
Literature Report

张晨峰, 华东理工大学商学院

Abstract

Editorial: social network analysis and economic geography—positional, evolutionary and multi-level approaches

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Johannes Glückler, Patrick Doreian

Although social network analysis has gained popularity in economic geography over the last decade, most of these applications focused on analyzing the characteristics of and opportunities for single actors or regions within networks. Yet, many contemporary research challenges in economic geography center on questions regarding structural dynamics and their implications in entire networks for the collective outcomes involving social actors. This special issue portrays three areas of structural methods for the analysis of entire networks: positional analysis and generalized blockmodeling, network evolution and dominant path analysis and multi-level network analysis. Moreover, these methods offer new ways of theorizing the organization and evolution of the space economy so as to enhance relational thinking in this field. Finally, we suggest there is value in having more intensive exchanges, collaboration and cross-fertilization between economic geography and social network studies.

Toward a Polanyian network analysis: market and non-market forms of coordination in the rice economy of Vietnam

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Laura Prota

The study proposes a network-based methodology linking Polanyi's ideal types of coordination and deductive blockmodeling to identify different forms of coordination within an economy. Using the proposed methodology, the economy of rice in post-socialist Vietnam is interpreted as a double movement responding to market liberalization. Qualitative and relational data were collected from 323 households and firms in two communes of the Mekong River Delta of Vietnam. Results show that in one case markets and redistribution co-existed as competing forms of coordination, entailing different relations of production and labor conditions; while in the other they blended and constituted a hybrid house-holding system.

Relational upgrading in global value networks

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Johannes Glückler, Robert Panitz

This article takes a geographical interest in the upgrading of countries by adopting a micro-perspective

of firms and inter-firm networks. We propose the concept of relational upgrading as complementary to the traditional upgrading of activities such as products, processes or functions. Based on a core-periphery model, we argue that countries may reap additional benefits when moving from peripheral to more central market positions. Drawing on methods of generalized blockmodeling, we demonstrate how formerly peripheral countries in the trade of stock photography have successfully upgraded their market positions over a period of 12 years through increasing integration of their firms in the global value network. The analysis contributes to a relational and comprehensive understanding of upgrading, which suggests combining the upgrading of both, activities and relational positions in global networks to reap additional benefits.

How social network role, geographical context and territorial mobility mediate the adoption of transgressive styles in the jazz field

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Charles Kirschbaum, Priscila Fernandes Ribeiro

We explore the relationship between network role, territorial location and the adoption of transgressive styles on jazz music between 1950 and 1969. Our study contributes to the literature on the role of networks in the adoption of innovations, employing the following analytic strategies: (1) we use regular equivalence to identify clusters hierarchically related to each other; (2) classify these clusters into role types; (3) we determine the extent to which territory moderates the relationship between role and the adoption of innovation and (4) we show that territorial location and mobility emerge as an alternative mechanism to network role.

Structure and evolution of global cluster networks: evidence from the aerospace industry

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Ekaterina Turkina, Ari Van Assche, Raja Kali

We use a new panel dataset to study the network of formal firm linkages within and across 52 aerospace clusters in North America and Europe. Our theoretical

framework, built upon the knowledge-based cluster and global value chains literature, suggests that a reduction in spatial transaction costs has induced clusters to specialize in increasingly fine-grained value chain stages. This should cause the overall network to evolve from a geographically localized structure to a trans-local hierarchical structure that is stratified along value chain stages. Applying community structure detection techniques and organizing sub-networks by linkage type, we find empirical evidence in support of this proposition.

The changing economic geography of large U.S. law firms

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---William D. Henderson, Arthur S. Alderson

The number of lawyers working for large U.S. law firms has increased dramatically. One important manifestation of this is the growing network of branch offices. Informed by three theories of spatial change—law firms (i) following the geographic expansion of their clients, relying on (ii) traditional agglomeration economies and relying on (iii) agglomeration benefits emerging from a location's connectivity to other important geographies—we analyze longitudinal data on large U.S. law firms and the global urban network in which they are embedded. We find that, after the late 2000s, geographic expansion was less connected to organic market growth in U.S. domestic markets and London, a plausible explanation being the global financial crisis. At the same time, growth has continued in key foreign markets. We demonstrate how network analysis and a relational approach to organizations and organizational fields can yield insights into the structure and dynamics of industries.

River deep, mountain high: of long run knowledge trajectories within and between innovation clusters1

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Önder Nomaler, Bart Verspagen

We bring together the topics of geographical clusters and technological trajectories, and shift the focus of

the analysis of regional innovation to main technological trends rather than firms. We define a number of inventive clusters in the US space and show that long chains of citations mostly take place between these clusters. This is reminiscent of the idea of global pipelines of knowledge transfer that is found in the geographical literature. The deep citations are used to identify technological trajectories, which are the main directions along which incremental technological progress accumulates into larger changes. While the origin and destination of these trajectories are concentrated in space, the intermediate nodes travel long distances and cover many locations across the globe. We conclude by calling for more theoretical and empirical attention to the ‘deep rivers’ that connect the ‘high mountains’ of local knowledge production.

Dynamics of networks in trade fairs—A multilevel relational approach to the cooperation among competitors

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Julien Brailly

Trade fairs mobilise multiple levels of agency, particularly individual and organisational. However, the multilevel character of these events is often oversimplified or ignored in the literature. This article uses multilevel network analysis to explore how temporary proximity during trade fairs facilitates enduring multilevel relational configurations that shape the economic structure of a particular industry. Using the concept of multilevel and multisided triad, I demonstrate that cooperation is also dependent on context and on the opposing side of the market, and because these triads are used disproportionately by employees from the largest companies, they contribute to increased socio-economic inequalities between market actors.

On firms’ product space evolution: the role of firm and local product relatedness

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Alessia Lo Turco, Daniela Maggioni

We explore the role of firm- and local product-specific

capabilities in fostering the introduction of new products in the Turkish manufacturing. Firms’ product space evolution is characterised by strong cognitive path dependence that, however, is relaxed by firm heterogeneity in terms of size, efficiency and international exposure. The introduction of new products in laggard Eastern regions, which is importantly linked to the evolution of their industrial output, is mainly affected by firm’ s internal product- specific resources. On the contrary, product innovations in Western advanced regions hinge relatively more on the availability of local technological- related competencies.

Globalization and local profiles of economic growth and industrial change

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Wolfgang Dauth, Jens Suedekum

The aggregate German economy is characterized by a secular decline of manufacturing and a rise of modern service industries. This trend of structural change is not uniform across space, however. Some regions exhibit it at an accelerated pace, while other regions reinforced their manufacturing specializations. We first categorize all German regions into one of three groups, with ‘pro-trend’ , ‘anti-trend’ or ‘featureless’ growth and provide a detailed comparison of these groups. Afterwards we propose an explanation why a particular region ended up in one of those groups: We argue that the profiles of regional growth and change are systematically related to the initial sizes, and the import and export exposures of the local manufacturing sectors.

Highways, local economic structure and urban development

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Marco Percoco

Transport costs are widely considered as a key driver of competitive advantage of countries, regions and cities. Their relevance is even greater when scale economies are at work since production is concentrated and goods

must be shipped. Recent literature has found that highways, by decreasing transport costs, are crucial in influencing agglomeration economies and ultimately urban development. In this article, we contribute to this literature by studying the effect of highway construction on the structure of local economies. In particular, we consider the effect of highways in Italian cities in terms of firm location by explicitly recognizing the pivotal role played by the transport sector and by intersectoral linkages in promoting development. The main research hypothesis is that the location of an highway exit in a given city attracts firms operating in the transport service sector and consequently transport-intensive firms. Our empirical evidence concerns Italian cities over the period 1951–2001 and exploits variation in employment, population and plants induced by the construction of the highway network. To deal with the endogeneity of the geography of highways exits, we propose as an instrument the geography of Roman roads. To this end, we have coded the whole network of Roman roads in Italy. We have found that the location of highway exits increases employment and the number of plants and that this growth is concentrated in transport service-intensive sectors. This result is robust to a number of checks, including eventual instrument non-validity and selection into treatment.

Measuring industry coagglomeration and identifying the driving forces

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Emma Howard,Carol Newman,Finn Tarp

Understanding industry agglomeration and its driving forces is critical for the formulation of industrial policy in developing countries. Crucial to this process is the definition and measurement of agglomeration. We construct a new coagglomeration index based purely on the location of firms. We examine what this index reveals about the importance of transport costs, labour market pooling and technology transfer for agglomeration processes, controlling for overall industry agglomeration. We compare the results based on our new measure to existing measures in the literature and find very different underlying stories at work. We conclude that in

conducting analyses of this kind giving consideration to the source of agglomeration economies, employees or entrepreneurs, and finding an appropriate measure for agglomeration, are both crucial to the process of identifying agglomerative forces.

Local variety and firm diversification: an evolutionary economic geography perspective

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Giulio Cainelli,Donato Iacobucci

The aim of this article is to investigate whether and how local agglomeration forces—related and unrelated variety—influence firm diversification. Using a large dataset of 5112 Italian manufacturing business groups for the year 2001, and estimating Tobit models, we show the ‘consistency’ between the patterns of firm diversification and that of the local system in which the firm is located. Specifically, firms located in local systems dominated by unrelated variety are more likely to show unrelated diversification patterns, while firms located in local systems dominated by related variety are more likely to show related diversification patterns. This supports the Evolutionary Economic Geography prediction of firm similarity ‘within’ the same local system, and firm heterogeneity ‘between’ different local systems.

The economic value of local social networks

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Thomas Kemeny,Maryann Feldman,Frank Ethridge,Ted Zoller

The idea that local social capital yields economic benefits is fundamental to theories of agglomeration, and central to claims about the virtues of cities. However, this relationship has not been evaluated using methods that permit confident statements about causality. This article examines what happens to firms that become affiliated with ‘dealmakers’—individuals who are unusually well connected in local social networks. We adopt a quasi-experimental approach, which examines firms that added exactly one new individual to their firm, combining difference-in-differences and propensity

score matching to address selection and identification challenges. The results indicate that when compared to a control group, firms which link to a dealmaker are rewarded with substantial gains in employment and sales.

The economic effects of owner distance and local property management in US office markets

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Piet Eichholtz,Rogier Holtermans,Erkan Yönder

Using a large dataset of US offices we analyse the relationship between investors' distance to their assets and the effective rent of these assets, and study the extent to which property managers can influence this relationship. We construct hedonic rent models to control for other known rent determinants. It turns out that proximity matters: holding everything else constant, investors located closely to their office buildings are able to extract significantly higher effective rents from these assets, especially if these buildings are of low quality. This effect is due to significant differences in occupancy levels. Interestingly, property managers can affect this relationship, mitigating the adverse effects of investor distance on effective office rents. Especially if the owner does not reside in the same state as the building, external property management is of importance, most prominently so for class-B office buildings.

Regions and material flows: investigating the regional branching and industry relatedness of port traffics in a global perspective

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---César Ducruet,Hidekazu Itoh

This article proposes a quantitative analysis of the interdependencies between port specialization and regional specialization across the world. A global database is elaborated, covering about 360 port regions in both developed and developing countries. One goal is to verify how interdependent port traffic and regional characteristics are, in a context of increasingly flexible commodity and value chains. Despite the aggregated

dimension of available data and the heterogeneity of local situations, the main results confirm the affinity between the primary sector and raw materials traffic, and between the tertiary sector and general cargo traffic, whereas the industrial sector offers mixed evidence. This allows us to address fundamental questions raised by both economic geography and regional science about transport and local development. The global typology of port regions points to certain regularities in their spatial distribution, and the article discusses the policy implications of particular cases.

Exporting to Russia? Entry barriers for food suppliers in a territory in transition

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Lotte Thomsen

This article draws on extensive fieldwork conducted in Central Asia to explore food exports to Russia. It takes its theoretical starting point in global value chain theory and pinpoints chain entry barriers relating to financing, transportation and standards. The article also proposes rethinking the aspects of territoriality and institutional context, and suggests their integration into one concept, or rather a process of contextualizing territories. In doing so, the article argues for a methodology that not only examines current events, but also captures change as particularly important in what we term the territory in transition examined here.

Towards a typology of repositioning strategies of GVC/GPN suppliers: the case of functional upgrading and downgrading

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Jiri Blazek

This article examines various upgrading and downgrading repositioning firm strategies within global value chains (GVCs) or global production networks (GPNs). It builds upon recent evidence that the mode of governance could vary profoundly among firms engaged in the same GVC/GPN. Therefore, the relevance of particular types of upgrading that were originally derived from the ideal types of GVC/GPN governance

will be reconsidered. It is argued that the existing dissonance in the literature over possibilities for functional upgrading can be attributed to the different modes of governance that can exist within a particular GVC/GPN and to the diverse nature of functional upgrading. Consequently, a typology of functional upgrading is outlined, and it is argued that these different types vary significantly according to their probability and potential risk-benefit ratios. The article also introduces passive, adaptive and strategic downgrading and outlines their potential negative and positive effects on firms.

Islamic charitable infrastructure and giving in East London: Everyday economic-development geographies in practice

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Jane Polard,Kavita Datta,Al James,Quman Akli

This article extends research exploring progressive models of reproducing economic life by reporting on research into some of the infrastructure, practices and motivations for Islamic charitable giving in London. In so doing the article: (i) makes visible sets of values, practices and institutions usually hidden in an otherwise widely researched international financial centre; (ii) identifies multiple, hard-to-research civic actors who are mobilising diverse resources to address economic hardship and development needs; and (iii) considers how these charitable values, practices and agents contribute to contemporary thinking about progressive economic possibilities.

Infrastructure as a traded product: A relational approach to finance in practice

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Eric R. W. Knight,Rajiv Sharma

As nations continue to grapple with growing infrastructure demand, financial markets will play an increasingly prominent role in the landscape for urban infrastructure. Yet existing literature tends to depict the ‘financialization’ of urban infrastructure assets as a restless move towards market efficiency aided by

the growing transparency of financial information. This article offers a different view, showing how the spatial richness of financial data for infrastructure has progressed towards what we term a more permanent state of ‘informational translucency’. We draw on 53 interviews with participants in the market for infrastructure investment to present this more complicated picture of infrastructure finance, thereby elaborating a more granular understanding of how information flows through and shapes financial market geography. From this we propose a relational model that contributes to theoretical understandings of how financial products are intermediated over time and space.

The evolution of municipal structure

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---JunJie Wu,Yong Chen

In most US states, urban expansions are governed by ‘popular determination’, under which residents make annexation decisions through referendum. Yet little research analyzes how urban spatial structure evolves under this system. We develop a model to examine how urban residents’ collective decisions on annexations and property taxes and their interactions with agricultural landowners affect municipal structure under popular determination. We find that the evolution process of an urban area can be divided into four stages similar to human life stages (infancy, juvenile, adulthood and maturity), characterized by the pace of development. The key parameters that determine urban spatial structure include agricultural rents, construction costs, interest rate, and the rate and uncertainty of income growth. Cities tend to be more spread-out and consist of a large number of smaller municipalities, in regions with lower agricultural land rents, lower construction costs, and lower rate and uncertainty of income growth.

Estimating the impact of Mexican drug cartels and drug-related homicides on crime and perceptions of safety

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Roxana Gutiérrez-Romero

We estimate the impact of drug cartels and drug-related homicides on crime and perceptions of security in Mexico. Since the location where drug cartels operate might be endogenous, we combine the difference-in-difference estimator with instrumental variables. Using surveys on crime victimization we find that people living in areas that experienced drug-related homicides are more likely to take extra security precautions. Yet, these areas are also more likely to experience certain crimes, particularly thefts and extortions. In contrast, these crimes and perceptions of insecurity do not change in areas where cartels operate without leading to drug-related homicides.

Evidence on immigrants' assimilation into recipient labour markets using UK longitudinal data between 1981 and 2006

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Luisa Gagliardi, Sara Lemos

How well do immigrants entering the UK assimilate into recipient labour markets? Using the underexploited, sizeable and long Lifetime Labour Market Database between 1981 and 2006, we investigate the evolution of the immigrant–native earnings gap—a measure of immigrants' assimilation—across the entire earnings distribution, across cohorts and across nationalities. We are able to control for observable and unobservable individual-specific characteristics as well as for specific characteristics of both time periods and recipient labour markets, defined as small geographical areas, and crucially, for the interaction of the two, in a robust empirical model specification anchored in the human capital theory. We also control for cohort-specific effects and nationality-specific effects. Our results show little evidence of large or persistent earnings disparities across the earnings distribution, across cohorts or across nationalities. These findings are supportive evidence of successful assimilation of immigrants into the UK, suggesting that recipient labour markets primarily reward individuals' characteristics other than, and regardless of, their immigration status. Nevertheless, some distinctive features emerge. When investigating the evolution of the immigrant–native earnings gap

over time, our results illustrate how immigrants from different continents and cohorts have very different assimilation trajectories.

Return migration and geography of innovation in MNEs: a natural experiment of knowledge production by local workers reporting to return migrants

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Prithwiraj Choudhury

I study whether return migrants facilitate knowledge production by local employees working for them at geographically distant research and development (R&D) locations. Using unique personnel and patenting data for 1315 employees at the Indian R&D center of a Fortune 500 technology firm, I exploit a natural experiment where the assignment of managers for newly hired college graduates is mandated by rigid HR rules and is uncorrelated to observable characteristics of the graduates. Given this assignment protocol, I find that local employees with returnee managers file disproportionately more US patents. I also find some evidence that return migrants act as a 'bridge' to transfer knowledge from the MNE headquarters to the local employees working for them.

The emergence of new technology-based industries: the case of fuel cells and its technological relatedness to regional knowledge bases

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Anne Nygaard Tanner

Evolutionary economic geographers propose that regional diversification is a path-dependent process whereby industries grow out of pre-existing industrial structures through technologically related localised knowledge spillovers and learning. This article examines whether this also applies to emerging radical technologies that create the foundation for new industries. The article develops a new measure for technological relatedness between the knowledge base of a region and that of a radical technology based on

patent classes. It demonstrates that emerging fuel cell technology develops where the regional knowledge base is technologically related to that of fuel cells and consequently confirms the evolutionary thesis.

Knowledge flows in high-impact firms: How does relatedness influence survival, acquisition and exit?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Jonathan Borrgren,Rikard H. Eriksson,Urban Lindgren

Following the impact on regional renewal and employment ascribed to rapidly growing firms (High impact firms, HIFs) this article argues that little is still known in economic geography and business studies today regarding the mechanisms influencing growth of such firms and, hence, the potential impact on regional employment. The aim of this article is thus to explore how the qualitative content of skills (i.e. the degree of similarity, relatedness and un-relatedness) recruited to a firm during a period of fast growth, which influences its future success. Our findings, based on a sample of 1589 HIFs in the Swedish economy, suggest that it is not only the number of people employed that matters to aid understanding of the future destiny of the firms—but also, more importantly, it is the scope of the skills recruited and their proximity to related industries.

The labour market consequences of hosting refugees

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Isabel Ruiz,Carlos Vargas-Silva

During the 1990s, the northwestern region of Tanzania experienced a large inflow of refugees. Using panel data (pre- and post-refugee inflow), we estimate the labour market consequences of hosting those refugees. Results are consistent with immigration affecting the allocation of natives across economic activities. Greater exposure to the refugee shock resulted in Tanzanians having a higher likelihood of working in household shambas or caring for household livestock and a lower likelihood

of working outside the household as employees. The latter effect was particularly strong for Tanzanians doing casual work before the shock. This coincides with anecdotal evidence of refugees concentrating in casual waged work in Tanzania and competing directly with Tanzanians for those jobs.

Labour market effects of migration-related supply shocks: evidence from internal refugees in Colombia

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Valentina Calderón-Mejía,Ana Ibáñez

We exploit the exogenous nature of forced migrations in Colombia to understand how migrations from directly affected areas influence labour markets not directly touched by conflict. Using an instrumental variables strategy, we estimate the causal impact of these migrations on the urban labour market. Our estimates suggest that these migrations substantially reduce wages for urban unskilled workers who compete for jobs with forced migrants. Given the widespread problem of civilian displacement during civil wars in the developing world, and the robust relationship between poverty and civil wars, our results have broad implications for economic development.

International retailing as embedded business models

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Steve Burt,Ulf Johansson,John Dawson

As retailers internationalize they interact with diverse socio-political-economic environments and the activities, processes, behaviours and outputs underpinning their business models evolve over time and space. Retailers are not passive, and through managerial agency they interpret the environment to compete and further their own commercial aims. Consequently, mutual interaction with the host environment means that changes may also occur in the established institutional norms in a market. Most existing studies have focused on the implications of territorial embeddedness for

internationalizing retailers. In this article we also consider the societal and network forms of embeddedness identified by Hess, and illustrate how retailers transfer, negotiate and adapt their business model as they embed themselves in different institutional environments. A case study of IKEA is used to illustrate the synthesis of these two frameworks.

Space and knowledge spillovers in European regions: the impact of different forms of proximity on spatial knowledge diffusion

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Andrea Caragliu, Peter Nijkamp

Usually, knowledge spillovers (KS) are related to geographic proximity. In the present study, we measure KS on the basis of different proximity matrices, focusing on the relational, social, cognitive and technological preconditions for knowledge diffusion. In the light of previous studies on KS, we examine: (i) which types of proximity enhance or hamper knowledge flows, and (ii) whether local absorptive capacity favour such flows. Our results indicate that KS across European NUTS2 regions measured through geographic, relational, social, cognitive and technological proximity channels increase with local absorptive capacity. This finding points towards the emergence of large clusters of regions (absorptive capacity clubs) where relational, cognitive, social and technological proximity lock-in maximizes the returns to local investment in R&D.

Africa' s information revolution: technical regimes and production networks in South Africa and Tanzania

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Christopher Foster

2016

Dynamics of economic spaces in the global knowledge-based economy—theory and East Asian cases

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Patrik Ström

2016

Spin-offs: why geography matters

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Apostolos Baltzopoulos, Pontus Braunerhjelm, Ioannis Tikoudis

Based on unique data covering individuals, firms, industries and regions for the 1999–2005 period, we contribute with new knowledge concerning the impact of regional variables on spin-offs. Implementing a large number of controls, as well as different estimation techniques and robustness tests, we show that Jacobian externalities have a positive effect on spin-offs. Moreover, using an entropy measure to disentangle unrelated and related variety (RV), we conclude that the effect is confined to RV. These findings are likely to be associated with strong welfare effects: a standard deviation increase (decrease) in related (unrelated) variety increases spin-off propensity by approximately 25%. Other variables are shown to have economic effects of a similar magnitude but may have a different effect across sectors. Sensitivity analyses indicate that the impact of other determinants proposed in the literature (e.g., Marshallian externalities and scale effects) is too small to be detected.

Everyday family experiences of the financial crisis: getting by in the recent economic recession

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Sarah Marie Hall

Literature within economic geography on the financialisation of everyday life has so far overlooked the role of family. Using data collected from ethnographic research with six families in the UK before and during the recent financial crisis, this article argues the case for using family as a lens through which to conceptualise everyday experiences of recession and finance. The findings highlight interpersonal family relationships, inter- and intra-generationality, gender responsibilities, reciprocity, shared experiences and memories as essential to conceptualising how people get by in times

of financial crisis and relate to finance in everyday life. The conclusions outline the key contributions of the article to literatures on geographies of finance and family.

Linkages and spillovers in global production networks: firm-level analysis of the Czech automotive industry

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Petr Pavlínek,Pavla Žížalová

The aim of this article is to analyze the linkages between and spillovers from foreign-owned (foreign) to domestic-owned (domestic) firms in the Czech automotive industry. Theoretically and conceptually, our research draws on two strands of literature: spillovers, linkages and effects of foreign direct investment on domestic firms and regional economic development; and literature on global production networks, global value chains and industrial upgrading. Empirical analysis is based upon unique data collected by the authors through a questionnaire completed by 317 foreign and domestic firms in 2009 and on-site interviews with 100 firms conducted between 2009 and 2011. Data analysis has identified a low share of domestic suppliers in the total supplies of Czech-based foreign firms and diverse spillover effects from foreign to domestic firms. Domestic firms vary in their capabilities and absorptive capacity which, along with the particular nature of the contemporary automotive value chain, significantly influence their ability and potential to benefit from linkages and spillovers.

Local development that money cannot buy: Italy's Contratti di Programma

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Monica Andini,Guido de Blasio

The study evaluates the effectiveness of a major Italian place-based policy (Contratti di Programma), by means of which the state approves and finances investment projects proposed by private firms. Using the areas to be exposed to the same policy at a later date as counterfactuals, the study finds little evidence

of it having had a positive effect. It estimates a limited impact on plant and employment growth rates, which is confined to a small area (a single municipality) and likely crowds out the economic growth of the surrounding areas.

Anti-congestion policies in cities with public transportation

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Akin C. Buyukeren,Tomoru Hiramatsu

We study how congestion tolls and an urban growth boundary should be designed optimally in a monocentric city with both car and public transit commuting from the suburbs to the central city. The existing monocentric city literature has repeatedly shown that mitigating the congestion externality causes the densification of population toward the city center. In contrast, we find the opposite of densification can occur if public transit mode is present. Modal substitution effect limits the centralizing force of anti-congestion policies. In addition, redistributing tax revenues among residents generates a decentralizing effect by increasing housing demand because marginal utility of income is higher in suburbs. At the optimum, mitigating congestion can cause urban sprawl depending on degree of substitutability between automobile and public transit, relative congestibility of the two modes, tax revenue redistribution and preferences for location and lot size.

Garments without guilt? Uneven labour geographies and ethical trading—Sri Lankan labour perspectives

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Kanchana N. Ruwanpura

Economic geographers tout social upgrading via economic upgrading as a path that engenders labour conditions, while labour geographers underscore the inherent contradictions of corporate governance initiatives. They point to the conceptual flaws of firm-level analysis, given the limited attentiveness to worker actions and labour voice. Others point to the inherent tensions in global governance initiatives as they traverse along

global supply chains, and the absence of labour voice within corporate codes. This neglect underpins my article, which uses Sri Lanka as a litmus case to critically engage with labour voice around ethical codes and analyse its efficacy as a form of social upgrading.

The geography of learning: Ferrari gestione sportiva 1929–2008

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Mark Jenkins,Stephen Tallman

This article considers the mechanisms that permit and enhance the movement of highly tacit component (technical) knowledge and geographically sticky architectural knowledge across borders and between clusters and firms. We address a number of critical research questions that relate to intra- and inter-locational knowledge transfer. We use a theory-driven, longitudinal, single case study to develop a conceptual framework to examine and describe how shifting the geography of knowledge sourcing can facilitate architectural change by following the transformation of one business unit within a specialist global organization through a series of evolutionary steps that involved internalizing new component knowledge from other firms and locations, transforming the company's architectural knowledge through various transactions with firms and individuals from a foreign cluster, and eventually radically transforming the concept of the firm and its focus. We close by generalizing this model to address the fundamental processes of the spatial aspects of organizational learning.

Adolescent neighborhood context and young adult economic outcomes for low-income African Americans and Latinos

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---George Galster,Anna Santiago,Jessica Lucero,Jackie Cutsinger

We quantify how young adult employment and educational outcomes for low-income African Americans and Latinos relate to their adolescent neighborhood

conditions. Data come from surveys of Denver Housing Authority (DHA) households who lived in public housing scattered throughout Denver County. Because DHA allocations mimic random assignment to neighborhood, this program represents a natural experiment for overcoming geographic selection bias. We use the neighborhood originally offered by DHA to instrument for neighborhood experienced during adolescence. Our control function logistic analyses found that higher percentages of foreign-born neighbors predicted higher odds of no post-secondary education and (less reliably) neither working nor attending school. Neighborhood occupational prestige predicted lower odds of young adults receiving public assistance and (less reliably) neither primarily working nor attending school. Effects differed for African Americans and Latinos. We consider potential causal processes underlying our results and suggest why they differ from those from the Moving To Opportunity demonstration.

Symmetric and asymmetric effects of proximities. The case of M&A deals in Italy

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Ron Boschma,Emanuela Marrocu,Raffaele Paci

This article investigates the effect of geographical, industrial, organizational and institutional proximity on the probability that any two firms located in Italy engage in a mergers and acquisitions (M&A) deal. Within a logistic rare event framework, we investigate 4261 actual deals completed over the period 2000–2011 and around 3.8 million potential deals. We find robust evidence that all forms of proximity have a positive effect, especially industrial relatedness. Moreover, we find evidence that proximities generate asymmetric effects on M&A deals, depending on the location of bidders and targets and on whether some specific individual characteristics are featured by the acquirer or by the target firm.

Asian inward and outward FDI. New challenges in the global economy

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Brita Hermelin

2016

Global production networks: theorizing economic development in an interconnected world

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Jana M. Kleibert

2016

Bringing space back in: towards a geographic perspective on policy mobility

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Henrik Jacobsen

2016

Defining clusters of related industries

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Mercedes Delgado,Michael E. Porter,Scott Stern

Clusters are geographic concentrations of industries related by knowledge, skills, inputs, demand and/or other linkages. There is an increasing need for cluster-based data to support research, facilitate comparisons of clusters across regions and support policymakers in defining regional strategies. This article develops a novel clustering algorithm that systematically generates and assesses sets of cluster definitions (i.e., groups of closely related industries). We implement the algorithm using 2009 data for U.S. industries (six-digit NAICS), and propose a new set of benchmark cluster definitions that incorporates measures of inter-industry linkages based on co-location patterns, input-output links, and similarities in labor occupations. We also illustrate the algorithm's ability to compare alternative sets of cluster definitions by evaluating our new set against existing sets in the literature. We find that our proposed set outperforms other methods in capturing a wide range of inter-industry linkages, including the grouping of industries within the same three-digit NAICS.

Local entrepreneurship clusters in cities

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Martin Andersson,Johan Larsson

We show that entrepreneurs are co-located within cities. One plausible source of such spatial clustering is local social interactions, where individuals' decisions to become entrepreneurs are influenced by entrepreneurial neighbors. Using geo-coded matched employer-employee data for Sweden, we find that sharing residential neighborhood with established entrepreneurs has a statistically significant and robust influence on the probability that an individual leaves employment for entrepreneurship. An otherwise average neighborhood with a 5% point higher entrepreneurial intensity, all else equal, produces between six and seven additional entrepreneurs per square kilometer, each year. Our estimates suggest a local feedback-effect in which the presence of established entrepreneurs in a neighborhood influences the emergence of new local entrepreneurs. Our analysis supports the conjecture that social interaction effects constitute a mechanism by which local entrepreneurship clusters in cities develop and persist over time.

International trade and firm-level markups when location and quality matter

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Flora Bellone,Patrick Musso,Lionel Nesta,Frédéric Warzynski

In this article, we estimate firm-level markups and test some micro-level predictions of a model of international trade with heterogeneous firms and endogenous markups. Our theoretical framework is an extended version of the Melitz and Ottaviano (2008, Review of Economic Studies 75, 295-316) (MO) model that features both quality and spatial differentiation across firms. In line with our model, we find that firm markups are positively related to firm productivity and negatively related to the toughness of local competition. Considering the relationship between firm markups and exports, we find evidence that markups are higher for

exporters, what appears to indicate that the quality-enhancing channel overbalances the price-depressing channel of global competition.

Intervening in globalization: the spatial possibilities and institutional barriers to labour's collective agency

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Andrew Cumbers,David Featherstone,Danny MacKinnon,Anthony Ince,Kendra Strauss

Trade unions are facing a series of challenges around place-based forms of work in industries such as construction, transport and public services. New spatial strategies by employers involving corporate reorganization, increased outsourcing and the use of migrant labour, allied to a deepening of neoliberal governance processes are accelerating a race to the bottom in wages and conditions. Drawing upon the experience of two recent labour disputes in the UK—at Heathrow Airport and Lindsey Oil Refinery—we explore the potential for workers to intervene in such globalizing processes. We highlight both the ability of grassroots workers to mobilize their own spatial networks but also their limitations in an increasingly hostile neoliberal landscape.

Inertia and change in multinational enterprise subsidiary capabilities: an evolutionary economic geography framework

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Nicholas A. Phelps,Cris Fuller

In this article we argue for a process-centred use of the dynamic capabilities-based view of evolution in multinational enterprise (MNE) subsidiary capabilities. In particular, we consider changes in the scale, scope and specialisation of resources and capabilities at subsidiaries over time by drawing on Dodgshon's (1998) study of change in empires and societal systems. Following Dodgshon, we classify changes at MNE subsidiaries into processes of (i) expansion or contraction, (ii) reduction, (iii) involution, (iv) aggregation upwards and outwards, (v) accretion and (vi) replacement/substitution, illustrating this framework

with reference to the extant literature. We suggest that the potential of this framework lies, in part, in its embrace of both change and inertia within MNEs and at their subsidiaries. It is important to consider both change and inertia if we are to understand the implications of MNE subsidiary evolution national and subnational economic development policy.

Upgrading to lead firm position via international acquisition: learning from the global biomass power plant industry

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Ulrich Elmer Hansen,Niels Fold,Teis Hansen

This article examines the case of a Chinese firm that has upgraded to lead firm position in the global biomass power plant industry mainly through acquisitions of technological frontier firms in Denmark. Sustaining the lead firm position was, however, challenged by difficulties in developing innovative capability. Drawing on the literature on (i) firm-level technological capability and (ii) knowledge transfer in international acquisitions, we explain the reasons for insufficient innovative capability building. Based on these empirical findings, we suggest maintaining the existing upgrading framework but applying it analytically in a more flexible manner that avoids linearity, hierarchy and segmentation while stressing the co-existence of and inter-relationships between the different types of upgrading.

A gravity equation for commuting with an application to estimating regional border effects in Belgium

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Damiaan Persyn,Wouter Torfs

This article derives a gravity equation for commuting and uses it to identify the effect of regional borders on commuting. We build on the seminal trade paper by Anderson and Van Wincoop (2003, Gravity with gravitas: a solution to the border puzzle. The American Economic Review, 93: 170–192) and highlight some interesting similarities between our model and Wilson's doubly constrained gravity equation [Wilson,

A. (2010) Entropy in urban and regional modelling: retrospect and prospect. *Geographical analysis*, 42: 364–394], a workhorse model from spatial interaction theory. The model is estimated by applying a negative binomial regression method on Belgian inter-municipal commuting data. We show that regional borders exert a sizeable residual deterrent effect on commuting, a finding with obvious implications for regional labour market integration. This border effect differs significantly between regions and depends on the direction in which the border is crossed.

Do rich households live farther away from their workplaces?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Eva Gutiérrez-i-Puigarnau, Ismir Mulalic, Jos van Ommeren

One of the classic predictions of urban economic theory is that high-income and low-income households choose different residential locations and therefore, conditional on workplace location, have different commuting patterns. The effect of household income on commuting distance may be positive, because of an increased demand for housing as house prices are lower further from workplace locations, or negative, because of an increase in the value of travel time. In addition, the sign of this effect may depend on the location of residential amenities relative to workplaces. Empirical tests of this effect are not standard, due to reverse causation and lack of good control variables. To address reverse causation, this effect is derived using changes in household income and distance through residential moves keeping workplace location constant. Our results contradict previous results in the literature. We show that for Denmark, conditional on the workplace location, the income elasticity of distance is negative and in the order of -0.18 . This elasticity is larger for single-earner than for dual-earner households. Conditional on that the household moves residence between municipalities, the elasticity is suggested to be around -0.60 .

Historic amenities, income and sorting of households

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Hans R. A. Koster, Jos van Ommeren, Piet Rietveld

We aim to estimate the impact of historic amenities on house prices and sorting of households. Historic district boundaries enable us to measure the external view effect of historic amenities, defined as the effect of a historic amenity on the price of other buildings through an improved view from the other buildings. We use a semiparametric regression-discontinuity approach to control for unobserved location characteristics and focus on houses constructed after 1970. It is shown that the (external) view effect of historic amenities is 3.5% of the house price. Rich households have a higher willingness to pay for a view on historic amenities and therefore sort themselves in historic districts, which contributes to an explanation for the substantial spatial income differences within cities.

Public housing magnets: public housing supply and immigrants' location choices

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Gregory Verdugo

This article investigates how a reform allowing immigrants with children in France access to public housing during the 1970s influenced their initial location choices across local labour markets. We find that cities with higher public housing supplies have a large ‘magnetic effect’ on the location choice of new immigrants with children. The estimated effect is substantial and quantitatively similar to the effect of the size of the ethnic group in the urban area. In cities with higher public housing supply, these immigrants tend to benefit from better housing conditions, but non-European immigrants are also more likely to be unemployed.

Location of International Business Activities: Integrating Ideas from Research in International Business, Strategic Management and Economic Geography

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Jennifer Johns

2016

Global energy dilemmas: energy security and climate change

- Journal of Economic Geography---2016---Matt Huber

2016

Cities and product variety: evidence from restaurants

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Nathan Schiff

This article measures restaurant variety in US cities and argues that city structure directly increases product variety by spatially aggregating demand. I discuss a model of entry thresholds in which market size is a function of both population and geographic space and evaluate implications of this model with a new data set of 127,000 restaurants across 726 cities. I find that geographic concentration of a population leads to a greater number of cuisines and the likelihood of having a specific cuisine is increasing in population and population density, with the rarest cuisines found only in the biggest, densest cities. Further, there is a strong hierarchical pattern to the distribution of variety across cities in which the specific cuisines available can be predicted by the total count. These findings parallel empirical work on Central Place Theory and provide evidence that demand aggregation has a significant impact on consumer product variety.

The role of major infrastructure in subregional economic development: an empirical study of airports and cities

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Julie Cidell

The link between airports, air service and regional economic development has been well-established and used to justify airport expansion at the expense of local communities because of subsequent region-wide benefits. However, local-level spatial analyses based on US Economic Census data indicate that economic benefits in terms of professional and administrative employment do not necessarily offset local economic and quality of life costs. Furthermore, arguments for an airport city or aerotropolis phenomenon in the US context ignore the individual histories and morphologies of metropolitan areas and overstate the influence an airport has on the economic development of its region.

Airport cities and metropolitan labor markets: an extension and response to Cidell

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Stephen J. Appold

Using Census 2000 CTPP tract-level data for the 51 largest U.S. metropolitan areas, airport cities—agglomerations of employment anchored by airports—are placed in the context of metropolitan spatial form in order to understand their emergence and function. Major airports anchor significant concentrations of employment which average one-third to one-half the size of the respective CBDs, depending upon the operationalization, while 80% of the airports anchor employment agglomerations. Airport cities are anchored by airports but not driven by aviation. The relationship between spatial form and economic function suggests that need for airport access determines the location of transportation-providing employment while spatial employment filtering, based on urban land costs and agglomeration benefits, are responsible for the presence of transportation-supporting and transportation-using employment, such as producer services.

Chicken or egg? The PVAR econometrics of transportation

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Gabriel Ahlfeldt,Kristoffer Moeller,Nicolai Wendland

To analyse the mutually dependent relationship between local economic performance, demand for and supply of transport services, we employ the structural panel VAR method that is popular in the macroeconomic literature, but has not previously been applied to the modelling of the within-city dynamics of transportation. We focus on a within-city panel of Berlin, Germany during the heyday of the construction of its dense public transit network (1890–1914). Our results suggest that economic outcomes and a supply of transport infrastructure mutually determine each other. We find a short-run (long-run) elasticity of property prices with respect to transport supply of 2% (8.5%). Both transport demand and supply seem to be driven more by firms than by residents.

Transnational corporations shaping institutional change: the case of English law firms in Germany

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---James R. Faulconbridge,Daniel Muzio

Questions remain about the factors that influence the ability of transnational corporations (TNCs) to shape processes of institutional change. In particular, questions about power relations need more attention. To address such questions, this article develops a neo-institutional theory-inspired analysis of the case of English law firms and their impacts on institutional change in Germany. The article shows that the shaping of the direction of institutional change by English legal TNCs was a product of conjunctural moments in which local institutional instability combined with the presence, resources and strategies of the TNCs to redirect the path of institutional evolution. This draws attention to the need to go beyond the TNC and its resources and to consider the way a diverse array of local actors and their generating of instability in existing institutional structures influence the ability of

TNCs to become involved in processes of institutional change in particular, conjunctural moments in time.

Econometric modelling of the regional knowledge production function in Europe

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Sylvie Charlot,Riccardo Crescenzi,Antonio Musolesi

By adopting a semiparametric approach, the ‘traditional’ regional knowledge production function is developed in three complementary directions. First, the model is augmented with region-specific time trends to account for endogeneity due to selection on unobservables. Second, the nonparametric part of the model relaxes the standard assumptions of linearity and additivity regarding the effect of R&D and human capital. Finally, the assumption of homogeneity in the effects of R&D and human capital is also relaxed by explicitly accounting for the differences between developed and lagging regions. The analysis of the genesis of innovation in the regions of the European Union unveils nonlinearities, threshold effects, complex interactions and shadow effects that cannot be uncovered by standard parametric formulations.

The New Geography of Capitalism: Firms, Finance, and Society

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Ian M. Dunham

2015

Introduction: the Euro crisis and the future of Europe

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Susan Christopherson,Gordon L. Clark,John Whiteman

Coming on the heels of the global financial crisis, the Euro crisis was first an issue of banking solvency, then an issue of sovereign indebtedness, and then an issue of the stability and integrity of the Eurozone and its currency. Market agents take bets on the future of the Euro, how it might be saved (or not), and the likely interventions (or not) of leading politicians and

their governments as well as the European Central Bank. The integrity, powers and governance structure of the ECB are fundamental issues for the Eurozone, its members and the stability of global financial markets. Just as important are the geographical manifestations of the Euro crisis, since the national and urban and regional effects of the crisis often translate directly into political movements that question the legitimacy of the European project. This special issue brings together a set of papers that provide an overarching perspective on the Euro crisis and maps the uneven spatial effects of the crisis across countries, cities and regions.

The geography of the European Central Bank: form, functions and legitimacy

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Gordon L. Clark

In their different ways, the European Central Bank (ECB) and the US Fed combine expertise with representation: key members of these institutions along with their staff are appointed on the basis of their expertise and professional qualifications whereas each organization is conceived, in part, so as to represent the constituent nation-states or regions that make up their currency zones. In this article, the tension between expertise and representation apparent in the constitution of each institution is explored with emphasis on the ways in which geography is represented in monetary policy decision-making. The formal representation of nation-states in the ECB, their voting rights, and the significance or otherwise of large Eurozone countries is also considered. Being an analytical assessment of the effectiveness of the ECB compared with the Fed, the effectiveness of each institution is assessed in the light of financial risk and uncertainty and the complex interplay between monetary policy-making and fiscal federalism. Implications are drawn as regards the management of the Euro crisis has been managed, and the ways in which the welfare of peripheral countries have been discounted.

Unemployment in European regions: structural problems versus the Eurozone hypothesis

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---David Emanuel Andersson,Åke E. Andersson,Björn Hårsman,Zara Daghbashyan

Unemployment rates differ dramatically across European regions. This article analyses these differences by integrating institutional and spatial perspectives into a unified dynamic framework distinguishing between slow and fast processes of change. The framework forms the basis for an econometric model that is used to analyse labour market differences among European Nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques 2 regions. The results of random-effects models indicate that four key factors—all of which are of the slowly changing type—explain a large part of the variation in unemployment as well as employment rates. Flexible labour market regulations and above-average levels of interpersonal trust are institutional factors that reduce unemployment. Accessibility factors such as inter-regional transport connectivity and local access to skilled workers have similarly substantial effects. Whether a region belongs to the Eurozone or not seems to be less important.

Shocking aspects of monetary union: the vulnerability of regions in Euroland

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Bernard Fingleton,Harry Garretsen,Ronald Martin

The economic recession in Europe, triggered by the financial crisis of 2008–2009, has rekindled the debate over whether Europe constitutes a viable single currency area. A key issue concerns the relationship between regional economic cyclicality and monetary union: in the absence of a common automatic fiscal stabilization mechanism and with limited geographical mobility of factors, the greater the asymmetry of shocks across the regions making up a currency area, the more that area departs from an optimal single currency space as far as monetary policy is concerned. Our aim in this article is to investigate whether the regions in the Eurozone have become more or less similar in their vulnerability and resilience to economic shocks since

the monetary union. Using predictions based on a spatial panel model with random effects, an endogenous spatial lag and spatially autoregressive errors, we find that a common contractionary shock across the Eurozone has its biggest impact on the most geographically isolated regions, which are precisely those peripheral regions in Euroland that are suffering the most acute sovereign debt crisis, and which are among the lowest productivity regions of the European Union. The implications of these results for the debate over European monetary and fiscal integration are discussed.

The effects of the global financial crisis on European regions and cities

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Lewis Dijkstra, Enrique Garcilazo, Philip McCann

Growth before and especially after the crisis differed from large-city-led growth pattern. The crisis has led to big contractions especially in urban regions and in remote rural regions, while intermediate and rural regions close to a city displayed more resilience. In some countries, the capital metro region had much higher economic growth prior to the crisis, but this pattern was inverted by the crisis. Capital cities are now central to the problems faced by national economies in Europe, and appear to have exacerbated the adverse effects of the crisis. This implies that a development strategy primarily focused on the capital city can lead to more volatile and potentially lower growth, than a more a balanced development strategy. The article uses data from the OECD regional database to investigate the performance of rural, intermediate and urban regions and Eurostat data to investigate metro regions.

Spatial heterogeneity in the costs of the economic crisis in Europe: are cities sources of regional resilience?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Roberta Capello, Andrea Caragliu, Ugo Fratesi

This article measures the spatial heterogeneity of the costs of the economic crisis and assesses the role of cities as sources of regional resilience in Europe. Cities

hosting financial activities have been severely hit during the crisis; however, they also host hard and soft territorial capital elements—high physical accessibility, access to information and knowledge, advanced functions, agglomeration economies—generating intersectoral productivity growth and the ability to adjust to the crisis. A scenario approach is used to capture the long term costs of the crisis, applying a new version of a macroeconometric regional growth forecasting model (MASST), recently updated to take account of the crisis. Results show that cities play a role in the resilience of regions; the quality of production factors hosted, the density of external linkages and cooperation networks and the quality of urban infrastructure give greater economic resilience to cities, and to the regions hosting them.

The asymmetrical impact of the economic crisis on unemployment and welfare in Greek urban economies

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Theodosios Palaskas, Yannis Psycharis, Antonis Rovolis, Chrysostomos Stoforos

The article analyses the impact of the ongoing economic crisis on Greek urban economies. Utilizing a dataset of socio-economic, demographic and policy variables at the municipal level and applying spatial econometric techniques, it provides strong statistical evidence of heterogeneous effects on regional-municipal labour markets and welfare with the cities/municipalities that performed best in the pre-crisis period suffering more than the lagging municipalities and with urban agglomerations more vulnerable to crisis, thus questioning the length of bottoming. However, exogenously set variables, tourism and policy related, the inherent features of urban economies, such as the specialization of industry, and their inter-linkages with their peri-rural municipalities, act as stabilizers that ease the crisis effects and may support recovery. Fiscal policy has been cyclical to the economic downturn. The findings have substantial policy implications for crisis management, recovery policy measures and the country's cohesion.

Why did the Portuguese economy stop converging with the OECD? Institutions, politics and innovation

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Pedro Marques

Underlying the crisis affecting peripheral European countries is their structural, long-term loss of competitiveness (Hadjimichalis, 2011, *European Urban and Regional Studies*, 18: 254–274). This article will focus on the Portuguese case and discuss the institutional constraints that hindered its economy from transitioning towards the production of higher-value added goods and services. It will discuss institutions as the product of a political process laden with power asymmetries and argue that the dominance of a relatively small community at the heart of economic and political life in Portugal has conditioned the development of the economy as a whole. Using this framework, this article will then contribute to the literatures on innovation and technological modernisation and argue that alongside a technical process of catching up there is a political process that can enable or constrain development.

The British and the German financial sectors in the wake of the crisis: size, structure and spatial concentration

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Dariusz Wójcik,Duncan MacDonald-Korth

We use employment data for 2008–2012 to analyse the impact of the subprime and Eurozone crises on the British and German financial sector. In the UK, the sector contracted and its spatial concentration increased across regions and urban hierarchy, with London as the sole winner. In Germany there has been no contraction overall, and no significant change in the spatial distribution of financial employment. We argue that while in both countries forced consolidation and financial re-regulation have acted as centripetal forces, in Germany they have been offset by strong regional and local banking, underpinned by a decentralized state.

The geography of financial inclusion across Europe during the global crisis

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Germana Corrado,Luisa Corrado

This article identifies the main determinants of financial inclusion, defined as the probability of using both banking and credit services, across 18 Eastern European economies and 5 Western European ‘comparator’ countries. We elicit demographic and socio-economic information on 25,000 European households from the second round of the Life in Transition Survey undertaken during the 2008–2010 global crisis; the survey also includes several questions on households’ financial decisions collecting data at the regional and local level. Our results show that households hit by negative job or income shocks and without any asset to pledge are less likely to be financially included, especially in Eastern Europe. The individual likelihood of financial inclusion is also affected by the average use of financial services at the local level suggesting the presence of a financial multiplier effect. These results provide useful information for mapping financial inclusion across Europe during the crisis, which in turn can inform policy action at the local level.

Quality of government and innovative performance in the regions of Europe

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Andrés Rodríguez-Pose,Marco Di Cataldo

This article aims to shed light on how institutions shape innovative capacity, by focusing on how regional government quality affects innovative performance in the regions of Europe. By exploiting new data on quality of government, we assess how government quality and its components (control of corruption, rule of law, government effectiveness and government accountability) shape patenting across the regions of the European Union (EU). The results of the analysis—which are robust to controlling for the endogeneity of institutions—provide strong evidence of a link between the quality of government and the capacity of regions to innovate.

In particular, ineffective and corrupt governments represent a fundamental barrier for the innovative capacity of the periphery of the EU, strongly undermining any potential effect of any other measures aimed at promoting greater innovation. The results have important implications for the definition of innovation strategies in EU regions.

Accuracy and efficiency in simulating equilibrium land-use patterns for self-organizing cities

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Xiaofang Dong, Stephen Ross

Lucas and Rossi-Hansberg (L&RH) (2002, *Econometrica*, 70: 1445–1476) and Fujita and Ogawa (F&O) (1982, *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, 12: 161–196, 1989, *Environment and Planning A*, 21: 363–374) develop urban models in which economic activity self-organizes due to spillovers in production. However, F&O (1982, *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, 12: 161–196, 1989, *Environment and Planning A*, 21: 363–374) show that rents and employment density are flat or falling as the city center is approached, while in the simulations of L&RH (2002, *Econometrica*, 70: 1445–1476), rents rise at an increasing rate toward the center suggesting a concentration of employment near the center. For the Lucas and Rossi-Hansberg model, we prove that land rents and density must be flat or falling near the center. We explain how using a polar coordinate system when approximating a two-dimensional integral can create systematic imprecision in their simulations, and then present revised simulations. The proofs and simulations suggest that in urban models where economic activity self-organizes firms do not unduly cluster at the center of a central business district even in monocentric equilibria.

The resilience of regional labour markets to economic shocks: Exploring the role of interactions among firms and workers

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Dario Diodato, Anet B. R. Weterings

To date, theoretical and empirical insights in the determinants of regional resilience are still limited. Using a model, we explore how three regional factors jointly contribute to the resilience of regional labour markets to economic shocks. The localization of the supply network (1) is used to model the propagation of the shock, while possibilities for intersectoral (2) and interregional labour mobility (3) to analyse the recovery. An application of the model to Dutch data suggests that labour markets in centrally located and service-oriented regions have, on average, a higher recovery speed, irrespective of the type of shock hitting the economy.

Spreading big ideas? The effect of top inventing companies on local inventors

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Carlo Menon

The article investigates whether the patenting activity of the most inventive companies has any causal effect on the number of patents granted to other local inventors in the same metropolitan area in USA. Economic theory predicts that positive agglomeration economies may be counterbalanced by upward pressure on wages, which are stronger within technological classes in the short term. The empirical analysis exploits the panel structure of the dataset to account for various fixed effects, and adopts an instrumental variable approach to prove causality. The results show that the effect is overall positive and stronger with a time lag. In addition, the effect is not bounded within narrow technological categories, suggesting that Jacob-type knowledge spillovers across sectors tend to prevail over other source of agglomeration economies within sectors, including sharing and matching mechanisms. The implications for local development policy are discussed.

Migrant and ethnic diversity, cities and innovation: Firm effects or city effects?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Neil Lee

The growing cultural diversity caused by immigration

is seen as important for innovation. Research has focused on two potential mechanisms: a firm effect, with diversity at the firm level improving knowledge sourcing or ideas generation, and a city effect, where diverse cities help firms innovate. This article uses a dataset of over 2000 UK small- and medium-sized enterprises to test between these two. Controlling for firm characteristics, city characteristics and firm and city diversity, there is strong evidence for the firm effect. Firms with a greater share of migrant owners or partners are more likely to introduce new products and processes. This effect has diminishing returns, suggesting that it is a ‘diversity’ effect rather than simply the benefits of migrant run firms. However, there is no relationship between the share of foreign workers in a local labour market or fractionalization by country of birth and firm level innovation, nor do migrant-run firms in diverse cities appear particularly innovative. But urban context does matter and firms in London with more migrant owners and partners are more innovative than others. Firms in cities with high levels of human capital are also more innovative.

Strategic nodes in investment fund global production networks: The example of the financial centre Luxembourg

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Sabine Dörny

The patterns and dynamics of contemporary financial capitalism are mirrored in micro-production structures of finance in international financial centres (IFCs). Applying the global production network framework allows for analyses of these structures in greater detail, better illuminating the industry’s organization, its locally anchored professional practices, and the far-reaching power relationships between IFCs. The example of the IFC Luxembourg, the world’s largest cross-border investment fund centre, shows that, in particular, advanced business services firms facilitate the global reach of investment funds (i) in their close collaboration with both local and global financial corporations, and (ii) in their exploitation of localized arbitrage assets.

Spatial patterns of solar photovoltaic system adoption: The influence of neighbors and the built environment

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Marcello Graziano, Kenneth Gillingham

The diffusion of new technologies is often mediated by spatial and socioeconomic factors. This article empirically examines the diffusion of an important renewable energy technology: residential solar photovoltaic (PV) systems. Using detailed data on PV installations in Connecticut, we identify the spatial patterns of diffusion, which indicate considerable clustering of adoptions. This clustering does not simply follow the spatial distribution of income or population. We find that smaller centers contribute to adoption more than larger urban areas, in a wave-like centrifugal pattern. Our empirical estimation demonstrates a strong relationship between adoption and the number of nearby previously installed systems as well as built environment and policy variables. The effect of nearby systems diminishes with distance and time, suggesting a spatial neighbor effect conveyed through social interaction and visibility. These results disentangle the process of diffusion of PV systems and provide guidance to stakeholders in the solar market.

Trade Shows in the Globalizing Knowledge Economy

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Yingcheng Li

2015

Geography and intra-national home bias: U.S. domestic trade in 1949 and 2007

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Nicholas Crafts, Alexander Klein

This article examines home bias in U.S. domestic trade in 1949 and 2007. We use a unique data set of 1949 carload waybill statistics produced by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and 2007 Commodity Flow

Survey data. The results show that home bias was considerably smaller in 1949 than in 2007 and that home bias in 1949 was even negative for several commodities. We argue that the difference between the geographical distribution of the manufacturing activities in 1949 and that of 2007 is an important factor explaining the differences in the magnitudes of home-bias estimates in those years.

Railroads, factor channelling and increasing returns: Cleveland and the emergence of the American manufacturing belt

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Richard G. Healey

American Manufacturing Belt (AMB) emergence has been used by NEG theorists as a prime example of how increasing returns foster industrial concentration. Other studies suggest the AMB was in place before increasing returns became established. This study examines this previously unrecognized contradiction. An analysis of Cleveland, one of the fastest growing of AMB cities, is undertaken using new data sources. This finds the railroad sector crucial in generating direct employment and stimulating related industrial investment through forward and backward linkages. The former are associated with ‘factor channeling’—planned strategies to direct raw material flows to the city. NEG theorists’ under-emphasis on raw material provision and their use of the iceberg model to avoid analysis of the railroad sector is therefore found to be erroneous. The increasing returns hypothesis is evaluated using new data for several industrial sectors and rejected as a valid explanation for early manufacturing growth in Cleveland.

Financial networks and the globalization of transnational corporations: the case of educational services

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Sarah Hall

In this article, I advance understandings of the intersection between financial and educational services from an

economic geographical perspective by examining the importance of financial networks in shaping the internationalization activities of for-profit business education service firms. By combining relational approaches to the globalization of transnational corporations (TNCs) with work on monetary networks I argue that extra-firm networks with financial services are an important element in understanding how, where and why business education service firms internationalize. Theoretically, this argument responds to calls for firm finances to be more fully incorporated into understandings of wider economic geographies and, in particular, addresses the neglect of finance in extant understandings of the internationalization of TNCs. Empirically, I position educational services as an overlooked business services sector that deserves greater attention within economic geography.

Global pipelines for innovation: insights from the case of Norway

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Rune Fitjar, Franz Huber

Using data on 418 Norwegian firms, the results confirm the hypotheses that innovative/radically innovative firms tend to be more involved in international personal and formal networks than non-innovative/incrementally innovative ones. While regional and national networks are much more widespread than international ones, they are not significantly positively associated with innovation. International personal networks and international links with suppliers and customers and with universities and research institutions, as well as global buzz with strangers, are positively related to innovation. This suggests that innovation management and policy, in particular in countries with a limited national innovation base, could benefit from facilitating certain international networks.

Industrial development in thin regions: trapped in path extension?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Arne Isaksen

Recent theorizing of path dependence supplements the traditional view of regional path-dependent industrial development characterized by lock-in effects with paths dealing with change, that is, path renewal and path creation. Few studies, however, examine why different types of regions experience diverse path-dependent development. This article examines why organizationally thin regions are much less likely to achieve path renewal and path creation than core regions. By use of a case study of industrial development in an organizationally thin and rather peripheral region in Norway the article contends that thin regions often need external investments to avoid being trapped in path extension.

Culture, spatial diffusion of ideas and their long-lasting imprints—evidence from Froebel’ s kindergarten movement

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Stefan Bauernschuster, Oliver Falck

We document the spatial diffusion of Friedrich Froebel’ s radical invention of kindergartens in 19th-century Germany. The first kindergarten was founded at Froebel’ s birthplace. Early spatial diffusion can be explained by cultural proximity, measured by historical dialect similarity, to Froebel’ s birthplace. This result is robust to the inclusion of higher order polynomials in geographic distance and similarity measures with respect to industry, geography or religion. Our findings suggest that a common cultural basis facilitates the spill-over of ideas. We further show that the contemporaneous spatial pattern of child care coverage is still correlated with cultural similarity to Froebel’ s place of birth.

Single-firm case studies in economic geography: some methodological reflections on the case of Zara

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Nebahat Tokatli

In this article, I reassess the undeserved reputation of Inditex’ s Zara as a ‘home-sewn exception to globalization’ for supposedly keeping manufacturing

at home despite larger trends; and I use the occasion to make a case for rigorous, evidentially strong single-firm case studies. In the process, I draw attention to the manner in which the value-adding qualities of scholarly work are being judged in economic geography; and argue that the prioritization of novelty over unenhanced readings of realities may encourage case studies to be presented as more unique and exceptional than they actually are.

Local warming and violent conflict in North and South Sudan

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Jean-François Maystadt, Margherita Calderone, Liangzhi You

Our article contributes to the emerging micro-level strand of the literature on the link between local variations in weather shocks and conflicts by focusing on a pixel-level analysis for North and South Sudan between 1997 and 2009. Temperature anomalies are found to strongly affect the risk of conflict, whereas the risk is expected to magnify in a range of 24–31% in the future under a median scenario. Our analysis also sheds light on the competition over natural resources, in particular water, as the main driver of such relationship in a region where pastoralism constitutes the dominant livelihood.

Commodity chains, creative destruction and global inequality: a class analysis

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Benjamin Selwyn

The majority of global commodity chain analysis is concerned with producer firm upgrading, because it is held to engender local-level development. This represents a myopic comprehension of the interaction of firms under capitalism. This article argues, in contrast, that lead firm chain governance and supplier firm upgrading attempts constitute strategies and practices that reproduce global poverty and inequality. Schumpeter’ s concept of creative destruction represents a starting point in undertaking this endeavour. However, his

formulation of capitalist competition ignores class and global economic relations. A Marxian conception of creative destruction, in contrast, rests upon an understanding of globally constituted class relations, which provides a novel perspective in comprehending and investigating processes that re-produce global poverty and inequality. The article substantiates these claims by examining cases of buyer-driven global commodity chains, and lead firm strategies of increasing labour exploitation throughout these chains.

Corporate social responsibility and labour agency: the case of Nike in Pakistan

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Peter Lund-Thomsen, Neil M. Coe

This article examines the circumstances under which corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives facilitate and/or constrain labour agency in global production networks (GPNs). Using a case study of Nike's CSR approach in the football manufacturing industry of Pakistan, we explore the extent to which the measures advocated in a new, emerging policy paradigm on CSR in GPNs enabled labour agency at Nike's main football supplier factory in Pakistan. We argue that while such CSR policies can create enhanced space for labour agency, that potential agency is also shaped (i) by wider economic forces within the global economy and (ii) relationships with local/national actors and regulatory frameworks. Understanding the intersection of these dimensions becomes vital to interpreting the potential for, and activation of, labour agency within CSR-influenced GPNs.

The Way of the Gun: Estimating Firearms Trafficking across the US–Mexico Border

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Topher McDougal, David A. Shirk, Robert Muggah, John H. Patterson

The volume of firearms sold in USA and trafficked across the US–Mexico border is notoriously difficult to estimate. We consider a unique approach using GIS-generated county-level panel data (1993–1999 and

2010–2012) of Federal Firearms Licenses to sell small arms (FFLs) to estimate the realized demand for firearms based on the distance by road from the nearest point on the US–Mexico border. We use a time-series negative binomial model paired with a post-estimation population attributable fraction (PAF) estimator. We do so to control determinants of domestic demand. We are able to estimate a total demand for trafficking, both in terms of firearms and dollar sales for the firearms industry. We find that nearly 2.2% (between 0.9% and 3.7%) of US domestic arms sales are attributable to the US–Mexico traffic in the period 2010–2012, representing 212,887 firearms (between 89,816 and 359,205) purchased annually to be trafficked.

Coagglomeration of formal and informal industry: evidence from India

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Megha Mukim

A large and growing informal sector is a major feature of developing countries. I analyze coagglomeration patterns between formal and informal manufacturing enterprises in India, and study (i) the causes underlying these patterns, and (ii) the positive externalities, if any, on the entry of new firms. I find that buyer–seller and technology linkages explain much of formal–informal coagglomeration. I also find that this sectoral, within-industry, coagglomeration matters mostly to small- and medium-sized formal firms births. Traditional measures of agglomeration remain important in explaining new industrial activity, whether in the formal or the informal sectors.

Migration and inter-industry mobility of UK graduates

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Maria Abreu, Alessandra Faggian, Philip McCann

New university graduates are highly geographically mobile, but, as the literature has shown, often struggle in the labour market, working in non-graduate level jobs or in a field different from the one for which they are qualified. In this context, inter-industry moves can act

as complements or substitutes for geographical moves, with graduates reacting to job mismatches by either changing location, industry, or both. Self-selection is also likely; industry movers may differ from non-movers in ways that also affect their career outcomes. We analyse the relationship between migration and inter-industry moves using longitudinal microdata for 7060 recent UK graduates.

The determinants of regional specialisation in business services: agglomeration economies, vertical linkages and innovation

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Valentina Meliciani, Maria Savona

The article accounts for the determinants of sectoral specialisation in business services (BS) across the EU-27 regions as determined by: (i) agglomeration economies (ii) the region-specific structure of intermediate linkages (iii) technological innovation and knowledge intensity and (iv) the presence of these factors in neighbouring regions. The empirical analysis draws upon the REGIO panel database over the period 1999–2003. By estimating a Spatial Durbin Model, we find significant spatial effects in explaining regional specialisation in BS. Our findings show that, besides urbanisation economies, the spatial structure of intermediate sectoral linkages and innovation, in particular Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), are important determinants of specialisation in BS. The article contributes to the debate on the global versus local determinants of regional specialisation in BS by restating the importance of the regional sectoral structure besides that of urbanisation. We draw policy implications by rejecting the ‘footloose hypothesis’ for BS.

Screening for collusion: a spatial statistics approach

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Pim Heijnen, Marco Haan, Adriaan Soetevent

We develop a method to screen for local cartels. We first test whether there is statistical evidence of clus-

tering of outlets that score high on some characteristic that is consistent with collusive behavior. If so, we determine in a second step the most suspicious regions where further antitrust investigation would be warranted. We apply our method to build a variance screen for the Dutch gasoline market.

Stylised fact or situated messiness? The diverse effects of increasing debt on national economic growth

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Andrew Bell, Ron Johnston, Kelvyn Jones

This article reanalyses data used by Reinhart and Rogoff (2010c, *American Economic Review*, 100: 573–78 —RR), and later Herndon et al. (2013, *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, online, doi: 10.1093/cje/bet075) to consider the relationship between growth and debt in developed countries. The consistency over countries and the causal direction of RR’ s so called ‘stylised fact’ is considered. Using multilevel models, we find that when the effect of debt on growth is allowed to vary, and linear time trends are fully controlled for, the average effect of debt on growth disappears, whilst country-specific debt relations vary significantly. Additionally, countries with high debt levels appear more volatile in their growth rates. Regarding causality, we develop a new method extending distributed lag models to multilevel situations. These models suggest the causal direction is predominantly growth-to-debt, and is consistent (with some exceptions) across countries. We argue that RR’ s findings are too simplistic, with limited policy relevance, whilst demonstrating how multilevel models can explicate realistically complex scenarios.

Reformatted: Code, Networks, and the Transformation of the Music Industry Andrew Leyshon

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Tarek E. Virani

2015

On the notion of regional economic resilience: conceptualization and explanation

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Ronald Martin,Peter Sunley

Over the past few years a new buzzword has entered academic, political and public discourse: the notion of resilience, a term invoked to describe how an entity or system responds to shocks and disturbances. Although the concept has been used for some time in ecology and psychology, it is now invoked in diverse contexts, both as a perceived (and typically positive) attribute of an object, entity or system and, more normatively, as a desired feature that should somehow be promoted or fostered. As part of this development, the notion of resilience is rapidly becoming part of the conceptual and analytical lexicon of regional and local economic studies: there is increasing interest in the resilience of regional, local and urban economies. Further, resilience is rapidly emerging as an idea ‘whose time has come’ in policy debates: a new imperative of ‘constructing’ or ‘building’ regional and urban economic resilience is gaining currency. However, this rush to use the idea of regional and local economic resilience in policy circles has arguably run somewhat ahead of our understanding of the concept. There is still considerable ambiguity about what, precisely, is meant by the notion of regional economic resilience, about how it should be conceptualized and measured, what its determinants are, and how it links to patterns of long-run regional growth. The aim of this article is to address these and related questions on the meaning and explanation of regional economic resilience and thereby to outline the directions of a research agenda.

Land use regulation and productivity—land matters: evidence from a UK supermarket chain

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Paul Cheshire,Christian Hilber,Ioannis Kaplanis

We use store-specific data for a UK supermarket chain to estimate the impact of planning on store output. Exploiting the variation in policies between England and other UK countries, we isolate the impact of Town

Centre First (TCF) policies introduced in England. We find they directly reduced output by forcing stores onto less productive sites. We estimate TCF policies imposed a loss of output of 32% on a representative store opening after their rigorous implementation in 1996. Additionally, we show that, household numbers constant, more restrictive local authorities have fewer stores and lower chain sales within their areas.

Tax havens and the production of offshore FDI: an empirical analysis

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Daniel Haberly,Dariusz Wójcik

While most research on foreign direct investment (FDI) focuses on the ‘real’ economy, at least 30% of global FDI stock is intermediated through tax havens. Using 2010 IMF data on FDI stocks, this article sheds new light on geographical, historical and political determinants of offshore FDI. Despite its intangibility, offshore FDI is as sensitive to physical distance as real FDI. Offshore FDI links are particularly strong between colonial powers and their current and former colonies. The OECD, while officially leading an agenda against tax evasion, internalizes significant offshore FDI within its membership. Indeed, offshore FDI is pervasive, affecting wealthy economies as much as developing countries.

The economic geography of offshore incorporation in tax havens and offshore financial centres: the case of Chinese MNEs

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Peter J. Buckley,Dylan Sutherland,Hinrich Voss,Ahmad El-Gohari

A large share of the outward foreign direct investment (FDI) of emerging market MNEs is directed towards a small number of specific tax havens and offshore financial centres. The establishment of investment-holding companies for taxation related purposes is frequently adduced as a key motivation (‘round-tripping’) for these investments. This explanation, however, accounts for neither the concentration of such investments in

specific havens nor the comparatively large national shares of such investments that originate from emerging markets. Here we draw from and build links between the geography of money and finance and international business literatures to conceptually and empirically explore this prominent, if somewhat disregarded, feature of global FDI flows.

Same difference? Minority ethnic inventors, diversity and innovation in the UK

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Max Nathan

Minority ethnic inventors play important roles in US innovation, especially in high-tech regions such as Silicon Valley. Do ‘ethnicity–innovation’ channels exist elsewhere? Ethnicity could influence innovation via production complementarities from diverse inventor communities, co-ethnic network externalities or individual ‘stars’. I explore these issues using new UK patents microdata and a novel name-classification system. UK minority ethnic inventors are spatially concentrated, as in the USA, but have different characteristics reflecting UK-specific geography and history. I find that the diversity of inventor communities helps raise individual patenting, with suggestive influence of East Asian-origin stars. Majority inventors may benefit from multiplier effects.

Does neighbourhood influence ethnic inequalities in economic activity? Findings from the ONS Longitudinal Study

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Xiaoqi Feng,Robin Flowerdew,Zhiqiang Feng

This article aims to test whether geographical factors have an important role in explaining ethnic inequalities in transitions between economic activities. It is based on the Office for National Statistics Longitudinal Study, which links together results from successive censuses in England for a random sample of respondents. It allows us to estimate the probability of transition into and out of employment and the labour market. Our analyses reported that ethnic minorities were, more likely than

their White peers, to become unemployed and less likely to become employed. Living in a deprived neighbourhood was associated (positively) with transitions to unemployment and (negatively) with transitions to employment, especially among men. Ethnic diversity was negatively associated with job loss among employed women, but also for homemaking women and their chances of finding employment. Deprivation partially explained the ethnic minority disadvantage in the English labour market.

Cumulative exposure to disadvantage and the intergenerational transmission of neighbourhood effects

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Lina Hedman,David Manley,Maarten van Ham,John Östh

Studies of neighbourhood effects typically investigate the instantaneous effect of point-in-time measures of neighbourhood poverty on individual outcomes. It has been suggested that it is not solely the current neighbourhood, but also the neighbourhood history of an individual that is important in determining an individual’s outcomes. Using a population of parental home-leavers in Stockholm, Sweden, this study investigates the effects of two temporal dimensions of exposure to neighbourhood environments on personal income later in life: the parental neighbourhood at the time of leaving the home and the cumulative exposure to poverty neighbourhoods in the subsequent 17 years. Using unique longitudinal Swedish register data and bespoke individual neighbourhoods, we are the first to employ a hybrid model, which combines both random and fixed effects approaches in a study of neighbourhood effects. We find independent and non-trivial effects on income of the parental neighbourhood and cumulative exposure to poverty concentration neighbourhoods.

A sharper image? Estimates of the precision of nighttime lights as a proxy for economic statistics

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---William Nordhaus,Xi Chen

Much aggregate social-science analysis relies upon the standard national income and product accounts as a source of economic data. These are recognized to be defective in many poor countries, and are missing at the regional level for large parts of the world. Using updated luminosity (or nighttime lights) data, the present study examines whether such data contain useful information for estimating national and regional incomes and output. The bootstrap method is used for estimating the statistical precision of the estimates of the contribution of the lights proxy. We conclude that there may be substantial cross-sectional information in lights data for countries with low-quality statistical systems. However, lights data provide very little additional information for countries with high-quality data wherever standard data are available. The largest statistical concerns arise from uncertainties about the precision of standard national accounts data.

Seeking Talent for Creative Cities: The Social Dynamics of Innovation

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Oli Mould

2015

The Butterfly Defect: How Globalization Creates Systemic Risks and What to Do about It

- Journal of Economic Geography---2015---Dariusz Wójcik

2015

The political economy of global production networks: regional industrial change and differential upgrading in the East European clothing industry

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Adrian Smith,John Pickles,Milan Bucek,Rudolf Pástor,Bob Begg

Recent years have been testing times for the Eastern European clothing sector. Following two decades of

deepening integration into European production networks, the sector has been struggling with the removal of trade quotas, increasing competitive pressures and the global economic crisis. This article takes a long-term view of the trajectories of change in the East European clothing industry drawing on the experience of the Slovak Republic. It examines the regional economic transformations that have resulted, how regional concentrations of clothing production sustained employment during the 1990s, and how tightening competitive pressures have unravelled these regional production systems leading to a differentiated landscape of firm-level upgrading strategies. The article argues that understandings of firm and regional upgrading and downgrading need to be attentive to the role of labour in the tightening landscape of ‘relative competitiveness’ and the political economy of regional integration policies, foreign ownership and the global economic crisis.

Innovation drivers, value chains and the geography of multinational corporations in Europe

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Riccardo Crescenzi,Carlo Pietrobelli,Roberta Rabellotti

This paper investigates the geography of multinational corporations’ investments in the EU regions. The ‘traditional’ sources of location advantages (i.e. agglomeration economies, market access and labour market conditions) are considered together with innovation and socio-institutional drivers of investments, captured by means of regional ‘social filter’ conditions. This makes it possible to empirically assess the different role played by such advantages in the location decision of investments at different stages of the value chain and disentangle the differential role of national vs. regional factors. The empirical analysis covers the EU-25 regions and suggests that regional socio-economic conditions are crucially important for the location decisions of investments in the most sophisticated knowledge-intensive stages of the value chain.

Firm heterogeneity and regional business cycles differentials

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Roberto Basile,Sergio de Nardis,Carmin Pappalardo

We analyze the effect of firm heterogeneity on regional business cycle differentials. Using monthly firm-level data for Italy and estimating discrete-response models, we document sizeable and countercyclical differences in amplitude between the Northern and the Southern business cycles. We explore the role of sectoral mix and several firm-specific factors in explaining regional business cycle gaps. Results suggest that regional differences in sectoral composition are not responsible for these discrepancies, whereas firm-level heterogeneity explains 50% of the North–South gap. These results are robust to controlling for (i) firm fixed effects, (ii) spatial fixed effects and (iii) simultaneity bias.

Strategic decoupling, recoupling and global production networks: India's pharmaceutical industry

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Rory Horner

Contemporary debates on economic globalization have emphasized the development opportunities for the Global South through local firms becoming integrated into the global commodity chains (GCCs), value chains (GVCs) and production networks (GPNs) governed by leading multinational corporations. With increasing attention to the negative sides of integration, an emergent issue is the role of disengagement from, and operation outside of, the GPNs of lead firms. Through the case of the Indian pharmaceutical industry, where a selective and short-term strategic decoupling and subsequent recoupling has played a crucial role in the development of what is now the largest such industry in the Global South, this article explores how decoupling from GPNs may lead to positive development outcomes. The experience of India and the pharmaceutical industry shows that a sequence of decoupling and recoupling can be an alternative to strategic coupling as a route to economic development.

Trade boom and wage inequality: evidence from Ugandan districts

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Massimiliano Cali

The process of economic integration over the past two decades has been accompanied by expanding skilled wage premia—a key measure of wage inequality—in most countries. This was also the case for Ugandan wage employees during the 1990s, a period of abrupt trade opening, market reforms and improved relations with neighbouring Kenya. As in other unskilled labour abundant countries, this is a surprising result in light of the standard Heckscher–Ohlin (H–O) framework. By using a novel district-level analysis, I find that in fact increased trade reduced wage inequality in line with the H–O predictions. During the 1990s districts more exposed to the trade boom experienced a rise in wage premia 2.8 percentage points lower relative to less-exposed districts. On the other hand, the intensification of domestic trade across districts and the increase in average education were associated with increased wage premia during the period of analysis.

Geography, trade and regional development: the role of wage costs, exchange rates and currency/capital movements

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Michael Dunford,Weidong Liu,Zhigao Liu,Godfrey Yeung

Existing theories of geographical specialization and trade can be classified into four groups: supply-side; demand-side; endogenous growth and institutional models. In the recent past, economic geographers have paid little attention to earlier regional economic analysis and concentrated for the most part on detailed examination of production structures, the chains linking upstream and downstream activities into production and value networks, clusters, institutions and more recently, economic evolution. As a result, existing economic geography is ill-equipped to deal with the impact of some aspects of the evolution of costs, exchange rates, trade and capital flows on regional

development and pays relatively little attention to economic calculation. Geographical economics includes an underlying theory of trade and micro-foundations, yet its supply-side approach neglects the role of monetary and demand-side (except in gravity models of trade) factors. The aim of this article is to argue for an extension of existing theoretical frameworks to embrace these issues in the light of recent trends in global economic geography and successive financial and debt crises that have stricken the developed world.

The creation of knowledge: local building, global accessing and economic development—toward an agenda

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Harald Bathelt,Patrick Cohendet

This article argues that local knowledge building and global (nonlocal) knowledge-accessing practices in economic development are intrinsically interwoven. They generate fundamental feedback loops, which are channeled through and lead to ongoing knowledge circulation. To better understand the nature of the specific mechanisms and conditions underlying these processes, three key areas of research are identified for current and future research. These are related to (i) creative agents and the nature of local creative processes, (ii) community formation and local creativity from ideas to market penetration and (iii) temporary gatherings as translocal knowledge platforms.

Accessing remote knowledge—the roles of trade fairs, pipelines, crowdsourcing and listening posts

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Peter Maskell

Work on clusters during the last few decades convincingly demonstrates enhanced opportunities for local growth and entrepreneurship, but external upstream knowledge linkages are often overlooked or taken for granted. This article is an attempt to remedy this situation by investigating why and how young, single-site firms search for distant sources of complementary

competences. The discussion is positioned within a comprehensive framework that allows a systematic investigation of the approaches available to firms engaged in globally extended learning. By utilizing the distinction between problem awareness (what remote knowledge is needed?) and source awareness (where does this knowledge reside?) the article explores the relative merits and inherent limitations of pipelines, listening posts, crowdsourcing and trade fairs to acquire knowledge and solutions from geographically and relationally remote sources.

How controversial innovation succeeds in the periphery? A network perspective of BASF Argentina

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Johannes Glückler

This article builds elements of a theory of peripheral innovation in transnational corporations. Although subsidiaries at the geographical periphery of the global economy and at the organizational periphery of their headquarters often contribute a negligible amount to the corporate global revenues, this article provides evidence on the role of these peripheries in knowledge creation and in enforcing controversial innovations. Based on an embedded and mixed-method case study of the Argentinean subsidiary of the chemical corporation BASF that uses qualitative interviews and a social network survey of knowledge sharing among employees, this article develops three sets of propositions about contextual and network opportunities for creating and enforcing innovations in the periphery of transnational corporations.

Epistemic communities, localization and the dynamics of knowledge creation

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Patrick Cohendet,David Grandadam,Laurent Simon,Ignasi Capdevila

This article aims to clarify how epistemic communities dynamically shape the process of knowledge creation in

a localized context and how the evolving interaction between different members of these communities enables knowledge to transit from its locus of emergence to the global market. It is argued that these dynamics rest on a series of clashes between different frames of reference, which enables bits of knowledge to be progressively revealed, enhanced, nurtured, interpreted and enacted collectively.

Exploring the role of industry intermediaries in the construction of ‘Local Pipelines’ : The case of the Montreal Fur Garment Cluster and the rise of Fur–Fashion connections

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Norma M. Rantisi

The fur garment cluster in Montreal, Canada has been undergoing a gradual process of transformation in the last two decades, marked by the increasing incorporation of fashion design as a competitive strategy. This article explores the role played by a trade association intermediary, the Fur Council of Canada, to promote this design-led form of development. In particular, it examines a series of initiatives undertaken by the Fur Council in collaboration with other actors to promote greater links, or ‘local pipelines’, between the fashion and fur industries. Drawing primarily on semi-structured interviews, the article draws particular attention to efforts to reduce the cognitive distance between potential pipeline actors as a basis for pipeline construction.

Negotiating conventions and creating community: the case of Cartoon and European animation

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Alexander Cole, David Barberá-Tomás

This article examines the processes of negotiation and institution building through which transnational networks of learning are fashioned. It does so by examining the case of the European animation industry and the activity of an association, Cartoon, which facilitated the development of common conventions

supporting cooperation and learning in this industry. The case draws attention to how issues of institutional context can frustrate collaboration and limit the scope of learning; simultaneously, it illustrates interventions that permitted the negotiation between situated and context-specific understandings on the one hand and the development of shared understandings and common conventions for action within the industry on the other. In sum, the article sheds light on the institutional work required to mobilize situated forms of knowledge and the important bridging functions that institutional entrepreneurs can play in this process.

Global temporary networks of clusters: structures and dynamics of trade fairs in Asian economies

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Peng-Fei Li

Acting as temporary clusters, trade fairs can turn into trans-local learning spaces in global industrial communities. However, up to now, how temporary gatherings are related to regional/national economies has not yet been systematically investigated. This article approaches the question with an international comparative study of trade fairs in Asian economies. Generally, consistent with a dynamic interpretation of temporary clusters, trade fairs exhibit a more diverse configuration of participants, being a setting more compatible for knowledge creation, in more developed Asian economies. However, structures of trade fairs are also influenced by organizational features of embedded economies. Further, seven flagship electronics fairs suggest an architecture of global temporary networks of clusters for high-end learning processes in the global knowledge economy.

Geography and High-Tech Employment Growth in US Counties

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Belal Falah, Mark Partridge, Dan Rickman

This article investigates the role of geography in high-tech employment growth across US counties. The geo-

graphic dimensions examined include industry cluster effects, urbanization effects, proximity to a research university and proximity in the urban hierarchy. Growth is assessed for overall high-tech employment and for employment in selected high-tech subsectors. Econometric analyses are conducted separately for samples of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties. Among our primary findings, we do not find evidence of positive localization or within-industry cluster growth effects, generally finding negative growth effects. We instead find evidence of positive urbanization effects and growth penalties for greater distances from larger urban areas. Universities also appear to play their primary role in creating human capital rather than knowledge spillovers for nearby firms. Quantile regression analysis confirms the absence of within-industry cluster effects and importance of human capital for counties with fastest growth in high-tech industries.

Creativity or costs? Questioning New Zealand' s fashion success: A methodological intervention

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Sally A. Weller

This paper questions the proposition that creativity-led cultural industries can prosper in peripheral locations. To that end, it examines the apparent success of New Zealand's designer fashion industry in the first years of the twenty-first century. The paper critiques the conclusion that New Zealand's fashion success was the outcome of national industry policies that nurtured and promoted place-based creative talent. It also critiques the micro-scale, network-based research methodologies that produce such a conclusion. The paper deploys novel quantitative methods to show how retail market structures and trade regulations shaped competition in the isolated and newly integrated Australasian fashion market. New Zealand's creative success is shown to have relied on advantageous cost relativities and favourable macro institutional arrangements. The paper concludes that convincing explanations of creative industry success must consider the effects of higher order processes and structures that are not revealed by micro-scale, actor-based methodologies.

Not in New Zealand' s waters, surely? Linking labour issues to GPNs

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Christina Stringer, Glenn Simmons, Daren Coulston, D. Hugh Whittaker

In 2010, a New Zealand chartered South Korean fishing vessel capsized in the Southern Ocean. The survivors detailed systematic human rights abuses aboard the vessel. This was not the first allegation of abuse aboard foreign vessels in New Zealand' s waters. Using global value chain (GVC)/global production network (GPN) perspectives, this article responds to the call to bring labour back into GVC/GPN analysis. Semi-structured interviews were undertaken with foreign crew from a range of South Korean fishing vessels as well as other industry individuals. We found that crew members had become invisibilized and consequently abused through a combination of (i) value chain position, company strategies and business models; (ii) 'cascade' employment strategies and (iii) institutional gaps and confusion. Despite this combination, workers were ultimately able to make their voices heard, such that invisibilization should be rendered more difficult in future.

Cities as spatial clusters

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Ferdinand Rauch

This article shows that Zipf' s Law for cities can emerge as a property of a clustering process. If initially uniformly distributed people chose their location based on a specific gravity equation as found in trade studies, they will form cities that follow Zipf' s Law in expected value. This view of cities as spatial agglomerations is supported empirically by the observation that larger cities are surrounded by larger hinterland areas and larger countryside populations.

Thinking through the relationships between legal and illegal activities and economies: spaces, flows and pathways

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Ray Hudson

My purpose in this article is selectively to draw upon and use the available evidence to summarise the various forms/types of illegal activities, their relationships to the formal legal economy, their various spatialities and geographies, and to identify some of the theoretical and conceptual issues raised by recognising the absence of consideration of the illegal/illicit in the economic geography literature and to consider in a preliminary way some of the implications of this lacuna. This will inevitably be a partial and preliminary exercise, not least because of the fragmented nature of the available empirical evidence on illegal economies.

Civic capital and the size distribution of plants: short-run dynamics and long-run equilibrium

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Matthias Bürker, Gaetano Alfredo Minerva

We characterize how the size distribution of plants, within narrowly defined industries, is related to the stock of civic capital at the provincial level. Data on plant size come from Italian censuses. Civic capital turns out to have a positive effect on both the average and standard deviation of size. Looking at several precise points of the plant size distribution, we find that it shifts toward the right and becomes more dispersed where civic capital is high. Furthermore, we explore to what extent the effect is heterogeneous across plants in relation to some specific characteristics. The potential endogeneity of current civic capital is addressed by instrumenting it with historical variables. We conclude that the geographic variation in the stock of civic capital poses substantial constraints on plants' ability to expand. Understanding this is the key for the implementation of effective industrial policies.

Beyond financialization: older entrepreneurship and retirement planning

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Thomas Wainwright, Ewald Kibler

Recent research in economic geography and management studies has scrutinized financialization and its permeation into 'everyday' life. In particular, studies have highlighted how government policy is transferring the responsibility of pension planning to individuals, where retirement income is funded from financial market returns. However, research has also suggested that a financialized model of retirement is not fully viable. Our study seeks to contribute to research on the geographies of retirement planning by examining an emerging model of retirement: older entrepreneurship. In doing so, we examine how households and individuals are attempting to manage the inadequacies of finance-centric retirement plans through the development of enterprises in 'retirement'. Specifically, we explore how people are running businesses from home at an 'older' age, displacing the notion of 'retirement' with a work-retirement balance.

The Tyranny of Experts: Economists, Dictators, and the Forgotten Rights of the Poor

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Richard Peet

2014

Work-life 'balance' and gendered (im)mobilities of knowledge and learning in high-tech regional economies

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Al James

Over the past three decades, economic geographers have explored how the spatial co-location of firms in regional industrial agglomerations helps foster learning, innovation and economic competitiveness. While recent work highlights the crucial role of labour mobility in promoting inter-firm 'knowledge spillovers', it pays little attention to how gendered responsibilities of care and personal-life interests beyond the

workplace shape workers’ (non)participation in the relational networks and communities of practice widely theorized as enabling learning and innovation. This article presents new data from two regional economies: Dublin, Ireland, and Cambridge, UK. It documents the role of ‘work–life balance’ provision across IT employers in shaping the cross-firm mobility of workers and the tacit knowledge, skills and competencies which they embody. The article disrupts the powerful premise that ‘cross-firm labour mobility is always and everywhere good’ which informs much of the regional learning literature. It also contributes to emerging debates around ‘holistic’ regional development.

A Network-based view of regional growth

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Robert Huggins,Piers Thompson

The need to better understand the mechanisms underlying regional growth patterns is widely recognized. This article argues that regional growth is partly a function of the value created through inter-organizational flows of knowledge within and across regions. It is proposed that investment in calculative networks by organizations to access knowledge is a form of capital, termed network capital, which should be incorporated into regional growth models. The article seeks to develop a framework to capture the value of network capital within these models based on the spatial configuration and the nature of the knowledge flowing through networks.

A probabilistic modeling approach to the detection of industrial agglomerations

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Tomoya Mori,Tony E. Smith

Dating from the seminal work of Ellison and Glaeser in 1997, a wealth of evidence for the ubiquity of industrial agglomerations has been published. However, most of these results are based on analyses of single (scalar) indices of agglomeration. Hence, it is not surprising that industries deemed to be similar by such indices can often exhibit very different patterns of agglomeration

—with respect to the number, size and spatial extent of individual agglomerations. The purpose of this article is thus to propose a more detailed spatial analysis of agglomeration in terms of multiple-cluster patterns, where each cluster represents a (roughly) convex set of contiguous regions within which the density of establishments is relatively uniform. The key idea is to develop a simple probability model of multiple clusters, called cluster schemes, and then to seek a ‘best’ cluster scheme for each industry by employing a standard model-selection criterion. Our ultimate objective is to provide a richer characterization of spatial agglomeration patterns that will allow more meaningful comparisons of these patterns across industries.

The dynamics of the inventor network in German biotechnology: geographic proximity versus triadic closure

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Anne L. J. Ter Wal

Economic geography has developed a stronghold analyzing how geography impacts innovation. Yet, despite increased interest in networks, a critical assessment of the role of geography in the evolution of networks is still lacking. This article attempts to explore the interplay between geographic distance and triadic closure as two main forces that drive the evolution of collaboration networks. Analyzing the evolution of inventor networks in German biotechnology, the article theoretically argues and empirically demonstrates that—as the technological regime of an industry changes over time—inventors increasingly rely on network resources by forming links to partners of partners, while the direct impact of geographic distance on tie formation decreases. Although initially triadic closure reinforces the geographic distance effect by closing triads among proximate inventors, over time triadic closure becomes an increasingly powerful vehicle to generate longer distance collaboration ties as the effect of geographic proximity decreases.

Human capital externalities in cities: evidence from Chinese manufacturing firms

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Zhiqiang Liu

We investigate whether increased geographic concentration of human capital generates positive externalities that benefit firms located in the area. Using a panel of Chinese manufacturing firms, we find a positive and statistically significant relationship between firm productivity and city-level human capital. This result is robust to alternative model specifications and estimation methods used and distinguishable from the effect of industry agglomeration and the spillover effect associated with foreign direct investment. We argue that human capital spillovers do not occur automatically and freely. The intensity of spillovers depends on the benefits and costs accrued to individual workers, which in turn depend on the growth, technological and institutional environments in which the firm operates. We find that the intensity of spillovers is greater in industries where human capital matters more, in larger or more densely populated cities and in more economically vibrant coastal cities. We also find that the intensity of spillovers is generally greater for non-state-owned firms than for state-owned ones and displays an upward trend, which is suggestive of an intensifying impact of market-oriented reforms on human capital externalities.

On the spatial stickiness of UK new firm formation rates

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Georgios Fotopoulos

This research explores persistence of new firm formation at the UK NUTS II level for the 1994–2007 period. The results obtained herewith suggest that interregional differences in new firm formation and their determinants are time persistent. The evidence produced shows that past new firm formation rates determine future ones and that, depending on the econometric specification, human capital, local industry structure,

sources of external economies and local economic conditions and wealth are significant determinants. The analysis of new firm formation distribution dynamics suggests that whatever changes may arise in the external shape of distribution are not significant and intra-distribution mobility is limited.

The economic geography of the IT industry in the Asia-Pacific region

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Ben Derudder

2014

Metropolitan Edison and cosmopolitan Pasteur? Agglomeration and interregional research network effects on European R&D productivity

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Attila Varga, Dimitrios Pontikakis, George Chorafakis

This article examines empirically the relative influence of static and dynamic agglomeration effects on the one hand and research networking [measured by Framework Programme (FP) participation] on the other on regional R&D productivity in the European Union. We found that agglomeration is an important predictor of R&D productivity in the case of market-oriented (Edison-type) research while interregional scientific networking is an important determinant of R&D productivity in the case of science-driven (Pasteur-type) research. Importantly, the two determinants are never jointly significant. This finding indicates that in a knowledge production context, and contrary to what may happen in other areas of economic activity, agglomeration and scientific networking are neither substitutes nor complements but operate at distinct parts of the knowledge production process. Our findings uncover the principal components of regional knowledge production processes across European regions in a dynamic setting. They therefore allow us to explore counterfactual scenarios and characterize the effects of policy interventions. A simulation of the likely impacts of FP6 funds on regional R&D productivity demonstrates

that the dynamic effect is greater in regions with high agglomeration.

The effect of agglomeration size on local taxes

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Eva Luthi,Kurt Schmidheiny

Standard tax competition models predict a ‘race-to-the-bottom’ of corporate tax rates when firms are mobile. Recent theoretical literature shows that central regions with large clusters of economic activity are able to set positive tax rates without fear of losing firms to peripheral regions as the firms would forego ‘rents’ from agglomeration economies. We study whether local policy makers effectively tax such agglomeration rents. We test this with data from Swiss municipalities. We find that municipalities in large urban areas indeed set higher tax rates than those in small ones. Within urban areas, however, municipal tax rates are unrelated to the size of economic activity in and around municipalities while they are positively related to the size of the political jurisdiction. We see this result as evidence that the standard tax competition model for asymmetric jurisdictions is at work in the competition of municipalities within an urban area.

The effect of intra- and inter-regional labour mobility on plant performance in Denmark: the significance of related labour inflows

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Bram Timmermans,Ron Boschma

This article investigates the impact of labour mobility on plant performance in Denmark. Our study shows that the effect of labour mobility can only be assessed when one accounts for the type of skills that flow into the plant and the degree to which these match the existing skills at the plant level. As expected, we found that the inflow of skills that are related to skills in the plant impacts positively on plant productivity growth, while inflows of skills that are similar to the plant skills have a negative effect. We used a sophisticated indicator of revealed relatedness that measures the degree of skill relatedness between sectors on the basis

of the intensity of labour flows between sectors. Intra-regional mobility of skilled labour had a negative effect on plant performance, but the impacts of intra- and inter-regional mobility depended on the type of skills that flow into the plant.

Technological dynamics and social capability: US states and European nations

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Jan Fagerberg,Maryann P. Feldman,Martin Srholec

This article analyzes factors shaping technological capabilities in USA and European countries, and shows that the differences between the two continents in this respect are much smaller than commonly assumed. The analysis demonstrates a tendency toward convergence in technological capabilities for the sample as a whole between 1998 and 2008. The results indicate that social capabilities, such as well-developed public knowledge infrastructure, an egalitarian distribution of income, a participatory democracy and prevalence of public safety condition the growth of technological capabilities. Possible effects of other factors, such as agglomeration, urbanization, industrial specialization, migration and knowledge spillovers are also considered.

The path- and place-dependent nature of scientific knowledge production in biotech 1986–2008

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Gaston Heimeriks,Ron Boschma

This study explores the worldwide spatial evolution of scientific knowledge production in biotechnology in the period 1986–2008. We employ new methodology that identifies new key topics in biotech on the basis of frequent use of title words in major biotech journals as an indication of new cognitive developments within this scientific field. Our analyses show that biotech is subject to a path- and place-dependent process of knowledge production. We observed a high degree of re-occurrences of similar key topics in biotech in consecutive years. Furthermore, slow growth cities in biotech

are characterized by topics that are less technologically related to other topics, while high growth cities in biotech contribute to topics that are more related to the entire set of existing topics. Slow growth and stable growth cities in biotech introduced more new topics, while fast growth cities in biotech introduced more promising topics. Slow growth cities also showed low levels of research collaboration, as compared with stable and high growth cities.

Mapping local productivity advantages in Italy: industrial districts, cities or both?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Valter Di Giacinto, Matteo Gomellini, Giacinto Micucci, Marcello Pagnini

Using data from a large sample of Italian manufacturing firms we provide novel empirical evidence on the magnitude of local productivity advantages in two types of spatially concentrated regions: urban areas (UAs) and industrial districts (IDs). A larger surplus is estimated for cities compared to industrial clusters, only partially related to the more skilled workforce employed in UAs. Over the last decade, the productivity premium of UAs has remained essentially unchanged, while that of IDs has showed a tendency to decline, suggesting that the former were better able to cope with the major shocks that hit the world economy.

Firm location and the determinants of exporting in low- and middle-income countries

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Thomas Farole, Deborah Winkler

Using a cross-section of more than 35,000 manufacturing and services firms in 76 low- and middle-income countries, we assess how firm location determines the likelihood of exporting. Results from a probit model show that, in addition to firm-specific characteristics, both regional investment climate and agglomeration factors have a significant impact on export participation. Export spillovers and industry diversity are associated with increased exporting, but the impact varies by location and sector. The analysis finds that

firm-level determinants of exporting matter more for firms located in non-core regions, whereas regional determinants and agglomeration economies play a larger role in core regions.

Global destruction networks, labour and waste

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Andrew Herod, Graham Pickren, Al Rainnie, Susan McGrath Champ

Analysis of waste has largely focused on the physical transformation of commodities at the ends of their lives. This has led to a discourse of ongoingness in which the re-use of commodities' parts is often seen to be almost endless. Such a focus on form, though, fails to adequately account for the movement of value—used here in the Marxist sense of 'congealed labour'—or to recognize the centrality of the labour process in shaping how previously used parts are prepared for inclusion in new commodities. As a way to correct such failings, here we present the concept of Global Destruction Networks (GDNs). In so doing we make two key arguments: (i) there are indeed limits to commodities' ongoingness when viewed from the perspective of the production, transfer and realization of value and (ii) workers play key roles in shaping how GDNs are structured.

Co-agglomeration of knowledge-intensive business services and multinational enterprises

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Wouter Jacobs, Hans R. A. Koster, Frank Oort

It has been argued that the relationship between knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS) and multinational enterprises (MNEs) within the regional economy is advantageous for urban and regional dynamics. It is likely that KIBS aim to locate proximate to (internationally operating) MNEs because of agglomeration externalities. The impact of MNEs on the birth of KIBS has rarely been examined, and the research on the new formation of KIBS has mainly adopted a case study approach, thus limiting the opportunity for generalization. We have taken a more quantitative

approach using a continuous space framework to test whether proximity is important for the co-location of KIBS and MNEs in the metropolitan area of Amsterdam in the Netherlands. Our results, controlled for other location factors, indicate that KIBS are co-agglomerated with MNEs and that the presence of a MNE significantly influences the birth of KIBS nearby, but the effect on such start-ups is considerably smaller than the positive effect of the presence of already established KIBS. We discuss the implications for urban and regional development strategies and policy initiatives.

The Quest for Prosperity: How Developing Economies Can Take Off

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Bülent Temel

2014

Banking Across Boundaries: Placing Finance in Capitalism

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Sarah Hall

2014

Firm--worker matching in industrial clusters

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Octávio Figueiredo, Paulo Guimaraes, Douglas Woodward

2014

Founders and disseminators of cluster research

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Luciana Lazzeretti, Silvia Rita Sedita, Annalisa Caloffi

2014

Global cluster networks--foreign direct investment flows from Canada to China

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Harald Bathelt, Peng-Fei Li

2014

Large mining enterprises and regional development in Chile: between the enclave and cluster

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Martin Arias, Miguel Atienza, Jan Cademartori

2014

Distance as asset? Knowledge collaboration in hybrid virtual communities

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Gernot Grabher, Oliver Ibert

2014

Is the sky the limit? High-rise buildings and office rents

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Hans R. A. Koster, Jos van Ommeren, Piet Rietveld

2014

Revisiting city connectivity

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Ulrich Mans

2014

Genetic distance, transportation costs, and trade -super-1

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Paola Giuliano, Antonio Spilimbergo, Giovanni Tonon

2014

Lock-in or lock-out? How structural properties of knowledge networks affect regional resilience

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Joan Crespo, Raphael Suire, Jérôme Vicente

2014

The New Geography of Jobs

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Phillip M. O'Neill

2014

The New Geography of Jobs

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Ryan Avent

2014

Sovereign Wealth Funds: Legitimacy, Governance, and Global Power

- Journal of Economic Geography---2014---Brett Christophers

2014

Spatially unbalanced growth in the British economy

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Ben Gardiner,Ronald Martin,Peter Sunley,Peter Tyler

2013

Local industrial structures and female entrepreneurship in India

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Ejaz Ghani,William Kerr,Stephen O'Connell

2013

Clustering and firm performance in project-based industries: the case of the global video game industry, 1972--2007

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Mathijs De Vaan,Ron Boschma,Koen Frenken

2013

Toward a better understanding of the apparel industry: a critique of the upgrading literature

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Nebahat Tokatli

2013

Spatial disparities in hospital performance

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Laurent Gobillon,Carine Milcent

2013

Finance's outsiders?: networks, knowledge and power beyond the City

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Thomas Wainwright

2013

Identity creation and cluster construction: the case of the Paso Robles wine region

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Craig Beebe,Farshid Haque,Chelsea Jarvis,Martin Kenney,Donald Patton

2013

The dynamics of interfirm networks along the industry life cycle: The case of the global video game industry, 1987--2007

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Pierre-Alexandre Balland,Mathijs De Vaan,Ron Boschma

2013

Heterogeneous skills and homogeneous land: segmentation and agglomeration

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Matthias Wrede

2013

Human capital externalities and employment differences across metropolitan areas of the USA

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---John Winters

2013

Location decisions of large firms: analyzing the procurement of infrastructure services

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Atif Ansar

2013

Neurocapitalism and the new neuros: using neuroeconomics, behavioural economics and picoeconomics for public policy

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Jessica Pykett

2013

The distribution of energy-intensive sectors in the USA

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Thomas O. Michielsen

2013

Saving for Retirement: Intention, Context and Behavior

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Rodrigo Fernandez

2013

Shaping the formation of university--industry research collaborations: what type of proximity does really matter?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Pablo D'Este, Frederick Guy, Simona Iammarino

2013

Regional systems of entrepreneurship: the nexus of human capital, knowledge and new firm formation

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Haifeng Qian, Zoltan Acs, Roger R. Stough

2013

The landscape of conflict: IDPs, aid and land-use change in Darfur

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Jennifer Alix-Garcia, Anne Bartlett, David Saah

2013

Revealed competition for greenfield investments between European regions

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Martijn Burger, Bert van der Knaap, Ronald S. Wall

2013

Public goods and congestion in a system of cities: how do fiscal and zoning policies improve efficiency? -super-†

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Alex Anas, David Pines

2013

A co-evolutionary perspective on the drivers of international sourcing of pharmaceutical R&D to India

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Stine Jessen Haakonsson, Peter D. Ørberg Jensen, Susan M. Mudambi

2013

Economic Geographies of Globalisation: A Short Introduction

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Tim Heinemann

2013

From Neighborhoods to Nations: The Economics of Social Interactions

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Yves Zenou

2013

A variety of capitalism --- with Chinese characteristics?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Jamie Peck,Jun Zhang

2013

Dynamics of innovation in a globalizing china: regional environment, inter-firm relations and firm attributes

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Cassandra C. Wang,George C. S. Lin

2013

From Russia with love: the impact of relocated firms on incumbent survival

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Oliver Falck,Christina Guenther,Stephan Heblich,William Kerr

2013

Efficient urban bias

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Alexandros Mourmouras,Peter Rangazas

2013

Cultural heritage and the location choice of Dutch households in a residential sorting model

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Mark van Duijn,Jan Rouwendal

2013

Clusters, Connectivity and Catch-up: Bollywood and Bangalore in the Global Economy

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Mark Lorenzen,Ram Mudambi

2013

Lectures on Urban Economics

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Stephen Ross

2013

Editorial: Wrigley's project

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Andrew R. Bodman,Susan M. Christopherson,Gordon L. Clark,Meric S. Gertler

2013

Retailers, supply networks and changing articulations of ethicality: lessons from Flower Valley in South Africa

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Alexandra Hughes,Cheryl McEwan,David Bek

2013

Food retail and access after the crash: rethinking the food desert problem

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Betsy Donald

2013

Doing a Gucci: the transformation of an Italian fashion firm into a global powerhouse in a 'Los Angeles-izing' world

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Nebahat Tokatli

2013

Freshwater, saltwater and deepwater: efficient market hypothesis versus behavioural finance

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Dariusz Wójcik,Nicholas Kreston,Sarah McGill

2013

The scope of financial institutions: in-sourcing, outsourcing and off-shoring

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Gordon L. Clark,Ashby H. B. Monk

2013

Revisiting the US food retail consolidation wave: regulation, market power and spatial outcomes

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Steve Wood

2013

'We've learnt how to be local': the deepening territorial embeddedness of Samsung--Tesco in South Korea

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Neil M. Coe,Yong-Sook Lee

2013

Innovation and spatial inequality in Europe and USA

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Neil Lee,Andrés Rodríguez-Pose

2013

Acquisition of European research funds and its effect on international scientific collaboration

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Jarno Hoekman,Thomas Scherngell,Koen Frenken,Robert Tijssen

2013

How polycentric is a monocentric city? Centers, spillovers and hysteresis

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Gabriel Ahlfeldt,Nicolai Wendland

2013

Securitization across borders: organizational mimicry in Islamic finance

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---David Bassens,Ewald Engelen,Ben Derudder,Frank Witlox

2013

A gold rush theory of economic development

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Ralph Ossa

2013

Go where the money is: modeling street robbers' location choices

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Wim Bernasco,Richard Block,Stijn Ruiter

2013

The impact of R&D offshoring on the home knowledge production of OECD investing regions

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Lorena D'Agostino,Keld Laursen,Grazia Santangelo

2013

Is agglomeration taxable?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2013---Jordi Jofre-Monseny

2013

**Workers, State and Development in Brazil:
Powers of Labour, Chains of Value**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Christian Brannstrom

2012

Market size and entrepreneurship

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Yasuhiro Sato,Takatoshi Tabuchi,Kazuhiro Yamamoto

2012

**Agglomeration economies and regional
intangible assets: an empirical investigation**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Michael Artis,Ernest Miguelez,Rosina Moreno

2012

**Market potential and firm-level productivity in
Spain**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Adelheid Holl

2012

**Creative chaos? Globalization, agglomeration
and the metropolis**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Sam Cole

2012

**Power, enterprise and employment growth in
Australian small- and medium-sized
manufacturing firms**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Matthew Tonts,Paul Plummer,Michael Taylor

2012

**Number crunching: financialization and spatial
strategies of risk organization**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Thomas Wainwright

2012

**Introduction: Innovation and economic
geography: a review and analysis**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Jeremy Howells,John Bessant

2012

**Not with my own: long-term effects of
cross-country collaboration on subsidiary
innovation in emerging economies versus
advanced economies**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Tufool Alnuaimi,Jasjit Singh,Gerard George

2012

**Knowledge-bases, places, spatial configurations
and the performance of knowledge-intensive
professional service firms**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Bruce Tether,Qian Li,Andrea Mina

2012

**The geography of knowledge: never so close but
never so far apart**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Jeremy Howells

2012

**Organizational identity and capability
development in internationalization:
transference, splicing and enhanced imitation in
Tesco's US market entry**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Michelle Lowe,Gerard George,Oliver Alexy

2012

The territorial dynamics of innovation in China and India

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Riccardo Crescenzi,Andrés Rodríguez-Pose,Michael Storper

2012

Developing innovation capability through learning networks

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---John Bessant,Allen Alexander,George Tsekouras,Howard Rush,Richard Lamming

2012

Self-organizing innovation networks, mobile knowledge carriers and diasporas: insights from a pioneering boutique hotel chain

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Michelle S. Lowe,Allan M. Williams,Gareth Shaw,Katherine Cudworth

2012

The Labour Market Impact of the EU Enlargement: A New Regional Geography of Europe?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Petri Böckerman

2012

The SAGE handbook of Economic Geography

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Pedro Marques

2012

The plane of living and the precrisis evolution of housing values in the USA

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---John Carruthers,Gordon Mulligan

2012

Making sense of the manufacturing belt: determinants of U.S. industrial location, 1880--1920

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Alexander Klein,Nicholas Crafts

2012

Foreign direct investment in Europe by multinational pharmaceutical companies from India

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Peter Kedron,Sharmistha Bagchi-Sen

2012

Labour geographies of India's new service economy

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Al James,Bhaskar Vira

2012

Increasing returns in transportation and the formation of hubs

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Tomoya Mori

2012

The geography of equity listing and financial centre competition in mainland China and Hong Kong

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Bas Karremans,Bert van der Knaap

2012

Economic Geography. Places, Networks and Flows

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Martin Hess

2012

Function before form: macro-institutional comparison and the geography of finance

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Adam D. Dixon

2012

Agglomeration, product heterogeneity and firm entry

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Matthew Freedman, Renáta Kosová

2012

The geography of well-being

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Aqib Aslam, Luisa Corrado

2012

R&D practices and communities in the TNC--proximities and distances

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Ingvill Stensheim

2012

Do colleges and universities increase their region's human capital?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Jaison Abel, Richard Deitz

2012

The point is to keep going: the global sub-prime mortgage crisis, local labour market repositioning, and the capital accumulation dynamic in Singapore

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Kean Fan Lim

2012

The effect of labour market spatial structure on commuting in England and Wales ‡

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Patricia Melo, Daniel Graham, Robert Noland

2012

The economics of clusters. Lessons from the French experience

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Franz Huber

2012

The effects of land transfer taxes on real estate markets: evidence from a natural experiment in Toronto

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Benjamin Dachis, Gilles Duranton, Matthew Turner

2012

Cities, skills and wages

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Richard Florida, Charlotta Mellander, Kevin Stolarick, Adrienne Ross

2012

Wage distribution and the spatial sorting of workers

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Alessia Matano, Paolo Naticchioni

2012

Knowledge networks in the Dutch aviation industry: the proximity paradox

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Tom Broekel, Ron Boschma

2012

Specialized knowledge and the geographic concentration of occupations

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Todd Gabe,Jaison Abel

2012

Geographic market access and the effects of trade on length of production run, product diversity and plant scale of Canadian manufacturing plants, 1974--1999

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---John Baldwin,W. Mark Brown,Wulong Gu

2012

The impact of aging and technological relatedness on agglomeration externalities: a survival analysis

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Frank Neffke,Martin Henning,Ron Boschma

2012

Springboarding: a new geographical landscape for European foreign investment in Latin America

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---José Pla-Barber,Joaquín Camps

2012

Managing communities and managing knowledge: strategic decision making and store network investment within retail multinationals

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Steve Wood,Jonathan Reynolds

2012

Making competitive cities

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---John Harrison

2012

Knowledge-intensive entrepreneurship and innovation systems. Evidence from Europe

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Riccardo Crescenzi

2012

Regional economic resilience, hysteresis and recessionary shocks

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Ronald Martin

2012

Corporate ethical trading in an economic downturn: recessionary pressures and refracted responsibilities

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Alex Hughes

2012

Old firms, new tricks and the quest for profits: Burberry's journey from success to failure and back to success again

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Nebahat Tokatli

2012

Collaboration, information and the geography of innovation in knowledge intensive business services

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---David Doloreux,Richard Shearmur

2012

Do clusters really matter for innovation practices in Information Technology? Questioning the significance of technological knowledge spillovers

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Franz Huber

2012

**Network dynamics and cluster evolution:
changing trajectories of the aluminium extrusion
industry in Dali, China**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Peng-Fei Li,Harald Bathelt,Jici Wang

2012

Placing the run on northern rock

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---J. N. Marshall,A. Pike,Jane Pollard,J. Tomaney,S. Dawley,J. Gray

2012

**Geographies of scope: an empirical analysis of
entertainment, 1970--2000**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Richard Florida,Charlotta Mellander,Kevin Stolarick

2012

**Beyond firm-centrism: re-integrating labour and
capitalism into global commodity chain analysis**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Ben Selwyn

2012

**Beyond strategic coupling: reassessing the
firm-region nexus in global production networks**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Danny MacKinnon

2012

**Creative economies of scale: an agent-based
model of creativity and agglomeration**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Gregory M. Spencer

2012

The Economic Geography of the UK

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Oli Mould

2012

The Economic Geography of the UK

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Steve Wood

2012

**Go abroad or have strangers visit? On
organizational search spaces and local linkages**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Bernd Ebersberger,Sverre J. Herstad

2012

**Rethinking the venture capital industry:
relational geographies and impacts of venture
capitalists in two UK regions**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2012---Felicity Wray

2012

**Securitization and its footprint: the rise of the US
securities industry centres 1998--2007**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Dariusz Wójcik

2011

**Geographic proximity and firm--university
innovation linkages: evidence from Great Britain**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Laura Abramovsky,Helen Simpson

2011

Does spatial agglomeration increase national growth? some evidence from Europe

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Ben Gardiner,Ronald Martin,Peter Tyler

2011

Performing in Dutch book publishing 1880--2008: the importance of entrepreneurial experience and the Amsterdam cluster

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Barbara Heebels,Ron Boschma

2011

The costs of compliance? Views of Sri Lankan apparel manufacturers in times of global economic crisis

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Kanchana N. Ruwanpura,Neil Wrigley

2011

The urban hierarchy and domestic migration: the interaction of internal migration, disposable income and the cost of living, Sweden 1993--2002

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Martin Korpi,William A. V. Clark,Bo Malmberg

2011

Triumph of the City

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Michael Storper

2011

Key Concepts in Economic Geography

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Amanda Fickey

2011

Childhood and child labour in the British Industrial Revolution

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Kanchana N. Ruwanpura

2011

The greenness of China: household carbon dioxide emissions and urban development

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Siqi Zheng,Rui Wang,Edward L. Glaeser,Matthew Kahn

2011

Greening the economy: interrogating sustainability innovations beyond the mainstream

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Anna R. Davies,Sue J. Mullin

2011

The economic geography of European carbon market trading

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Eric R. W. Knight

2011

Opening up the 'Jacobs Spillovers' black box: local diversity, creativity and the processes underlying new combinations

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Pierre Desrochers,Samuli Leppälä

2011

New economic geography and US metropolitan wage inequality -super-†

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Belal N. Fallah,Mark Partridge,M. Rose Olfert

2011

Sources of welfare disparities between and within regions of Brazil: evidence from the 2002--2003 household budget survey (POF)

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Emmanuel Skoufias,Roy S. Katayama

2011

Towards new developmentalism

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Fiona Atkins

2011

The economic geography of air transportation Bowen J

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---James Faulconbridge

2011

The local geographies of the financial crisis: from the housing bubble to economic recession and beyond

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Ronald Martin

2011

Is fiscal decentralization harmful for economic growth? Evidence from the OECD countries

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Andrés Rodríguez-Pose,Roberto Ezcurra

2011

Is geographical economics imperializing economic geography?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Uskali Mäki,Caterina Marchionni

2011

Zipf's law for cities in the regions and the country

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Kristian Giesen,Jens Südekum,Jens Suedekum

2011

Natural amenities, increasing returns and urban development

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Chunhua Wang,JunJie Wu

2011

The evolution of global value chains: displacement of captive upstream investment in the Australia--Japan beef trade

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Kohei Oro,Bill Pritchard

2011

Upgrading in global value-chains: a case study of technology-learning among IKEA-suppliers in China and Southeast Asia

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Inge Ivarsson,Claes Göran Alvstam

2011

Tax havens: how globalization really works

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Dariusz Wójcik,Christopher Boote

2011

Manufacturing possibilities: creative action and industrial recomposition in the United States, Germany, and Japan

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Neil M. Coe

2011

Search, wage posting and urban spatial structure

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Yves Zenou

2011

Evolutionary agglomeration theory: increasing returns, diminishing returns, and the industry life cycle

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Antony Potter,H. Doug Watts

2011

Finding equilibrium: how important is general equilibrium to the results of geographical economics?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Christopher S. Fowler

2011

Measuring urban agglomeration economies with office rents

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Matthew P. Drennan,Hugh F. Kelly

2011

Endogenous transport prices and trade imbalances

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Olaf Jonkeren,Erhan Demirel,Jos van Ommeren,Piet Rietveld

2011

The rural growth trifecta: outdoor amenities, creative class and entrepreneurial context -super-\$

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---David McGranahan,Timothy Wojan,Dayton Lambert

2011

Upgrading in the automotive industry: firm-level evidence from Central Europe

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Petr Pavlínek,Jan Ženka,Jan Ženka

2011

The Journal of Economic Geography a decade on: where do we go from here?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Harry Garretsen,Ronald Martin

2011

Tempora mutantur: in search of a new testament for NEG

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Kristian Behrens,Frederic Robert-Nicoud

2011

'New' new economic geography: firm heterogeneity and agglomeration economies

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Gianmarco Ottaviano

2011

Productivity in cities: self-selection and sorting

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Anthony Venables

2011

The identification of agglomeration economies

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Pierre-Philippe Combes,Gilles Duranton,Laurent Gobillon

2011

The empirical performance of the NEG with reference to small areas

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Bernard Fingleton

2011

Gravity, market potential and economic development

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Keith Head,Thierry Mayer

2011

The emerging empirics of evolutionary economic geography

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Ron Boschma,Koen Frenken

2011

International business and economic geography: knowledge, time and transactions costs

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Philip McCann

2011

Geographical political economy

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Eric Sheppard

2011

Why do regions develop and change? The challenge for geography and economics

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Michael Storper

2011

Economists as geographers and geographers as something else: on the changing conception of distance in geography and economics

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Andrés Rodríguez-Pose

2011

The new economic geography and policy relevance

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Ronald Martin,Peter Sunley

2011

References across the fence: measuring the dialogue between economists and geographers

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Steven Brakman,Harry Garretsen,Charles Marrewijk

2011

Are international technology gaps growing or shrinking in the age of globalization?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Thomas Kemeny

2011

Transnational spatial dependencies in the geography of non-resident patent filings

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Richard Perkins,Eric Neumayer

2011

Globalizing development in Bolivia? Alternative networks and value-capture challenges in the wood products industry

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---James T. Murphy,Seth Schindler

2011

**Marketization through contestation:
reconfiguring China's financial markets through
knowledge networks**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Karen P.Y. Lai

2011

**De-centering 'spatial fix'--patterns of
territorialization and regional technological
dynamism of ICT hubs in China**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Yu Zhou,Yifei Sun,Yehua Wei,George C. S. Lin

2011

**Do environmental regulations affect the location
decisions of multinational gold mining firms?**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Lise Tole,Gary Koop

2011

**Sources of persistence in regional start-up
rates--evidence from Sweden**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Martin Andersson,Sierdjan Koster

2011

**Envisioning media power: on capital and
geographies of television**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2011---Clayton Rosati

2011

**Adding geography to the new economic
geography: bridging the gap between theory and
empirics**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Maarten Bosker,Steven Brakman,Harry Garretsen,Marc Schramm

2010

**Professionalization, legitimization and the
creation of executive search markets in Europe**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Jonathan Beaverstock,James R. Faulconbridge,Sarah J. E. Hall

2010

**Bank size or distance: what hampers innovation
adoption by SMEs?**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Pietro Alessandrini,Andrea Presbitero,Alberto Zazzaro

2010

**Immigrant banking and financial exclusion in
Greater Boston**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Pascale Joassart-Marcelli,Philip Stephens

2010

**A simple theory of industry location and
residence choice**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Rainald Borck,Michael Pflüger,Matthias Wrede

2010

**International business travel in the global
economy**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Matthew Zook

2010

Urban Labor Economics

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Gilles Duranton

2010

**Creative economies, creative cities:
Asian--European perspectives**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Mark Jayne

2010

Managing financial risks: from global to local

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Sarah Hall

2010

Liquidated: an ethnography of Wall Street

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Karen Lai

2010

**Does decentralization matter for regional
disparities? A cross-country analysis**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Andrés Rodríguez-Pose,Roberto Ezcurra

2010

**Specialization and risk sharing in European
regions**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Roberto Basile,Alessandro Girardi

2010

**Mobility and housing satisfaction: an empirical
analysis for 12 EU countries**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Luis Diaz-Serrano,Alexandrina P. Stoyanova

2010

**Networks of learning within the English wine
industry**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Simon Turner

2010

**The plant size-place effect: agglomeration and
monopsony in labour markets**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Alan Manning

2010

**Measures of the geographic concentration of
industries: improving distance-based methods**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Eric Marcon,Florence Puech

2010

**Moderating urban sprawl: is there a balance
between shared open space and housing parcel
size?**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Seong-Hoon Cho,Dayton Lambert,Roland Roberts,SeungGyu Kim

2010

**Introduction: Place, space and organization--
economic geography and the multinational
enterprise**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Sjoerd Beugelsdijk,Philip McCann,Ram Mudambi

2010

Clusters and entrepreneurship

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Mercedes Delgado,Michael E. Porter,Scott Stern

2010

**Spatial agglomeration of multinational
enterprises: the role of information externalities
and knowledge spillovers**

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Sergio Mariotti,Lucia Piscitello,Stefano Elia

2010

Industrial districts, inward foreign investment and regional development

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Stefano Menghinello,Lisa De Propris,Nigel Driffield

2010

Offshoring and the global geography of innovation

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Brian J. Ficarek,Francisco M. Veloso

2010

Organizational geography, experiential learning and subsidiary exit: Japanese foreign expansions in China, 1979--2001

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Tai-Young Kim,Andrew Delios,Dean Xu

2010

The shifting geography of competitive advantage: clusters, networks and firms

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Mark Jenkins,Stephen Tallman

2010

Global unions global business: global union federations and international business

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Anibel Ferus-Comelo

2010

Green economics: an introduction to theory, policy and practice

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Danny Dorling

2010

Alison Stenning and Katie Willis (eds)

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Simon Springer

2010

'Being in the market': the UK house-price bubble and the intended structure of individual pension investment portfolios

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Gordon L. Clark,Roberto Duran-Fernandez,Kendra Strauss

2010

Migration, relationship capital and international travel: theory and evidence

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Philip McCann,Jacques Poot,Lynda Sanderson

2010

How important is access to jobs? Old question--improved answer

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Olof Åslund,John Östh,Yves Zenou

2010

Economic Geography: The Integration of Regions and Nations

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Gianmarco Ottaviano

2010

The geography of buzz: art, culture and the social milieu in Los Angeles and New York

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Elizabeth Currid,Sarah Williams

2010

How streetcars shaped suburbanization: a Granger causality analysis of land use and transit in the Twin Cities

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Feng Xie,David Levinson

2010

There goes the metro: how and why bohemians, artists and gays affect regional housing values

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Richard Florida,Charlotta Mellander

2010

Using design for upgrading in the fashion industry

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Patrik Aspers

2010

Coping with the changing rules of the game in the global textiles and apparel industries: evidence from Turkey and Morocco

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Nebahat Tokatli,Omür Kizilgün

2010

Innovation, spillovers and university--industry collaboration: an extended knowledge production function approach

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Roderik Ponds,Frank Oort,Koen Frenken

2010

The effect of neighbourhood housing tenure mix on labour market outcomes: a longitudinal investigation of neighbourhood effects

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Maarten van Ham,David Manley

2010

Do developing countries need 'good' institutions and policies and deep financial markets to benefit from capital account liberalization?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Andrew van Hulten,Michael Webber

2010

The globalization of retailing (2 Volumes)

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Nausheen H. Anwar

2010

Chicago made: factory networks in the industrial metropolis

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Gordon M. Winder

2010

International retailing

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Mark Palmer

2010

Are Worker Rights Human Rights?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Kanchana N. Ruwanpura

2010

The 10th year of the Journal of Economic Geography: a decade of high impact publication

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Henry Overman

2010

Land use regulation with durable capital

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---John Quigley,Aaron Swoboda

2010

Knowledge spillovers, black holes and the equilibrium location of vertically linked industries

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Sylvain Barde

2010

Community, economic creativity and organization

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Neil M. Coe

2010

International trade and wage inequality in Canada

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Sébastien Breau,David L. Rigby

2010

Internal migration and the earnings of married couples in the United States

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---McKinley Blackburn

2010

Have developed countries escaped the curse of distance?

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Herve Boulhol,Alain de Serres

2010

Measuring the influentialness of economic geographers during the 'great half century': an approach using the h index

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---Andrew R. Bodman

2010

Grounding globalization: labour in the age of insecurity

- Journal of Economic Geography---2010---David Lier

2010