve en faveur d'un rapport entre les salaires et le chômage local. En Allemagne, les résultats s'avèrent sensibles à la spécification du modèle et à la catégorie socio-professionnelle. Dans les deux pays, la réponse des salaires au chômage local varie sensiblement le long de la distribution des salaires, étant plus sensible autour des quantiles médians. Courbe des salaires Marchés du travail locaux Regressions des quantiles Ammermuller A., Lucifora C., Origo F. und Zwick T. Lohnflexibilität in regionalen Arbeitsmärkten: Belege aus Italien und Deutschland, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Funktionsweise regionaler Arbeitsmärkte in Italien und Deutschland für verschiedene Arbeitnehmergruppen und Regionen. Wir leiten theoretische Hypothe-

sen über gruppenspezifische Korrelationen zwischen regionaler Arbeitslosigkeit und individuellen Löhnen ab, wobei wir zwischen den einzelnen Regionen unterscheiden. Anhand von auf die lokalen Arbeitslosenquoten abgestimmten Mikrodaten stellen wir Einkommensgleichungen auf und unterziehen sie einer empirischen Überprüfung. Für Italien konnten wir keine Anzeichen für eine Beziehung zwischen Löhnen und lokaler Arbeitslosigkeit feststellen. In Deutschland scheinen die Ergebnisse von der Spezifikation des Modells und von der Art der Arbeitnehmer abzuhängen. In beiden Ländern variiert die Reaktion der Löhne auf die lokale Arbeitslosigkeit signifikant entlang der Lohnverteilung, wobei im Bereich der medianen Quantile die höchste Sensitivität festzustellen ist. Lohnkurve Lokale Arbeitsmärkte Quantile Regressionen Ammermuller A., Lucifora C., Origo F. y Zwick T. Flexibilidad de salarios en los mercados laborales regionales: el ejemplo de Italia y Alemania, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo analizamos el funcionamiento de los mercados laborales regionales de Italia y Alemania para diferentes grupos de empleados y regiones. Distinguiendo entre las distintas regiones, derivamos hipótesis teóricas sobre las correlaciones de grupos específicos entre el desempleo regional y los diferentes salarios individuales. Usando micro-datos adaptados a las tasas de desempleo local, especificamos y comprobamos empíricamente las ecuaciones de salarios. Para Italia no observamos muestras a favor de una relación entre salarios y desempleo local. En Alemania los resultados parecen ser sensibles a la especificación del modelo y el tipo de empleados. En ambos países varía significativamente la reacción de los salarios al desempleo local en la distribución de salarios siendo más sensible en los cuantiles medios. Curva salarial Mercados laborales locales Regresiones cuantiles

What Attracts Human Capital? Understanding the Skill Composition of Interregional Job Matches in Germany

- Regional Studies---2010---Melanie Arntz

Arntz M. What attracts human capital? Understanding the skill composition of interregional job matches in

Germany, Regional Studies. By examining pecuniary and non-pecuniary factors in the destination choices of heterogeneous job movers, this paper tries to explain the skill composition of interregional job matches in Germany. It thus provides insights on how policy can affect the spatial allocation of human capital to promote convergence between regions such as eastern and western Germany. Estimates from a nested logit model suggest that the spatial pattern of job moves by high-skilled individuals are mainly driven by interregional income differentials, while interregional job matches by less-skilled individuals are mainly determined by interregional differentials in job opportunities. The role of regional amenities in attracting high-skilled labour turns out to be less clear. [image omitted] Arntz M. Qu'est-ce qui seduit le capital humain?: comprendre l'ensemble des competences des emplois correspondants interregionaux en Allemagne, Regional Studies. En examinant des facteurs pecuniaires et non-pecuniaires quant a la destination des individus a la recherche d'emploi heterogenes, cet article essaye d'expliquer l'ensembles des competences des emplois correspondants en Allemagne. Il fournit donc des aperçus sur la facon dont la politique peut influencer sur la distribution géographique du capital humain dans le but de promouvoir la convergence des regions, telles l'est et l'ouest de l'Allemagne. Des estimations provenant d'un modele du type logit emboite laissent supposer que les ecarts du revenu regional sont le principal moteur de la distribution géographique des déplacements a la recherche d'emploi par des individus hautement qualifiés, alors que les emplois correspondants inter-regionaux des individus moins qualifiés sont determinés dans une large mesure par les ecarts inter-regionaux des possibilites d'emploi. Il s'avere que le role des équipements regionaux dans l'attraction de la main-d'oeuvre hautement qualifiée est moins evident. Choix de destination Distribution géographique du capital humain Convergence Arntz M. Was zieht Humankapital an? Ein Beitrag zu einem besseren Verstandnis der qualifikatorischen Zusammensetzung von interregionalen Arbeitsplatzwechseln in Deutschland, Regional Studies. Durch eine Untersuchung von pekuniaren und nicht pekuniaren Faktoren bei der Standortwahl heterogener

Arbeitsplatzwechsler wird in diesem Beitrag versucht, die Zusammensetzung von Qualifikationen bei der interregionalen Angebots- und Nachfragesituation auf dem deutschen Arbeitsmarkt zu erklären. Auf diese Weise werden Einblicke geliefert, wie die Politik auf die räumliche Zuweisung von Humankapital einwirken kann, um die Konvergenz von Regionen wie Ost- und Westdeutschland zu fördern. Die Schätzungen eines Nested-Logit-Modells lassen darauf schließen, dass das räumliche Muster des Arbeitsplatzwechsels von hochqualifizierten Personen in erster Linie von interregionalen Einkommensdifferenzialen abhängt, während die interregionale Arbeitsplatzsuche weniger qualifizierter Personen vor allem von interregionalen Differenzialen hinsichtlich des Arbeitsplatzangebots beeinflusst wird. Die Bedeutung weicher Standortfaktoren für die Zuwanderung Hochqualifizierter erweist sich als weniger klar. Standortwahl Räumliche Zuweisung von Humankapital Konvergenz Arntz M. ¿Que atrae el capital humano? Entender la composicion de habilidades de adaptacion laboral interregional en Alemania, Regional Studies. Al examinar los factores pecuniarios y no pecuniarios en la eleccion de destinos por parte de las personas heterogeneas que cambian de domicilio por motivos laborales, en este articulo intento explicar la composicion de habilidades de la demanda y oferta laboral a nivel interregional en Alemania. De este modo, expongo una perspectiva de como puede afectar la politica a la asignacion espacial del capital humano para fomentar la convergencia entre las regiones, tales como el este y el oeste de Alemania. Las estimaciones de un modelo logit anidado indican que el modelo espacial de movimientos laborales de individuos altamente cualificados esta impulsado principalmente por diferenciales de ingresos interregionales, mientras que la demanda interregional de empleo por personas menos cualificadas esta determinada sobre todo por diferenciales interregionales en las oportunidades laborales. Lo que esta menos claro es el papel de las prestaciones regionales a la hora de atraer mano de obra altamente cualificada. Eleccion del destino Asignacion espacial del capital humano Convergencia

Spatial Externalities, Relatedness and Sector Employment Growth in Great Britain

- Regional Studies---2010---Paul Bishop, Peter Gripaos

Bishop P. and Gripaos P. Spatial externalities, relatedness and sector employment growth in Great Britain, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines the impact of externalities on employment growth in sub-regions of Great Britain by estimating ordinary least-squares (OLS) and maximum likelihood spatial models at the two-digit level for 23 sectors. Issues arising from relatedness, sector differences, competition, cross-boundary spillovers, and spatial autocorrelation are explicitly addressed. Results indicate that specialization has a generally negative impact on growth, whilst the impact of diversity is heterogeneous across sectors and strong local competition has a typically positive impact. The results question the merits of policies primarily aimed at promoting regional specialization and suggest that diversity, local competition, and sector heterogeneity are important policy issues. [image omitted] Bishop P. et Gripaos P. Les effets externes géographiques, la connectivité et la croissance de l'emploi sectoriel en Grande-Bretagne, *Regional Studies*. A partir des estimations OLS et des modèles géographiques du maximum de vraisemblance au niveau des deux chiffres pour vingt-trois secteurs, cet article cherche à examiner l'impact des effets externes sur la croissance de l'emploi dans les sous-régions britanniques. On aborde notamment les questions qui émanent de la connectivité, des différences sectorielles, de la concurrence, des retombées transfrontalières et de l'autocorrélation géographique. Les résultats indiquent qu'en règle générale la spécialisation influe de façon négative sur la croissance, alors que l'impact de la diversité s'avère hétérogène à travers les secteurs et que la concurrence locale vive influe de façon positive, comme d'habitude. Les résultats mettent en doute les politiques qui cherchent essentiellement à promouvoir la spécialisation régionale et laissent supposer que la diversité, la concurrence locale et l'hétérogénéité sectorielle sont d'importantes questions de politique. Effets externes géographiques Croissance de l'emploi Grande-Bretagne Bishop P. und

Gripaos P. Räumliche Externalitäten, Beziehungen und sektorales Beschäftigungswachstum in Grossbritannien, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Auswirkung von Externalitäten auf das Beschäftigungswachstum in den Subregionen von Grossbritannien mit Hilfe einer OLS-Schätzung und räumlicher maximaler Wahrscheinlichkeitsmodelle auf zweistelliger Ebene für 23 Sektoren. Insbesondere gehen wir auf Aspekte der Bereiche Beziehung, Sektorunterschiede, Wettbewerb, grenzüberschreitende Übertragungen und räumliche Autokorrelation ein. Die Ergebnisse weisen darauf hin, dass sich eine Spezialisierung generell negativ auf das Wachstum auswirkt, während die Auswirkung von Vielfalt innerhalb der Sektoren heterogen ausfällt und ein starker lokaler Wettbewerb in der Regel positive Auswirkungen hat. Die Ergebnisse stellen den Nutzen von Politiken in Frage, die in erster Linie auf eine Förderung der regionalen Spezialisierung abzielen, und legen den Schluss nahe, dass Vielfalt, lokaler Wettbewerb und Sektor-Heterogenität wichtige politische Aspekte darstellen. Räumliche Externalitäten Beschäftigungswachstum Grossbritannien Bishop P. y Gripaos P. Efectos externos espaciales, relaciones y el crecimiento sectorial del empleo en Gran Bretaña, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo examinamos los efectos de factores externos en el crecimiento de empleo en las subregiones de Gran Bretaña calculando los MCO (mínimos cuadrados ordinarios) y los modelos espaciales de la probabilidad máxima a un nivel de dos dígitos para 23 sectores. Aquí analizamos específicamente las relaciones, las diferencias entre sectores, la competencia, los desbordamientos transfronterizos y la autocorrelación espacial. Los resultados indican que en general la especialización tiene un impacto negativo en el crecimiento mientras que el impacto de la diversidad es heterogéneo en todos los sectores y una fuerte competencia local tiene un impacto típicamente positivo. Los resultados cuestionan los méritos de las políticas destinadas principalmente a fomentar la especialización regional e indican que la diversidad, la competencia local y la heterogeneidad sectorial son aspectos políticos importantes. Factores externos espaciales Crecimiento del empleo Gran Bretaña

Interregional Migration Propensity and Labour Market Size in Sweden, 1970-2001

- Regional Studies---2010---Emma Lundholm

Lundholm E. Interregional migration propensity and labour market size in Sweden, 1970-2001, Regional Studies. The tendency in several European countries toward an increase in commuting has sometimes been presented as one possible explanation for why interregional migration propensity has decreased. This study is an attempt to investigate the impact of job availability on migration propensity over time. Other studies have shown that the size of the labour market has an effect on migration propensity. The same effect was found in this study. However, no evidence was found that job availability has become more influential on migration over time. The process of extended commuting has thus not made commuting opportunities more important as explanatory factor for interregional migration. [image omitted] Lundholm E. La propension a la migration inter-regionale et la taille du marche du travail: la Suede de 1970 a 2001, Regional Studies. Dans plusieurs pays europeens, la tendance a l'augmentation du nombre des migrations quotidiennes se presente souvent comme une explication potentielle du declin de la propension a la migration inter-regionale. Cette etude cherche a examiner l'impact des possibilites d'emploi sur la propension a la migration dans le temps. D'autres etudes montrent que la taille du marche du travail influe sur la propension a la migration; cette etude aboutit a la meme conclusion. Cependant, rien ne prouve que les offres d'emploi inflent plus sur la migration dans le temps. Ainsi, les migrations quotidiennes de plus longue distance n'ont pas rendu plus importantes les possibilites des migrations quotidiennes comme determinants de la migration inter-regionale. Migration inter-regionale Taille du marche du travail Migrations quotidiennes Suede Lundholm E. Neigung zur interregionalen Migration und Arbeitsmarktgrösse, Schweden 1970-2001, Regional Studies. Die Tendenz in mehreren europäischen Ländern hin zu einem verstärkten Pendlerverkehr wird zuweilen als mögliche Erklärung für die gesunkene Neigung zur interregionalen Migration präsentiert. In

dieser Studie wird versucht, die Auswirkung der Verfügbarkeit von Arbeitsplätzen auf die Migrationsneigung über längere Zeit hinweg zu analysieren. In anderen Studien zeigte sich, dass sich die Grösse des Arbeitsmarkts auf die Migrationsneigung auswirkt; derselbe Effekt wurde auch in dieser Studie beobachtet. Hingegen wurden keine Anzeichen dafür festgestellt, dass die Verfügbarkeit von Arbeitsplätzen im Laufe der Zeit einen stärkeren Einfluss auf die Migration ausgeübt hat. Die Zunahme des Pendlerverkehrs hat also die Möglichkeiten zum Pendeln nicht zu einem wichtigeren Faktor zur Erklärung interregionaler Migration werden lassen. Interregionale Migration Arbeitsmarktgrösse Pendlerverkehr Schweden Lundholm E. Predisposicion a la migracion interregional y el tamaño del mercado laboral, Suecia 1970-2001, Regional Studies. La tendencia en varios países europeos hacia un aumento de los desplazamientos al trabajo se ha presentado a veces como una posible explicación a la disminución de una predisposición a la migración interregional. El objetivo de este estudio es investigar el impacto de la disponibilidad de puestos de trabajo en la predisposición a la migración a largo plazo. En otros estudios se ha mostrado que el tamaño del mercado laboral tiene un efecto en la predisposición a la migración y el mismo efecto se ha observado en este estudio. Sin embargo, no se han hallado evidencias de que la disponibilidad de puestos de trabajo haya tenido con el tiempo más influencia en la migración. El creciente proceso de desplazamientos al trabajo no ha provocado por tanto que las oportunidades de estos desplazamientos sean un factor más importante para explicar la migración interregional. Migración interregional Tamaño del mercado laboral Desplazamientos al trabajo Suecia

Efficiency of Fiscal Measures in Preventing Out-migration from North Finland

- Regional Studies---2010---Thomas Rutherford, Hannu Torma†

Rutherford T. F. and Torma H. Efficiency of fiscal measures in preventing out-migration from North Finland, Regional Studies. This paper introduces a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model for the Finnish re-

gional economy, RegFin. This multi-sector and inter-regional model characterizes economic activity in the regions of Lappi, Pohjois-Pohjanmaa, Kainuu, Keski-Pohjanmaa, and the rest of Finland. The macroeconomic effects of a regional policy applied to North Finland are considered to be similar to tax reforms that have been implemented in Norway. Tax incentives affect individual choices regarding both migration and employment. Also studied is a value-added tax reform where labour costs are exempted from the tax base. The simulations seem to indicate that the regional differentiation of the employers' social security contributions and the value-added tax reform could be effective tools of regional policy. [image omitted]

Rutherford T. F. et Torma H. L'efficacite des mesures fiscales destinees a empecher l'exode de la Finlande du Nord, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche a presenter un modele d'equilibre general sur ordinateur (appelle modele CGE) pour l'economie regionale finlandaise (appellee RegFin). Ce modele multisectoriel et inter-regional caracterise l'activite economique dans les regions de Lappi, Pohjois-Pohjanmaa, Kainuu, Keski-Pohjanmaa et du reste de la Finlande. On considere les effets macroeconomiques d'une politique regionale pour la Finlande du Nord qui se rapporte aux reformes fiscales mises en oeuvre dans la Norvege. Les incitations fiscales influent sur le choix quant a la migration et a l'emploi. On etudie aussi une reforme de la taxe a la valeur ajoutee ou les frais de main-d'oeuvre sont exoneres d'impot. Les simulations laissent indiquer que les ecart regionaux des cotisations patronales et la reforme de la taxe a la valeur ajoutee pourraient s'averer des outils efficaces de politique regionale.

Charges sociales Taxe a la valeur ajoutee Modelisation CGE Modele regional RegFin Rutherford T. F. und Torma H. Wirksamkeit steuerlicher Massnahmen bei der Pravention einer Abwanderung aus Nordfinnland, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag stellen wir ein berechenbares allgemeines Gleichgewichtsmodell namens RegFin fur die finnische Regionalwirtschaft vor. In diesem multisektoralen und interregionalen Modell wird die wirtschaftliche Tatigkeit in den Regionen von Lappi, Pohjois-Pohjanmaa, Kainuu, Keski-Pohjanmaa sowie im ubrigen Finnland charakterisiert. Wir unter-

suchen die makrookonomischen Auswirkungen einer Regionalpolitik fur Nordfinnland, die den in Norwegen umgesetzten Steuerreformen ahnelt. Steuerliche Anreize wirken sich auf individuelle Entscheidungen hinsichtlich der Migration und des Arbeitsverhaltnisses aus. Ebenso untersuchen wir eine Reform der Mehrwertsteuer, bei der die Lohnkosten nicht steuerlich veranschlagt werden. Unsere Simulationen scheinen darauf hinzuweisen, dass eine regionale Differenzierung der Sozialbeitrage von Arbeitgebern sowie eine Reform der Mehrwertsteuer wirksame Instrumente der Regionalpolitik darstellen konnten. Lohnsteuer Mehrwertsteuer CGE-Modelle Regionalmodell RegFin Rutherford T. F. y Torma H. La eficacia de las medidas fiscales en la prevencion de la emigracion desde el norte de Finlandia, *Regional Studies*. En este articulo introducimos un modelo de equilibrio general computable (EGC) para la economia regional de Finlandia (RegFin). Este modelo multisectorial e interregional define la actividad economica en las regiones de Lappi, Pohjois-Pohjanmaa, Kainuu, Keski-Pohjanmaa y el resto de Finlandia. Aqui consideramos los efectos macroeconomicos de una politica regional aplicada al norte de Finlandia que es similar a las reformas fiscales que se han aplicado en Noruega. Los incentivos fiscales afectan a las opciones individuales con respecto a la emigracion y al empleo. Tambien analizamos una reforma del impuesto sobre el valor anadido en la que los costes laborales esten exentos de la base impositiva. Nuestras simulaciones parecen indicar que la diferencia regional en las contribuciones a la seguridad social por parte de los empresarios y la reforma del impuesto sobre el valor anadido podrian ser herramientas eficaces de la politica regional. Tributacion sobre los salarios Impuesto de valor anadido Modelo CGE Modelo regional RegFin

The Regional Geography of New Young Graduate Labour in the UK

- Regional Studies---2010---Anthony Hoare, Mark Corver

Hoare A. and Corver M. The regional geography of new young graduate labour in the UK, *Regional Studies*. Using a newly constructed database of UK under-

graduates' previous residences, universities, and first employment, this paper develops a framework to model the flows between these locations. Graduates recruited by any labour market are classified into four recruitment pathways. The model is then applied to the UK regional system for four successive graduating cohorts from 1998/99. The paper identifies clear winner and loser regions in graduate recruitment, the different roles of the four pathways, and the effect of degree class. It then explains these markedly different regional outcomes and suggests the policy prescriptions for regions that currently lose potential graduate workers in this process of inter-regional interaction. [image omitted]

Hoare A. et Corver M. Le géographie régionale du recrutement diplôme au Royaume-Uni, *Regional Studies*. A partir d'une nouvelle base de données au sujet des anciens lieux de résidence, universités et premiers emplois des diplômés au R-U, cet article cherche à construire un cadre qui sert à modéliser les flux. Dans un premier temps, les diplômés recrutés sur n'importe quel marché du travail sont classés sous quatre moyens de recrutement. Dans un deuxième temps, on applique le modèle au système régional du R-U pour quatre cohortes de diplômés successives en l'année universitaire 1998-99. On identifie des régions gagnantes et perdantes évidentes dans le recrutement des diplômés, les divers rôles des quatre moyens et l'importance de la mention. Puis, on cherche à expliquer ces résultats régionaux tout à fait différents et proposent des politiques destinées aux régions qui perdent actuellement une main-d'œuvre diplômée éventuelle suite à ce processus d'interaction interrégionale. Recrutement diplôme Royaume-Uni Analyse régionale Taux de participation Capacité d'accueil de l'enseignement supérieur Secteurs de recrutement universitaires Hoare A. und Corver M. Die regionale Geografie von neuen, jungen Arbeitnehmern mit Hochschulabschluss in Grossbritannien, *Regional Studies*. Mit Hilfe einer neu entwickelten Datenbank der bisherigen Wohnsitze, Universitäten und ersten Arbeitsplätze von Studenten in Grossbritannien entwickeln wir in diesem Beitrag einen Rahmen zur Modellierung von Strömen zwischen diesen Standorten. Hochschulabsolventen, die von einem Arbeitsmarkt angeworben werden, werden nach vier verschiedenen

Anwerbungswegen klassifiziert. Anschliessend wird das Modell für vier aufeinanderfolgende Absolventenkohorten im Zeitraum von 1998 bis 1999 auf das regionale System Grossbritanniens angewandt. Wir identifizieren klare Gewinner- und Verliererregionen bei der Anwerbung von Hochschulabsolventen, die unterschiedlichen Rollen der vier Wege und die Auswirkungen der Abschlussklasse. Anschliessend erklären wir die ausgeprägten Unterschiede bei den Ergebnissen der Regionen und schlagen politische Massnahmen für Regionen vor, die in diesem Prozess der interregionalen Wechselwirkungen momentan potenzielle Arbeitnehmer mit Hochschulabschluss verlieren. Anwerbung von Arbeitnehmern mit Hochschulabschluss Grossbritannien Regionalanalyse Teilnehmerzahlen Hochschulkapazität Einzugsgebiete von Universitäten Hoare A. y Corver M. La geografía regional de nuevos jóvenes universitarios en el mercado laboral del Reino Unido, *Regional Studies*. Con ayuda de una nueva base de datos recién creada sobre las residencias previas, las universidades y el primer empleo de universitarios británicos, en este artículo desarrollamos un estructura para modelar los flujos entre estos lugares. Los universitarios contratados en cualquier mercado laboral se clasifican en cuatro rutas de contratación. El modelo se aplica luego al sistema regional británico para cuatro cohortes sucesivas de universitarios de 1998/99. Identificamos claramente regiones ganadoras y perdedoras en la contratación de universitarios, las diferentes funciones de las cuatro rutas y el efecto de la clase de diploma. Luego explicamos los resultados de estas diferencias marcadas entre las regiones e indicamos las prescripciones políticas para las regiones que actualmente pierden posibles empleados con estudios universitarios en este proceso de interacción interregional. Contratación laboral de universitarios Reino Unido Analisis regional Tasas de participación Capacidad de estudios superiores Captación universitaria

Editorial: Debating the Dilemmas of Interregional Institutional Learning Processes

- Regional Studies---2010---Robert Hassink, Martina Hulz

Transregional Institutional Learning in Europe: Prerequisites, Actors and Limitations

- Regional Studies---2010---Rudiger Wink

Wink R. Transregional institutional learning in Europe: prerequisites, actors and limitations, *Regional Studies*. Transregional institutional learning has become a buzzword in European policy-making during the last decade. A theoretical concept about how to initiate, observe, and support transregional institutional learning, however, is still missing. The following paper provides a theoretical framework to explain preconditions for transregional institutional learning and investigates the potentials of three different channels for learning: multinational firms, benchmarking studies and projects, and interactive policy networks. The results show that there is not much proof for enthusiastic expectations on future learning processes, but options for European Union policies to enhance transregional learning effects. [image omitted] Wink R. L'apprentissage institutionnel interregional en Europe: les prealables, les agents et les limites, *Regional Studies*. L'apprentissage institutionnel interregional est devenu un mot branche dans la mise au point des politiques en Europe pendant les dix dernieres annees. Il manque toujours une notion theorique de comment piloter, observer et soutenir l'apprentissage institutionnel interregional. Cet article cherche a fournir un cadre theorique pour expliquer les conditions prealables de l'apprentissage institutionnel interregional et examine le potentiel de trois filieres d'apprentissage: a savoir, les societes multinationales, les etudes et les projets sur la fixation des points de reference et les reseaux de politique interactifs. Les resultats laissent voir un manque de preuves quant aux attentes positives des futurs processus d'apprentissage, mais plutot des options concernant les politiques de l'Ue destinees a ameliorer les effets d'apprentissage interregionaux. Apprentissage interregional Societes multinationales Aeronautique Fixation des points de reference Wink R. Transregionales institutionelles Lernen in Europa: Voraussetzungen, Akteure und Grenzen, *Regional Studies*. Transregionales institutionelles

Lernen ist als Ziel in zahlreichen politischen Programmen der vergangenen Jahre formuliert worden. Ein theoretisches Konzept der Initiierung, Messung und Forderung institutionellen Lernens fehlt jedoch bislang. Der folgende Text bietet eine solche theoretische Grundlage zur Erklarung wesentlicher Voraussetzungen transregionalen institutionellen Lernens und wendet dieses theoretische Konzept auf Erfahrungen mit drei unterschiedlichen Kanalen transregionalen Lernens an: multinationale Unternehmen, benchmarking Untersuchungen und Projekte und interactive Politiknetzwerke einzelner Akteure. Die Ergebnisse geben nicht viel Anlass zu grossen Erwartungen an transregionale institutionelle Lernprozesse im allgemeinen, bieten aber zumindest einige Optionen eines veranderten Einsatzes der EU-Instrumente, um transregionale institutionelle Lerneffekte zu erhohen. Transregionales Lernen Multinationale Unternehmen Luftfahrtindustrie Benchmarking Wink R. Aprendizaje institucional transregional en Europa: requisitos previos, protagonistas y limitaciones, *Regional Studies*. En la ultima decada el termino 'aprendizaje institucional transregional' se ha puesto de moda en la elaboracion de las politicas europeas. Sin embargo, todavia falta un concepto teorico sobre como iniciar, observar y apoyar el aprendizaje institucional transregional. En el siguiente documento se incluye una estructura teorica para explicar las precondiciones para el aprendizaje institucional transregional y se investigan las posibilidades de tres diferentes canales de aprendizaje: las empresas multinacionales, los estudios y proyectos de analisis comparativo, y las redes de politicas interactivas. Los resultados indican que no existen muchas pruebas de expectativas entusiastas sobre los futuros procesos de aprendizaje; sin embargo, existen opciones para las politicas de la UE a fin de mejorar los efectos del aprendizaje transregional. Aprendizaje transregional Empresas multinacionales Aeronautica Analisis comparativo

From Population Thinking to Organization Thinking: Coalitions for Innovation

- Regional Studies---2010---Cristiano Antonelli

Globalization of Production and Innovation: How Outsourcing is Reshaping an Advanced Manufacturing Area

- Regional Studies---2010---Lucia Cusmano, Maria Mancusi, Andrea Morrison

Cusmano L., Mancusi M. L. and Morrison A. Globalization of production and innovation: how outsourcing is reshaping an advanced manufacturing area, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates the determinants and the spatial and functional dimensions of firms' outsourcing. Based on a large survey of manufacturing firms in Lombardy, Italy, the analysis shows that outsourcing is remarkably wide across sectors and has a clear regional dimension, concerning highly skilled firms at most. Offshoring is still a minor fraction of the deverticalization process, largely related to wider strategies of internationalization by foreign group subsidiaries at intermediate stages of the value chain. The evidence suggests the regional system is inserting onto global knowledge networks, but also points at the risk of 'branch plant effects' in high-technology segments. [image omitted] Cusmano L., Mancusi M. L. et Morrison A. La mondialisation de la production et de l'innovation: comment l'approvisionnement à l'extérieur reorganise une zone industrielle avancée, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à examiner les déterminants et la portée géographique et fonctionnelle de l'approvisionnement à l'extérieur des entreprises. À partir d'une enquête détaillée des entreprises industrielles situées en Lombardie en Italie, l'analyse laisse voir que l'approvisionnement à l'extérieur s'avère très généralisée à travers les secteurs et a une portée nettement régionale en ce qui concerne notamment les entreprises dont la main-d'œuvre est hautement qualifiée. Les activités offshore représentent toujours une proportion négligeable du processus de désintégration verticale et se rapporte étroitement aux stratégies d'internationalisation des filiales des groupes étrangers aux étapes intermédiaires de la chaîne des valeurs. Les preuves laissent supposer que le système régional s'insère dans des réseaux de connaissance mondiaux, mais indique également la menace

que pose des 'effets établissement' dans les secteurs à la pointe de la technologie. Approvisionnement à l'extérieur Activités offshore Système de production régional Industrie Italie Cusmano L., Mancusi M. L. und Morrison A. Die Globalisierung von Produktion und Innovation: Wie sich eine fort geschrittene Produktionsregion durch Outsourcing verändert, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Determinanten sowie die räumlichen und funktionellen Dimensionen des Outsourcing von Firmen. Ausgehend von einer umfangreichen Erhebung unter produzierenden Firmen in der Lombardei, Italien, geht aus der Analyse hervor, dass das Outsourcing in den verschiedenen Sektoren bemerkenswert weit verbreitet ist und eine eindeutig regionale Dimension aufweist, die vor allem Firmen mit hohem Qualifikationsniveau betrifft. Die Verlagerung ins Ausland stellt weiterhin einen kleinen Bruchteil des Devertikalisierungsprozesses dar und ist größtenteils mit den breiter angelegten Internationalisierungsstrategien von Filialen ausländischer Konzerne auf den mittleren Stufen der Wertschöpfungskette verknüpft. Die Belege lassen darauf schließen, dass sich das regionale System in die globalen Wissensnetzwerke einfügt, weisen aber auch auf das Risiko von 'Zweigwerkseffekten' in Hightech-Segmenten hin. Outsourcing Verlagerung ins Ausland Regionales Produktionssystem Produzierende Industrie Italien Cusmano L., Mancusi M. L. y Morrison A. Globalización de producción e innovación: cómo la contratación externa remodela un área manufacturera avanzada, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo investigamos los determinantes y las dimensiones espacial y funcional de la contratación externa de empresas. Basándonos en un importante estudio de empresas manufactureras de Lombardia, Italia, en este análisis mostramos que la contratación externa está muy extendida en todos los sectores y tiene una clara dimensión regional, sobre todo con respecto a las empresas altamente cualificadas. La externalización de servicios representa todavía una fracción menor del proceso de desverticalización, y en gran medida relacionada con estrategias más extensas de la internacionalización por parte de filiales de grupos extranjeros en fases intermedias de la cadena de valores. La evidencia indica que el sistema regional se inserta en

las redes de conocimiento globales pero también señala el riesgo de 'efectos de las sucursales' en segmentos de alta tecnología. Contratación externa Externalización de servicios Sistema de producción regional Industria manufacturera Italia

Knowledge, Capabilities and Manufacturing Innovation: A USA-Europe Comparison

- Regional Studies---2010---Stephen Roper, Jan Youtie, Philip Shapira, Andrea Fernández-Ribas

Roper S., Youtie J., Shapira P. and Fernandez-Ribas A. Knowledge, capabilities and manufacturing innovation: a USA-Europe comparison, *Regional Studies*. This paper presents a comparative analysis of factors contributing to the innovation performance of manufacturing firms in Georgia (USA), Wales (UK), the West Midlands (UK), and Catalonia (Spain). Enabled by comparable survey data, multivariate probit models are developed to estimate how various types of firms' innovative activities are influenced by links to external knowledge sources, internal resources, absorptive capacity, and public innovation support. The results suggest the potential for mutual learning. For the European study regions there are insights about how universities in Georgia support innovation. For Georgia and Catalonia there are lessons from UK firms about better capturing potential complementarities between innovation activities. Additional implications for innovation measurement and knowledge base development are discussed. [image omitted] Roper S., Youtie J., Shapira P. et Fernandez-Ribas A. Les capacités intellectuelles et l'innovation industrielle: une comparaison des E-U avec l'Europe, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à présenter une analyse comparative des facteurs qui contribuent à la performance de l'innovation des entreprises industrielles en Georgie (aux E-U), aux Pays de Galles (au R-U), dans les West Midlands (au R-U), et en Catalogne (en Espagne). À partir des enquêtes qui fournissent des données comparables, on construit des modèles du type probit à plusieurs variables afin d'estimer comment les activités innovatrices des divers types d'entreprises se voient influencer par des liens avec des sources de connaissance externes,

des ressources internes, la capacité d'absorption et le soutien public en faveur de l'innovation. Les résultats laissent supposer un potentiel d'apprentissage commun. Pour les régions européennes qui figurent dans l'étude, il y a des aperçus sur la façon dont les universités situées en Georgie soutiennent l'innovation. Pour la Georgie et la Catalogne, il y a des leçons à tirer des entreprises situées au R-U quant à la saisie efficace des complémentarités potentielles des activités innovatrices. On discute des retombées supplémentaires concernant la mesure de l'innovation et le développement d'une base de connaissance. Capacités intellectuelles Industrie Innovation Politique régionale en faveur de l'innovation Roper S., Youtie J., Shapira P. und Fernandez-Ribas A. Wissen, Kapazitäten und Produktionsinnovation: ein Vergleich zwischen den USA und Europa, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag stellen wir eine vergleichende Analyse der Faktoren vor, die zur Innovationsleistung produzierender Firmen in Georgia (USA), Wales (GB), den West Midlands (GB) und Katalonien (Spanien) beitragen. Mit Hilfe von vergleichbaren Erhebungsdaten entwickeln wir multivariate Probit-Modelle, um abzuschätzen, wie die innovativen Aktivitäten verschiedener Arten von Firmen durch die Verknüpfungen zu externen Wissensquellen, internen Ressourcen, absorptiver Kapazität und öffentlicher Innovationsunterstützung beeinflusst werden. Unsere Ergebnisse weisen darauf hin, dass die Regionen voneinander lernen können. Für die europäischen Regionen der Studie gibt es Einblicke, wie die Universitäten in Georgia die Innovation unterstützen. In Georgia und Katalonien kann vom Beispiel der britischen Firmen gelernt werden, wie sich potenzielle Komplementaritäten innerhalb der Innovationsaktivitäten besser nutzen lassen. Es werden zusätzliche Implikationen zur Messung von Innovation und zur Entwicklung einer Wissensbasis erörtert. Wissenskapazität Produktion Innovation Regionale Innovationspolitik Roper S., Youtie J., Shapira P. y Fernandez-Ribas A. Conocimiento, capacidades e innovación manufacturera: comparación entre EE.UU. y Europa, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo presentamos un análisis comparativo de los factores que contribuyen al rendimiento de innovación de empresas manufactureras en Geor-

gia (EE.UU.), Gales (RU), West Midlands (RU), y Cataluna (Espana). Con ayuda de datos de estudios comparables, desarrollamos modelos probit de multivarianza para calcular de que modo los diferentes tipos de actividades innovadoras de las empresas estan influenciadas por los vinculos con fuentes externas de conocimiento, fuentes internas, capacidad absorbente y soporte publico de innovacion. Nuestros resultados indican que existe la posibilidad de un aprendizaje mutuo. Para las regiones europeas del estudio se puede aprender de que modo las universidades en Georgia fomentan la innovacion. Georgia y Cataluna podrian aprender de las empresas britanicas a captar mejor las posibles complementariedades entre las actividades de innovacion. Analizamos tambien las implicaciones adicionales para la medicion de la innovacion y el desarrollo de bases de conocimiento. Capacidades de conocimiento Fabricacion Innovacion Politica de innovacion regional

Agglomeration of Economic Activities in China: Evidence from Establishment Censuses

- Regional Studies---2010---Jiangyong Lu

Lu J. Agglomeration of economic activities in China: evidence from establishment censuses, *Regional Studies*. This paper documents the whole picture of economic activities spatial distribution in China based on two recent nationwide censuses of establishments. The robust increasing trend of agglomeration supports the argument that interregional trade barriers in China decreased during 1996-2001. The agglomeration literature was extended by studying agglomeration patterns of establishments with various ownership types. It is found that non-public-owned establishments are more spatially concentrated compared with public owned ones. Determinants of agglomeration economies were also examined with multivariate regressions. Results show that micro-foundations of agglomeration work well in explaining agglomeration of non-public-owned establishments, but not for public owned ones. [image omitted] Lu J. L'agglomeration des activites economiques en Chine: des preuves provenant des recensements des etablissements, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche a presenter une

image globale de la distribution geographique des activites economiques en Chine a partir de deux recensements nationaux recents des etablissements. La forte tendance a l'agglomeration vient a l'appui de l'affirmation quant au demantelement des barrieres tarifaires interregionales entre 1996 et 2001. On va au-dela de la documentation sur l'agglomeration en etudiant la distribution de l'agglomeration des etablissements en fonction de leur statut legal. Il s'avere que les etablissements prives sont plus concentres sur le plan geographique que ne le sont les etablissements publiques. A partir d'une regression a variables multiples, on examine aussi les determinants des economies d'agglomeration. Les resultats laissent voir que les microfondations de la notion d'agglomeration traduisent bien l'agglomeration des etablissements prives, a la difference des etablissements publiques. Concentration geographique Microfondations Statut legal Lu J. Agglomeration der Wirtschaftstatigkeit in China: Belege von Erhebungen uber Betriebe, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag wird das Gesamtbild der raumlichen Verteilung der Wirtschaftstatigkeit in China anhand von zwei aktuellen, landesweiten Erhebungen uber Betriebe dokumentiert. Der robust steigende Trend der Agglomeration bekräftigt das Argument, dass die interregionalen Handelsbarrieren in China im Zeitraum von 1996 bis 2001 zuruckgegangen sind. Wir erweitern die Literatur uber Agglomerationen durch die Untersuchung der Agglomerationsmuster von Betrieben mit verschiedenen Eigentumsformen. Wir stellen fest, dass nicht in Staatsbesitz befindliche Betriebe raumlich starker konzentriert sind als Betriebe im öffentlichen Eigentum. Ebenso untersuchen wir die Determinanten von Agglomerationswirtschaften mit multivariaten Regressionen. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass sich Mikrofundierungen von Agglomerationen gut zur Erklärung der Agglomeration von nicht im Staatsbesitz befindlichen Betrieben eignen, nicht jedoch von Betrieben im öffentlichen Eigentum. Geografische Konzentration Mikrofundierungen Eigentum Lu J. Aglomeracion de las actividades economicas en China: datos de los censos de establecimientos, *Regional Studies*. En este articulo documentamos la imagen global de la distribucion espacial de las actividades economicas en China

basandonos en dos recientes censos de establecimientos a escala nacional. La solida tendencia creciente de aglomeracion respalda el argumento de que las barreras comerciales interregionales en China disminuyeron durante 1996-2001. Extendemos la literatura de la aglomeracion estudiando los modelos de aglomeracion de los establecimientos con diferentes tipos de propietarios. Observamos que los establecimientos cuya propiedad no es publica estan mas concentrados espacialmente en comparacion con los de propiedad publica. Tambien examinamos los determinantes de las economias de aglomeracion con regresiones multivariantes. Los resultados indican que las micro fundaciones de aglomeracion funcionan bien al explicar la aglomeracion de los establecimientos de propiedad no publica pero no funcionan en las de propiedad publica. Concentracion geografica Micro fundaciones Propiedad

Geographical Agglomeration in Australian Manufacturing

- Regional Studies---2010---Anne Leahy, Alfons Palangkaraya, Jongsay Yong

Leahy A., Palangkaraya A. and Yong J. Geographical agglomeration in Australian manufacturing, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates geographical agglomeration of Australian manufacturing industries from 1993-1994 to 1996-1997. It is found that although agglomeration increased substantially during the period, it was still less than in other developed economies such as the United States, the UK, France, and Ireland. Using a common industry classification and comparable spatial units, little correlation is found between Australian industries' agglomeration and that of Belgium, Ireland, and Portugal. However, for industries at the top and bottom ends of the agglomeration scale, a common pattern reflecting common drivers such as proximity to raw materials and production facilities is observed. [image omitted] Leahy A., Palangkaraya A. et Yong J. Le taux d'agglomeration géographique des industries australiennes, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche a etudier le taux d'agglomeration géographique des industries australiennes de 1993-1994 a 1996-1997. Il s'avere que le taux d'agglomeration reste

inferieure a ce qu'elle ne l'est dans d'autres economies developpees, telles les Etats-Unis, le Royaume-Uni, la France et l'Irlande, malgre qu'elle s'intensifie sensiblement au cours de la periode en question. A partir d'un classement industriel commun et des delimitations géographiques comparables, il n'est qu'une correlation faible entre le taux d'agglomeration des industries australiennes et ceux de la Belgique, de l'Irlande, et du Portugal. Cependant, pour les industries en haut de et en bas de l'échelle des taux d'agglomeration, on note une distribution commune qui reflète des forces motrices, telles la proximite des matieres premieres et des installations de production. Taux d'agglomeration Concentration géographique Industries australiennes Leahy A., Palangkaraya A. und Yong J. Geografische Agglomeration im australischen Produktionswesen, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die geografische Agglomeration der produzierenden Industrien Australiens im Zeitraum von 1993-1994 bis 1996-1997. Wir stellen fest, dass die Agglomeration in diesem Zeitraum zwar erheblich zugenommen hat, doch immer noch niedriger ausfiel als in weniger entwickelten Wirtschaften, wie z. B. in den USA, Grossbritannien, Frankreich oder Irland. Mit Hilfe einer gemeinsamen Branchenklassifikation und vergleichbarer raumlicher Einheiten stellen wir fest, dass zwischen der Agglomeration der Industrien von Australien und der von Belgien, Irland und Portugal wenig Korrelation besteht. Allerdings ist für Industrien am oberen und unteren Ende der Agglomerationsskala ein gemeinsames Muster zu beobachten, in dem sich gemeinsame Einflussfaktoren wie z. B. eine Nahe zu Rohstoffen und Produktionsanlagen widerspiegeln. Agglomeration Geografische Konzentration Australisches Produktionswesen Leahy A., Palangkaraya A. y Yong J. Aglomeracion geografica en el sector manufacturero australiano, *Regional Studies*. En este ensayo investigamos la aglomeracion geografica de las industrias manufacturadoras australianas de 1993-1994 a 1996-1997. Observamos que si bien la aglomeracion aumento sustancialmente durante el periodo, todavia era menor que en otras economias desarrolladas tales como las de los Estados Unidos, el Reino Unido, Francia e Irlanda. Usando una clasificacion industrial comun y unidades espaciales compara-

bles, hallamos poca correlacion entre la aglomeracion de las industrias australianas y la de Belgica, Irlanda y Portugal. Sin embargo, para las industrias en los extremos superiores e inferiores de la escala de aglomeracion, observamos un modelo comun que refleja los desencadenantes comunes tales como la proximidad de materias primas e instalaciones de produccion. Aglomeracion Concentracion geografica Sector manufacturero australiano

Specialization and Concentration from a Twofold Geographical Perspective: Evidence from Europe

- Regional Studies---2010---Eleonora Cutrini

Cutrini E. Specialization and concentration from a twofold geographical perspective: evidence from Europe, *Regional Studies*. This paper investigates European location patterns during a period of economic integration, seeking to identify the distinct roles played by the different geographical levels. The evolution of localization in Europe proved much more complicated empirically than the predictions based on Krugman's hypothesis. Using Eurostat regional data for the period 1985-2001, the paper shows that while manufacturing employment trickled down among regions, after the completion of the European Single Market a slight agglomeration occurred, but only across national boundaries. National specialization has emerged particularly in the European Union founding Member States. Moreover, there is evidence of an increasing polarization of the North-South divide closely connected with the growing concentration of high-technology sectors. [image omitted] Cutrini E. La specialisation et la concentration d'un point de vue géographique a deux temps: des preuves européennes, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche a examiner la distribution européenne des emplacements pendant une période d'intégration économique et a identifier les rôles différents joués par les divers niveaux géographiques. L'évolution des emplacements en Europe s'est avérée beaucoup plus compliquée du point de vue empirique par rapport aux prévisions fondées sur l'hypothèse de Krugman. A partir des données régionales Eurostat pour la période

allant de 1985 jusqu'à 2001, cet article cherche a demontrer que, pendant que l'emploi industriel s'infiltrait dans les regions au compte-gouttes, il y a eu une certaine tendance a l'agglomeration suite a l'echec du marche unique, mais seulement de facon transfrontaliere. Une specialisation nationale a vu le jour, notamment dans les pays fondateurs de l'Ue. Qui plus est, il y a des preuves d'une polarisation croissante du clivage Nord-Sud, ce qui se rapporte etroitement a la concentration croissante des secteurs a la pointe de la technologie. Emplacements Specialisation Concentration Integration économique européenne Analyse géographique a deux temps Cutrini E. Spezialisierung und Konzentration aus einer zweiteiligen geografischen Perspektive: Belege aus Europa, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuche ich die Standortmuster in Europa während einer Periode der wirtschaftlichen Integration, um die charakteristischen Rollen zu identifizieren, die von den verschiedenen geografischen Ebenen wahrgenommen werden. Die Evolution der Lokalisierung in Europa erwies sich in empirischer Hinsicht als weitaus komplizierter als die Prognosen auf der Grundlage der Krugman-Hypothese. Mit Hilfe von Eurostat-Regionaldaten weise ich für den Zeitraum von 1985 bis 2001 nach, dass das Beschäftigungsniveau der produzierenden Industrie innerhalb der Regionen zwar einem Trickle-Down-Effekt unterlag, aber nach Vollendung des Europäischen Binnenmarkts eine leichte Agglomeration auftrat, allerdings nur über nationale Grenzen hinweg. Eine nationale Spezialisierung hat sich insbesondere in den Gründungsmitgliedstaaten der EU herausgebildet. Darüber hinaus liegen Belege für eine zunehmende Polarisierung des Nord-Süd-Gefalles vor, die eng mit der wachsenden Konzentration von High-Tech-Sektoren verknüpft ist. Lokalisierung Spezialisierung Konzentration Europäische Wirtschaftsintegration Zweiteilige geografische Analyse Cutrini E. Especialización y concentración desde una perspectiva geográfica dual: el ejemplo de Europa, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo examinamos los modelos de ubicación europea durante un periodo de integración económica con el fin de identificar los distintos papeles desempeñados por los diferentes niveles geográficos. La evolución de la localización en Europa resulta ser empíricamente

mucho mas complicada que las predicciones basadas en la hipotesis de Krugman. Usando datos regionales de Eurostat para el periodo 1985-2001, en este articulo mostramos que mientras el empleo manufacturero sufrio un efecto 'goteo' entre las regiones, tras la creacion del Mercado Unico Europeo ocurrio una ligera aglomeracion, pero solo entre fronteras nacionales. La especializacion nacional ha surgido especialmente en los estados miembros fundadores de la UE. Ademas, hay muestras de una mayor polarizacion de la division norte/sur estrechamente conectada con la creciente concentracion de sectores de alta tecnologia. Localizacion Especializacion Concentracion Integracion economica europea Analisis geografico dual

Exploring the Regional Distribution of Inbound Foreign Direct Investment in the UK in Theory and Practice: Evidence from a Five-Region Study

- Regional Studies---2010---Grahame Fallon,Mark Cook

Fallon G. and Cook M. Exploring the regional distribution of inbound foreign direct investment in the UK in theory and practice: evidence from a five-region study, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines the main factors that attract inbound foreign direct investment (FDI) at the UK regional level using econometric data from five sample UK regions (the South East, the West Midlands, the North West, Wales, and Scotland) broadly representing the country's regional economic divide. The findings indicate that regional and national (but not European Union-level) factors, linked to several underlying strategic determinants, help determine the regional distribution of inbound foreign direct investment, and its inter-regional variation. The paper concludes that governmental policy-makers at the national and regional levels can have an important role to play in drawing targeted foreign direct investment inflows to the UK regions. [image omitted] Fallon G. et Cook M. Examiner la distribution regionale de l'IDE au Royaume-Uni, en theorie et en pratique: des preuves provenant d'une etude a cinq regions, *Regional Studies*. A partir des donnees econometriques provenant d'un echantillon de cinq regions au Royaume-Uni (a savoir, le

Sud-Est; les West Midlands, le Nord-Ouest, le Pays de Galles et l'Ecosse) qui representent grosso modo le clivage economique regional du pays, cet article cherche a examiner les facteurs qui attirent l'investissement direct etranger (IDE) au Royaume-Uni sur le plan regional. Les resultats laissent voir que des facteurs d'envergure a la fois regionale et nationale (mais non pas au niveau de l'Ue), lies a plusieurs determinants strategiques sous-jacents, contribuent a la delimitation de la distribution regionale de l'investissement direct etranger et de sa variation interregionale. En guise de conclusion, l'article affirme que les decideurs aux niveaux national et regional pourraient jouer un role important dans la determination des flux d'investissement etranger qui visent le Royaume-Uni. Localisation de l'investissement direct etranger (IDE) Regions du R-U Determinants strategiques Motifs specifiques Implications pour la politique du gouvernement Fallon G. und Cook M. Untersuchung der regionalen Aufteilung von in Grossbritannien eintreffenden auslandischen Direktinvestitionen in Theorie und Praxis - Belege aus einer Studie unter funf Regionen, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die wichtigsten Faktoren, die auf der Regionalebene Grossbritanniens auslandische Direktinvestitionen anziehen. Hierfur verwenden wir okonometrische Daten aus funf britischen Regionen (Sudosten, West Midlands, Nordwesten, Wales und Schottland), die die regionale wirtschaftliche Teilung des Landes ungefahr reprasentieren. Aus den Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass regionale und nationale Faktoren (nicht jedoch Faktoren auf EU-Ebene), verknupft mit mehreren zugrundeliegenden strategischen Determinanten, zur Festlegung der regionalen Aufteilung der eintreffenden auslandischen Direktinvestitionen und ihrer interregionalen Schwankungen beitragen. Wir ziehen das Fazit, dass die Regierungspolitiker auf nationaler und regionaler Ebene eine wichtige Rolle dabei spielen konnen, auslandische Direktinvestitionen zielgerichtet in britische Regionen anzuziehen. Standort von eintreffenden auslandischen Direktinvestitionen Britische Regionen Strategische Determinanten Spezifische Motive Konsequenzen fur Regierungspolitik Fallon G. y Cook M. Analisis de la distribucion regional de la IED en el Reino Unido en teoria y practica; resultados de

un estudio de cinco regiones, *Regional Studies*. En este artículo examinamos los factores principales que atraen la inversión extranjera directa (IED) en las regiones del Reino Unido usando datos econométricos de cinco muestras de regiones británicas (Sureste, West Midlands, Noreste, Gales y Escocia) que representan en gran medida la división económica regional del país. Los resultados indican que los factores regionales y nacionales (sin embargo, no a nivel comunitario), relacionados con varios determinantes estratégicos subyacentes, ayudan a determinar la distribución regional de la inversión extranjera directa receptiva y sus variaciones interregionales. Para terminar, argumentamos que los políticos del gobierno a nivel nacional y regional pueden tener una función importante en cuanto a atraer influjos dirigidos de inversión extranjera directa a las regiones británicas. Ubicación de inversión extranjera directa (IED) Regiones británicas Determinantes estratégicos Motivos específicos Implicaciones para la política gubernamental

Agglomeration Economies and the Location of Foreign Direct Investment: Empirical Evidence from Romania

- *Regional Studies*---2010---Christian Hilber, Ioan Voicu

Hilber C. A. L. and Voicu I. Agglomeration economies and the location of foreign direct investment: empirical evidence from Romania, *Regional Studies*. The large inflow of foreign direct investment into Romania, after the revolution in 1989, is exploited to study the determinants of foreign direct investment location in transition economies. Using a conditional logit set-up and choice-specific fixed-effects, it is found that external economies from service agglomeration are the main determinant of foreign direct investment location. An increase in service employment density by 10.0% makes the average Romanian county 11.9% more likely to attract a foreign investor. Industry-specific foreign and domestic agglomeration economies and labour conflicts also impact foreign direct investment location. A comparison with findings of other studies suggests that service agglomeration economies may be geographi-

cally quite localized. [image omitted] Hilber C. A. L. et Voicu I. Les économies d'agglomération et la localisation de l'Investissement direct étranger: des preuves empiriques provenant de la Roumanie, *Regional Studies*. Cet article approfondit le flux important d'Ide a destination de la Roumanie, suite a la revolution de 1989, afin d'étudier les determinants de la localisation de l'Ide dans les economies de transition. A partir d'un modele du type logit conditionnel et des effets specifiques aux choix, il s'avere que des economies externes dues a l'agglomeration des services sont les principaux determinants de la localisation de l'Ide. Une hausse de la densite de l'emploi tertiaire de 10 pourcent rend le comte roumainien moyen 11.9 pourcent plus susceptible d'attirer un investisseur etranger. Des economies d'agglomeration interieures et exterieures, specifiques a l'industrie, et les conflits du travail influent aussi sur la localisation de l'Ide. Une comparaison avec les resultats des etudes anterieures laisse supposer que les economies d'agglomeration du secteur tertiaire pourraient s'averer assez localisees du point de vue geographique. Economies d'agglomeration Investissement direct etranger Economies de transition Hilber C. A. L. und Voicu I. Agglomerationsvorteile und der Standort von ausländischen Direktinvestitionen: empirische Evidenz aus Rumänien, *Regional Studies*. Wir nutzen den starken Zustrom von ausländischen Direktinvestitionen nach Rumänien in der Zeit nach der Revolution von 1989 zur Analyse der Standorts-Determinanten von ausländischen Direktinvestitionen in Reformländern. Mit Hilfe von konditionalen Logit-Modellen und von standortspezifischen fixen Effekten, zeigen wir auf, dass externe Effekte von dienstleistungsspezifischen Agglomerationsvorteilen die wichtigste Determinante der Standortwahl darstellen. Eine 10-prozentige Zunahme der Beschäftigungsdichte im Dienstleistungssektor in einem durchschnittlichen rumänischen Bezirk erhöht die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass ein ausländischer Investor angezogen wird, um 11.9 Prozent. Auch branchenspezifische ausländische und einheimische Agglomerationsvorteile sowie Arbeitskonflikte beeinflussen den Standort von ausländischen Direktinvestitionen. Ein Vergleich mit den Ergebnissen anderer Studien lässt darauf schließen, dass der Einfluss von dienstleis-

tungsspezifischen Agglomerationsvorteilen auf die Standortwahl in geografischer Hinsicht recht lokalisiert ist. Agglomerationsvorteile Ausländische Direktinvestitionen Reformlander Hilber C. A. L. y Voicu I. Economias de aglomeracion y ubicacion de la Inversion Directa Extranjera: evidencia empirica de Rumania, Regional Studies. Analizamos la entrada de Inversion Directa Extranjera (IDE) en Rumania tras la revolucion de 1989 con la finalidad de estudiar los determinantes de la ubicacion de IDE en las economias de transicion. Con ayuda de una estructura condicional de un modelo logit y efectos fijos especificos de opcion, observamos que las economias externas de una aglomeracion de servicios son el principal factor para determinar la ubicacion de IDE. Un aumento de un 10 por ciento en la densidad del empleo de servicios incrementa en un 11,9 por ciento la probabilidad de atraer un inversor extranjero en un condado medio rumano. Las economias de aglomeracion especificas para la industria tanto nacionales como extranjeras y los conflictos laborales tambien influyen en la ubicacion de la IDE. En comparacion con los resultados de otros estudios se observa que las economias de aglomeracion de servicios pueden estar geograficamente bien localizadas. Economias de aglomeracion Inversion directa extranjera Economias de transicion

Foreign Direct Investment and Regional Growth: An Analysis of the Spanish Case

- Regional Studies---2010---Oscar Bajo-Rubio, Carmen Diaz-Mora, Carmen Diaz-Roldan

Bajo-Rubio O., Diaz-Mora C. and Diaz-Roldan C. Foreign direct investment and regional growth: an analysis of the Spanish case, Regional Studies. The massive increase in foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows following the Spanish integration with the now European Union in 1986 has been one of the most important features shaping the behaviour of the Spanish economy in the last 20 years. This paper assesses the impact of foreign direct investment on regional economic growth following Spain's entry into the European Union, using data for the 17 Spanish regions. The results support the important role played by foreign

direct investment in promoting productivity growth over the period analysed, which proves to be robust to several alternative specifications. [image omitted] Bajo-Rubio O., Diaz-Mora C. et Diaz-Roldan C. Investissement etranger direct et croissance regional: une analyse du cas espagnol, Regional Studies. Le massif accroissement des entrees d'investissement etranger direct (IED) apres l'integration espagnole dans l'actuelle Union Europeenne (UE) en 1986, a ete l'un des principaux traits configurant l'evolution de l'economie espagnole des vingt dernieres annees. Dans cet article, nous essayerons d'evaluer l'impact de l'IED sur la croissance economique regionale apres l'entree de l'Espagne dans l'UE, en utilisant des donnees des 17 regions espagnoles. Les resultats confirment l'important role joue par l'IED en favorisant la croissance de la productivite tout au long de la periode analysee, ces resultats etant robustes a diverses specifications alternatives. Croissance economique Investissement etranger direct Regions Bajo-Rubio O., Diaz-Mora C. und Diaz-Roldan C. Ausländische Direktinvestitionen und regionales Wachstum: eine Analyse des Falls von Spanien, Regional Studies. Der massive Anstieg ausländischer Direktinvestitionen in Spanien nach der Integration des Landes in die heutige Europäische Union im Jahr 1986 war eines der wichtigsten Merkmale, die das Verhalten der spanischen Wirtschaft in den letzten zwanzig Jahren prägten. In diesem Beitrag versuchen wir, die Auswirkung der ausländischen Direktinvestitionen auf das regionale Wirtschaftswachstum nach dem EU-Beitritt Spaniens anhand von Daten für die 17 spanischen Regionen zu bewerten. Die Ergebnisse bekräftigen die wichtige Rolle der ausländischen Direktinvestitionen bei der Förderung des Produktivitätswachstums über den analysierten Zeitraum - ein Ergebnis, das sich auch in Verbindung mit mehreren alternativen Spezifikationen als robust erweist. Wirtschaftswachstum Ausländische Direktinvestitionen Regionen Bajo-Rubio O., Diaz-Mora C. y Diaz-Roldan C. Inversion extranjera directa y crecimiento regional: un analisis del caso espanol, Regional Studies. El masivo incremento de las entradas de inversion extranjera directa (IED) tras la integracion espanola en la actual Union Europea (UE) en 1986, ha sido uno de los rasgos mas importantes

que configuran la evolucion de la economia espanola en los ultimos veinte anos. En este articulo trataremos de evaluar el impacto de la IED sobre el crecimiento economico regional tras la entrada de Espana en la UE, utilizando datos para las 17 regiones espanolas. Los resultados confirman el importante papel desempenado por la IED a la hora de favorecer el crecimiento de la productividad a lo largo del periodo analizado, siendo estos resultados robustos a diversas especificaciones alternativas. Crecimiento economico Inversion extranjera directa Regiones

The Return of Depression Economics and the Crisis of 2008

- Regional Studies---2010---Britta Klagge,Martina Fromhold-Eisebith,Martina Fuchs

2010

The Digital Economy. Business Organisation, Production Processes, and Regional Developments

- Regional Studies---2010---Mark Graham

2010

Planning Cultures in Europe: Decoding Cultural Phenomena in Urban and Regional Planning

- Regional Studies---2010---Jochem de Vries

2010

Book Reviews

- Regional Studies---2010---Ton van Rietbergen

2010

Editorial: Conceptualizing Local and Regional Economic Development in the United States

- Regional Studies---2010---Andrew Wood,Dave Valler

2010

Conceptualizing Local and Regional Economic Development in the USA

- Regional Studies---2010---Dave Valler,Andrew Wood

Valler D. and Wood A. Conceptualizing local and regional economic development in the USA, Regional Studies. Contemporary literature on local and regional economic development (LRED) in the USA is predominantly empirical and pragmatic, focusing on the conduct and efficacy of economic development policy. While this work is valuable in evaluating the detailed operation of local and regional economic development activity, the broader conceptual foundations that underlay economic development practice have been underplayed. The paper reflects on research and writing around local and regional economic development in the USA and it addresses some key conceptual and theoretical limitations. The paper calls for a stronger focus on contextualization and sets out a theoretical approach grounded in regulationist insights which offers significant advances in theorizing US local and regional economic development. [image omitted] Valler D. et Wood A. Conceptualiser le developpement local et regional economique aux Etats-Unis, Regional Studies. La documentation contemporaine sur le developpement local et regional economique (DLRE) aux Etats-Unis est dans une large mesure empirique et pragmatique, portant sur la conduite et l'efficacite de la politique de developpement economique. Alors que ce travail s'avere precieux dans l'evaluation du fonctionnement de l'activite de developpement local et regional economique, les fondements conceptuels plus larges qui etayent le developpement economique en pratique ont ete minimises. On considere la recherche et la documentation a propos du le developpement local et regional economique aux Etats-Unis et aborde quelques-unes des limites conceptuelles et theoriques. On reclame que l'on mette l'accent plutot sur le contexte et on etablit une facon theorique fondee sur des apercus reglementaires qui fournit des progres non-negligeables quant a la theorisation du le developpement local et regional economique aux E-U. Developpement local et regional economique (DLRE) Theorie de reglementation Etats-Unis Valler

D. und Wood A. Konzeptualisierung der lokalen und regionalen Wirtschaftsentwicklung in den USA, *Regional Studies*. Die aktuelle Literatur über lokale und regionale Wirtschaftsentwicklung in den USA ist vorherrschend empirischer und pragmatischer Natur, wobei der Schwerpunkt auf der Führung und Wirksamkeit der Wirtschaftsentwicklungspolitik liegt. Diese Arbeit ist zwar eine wichtige Hilfe bei der Bewertung der detaillierten Funktionsweise der Aktivitäten im Bereich der lokalen und regionalen Wirtschaftsentwicklung, doch die breiteren konzeptuellen Grundlagen für die Praxis der Wirtschaftsentwicklung werden dabei vernachlässigt. Wir untersuchen die Forschung und Literatur über lokale und regionale Wirtschaftsentwicklung in den USA und befassen uns mit einigen wichtigen konzeptuellen und theoretischen Beschränkungen. Wir argumentieren für eine stärkere Betonung der Kontextualisierung und entwickeln einen theoretischen Ansatz, der auf regulationistischen Erkenntnissen aufbaut und bei der Theoretisierung der lokalen und regionalen Wirtschaftsentwicklung in den USA signifikante Fortschritte ermöglicht. Lokale und regionale Wirtschaftsentwicklung Regulationstheorie USA Valler D. y Wood A. Conceptualizar el desarrollo económico local y regional de los Estados Unidos, *Regional Studies*. La literatura contemporánea sobre el desarrollo económico local y regional (DELR) en los Estados Unidos es predominantemente empírica y pragmática y se centra en la conducta y la eficacia de la política de desarrollo económico. Si bien este trabajo es valioso a la hora de evaluar la operación detallada de las actividades del desarrollo económico local y regional, los cimientos conceptuales más amplios que subyacen en las prácticas del desarrollo económico están mal representados. Analizamos los estudios y la literatura sobre el desarrollo económico local y regional en los EE.UU. y exponemos algunas limitaciones conceptuales y teóricas principales. Es necesario prestar más atención a la contextualización y establecer un enfoque teórico basado en las perspectivas regulatorias que ofrecen ventajas significativas en la teorización del desarrollo económico local y regional de los EE.UU. Desarrollo económico local y regional (DELR) Teoría regulatoria Estados Unidos

Property Rights, Taxpayer Rights, and the Multiscalar Attack on the State: Consequences for Regionalism in the United States

- Regional Studies---2010---Christopher Niedt,Margaret Weir

Niedt C. and Weir M. Property rights, taxpayer rights, and the multiscalar attack on the state: consequences for regionalism in the United States, *Regional Studies*. Studies of 'new regionalism' often focus on the new actors or goals characteristic of contemporary regional coalitions, at the cost of recognizing how competing social movements might constrain regional policy. This paper considers the recent evolution of the property rights and taxpayer movements in the United States, and how their attacks on state regulatory and tax capacity have affected regional governance. The development and strategic use of 'scalar repertoires' and framing strategies has enabled these movements to take advantage of political opportunities at different scales. Regionalists have been slow to build the versatile scalar repertoires needed to respond to these challenges. [image omitted] Niedt C. et Weir M. Les droits de propriété, les droits des contribuables, et l'attaque contre l'Etat de tous côtés: les conséquences pour le régionalisme aux Etats-Unis, *Regional Studies*. Les études à propos du 'nouveau régionalisme' portent souvent sur les nouveaux acteurs ou les buts qui caractérisent des coalitions régionales contemporaines, au prix d'une reconnaissance de la façon dont les mouvements sociaux qui se rivalisent risquent de limiter la politique régionale. Cet article cherche à examiner l'évolution récente des groupes de pression aux Etats-Unis qui soutiennent les droits de propriété et les droits des contribuables, et comment leurs attaques sur la capacité réglementaire et fiscale de l'Etat ont influé sur la gouvernance régionale. Le développement et l'emploi stratégique des 'repertoires scalaires' et des stratégies-cadres ont permis à ces mouvements de profiter des possibilités politiques à divers niveaux. Les régionalistes ont tardé à construire les repertoires scalaires polyvalents nécessaires pour répondre à ces défis. Mouvements sociaux Régionalisme Droits de propriété Limites fiscales Recettes fiscales Etude de cas

Kelo Niedt C. und Weir M. Die Rechte von Eigentümern und Steuerzahlern und der multiskalare Angriff auf den Staat: Konsequenzen für den Regionalismus in den USA, *Regional Studies*. In vielen Studien über den 'neuen Regionalismus' liegt der Augenmerk auf den neuen, für zeitgenössische regionale Koalitionen charakteristischen Akteuren oder Zielen, wobei jedoch verkannt wird, wie sich miteinander konkurrierende Gesellschaftsbewegungen einengend auf die Regionalpolitik auswirken können. In diesem Beitrag werden die in letzter Zeit entstandenen Bewegungen für die Rechte von Eigentümern und Steuerzahlern in den USA untersucht, und es wird die Frage erörtert, wie sich aufgrund der Angriffe dieser Bewegungen auf die regulative und fiskale Kapazität des Staates die regionale Regierungsführung verändert hat. Die Entwicklung und der strategische Einsatz von 'skalaren Repertoires' und Rahmenstrategien haben es diesen Bewegungen ermöglicht, politische Chancen auf verschiedenen Ebenen zu nutzen. Seitens der Regionalisten wurden nur zögerlich die erforderlichen vielseitigen skalaren Repertoires aufgebaut, um diesen Herausforderungen zu begegnen. Gesellschaftsbewegungen Regionalismus Eigentumsrechte Steuerliche Einschränkungen Staatliche Enteignungen Fall Kelo Niedt C. y Weir M. Derechos de propiedad, derechos del contribuyente y el ataque multiescalar al Estado: consecuencias para el regionalismo en los Estados Unidos, *Regional Studies*. Los estudios sobre el 'nuevo regionalismo' se centran muchas veces en los nuevos protagonistas u objetivos característicos de las coaliciones regionales contemporáneas, sin reconocer como pueden los movimientos sociales competitivos limitar la política regional. En este artículo analizamos la reciente evolución de los derechos de propiedad y movimientos de los contribuyentes en los Estados Unidos y como sus ataques a las normas y la capacidad impositiva estatales han afectado al gobierno regional. El desarrollo y uso estratégico de los 'repertorios escalares' y las estrategias enmarcadas han permitido que estos movimientos se aprovechen de las oportunidades políticas en diferentes escalas. Los regionalistas han construido muy lentamente los repertorios escalares versátiles necesarios para responder a estos retos. Movimientos sociales Regionalismo Dere-

chos de propiedad Limitaciones fiscales Expropiaciones regulatorias El caso Kelo

Marginalization of Sunset Firms in Regime Coalitions: A Social Network Analysis

- Regional Studies---2010---Mark de Socio

De Socio M. Marginalization of sunset firms in regime coalitions: a social network analysis, *Regional Studies*. Business leaders and organizations are central to the formation and maintenance of urban regimes. Business communities are not monolithic, however, and they vary in their composition of economic activities and industry sectors, and in the resources they command. Differentiation in business community resources has implications for regime networks, particularly in cities where large percentages of their economic base are comprised of industries in decline. Utilizing social network analysis, this paper finds that business leaders associated with traditional manufacturing are marginalized within the prevailing regime networks of two United States 'rustbelt' cities in favour of leaders associated with newer, more stable, industries. [image omitted] De Socio M. La marginalisation des entreprises en perte de vitesse sous des coalitions politiques, *Regional Studies*. Les chefs d'entreprise et les organisations sont au cœur de l'établissement et de le maintien des régimes régionaux. Cependant, les milieux d'affaires ne sont pas monolithiques, dont une variation de la structure de leurs activités économiques et de leurs secteurs industriels, et des ressources disponibles. La variation des ressources des milieux d'affaires a des implications pour les réseaux de régimes, surtout dans les grandes villes où une proportion importante de la base économique comprend des industries en perte de vitesse. Employant une analyse des réseaux de relations sociales, cet article laisse voir que les chefs d'entreprise associés à l'industrie traditionnelle s'avèrent marginalisés au sein des réseaux de régimes actuels de deux grandes villes aux Etats-Unis situées dans une 'ceinture d'industrie en déclin', en faveur des chefs associés aux industries à la fois nouvelles et plus stables. Théorie des régimes urbains Analyse des réseaux de relations sociales Conseils d'administration emboîtés Gouvernance urbaine

De Socio M. Marginalisierung absteigender Firmen in Regime-Koalitionen: eine soziale Netzwerkanalyse, *Regional Studies*. Bei der Bildung und Erhaltung urbaner Regime spielen Geschäftsführer und Organisationen eine zentrale Rolle. Allerdings handelt es sich bei Geschäftsgemeinschaften nicht um monolithische Gebilde; vielmehr schwankt die Zusammensetzung ihrer wirtschaftlichen Aktivitäten und Industriesektoren sowie der von ihnen kontrollierten Ressourcen. Eine Differenzierung der Ressourcen der Geschäftsgemeinschaft wirkt sich auf die Regime-Netzwerke aus, insbesondere in Städten, in denen ein grosser Anteil der Wirtschaftsbasis aus im Niedergang befindlichen Branchen besteht. In diesem Beitrag wird mit Hilfe einer sozialen Netzwerkanalyse festgestellt, dass in den vorherrschenden Regime-Netzwerken von zwei Städten im 'Rust Belt' der USA die mit der traditionellen Produktion verknüpften Geschäftsführer zugunsten von Geschäftsführern in neueren und stabileren Branchen marginalisiert werden. Urbane Regimetheorie Soziale Netzwerkanalyse Verknüpfte Direktorate Urbane Regierungsführung De Socio M. Marginalization de empresas en declive en coaliciones de regimenes: analisis de las redes sociales, *Regional Studies*. Los líderes y organizaciones comerciales son indispensables para la formación y el mantenimiento de regimenes urbanos. Sin embargo, las comunidades empresariales no son monolíticas y varían en su composición de actividades económicas y sectores industriales, y en los recursos de los que disponen. Las diferencias entre los recursos de comunidades empresariales tienen repercusiones para las redes de regimenes, en particular en ciudades donde grandes porcentajes de su base económica están formados por industrias en declive. Con ayuda de análisis de las redes sociales, en este artículo observamos que los líderes comerciales relacionados con la manufactura tradicional están marginados dentro de las redes predominantes de regimenes de dos ciudades desindustrializadas estadounidenses a favor de los líderes asociados a industrias más nuevas y más estables. Teoría de régimen urbano Análisis de redes sociales Juntas directivas entrelazadas Gobernanza urbana

Managing Infrastructural and Service Demands in New Economic Spaces: The New Territorial Politics of Collective Provision

- Regional Studies---2010---Andrew Jonas,Aidan While,David Gibbs

Jonas A. E. G., While A. H. and Gibbs D. C. Managing infrastructural and service demands in new economic spaces: the new territorial politics of collective provision, *Regional Studies*. Research on the geography of urban and regional economic development in the United States and Europe often emphasizes the contribution of supply-side entrepreneurial local policies to the development and competitiveness of new economic spaces (NES) in and around city-regions. Such policies include public-private partnerships and new forms of regional governance. As hitherto successful NES mature, a newer set of struggles has emerged in particular cities and regions having important clusters of new economic activities. These involve new demands for collective provision of infrastructure, workforce housing, and services. Using evidence from Greater Boston in Massachusetts, United States, and the Cambridge city-region in the UK, the paper proposes a set of concepts with which to investigate the new territorial politics of collective provision. This politics is an increasingly significant yet under-theorized aspect of the social regulation and competitiveness of NES. [image omitted] Jonas A. E. G., While A. H. et Gibbs D. C. Maitriser la demande d'équipement et de services dans les nouveaux espaces économiques: la nouvelle politique territoriale visant la prestation collective, *Regional Studies*. La recherche sur la géographie du développement économique urbano-régional aux États-Unis et en Europe souligne souvent la contribution des politiques locales entrepreneuriales de l'offre au développement et à la compétitivité des nouveaux espaces économiques au sein et autour des cités-régions. De telles politiques incluent des partenariats publics-privés et de nouvelles formes de gouvernance régionale. Au fur et à mesure que les nouveaux espaces économiques réussies mûrissent, un nouvel ensemble de conflits a fait le jour dans certaines grandes villes et régions qui ont d'importantes grappes de nouvelles activités économiques. Celles-

la comportent de nouvelles demandes de prestation d'équipement, de logement social et de services collective. A partir des données pour Greater Boston, aux E-U, et pour la cité-région de Cambridge, au R-U, cet article propose un ensemble de concepts à l'aide duquel on peut examiner la nouvelle politique territoriale de prestation collective. Cette politique est un aspect de plus en plus important, pourtant insuffisamment théorisé, de la réglementation sociale et de la compétitivité des nouveaux espaces économiques. Nouveaux espaces économiques Prestation collective Etat Etats-Unis Europe Jonas A. E. G., While A. H. und Gibbs D. C. Verwaltung der Nachfrage nach Infrastruktur und Dienstleistungen in neuen Wirtschaftsraumen: die neue Territorialpolitik der kollektiven Beschaffung, Regional Studies. Bei der Erforschung der Geografie der urbanen und regionalen Wirtschaftsentwicklung in den USA und Europa wird oft der Beitrag der lokalen Unternehmenspolitik auf der Angebotsseite zur Entwicklung und Wettbewerbsfähigkeit von neuen Wirtschaftsraumen in Stadtregionen und ihrer Umgebung betont. Beispiele hierfür sind öffentlich-private Partnerschaften und neue Formen der Regionalregierung. Während bisher erfolgreiche neue Wirtschaftsraume reifen, haben sich in bestimmten Städten und Regionen, die über wichtige Cluster neuer Wirtschaftstätigkeiten verfügen, neuere Arten von Bemühungen herausgebildet. Hierzu gehört eine neue Nachfrage nach einer kollektiven Bereitstellung von Infrastruktur, Arbeitnehmer-Unterkünften und Dienstleistungen. Anhand von Belegen aus dem Grossraum Boston in den USA sowie aus der Stadtregion Cambridge in Grossbritannien schlagen wir in diesem Beitrag verschiedene Konzepte zur Untersuchung der neuen Territorialpolitik kollektiver Beschaffung vor. Diese Politik stellt einen immer wichtigeren, aber zu wenig theoretisierten Aspekt der gesellschaftlichen Regelung und Wettbewerbsfähigkeit von neuen Wirtschaftsraumen dar. Neue Wirtschaftsraume Kollektive Beschaffung Staat USA Europa Jonas A. E. G., While A. H. y Gibbs D. C. Gestion de las demandas de infraestructura y servicios en los nuevos espacios economicos: las nuevas politicas territoriales de dotacion colectiva, Regional Studies. En el estudio sobre geografía del desarrollo económico

urbano y regional en los Estados Unidos y Europa se suele recalcar la contribución de las políticas locales empresariales de suministro para el desarrollo y la competitividad de los nuevos espacios económicos en las regiones metropolitanas y alrededores. Estas políticas incluyen sociedades públicas-privadas y nuevas formas de gobierno regional. Mientras maduran los nuevos espacios económicos, hasta ahora con gran éxito, se han desarrollado nuevos esfuerzos en determinadas ciudades y regiones que disponen de importantes aglomeraciones de nuevas actividades económicas. Esto implica nuevas demandas de una dotación colectiva de infraestructura, viviendas para los trabajadores y servicios. Mediante los ejemplos del Greater Boston en los Estados Unidos y la región metropolitana de Cambridge en el Reino Unido, en este artículo proponemos una serie de conceptos con los que analizamos las nuevas políticas territoriales de dotación colectiva. Estas políticas representan un aspecto cada vez más importante, aunque todavía poco teorizado, de la regulación social y la competitividad de los nuevos espacios económicos. Nuevos espacios económicos Dotación colectiva El Estado EE.UU Europa

Community Colleges, Clusters, and Competition: A Case from Washington Wine Country

- Regional Studies---2010---Nicholas Velluzzi

Velluzzi N. D. Community colleges, clusters, and competition: a case from Washington wine country, Regional Studies. This paper investigates the role of community colleges in shaping the competitiveness of industry clusters. The following analysis presents a case study on the role of the Walla Walla Community College Center for Enology and Viticulture (the Center) cluster-based economic development strategy. The case study examines the ways the Center - which is in Washington State - operates as an intermediary that influences both local labour supply and the social foundations underpinning the production system. Based on case study evidence, it is concluded that the Center's cluster strategy can be understood as a process of 'institutional thickening' that enhances the competitiveness and performance of the localized wine industry. [image

omitted] Velluzzi N. D. Les centres universitaires, les regroupements et la concurrence: une etude de cas du paysage vinicole de Washington, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche a examiner le role des centres universitaires dans la competitivite des regroupements industriels. L'analyse presente une etude de cas du role de la strategie du Centre d'oenologie et de viticulture a Walla Walla en faveur du developpement economique base sur la notion de regroupement. L'etude de cas examine la maniere dont le Centre - situe dans l'etat de Washington - fonctionne en tant qu'un intermediaire qui influe a la fois sur l'offre d'emploi locale et les fondements sociaux qui etayent le systeme de production. A partir des preuves provenant de l'etude de cas, on conclut que la strategie du Centre peut etre consideree un processus 'd'epaississement institutionnel' qui augmente la competitivite et la performance de l'industrie vinicole locale. Centre universitaire Developpement economique regional Regroupements Industrie vinicole Walla Walla (Etat de Washington) Velluzzi N. D. Staatliche Hochschulen, Cluster und Wettbewerb: eine Fallstudie aus dem Weinland von Washington, *Regional Studies*. In diesem Beitrag untersuchen wir die Rolle von staatlichen Hochschulen fur die Wettbewerbsfahigkeit von Branchenclustern. In der folgenden Analyse wird eine Fallstudie uber die Rolle des Walla Walla Community College Center fur Onologie und Vitikultur (des Zentrums) fur eine clusterbasierte Wirtschaftsentwicklungsstrategie vorgestellt. In der Fallstudie wird untersucht, wie das im Staat Washington gelegene Zentrum als Vermittler wirkt und sich sowohl auf das Arbeitskräfteangebot vor Ort als auch auf die gesellschaftlichen Grundlagen des Produktionssystems auswirkt. Anhand der Belege der Fallstudie wird der Schluss gezogen, dass sich die Cluster-Strategie des Zentrums als Prozess der 'institutionellen Verdichtung' verstehen lasst, mit dem die Wettbewerbsfahigkeit und Leistung der lokalen Weinindustrie verbessert werden. Staatliche Hochschule Regionale Wirtschaftsentwicklung Cluster Weinindustrie Walla Walla (Staat Washington) Velluzzi N. D. Universidades publicas, aglomeraciones y competicion: el caso de las regiones vinicolas en Washington, *Regional Studies*. En este articulo se investiga que papel desem-

penan las universidades publicas a la hora de modelar la competitividad de las aglomeraciones de la industria. En el siguiente analisis se muestra un estudio de caso en cuanto al papel que desempeña el Centro Walla Walla de la Universidad Publica de Enologia y Viticultura (el Centro) en la estrategia de desarrollo economico basada en las aglomeraciones. En este estudio de caso examino de que modo el Centro - situado en el Estado de Washington - funciona como un intermediario que influye tanto en el suministro laboral a nivel local como en las bases sociales que apoyan el sistema de produccion. Basandome en el ejemplo de un estudio de caso, llego a la conclusion de que la estrategia de aglomeracion del Centro puede entenderse como un proceso de 'concentracion institucional' que mejora la competitividad y el rendimiento de la industria vinicola localizada. Universidad publica Desarrollo economico regional Aglomeraciones Industria vinicola Walla Walla (Estado de Washington)

The Problem of Metropolitan Governance and the Politics of Scale

- Regional Studies---2010---Kevin R. Cox

Cox K. R. The problem of metropolitan governance and the politics of scale, *Regional Studies*. In the United States, the problem of urban governance is in part, and in virtue of a characteristic jurisdictional fragmentation, one of metropolitan governance. This paper argues that in order to understand emergent solutions to these governance problems, it is important to place local governments both in the context of the state as a whole and the state as a differentiated territorial form. This leads to an approach emphasizing the politics of scale. The arguments are exemplified through the experience of one particular American metropolitan area. [image omitted] Cox K. R. La question de la gouvernance metropolitaine et la politique d'echelle, *Regional Studies*. Aux Etats-Unis, la question de la gouvernance urbaine est en partie, et en vertu des clivages juridiques types, une question de gouvernance metropolitaine. Cet article cherche a affirmer qu'il importe de situer l'administration locale a la fois par rapport a l'Etat dans son ensemble et a

l'Etat comme un espace difference sur le plan territorial afin de comprendre les reponses naissantes a ces questions de gouvernance. Cela entraine une approche qui souligne la politique d'echelle. On illustre les arguments a partir d'une etude de cas d'une zone metropolitaine aux Etats-Unis. Gouvernance Zones metropolitaines Clivages jurisdictionnels Politique d'echelle Cox K. R. Das Problem der metropolitanen Regierungsführung und der Massstabspolitik, *Regional Studies*. In den USA ist das Problem der urbanen Regierungsführung zum Teil - und aufgrund einer charakteristischen Fragmentierung der Rechtsprechung - ein Problem der metropolitanen Regierungsführung. In diesem Beitrag wird die These aufgestellt, dass es zum Verständnis der entstehenden Lösungen für diese Probleme der Regierungsführung wichtig ist, die Lokalregierungen sowohl in den Kontext des Staates als Ganzes als auch in den Kontext des Staates als differenzierter Territorialform zu stellen. Dies führt zu einem Ansatz, bei dem die Massstabpolitik betont wird. Die Argumente werden anhand der Erfahrungen mit einem konkreten metropolitanen Gebiet der USA verdeutlicht. Regierungsführung Metropolitane Gebiete Fragmentierung der Rechtsprechung Massstabspolitik Cox K. R. El problema de la gobernanza metropolitana y las políticas de escala, *Regional Studies*. En los Estados Unidos el problema de la gobernanza urbana es en parte - y debido a una característica fragmentación jurisdiccional - un problema de la gobernanza metropolitana. Es este artículo sugerimos que para poder entender las soluciones emergentes de estos problemas de gobierno es importante situar los gobiernos locales en el contexto del estado en su conjunto y en el contexto del estado como una forma territorial diferenciada. Esto nos lleva a un enfoque en el que se destacan las políticas de escala. Los argumentos quedan ilustrados a través de la experiencia de una zona metropolitana norteamericana en concreto. Gobernanza Areas metropolitanas Fragmentación jurisdiccional Políticas de escala

Afterword: Contextualized Comparison in Local and Regional Economic Development: Are United States Perspectives and Approaches Distinctive?

- Regional Studies---2010---Susan Christopherson 2010

Rules of the Game: The Place of Institutions in Regional Economic Change

- Regional Studies---2010---Meric Gertler

Gertler M. S. Rules of the game: the place of institutions in regional economic change, *Regional Studies*. Institutions exert a pervasive influence on the evolution and character of regional economies. Yet, this role is poorly understood within recent debates on neoliberalism, varieties of capitalism, and other approaches to the study of economic change. A reconstituted institutional economic geography must accommodate individual agency, institutional evolution, interscalar relations, and comparative methodologies. Examining recent work on universities in local economies, as well as on creativity-based strategies and social inclusion/polarization, it is shown how locally distinctive institutional architectures shape evolutionary trajectories, leading to differentiated social and economic outcomes. The paper then enunciates some important principles of methodology and theory-building in institutional analysis. [image omitted] Gertler M. S. Les règles du jeu: le rôle des institutions dans le développement économique, *Regional Studies*. Les institutions ont une influence omniprésente sur le développement et les caractéristiques des économies régionales. Néanmoins, ce rôle s'avère mal-entendu dans les débats récents sur le néo-libéralisme, les tendances capitalistes, et d'autres façons d'étudier le développement économique. Une géographie économique institutionnelle repensée doit comporter des méthodologies spécifiques aux agences individuelles, à l'évolution institutionnelle, aux relations interscalaires, ainsi que des méthodologies comparatives. À partir des recherches récentes sur les universités situées dans des économies locales, aussi bien que sur des stratégies basées sur

l'innovation et sur l'inclusion/la polarisation sociale, on montre comment l'architecture institutionnelle, qui se distingue sur le plan local, influe sur les trajectoires futures, ce qui entraîne des résultats sociaux et économiques distincts. L'article expose d'importants principes quant à la construction de méthodologies et de théories dans le domaine de l'analyse institutionnelle.

Institutions Capitalismes comparatifs Développement futur Universités et économies locales Économies innovatrices Méthodologies institutionnalistes Gertler M. S. Die Spielregeln: der Platz der Institutionen in der regionalen wirtschaftlichen Veränderung, *Regional Studies*. Institutionen üben einen umfassenden Einfluss auf die Evolution und das Wesen von Regionalwirtschaften aus. In den aktuellen Debatten über Neoliberalismus, Spielarten des Kapitalismus und weitere Ansätze zum Studium wirtschaftlicher Veränderungen wird diese Rolle jedoch nicht ausreichend verstanden. In einer rekonstituierten institutionellen Wirtschaftsgeografie müssen die individuellen Handlungen ebenso berücksichtigt werden wie die institutionelle Evolution, die interskalaren Beziehungen und die Vergleichsmethodologien. Bei einer Untersuchung der aktuellen Arbeiten von Universitäten in Lokalwirtschaften sowie der kreativitätsbasierten Strategien und der sozialen Eingliederung bzw. Polarisierung zeigt sich, wie lokal unterschiedliche institutionelle Architekturen evolutionäre Bahnen prägen, was zu unterschiedlichen sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Ergebnissen führt. Anschliessend werden in dem Beitrag einige wichtige Prinzipien der Methodologie und der Theoriebildung in der institutionellen Analyse formuliert. Institutionen Kapitalismusvergleich Evolutionäre Veränderung Universitäten und Lokalwirtschaften Kreative Wirtschaften Institutionalistische Methodologien Gertler M. S. Las reglas del juego: el lugar de las instituciones en el cambio económico regional, *Regional Studies*. Las instituciones ejercen una influencia dominante en la evolución y el carácter de las economías regionales. Sin embargo, esta función apenas se entiende en los recientes debates sobre neoliberalismo, variedades del capitalismo y otros enfoques para el estudio del cambio económico. Una geografía económica institucional reconstituida debe acomodar a la acción individual, la evolución insti-

tucional, las relaciones interescales y las metodologías comparativas. Al examinar el trabajo reciente sobre las universidades en economías locales, así como las estrategias basadas en la creatividad y la inclusión/polarización social, observamos que las arquitecturas institucionales distintivas a nivel local forman las trayectorias evolucionarias lo que conduce a unos resultados sociales y económicos diferenciados. En este artículo formulamos algunos principios importantes de metodología y construcción teórica en el análisis institucional. Instituciones Capitalismos comparativos Cambio evolucionario Universidades y economías locales Economías creativas Metodologías institucionalistas

Economic Linkages across Space

- Regional Studies---2010---Henry Overman, Patricia Rice, Anthony Venables

Overman H. G., Rice P. and Venables A. J. Economic linkages across space, *Regional Studies*. A diagrammatic framework is developed to study the economic linkages between regions or cities. Hitherto, such linkages have not been a focus of the literature. The framework is used to analyse the impact of shocks that occur in one region (for example, productivity improvements or increases in housing supply) on other regions, highlighting the key adjustment mechanisms and their long-run implications for incomes, the cost of living, and the spatial distribution of population. The approach is linked to both the New Economic Geography and urban systems literatures and empirical studies are reviewed that quantify the key mechanisms that are identified. Spatial linkages Urban systems New Economic Geography Urban and regional policy [image omitted] Overman H. G., Rice P. et Venables A. J. Des maillons géographiques économiques, *Regional Studies*. On construit un cadre schématique afin d'étudier les maillons interregionaux ou interurbains économiques. Jusqu'ici, de tels maillons n'ont pas été le point de mire de la documentation. On se sert de ce cadre pour analyser l'impact des chocs qui ont lieu dans une région (p.e. des améliorations de la productivité ou des augmentations de l'offre de logement) sur d'autres régions, soulignant les mécanismes d'ajustement essentiels et

leurs impacts de longue duree sur les revenus, le cout de la vie et la distribution geographique de la population. L'approche se voit lier a la fois a la documentation sur la Nouvelle geographie economique et les Systemes urbains, et fait la critique des etudes empiriques qui quantifient les mecanismes essentiels identifies. Maillons geographiques Systemes urbains Nouvelle geographie economique Politiques urbaine et regionale Overman H. G., Rice P. und Venables A. J. Wirtschaftliche Verknupfungen zwischen Raumen, Regional Studies. Wir entwickeln einen diagrammatischen Rahmen zur Untersuchung der wirtschaftlichen Verknupfungen zwischen Regionen oder Stadten. Bisher waren solche Verknupfungen kein Schwerpunkt der Literatur. Mit Hilfe dieses Rahmens analysieren wir die Auswirkungen von Schocks in einer Region (z. B. eine verbesserte Produktivitat oder ein erhohtes Wohnungsangebot) auf andere Regionen, wobei wir die wichtigsten Anpassungsmechanismen und ihre langfristigen Auswirkungen auf Einkommen, Lebenshaltungskosten und die raumliche Verteilung der Bevolkerung herausarbeiten. Unseren Ansatz verknupfen wir mit der Literatur der neuen Wirtschaftsgeografie und urbanen Systeme; ebenso werten wir empirische Studien aus, in denen die wichtigsten von uns identifizierten Mechanismen quantifiziert werden. Raumliche Verknupfungen Urbane Systeme Neue Wirtschaftsgeografie Stadt- und Regionalpolitik Overman H. G., Rice P. y Venables A. J. Vinculos economicos en el espacio, Regional Studies. Desarrollamos una estructura esquematica para estudiar los vinculos economicos entre regiones o ciudades. Hasta ahora no se habia prestado mucha atencion a estos vinculos en la literatura. Con ayuda de esta estructura analizamos las repercusiones de los choques que ocurren en una region (p. ej., mejoras de productividad o aumentos en la oferta de hogares) en otras regiones, destacando los mecanismos de ajuste principales y sus efectos a largo plazo para los ingresos, el coste de la vida y la distribucion espacial de la poblacion. Unimos nuestro planteamiento con las literaturas de la Nueva Geografia Economica y los Sistemas Urbanos y analizamos los estudios empiricos que cuantifican los mecanismos clave que hemos identificado. Vinculos espaciales Sistemas urbanos Nueva geografia

economica Politica urbana y regional

Old Industrial Regions in Europe: A Comparative Assessment of Economic Performance

- Regional Studies---2010---Kean Birch,Danny MacKinnon,Andrew Cumbers

Birch K., MacKinnon D. and Cumbers A. Old industrial regions in Europe: a comparative assessment of economic performance, Regional Studies. Recent academic and policy discourses on regional development in Europe promote the expansion of 'knowledge-based' economies and learning regions. The assumptions underpinning the new regional policy are cast into sharp focus by the experiences of old industrial regions. The paper engages with these issues through empirical research into the recent fortunes of old industrial regions in Western Europe, drawing upon material from the Eurostat database. The findings highlight diverse experiences among these old industrial regions. This raises questions about the role of different national varieties of capitalism in shaping regional trajectories and the different mechanisms of regional adaptation promoted in the different countries. [image omitted] Birch K., MacKinnon D. et Cumbers A. Les anciennes regions europeennes a vocation industrielle: une evaluation comparative de la performance economique, Regional Studies. Des discours theoriques et de politique recents sur l'amenagement du territoire en Europe prone le developpement des economies 'de la connaissance' et des regions d'apprentissage. Les hypotheses qui etaient la nouvelle politique regionale sont mis nettement en relief par l'histoire des anciennes regions a vocation industrielle. On aborde ces questions en se lançant dans des recherches empiriques quant a la performance recente des anciennes regions a vocation industrielle en Europe de l'Ouest, puisant dans la documentation provenant de la base de donnees d'Eurostat. Les resultats soulignent les differentes experiences de ces anciennes regions a vocation industrielle. Cela souleve des questions quant au role des divers genres nationaux de capitalisme dans la construction des trajectoires regionales et les differents mecanismes d'adaptation regionale mis en avant dans les divers pays. Anciennes regions a vocation

industrielle Performance regionale Nouveau 'regionalisme' Politique regionale Genres de capitalisme Birch K., MacKinnon D. und Cumbers A. Alte Industrieregionen in Europa: eine vergleichende Bewertung der Wirtschaftsleistung, *Regional Studies*. In den aktuellen akademischen und politischen Diskursen über Regionalentwicklung in Europa wird eine Expansion der 'wissensbasierten' Ökonomien und Lernregionen gefordert. Die der neuen Regionalpolitik zugrundeliegenden Annahmen werden anhand der Erfahrungen von alten Industrieregionen in einen scharfen Fokus gerückt. Wir untersuchen diese Themen mit Hilfe von empirischer Forschung über das aktuelle Schicksal von alten Industrieregionen in Westeuropa, für die wir Material aus der Eurostat-Datenbank nutzen. Aus unseren Ergebnissen geht hervor, dass die Erfahrungen unter diesen alten Industrieregionen unterschiedlich ausfallen. Dies wirft wiederum Fragen über die Rolle der verschiedenen nationalen Spielarten des Kapitalismus hinsichtlich der Gestaltung von regionalen Werdegängen sowie hinsichtlich der unterschiedlichen Mechanismen der in den jeweiligen Ländern geforderten regionalen Anpassung auf. Alte Industrieregionen Regionale Leistung Neuer Regionalismus Regionalpolitik Spielarten des Kapitalismus Birch K., MacKinnon D. y Cumbers A. Antiguas regiones industriales en Europa: una valoración comparativa del rendimiento económico, *Regional Studies*. En los recientes discursos académicos y políticos sobre el desarrollo regional en Europa se fomenta la expansión de las economías basadas en el conocimiento y las regiones de aprendizaje. Las suposiciones en las que se basa la nueva política regional se pueden examinar a fondo teniendo en cuenta las experiencias de las antiguas regiones industriales. Analizamos estos temas con ayuda de una investigación empírica del destino reciente de las antiguas regiones industriales en Europa del Oeste, basándonos en material de la base de datos Eurostat. Nuestros resultados destacan experiencias diversas entre estas antiguas regiones industriales. Esto plantea preguntas sobre el papel de las diferentes variedades nacionales de capitalismo a la hora de modelar las trayectorias regionales y los diversos mecanismos de la adaptación regional fomentada en los países. Antiguas regiones industriales Desem-

peno regional El 'nuevo regionalismo' Política regional Variedades de capitalismo

Regional Redistribution and Risk Sharing in Italy: The Role of Different Tiers of Government

- Regional Studies---2010---Giampaolo Arachi, Caterina Ferrario, Alberto Zanardi

Arachi G., Ferrario C. and Zanardi A. Regional redistribution and risk sharing in Italy: the role of different tiers of government, *Regional Studies*. This paper provides estimates of the redistribution and risk sharing across regional jurisdictions accomplished by the public sector in Italy. In this analysis the multi-level structure of the Italian government and the financial relations which link the different tiers of government are explicitly considered. Using panel data for the period 1996-2002, it is found that public policies in Italy significantly reduce differences in per-capita gross domestic product across regions. However, the public budget, far from providing insurance against idiosyncratic shocks, greatly emphasizes income fluctuations across regions. [image omitted] Arachi G., Ferrario C. et Zanardi A. La redistribution regionale et le partage des risques en Italie: le rôle des divers niveaux d'administration, *Regional Studies*. Cet article cherche à fournir des estimations de la redistribution et du partage des risques à travers des circonscriptions d'action régionale et réalisées par le secteur public italien. Cette analyse approfondit la structure à niveaux multiples de l'administration italienne et examine ouvertement les rapports financiers qui relient les divers niveaux d'administration. À partir des données provenant des enquêtes permanentes pour la période de 1996 à 2002, il s'avère que les politiques publiques en Italie réduisent sensiblement les écarts du PIB régional par tête. Cependant, les dépenses publiques, loin de fournir une protection contre des chocs particuliers, soulignent les fluctuations du revenu à travers les régions. Politique fiscale Redistribution Partage des risques Rapports entre les niveaux d'administration Regions Arachi G., Ferrario C. und Zanardi A. Regionale Umverteilung und Risikoteilung in Italien: die Rolle der verschiedenen Regierungsebenen, *Regional*

Studies. In diesem Beitrag schätzen wir das Ausmass der Umverteilung und Risikoteilung zwischen verschiedenen regionalen Rechtsprechungsgebieten des öffentlichen Sektors in Italien. Ausdrücklich in der Analyse berücksichtigt werden die mehrschichtige Struktur der italienischen Regierung sowie die finanziellen Beziehungen, die die verschiedenen Regierungsebenen miteinander verbinden. Anhand von Paneldaten für den Zeitraum von 1996 bis 2002 stellen wir fest, dass die öffentlichen Politiken in Italien die Unterschiede des Pro-Kopf-BIP zwischen den Regionen signifikant verringern. Im öffentlichen Haushalt werden die Einkommensfluktuationen innerhalb der Regionen jedoch stark betont, statt eine Absicherung gegen idiosynkratische Störungen zu gewährleisten. Steuerpolitik Umverteilung Risikoteilung Beziehungen zwischen Regierungen Regionen Arachi G., Ferrario C. y Zanardi A. Redistribucion regional y riesgo compartido en Italia: el rol de los diferentes niveles de gobierno, Regional Studies. En este artículo ofrecemos las estimaciones de la redistribucion y el riesgo compartido en varias jurisdicciones regionales del sector publico en Italia. En este analisis se consideran expresamente la estructura multinivel del gobierno italiano y las relaciones financieras vinculadas a los diferentes estratos de gobierno. Con ayuda de datos de panel para el periodo 1996-2002 observamos que las politicas publicas en Italia reducen considerablemente las diferencias entre los niveles del PIB per capita en las regiones. Sin embargo, en el presupuesto publico, lejos de ofrecer un seguro contra los choques idiosincrasicos, se acentuan en gran medida las fluctuaciones de ingresos en las regiones. Politica fiscal Redistribucion Riesgo compartido Relaciones intergubernamentales Regiones

Racial Diversity and Macroeconomic Productivity across US States and Cities

- Regional Studies---2010---Chad Sparber

Sparber C. Racial diversity and macroeconomic productivity across US states and cities, Regional Studies. Racial diversity in the USA continues to rise. Past analyses have argued that diversity can have both positive and negative consequences. The overall macroeconomic

effects of diversity within the USA require further examination. This paper exploits variation across US regions from 1980 to 2000 to determine whether racial heterogeneity creates gains or losses for states and cities. Fixed-effects analysis indicates that diversity enhances the productivity of cities. Evidence at the state level is more ambiguous, as significant results only appear in random-effects specifications. [image omitted] Sparber C. La diversité ethnique et la productivité macroéconomique à travers les états et les grandes villes aux E-U, Regional Studies. Aux Etats-Unis, la diversité ethnique est toujours à la hausse. Des études antérieures ont cherché à affirmer que les conséquences de la diversité ethnique peuvent s'avérer à la fois positives et négatives. L'effet global macroéconomique de la diversité aux Etats-Unis nécessite un examen plus approfondi. Cet article analyse la variation à travers les régions des Etats-Unis entre 1980 et l'an 2000 afin de déterminer si, oui ou non, l'hétérogénéité ethnique a des retombées positives ou négatives sur les états et les grandes villes. Une analyse par effets fixes laisse voir que la diversité augmente la productivité des grandes villes. Les preuves qui proviennent des états sont plus ambiguës, parce que d'importants résultats ne sont évidents qu'à partir des spécifications des effets aléatoires. Diversité ethnique Productivité macroéconomique Sparber C. Ethnische Vielfalt und makroökonomische Produktivität in Bundesstaaten und Städten der USA, Regional Studies. In den USA nimmt die ethnische Vielfalt weiter zu. In den Analysen der Vergangenheit wurde argumentiert, dass sich eine Vielfalt sowohl positiv als auch negativ auswirken kann. Die generellen makroökonomischen Auswirkungen der Vielfalt innerhalb der USA bedürfen einer genaueren Untersuchung. In diesem Beitrag werden die Schwankungen innerhalb der Regionen der USA im Zeitraum von 1980 bis 2000 untersucht, um festzustellen, ob eine ethnische Heterogenität für die Bundesstaaten und Städte Gewinne oder Verluste erzeugt. Eine Festeffekt-Analyse weist darauf hin, dass sich durch Vielfalt die Produktivität der Städte erhöht. Die Belege auf der Ebene der Bundesstaaten fallen weniger eindeutig aus, da signifikante Ergebnisse nur in den Spezifikationen willkürlicher Effekte auftreten.

Ethnische Vielfalt Makroökonomische Produktivität Sparber C. Diversidad racial y productividad macroeconómica en estados y ciudades de EE.UU., *Regional Studies*. La diversidad racial en los Estados Unidos sigue creciendo. En análisis previos se ha postulado que la diversidad puede tener consecuencias tanto positivas como negativas. Es necesario examinar mejor los efectos macroeconómicos generales de la diversidad en los Estados Unidos. En este artículo analizo la variación entre las regiones estadounidenses de 1980 a 2000 para determinar si la heterogeneidad racial crea ganancias o pérdidas a los estados y las ciudades. Los análisis de efectos fijos indican que la diversidad aumenta la productividad de las ciudades. La evidencia a nivel estatal es más ambigua porque los resultados significativos solo aparecen en las especificaciones de efectos aleatorios. Diversidad racial Productividad macroeconómica

Inter-regional Spillovers of Policy Shocks in China

- Regional Studies---2010---Nicolaas Groenewold, Anping Chen, Guoping Lee

Groenewold N., Chen A. and Lee G. Inter-regional spillovers of policy shocks in China, *Regional Studies*. Inter-regional output spillovers from policy shocks are analysed in a three-region vector-autoregressive (VAR)-based model of China using investment as the policy variable. The contemporaneous effect of policy is greater in the coastal region than in the other two regions, and the effect in the central region is larger than in the western region, suggesting that at least part of the expenditure boosts in the poorer inland regions find their way to the coastal provinces. These results are confirmed when the effects of the policy shocks are simulated over time and are found to be generally robust to alternative model specifications. [image omitted] Groenewold N., Chen A. et Lee G. Les retombées régionales des chocs politiques en Chine, *Regional Studies*. A partir d'un modèle de la Chine à trois régions du type VAR, on analyse les retombées interrégionales de production qui résultent des chocs politiques, employant l'investissement comme variable de politique. L'effet contemporain de

la politique s'avère plus important dans la zone côtière qu'il ne l'est dans les deux autres régions, et l'effet dans la région centrale s'avère plus important qu'il ne l'est dans la région occidentale, ce qui laisse supposer que l'impulsion donnée aux dépenses dans les zones intérieures plus défavorisées alimente dans une certaine mesure les provinces côtières. Les résultats se confirment suite à une simulation des effets temporels des chocs de politique et s'avèrent fiables en règle générale par rapport aux autres spécifications des modèles. China Regional Retombées de politique Groenewold N., Chen A. und Lee G. Interregionale Übertragungen aufgrund politischer Schocks in China, *Regional Studies*. Wir analysieren interregionale Leistungsübertragungen aufgrund politischer Schocks in einem VAR-basierten Dreiregionen-Modell von China, wobei wir die Investitionen als politische Variable heranziehen. Die zeitgleichen Effekte der Politik fallen in der Küstenregion starker aus als in den anderen beiden Regionen, und der Effekt in der zentralen Region ist grösser als in der westlichen Region. Dies lässt darauf schliessen, dass zumindest ein Teil der Ausgabensteigerungen in den ärmeren Inlandregionen seinen Weg in die Küstenprovinzen findet. Die Ergebnisse bestätigen sich, wenn wir die Effekte über den Zeitraum der politischen Schocks hinweg simulieren, und erweisen sich generell als robust gegenüber alternativen Modellspezifikationen. China Regional Politikübertragungen Groenewold N., Chen A. y Lee G. Desbordamientos interregionales en los choques políticos en China, *Regional Studies*. Con ayuda de las inversiones como nuestra variable política, analizamos los desbordamientos de la producción interregional de los choques de la política a través de un modelo VAR basado en tres regiones de China. El efecto contemporáneo de la política es superior en la región costera que en las otras dos y el efecto en la región central es mayor que en la región occidental lo que sugiere que como mínimo parte de los impulsos inversores en las regiones interiores más pobres se orientan hacia las provincias costeras. Estos resultados se confirman cuando simulamos los efectos durante el transcurso del tiempo de los choques políticos y observamos que, en general, son contundentes comparándolos con especificaciones de modelos alternativos. China Regional

Analysing Regional Development and Policy: A Structural-Realist Approach

- Regional Studies---2010---Frank Moulaert, Abid Mehmood

Moulaert F. and Mehmood A. Analysing regional development and policy: a structural-realist approach, Regional Studies. This paper gives an overview of theories and models that can be used to analyse regional development as well as to design policies and strategies for the future of regions and localities. It evaluates the analytical and policy relevance of these models, and as it moves towards analytical synthesis, it makes some recommendations for a structural-realist approach to spatial development analysis. It offers a methodological framework for contemporary spatial development analysis by combining regulationist, cultural political economy and network theoretical approaches, and taking full cognisance of the structural-institutional, scalar, and cultural dimensions of development processes and strategies. [image omitted] Moulaert F. et Mehmood A. Analyser l'aménagement du territoire: une façon structurale-réaliste, Regional Studies. Cet article fournit une vue d'ensemble des théories et des modèles à employer afin d'analyser l'aménagement du territoire aussi bien que de mettre au point des politiques et des stratégies en faveur de l'avenir des régions et des endroits. On évalue l'importance analytique et de politique de ces modèles et, au fur et à mesure que l'on commence à penser une synthèse analytique, on fait quelques recommandations en faveur d'une façon structurale-réaliste pour analyser le développement spatial. On propose un cadre méthodologique pour analyser le développement spatial contemporain en associant des façons réglementaires, d'économie politique culturelle, et théoriques de réseaux, tout en tenant compte des aspects structurale-institutionnels, scalaires et culturelles des processus et des stratégies de développement. Modèles d'innovation territoriale Nouveau régionalisme Aménagement du territoire Sentier de dépendance Structure sociale, institutions et culture Réalisme structurel Moulaert F. und Mehmood A. Analyse der Regionalentwicklung

und Politik: ein strukturell-realistischer Ansatz, Regional Studies. Dieser Artikel enthält eine Übersicht über die Theorien und Modelle, die sich zur Analyse der regionalen Entwicklung sowie zur Gestaltung von Politiken und Strategien für die Zukunft von Regionen und Orten heranziehen lassen. Wir analysieren die analytische und politische Relevanz dieser Modelle und machen beim Übergang zur analytischen Synthese einige Empfehlungen für einen strukturierten, realistischen Ansatz zur Analyse der räumlichen Entwicklung. Der Artikel bietet einen methodologischen Rahmen zur Analyse der aktuellen räumlichen Entwicklung, indem er die regulationistischen, kulturpolitisch-wirtschaftlichen und netzwerktheoretischen Ansätze miteinander kombiniert und zugleich die strukturell-institutionellen, skalaren und kulturellen Dimensionen der Entwicklungsprozesse und -strategien vollständig zur Kenntnis nimmt. Territoriale Innovationsmodelle Neuer Regionalismus Regionalentwicklung Pfadabhängigkeit Sozialstruktur, Institutionen und Kultur Struktureller Realismus Moulaert F. y Mehmood A. Analisis del desarrollo y la política regional: un enfoque realista estructural, Regional Studies. Este artículo contiene un resumen de las teorías y los modelos que pueden servir para analizar el desarrollo regional y diseñar las políticas y estrategias para el futuro de las regiones y localidades. Evaluamos la relevancia analítica y política de estos modelos y según se va desplazando hacia una síntesis analítica hacemos recomendaciones sobre un planteamiento realista y estructural para el análisis del desarrollo espacial. Aquí ofrecemos una estructura metodológica para el análisis contemporáneo del desarrollo espacial al combinar enfoques regulatorios, de la economía política cultural y planteamientos teóricos de redes a la vez que intentamos reconocer completamente las dimensiones institucionales-estructurales, escalares y culturales de los procesos y estrategias del desarrollo. Modelos de innovación territorial Nuevo regionalismo Desarrollo regional Trayectoria dependiente Estructura social Instituciones y cultura Realismo estructural

Assessment of Government Funding of Business Angel Networks in Flanders

- Regional Studies---2010---Veroniek Collewaert,Sophie Manigart,Rudy Aernoudt

Collewaert V., Manigart S. and Aernoudt R. Assessment of government funding of business angel networks in Flanders, Regional Studies. The paper evaluates whether government intervention through the subsidization of business angel networks (BANs) enhances regional economic growth in Flanders, Belgium. It shows that, firstly, BANs reduce the information and financing problems entrepreneurial companies face. Secondly, that these companies contribute to economic development and growth. Thirdly, that there are positive indicators of future potential, such as an upward evolution in value creation and the ability to raise follow-on financing. Finally, the programme has many positive indirect effects. This leads to a tentative conclusion that public BAN support is warranted. However, to make this conclusion more robust requires a longer-term evaluation. [image omitted]

Collewaert V., Manigart S. et Aernoudt R. Une évaluation des finances publiques en faveur des réseaux de bailleurs de fonds en Flandres, Regional Studies. On cherche à évaluer si, oui ou non, l'intervention du gouvernement par moyen des subventions en faveur des réseaux de bailleurs de fonds augmente la croissance économique régionale. On montre que, primo, les réseaux de bailleurs de fonds (BANs; Business Angel Networks) atténuent les problèmes que doivent affronter les entreprises entrepreneuriales dans les domaines de l'information et des finances. Secundo, ces entreprises contribuent au développement et à la croissance économiques. Tertio, il y a des clignotants positifs quant au potentiel futur, tels un mouvement vers le haut de la création de valeur et la capacité à trouver des finances complémentaires. Pour finir, le programme a beaucoup d'effets indirects positifs. Cela amène à conclure provisoirement que les finances publiques en faveur des BANs sont justifiées. Cependant, il faut une évaluation à plus long terme pour affirmer cette conclusion. Capital-risque Bailleurs de fonds Politique Développement économique Distorsion du marché

Collewaert V., Manigart S. und Aernoudt R. Eine Bewertung der staatlichen Finanzierung von Business-Angel-Netzwerken in Flandern, Regional Studies. Wir untersuchen, ob sich durch eine staatliche Intervention in Form einer Subventionierung von Business-Angel-Netzwerken das regionale Wirtschaftswachstum verbessert. Gezeigt wird erstens, dass Business-Angel-Netzwerke die Informations- und Finanzierungsprobleme junger Firmen reduzieren. Zweitens tragen diese Firmen zur Wirtschaftsentwicklung und zum Wirtschaftswachstum bei. Drittens liegen positive Indikatoren für das Zukunftspotenzial vor, wie z. B. hinsichtlich einer Aufwartsevolution bei der Wertschaffung und der Fähigkeit zur Sicherung von Nachfolgefinanzierung. Schliesslich hat das Programm zahlreiche positive indirekte Auswirkungen. Diese Ergebnisse veranlassen uns zur vorsichtigen Schlussfolgerung, dass eine öffentliche Unterstützung von Business-Angel-Netzwerken empfehlenswert ist. Allerdings ist eine längerfristige Bewertung erforderlich, um dieses Fazit robuster zu gestalten. Risikokapital Business angels Politik Wirtschaftsentwicklung Scheitern auf dem Markt Collewaert V., Manigart S. y Aernoudt R. Valoración de la financiación estatal de las redes de inversión privada en Flandes, Regional Studies. Aquí evaluamos si mediante una intervención estatal en forma de subsidio de las business angel networks (BAN) o redes de inversión privada es posible aumentar el crecimiento económico regional. En primer lugar, mostramos que las BAN reducen los problemas de información y financiamiento de las sociedades empresariales. En segundo lugar, estas sociedades contribuyen al desarrollo y crecimiento económicos. En tercer lugar, existen indicadores positivos del potencial futuro, por ejemplo una evolución ascendente en la creación de valores y la habilidad para procurar una financiación de seguimiento. Por último, el programa tiene muchos efectos positivos indirectos. Esto nos lleva a concluir provisionalmente que es recomendable un apoyo público de las BAN. Sin embargo, para que esta conclusión sea más sólida es necesaria una evaluación a largo plazo. Capital de riesgo Angeles Inversores Política Desarrollo económico Fallo mercantil

**Social Economy of the Metropolis:
Cognitive-Cultural Capitalism and the Global
Resurgence of Cities**

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