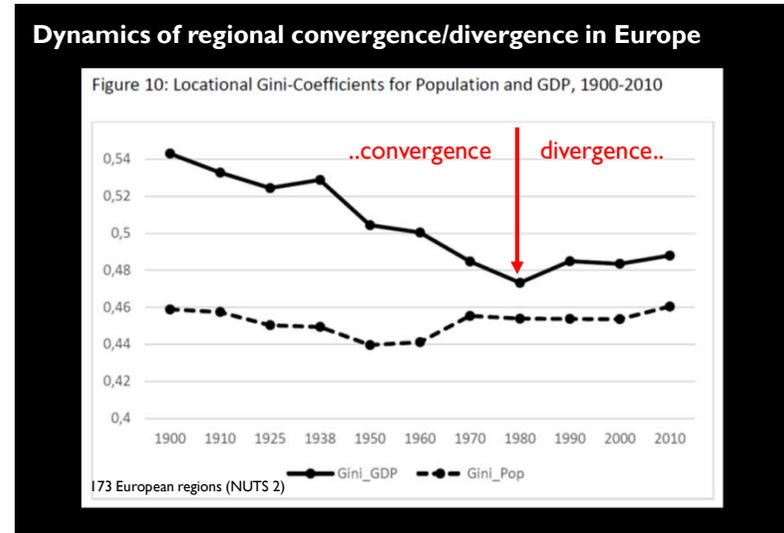




ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

<https://web.uniroma1.it/memotef/economic-geography-epos-english>
 Filippo Celata (filippo.celata@uniroma1.it)

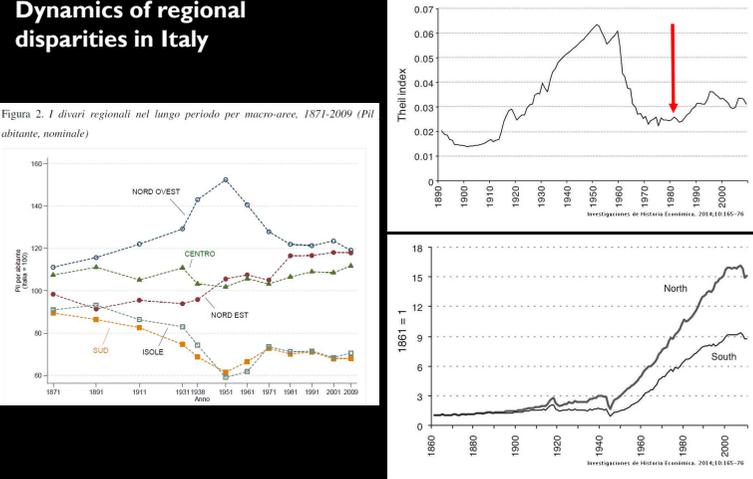
2022



Rosés-Wolf (2018) *The economic development of Europe's regions: A quantitative history since 1900*. Routledge.

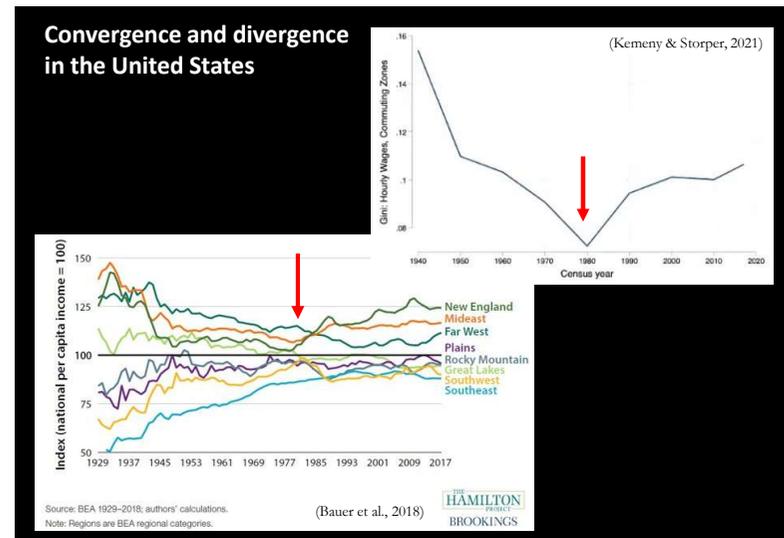
Dynamics of regional disparities in Italy

Figura 2. I divari regionali nel lungo periodo per macro-aree, 1871-2009 (PII abitante, nominale)

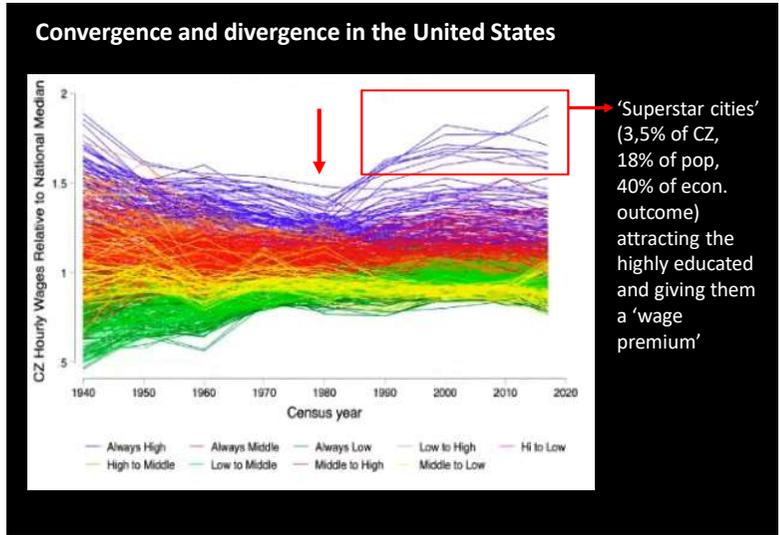


Felice (2016) *On the reconstruction and interpretation of regional inequality in Italy in the long-run*. UAB MPRA Paper 66310

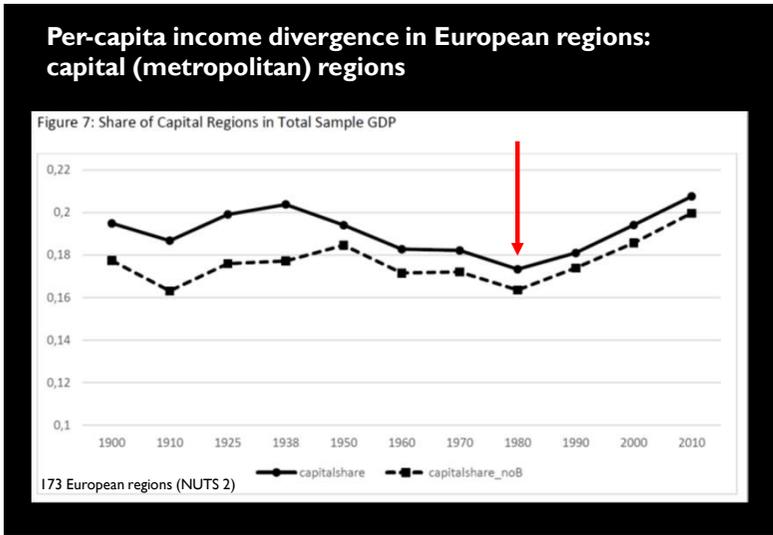
Daniele-Malanima (2014) *Falling disparities and persisting dualism...* *Economic History Research* 10(3): 165-176



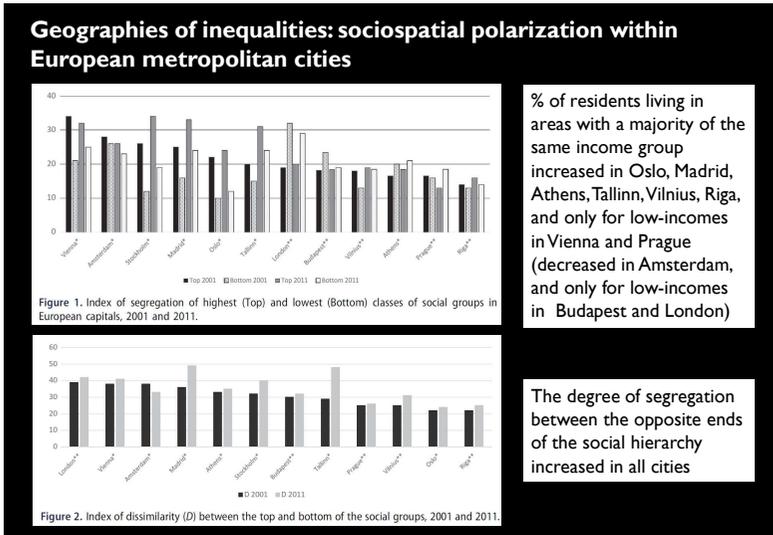
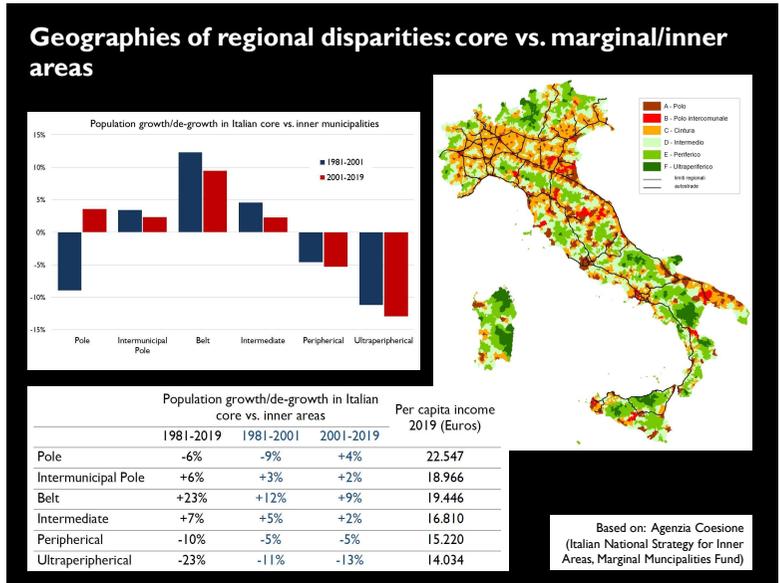
Kemeny-Storper (2020) *Superstar cities and left-behind places: disruptive innovation, labor demand, and interregional inequality*. LSE ILL Working paper 41.



Storper (2021) The current inter-regional inequality: the challenges to theory, evidence and policy. GSSI Social Sciences Webinar.



Rosés-Wolf (2018) The economic development of Europe's regions: A quantitative history since 1900. Routledge.



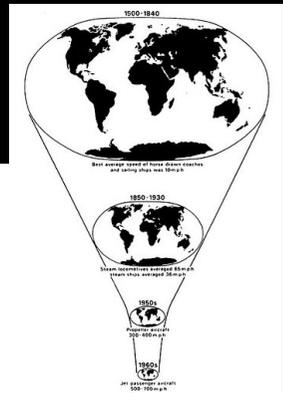
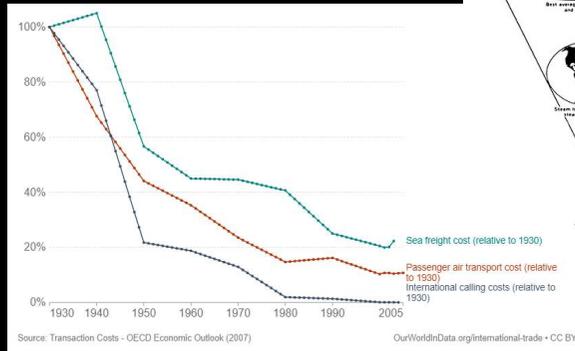
% of residents living in areas with a majority of the same income group increased in Oslo, Madrid, Athens, Tallinn, Vilnius, Riga, and only for low-incomes in Vienna and Prague (decreased in Amsterdam, and only for low-incomes in Budapest and London)

The degree of segregation between the opposite ends of the social hierarchy increased in all cities

Musterd et al. (2017) Socioeconomic segregation in European capital cities. Increasing separation between poor and rich. Urban Geography 38(7): 1062-1083.

Why we have divergence? *

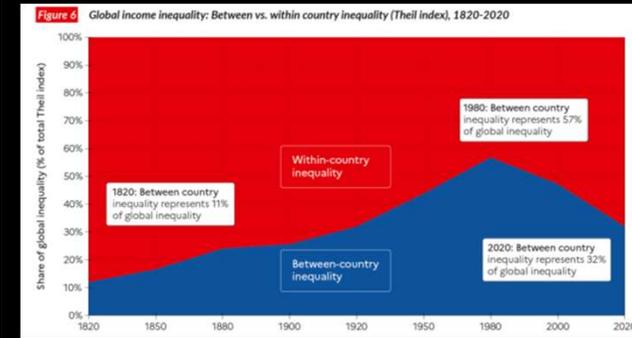
1) Globalization and space-time compression



* Storper (2018) *Separate Worlds? Explaining the current wave of regional economic polarization*. Journal of Economic Geography 18(2): 247-270.

Why we have divergence?

1) Globalization disperses productive capacity in emerging countries' industrial regions while favoring those (metropolitan) regions (in advanced countries) that are externally and internally more connective, and better off, at the expenses of deindustrializing and lagging regions = reducing between country inequalities vs. increasing regional disparities.

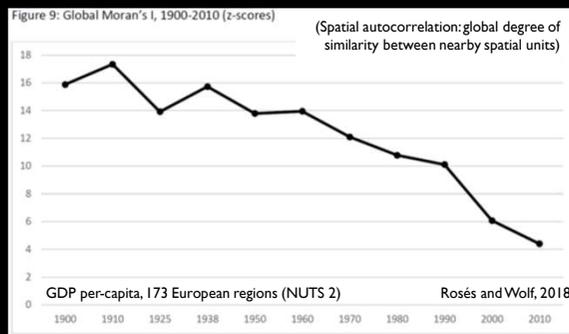


World Inequality Report 2022: WIR 2022 and Chancel-Piketty 2021

Why we have divergence?

1) Globalization

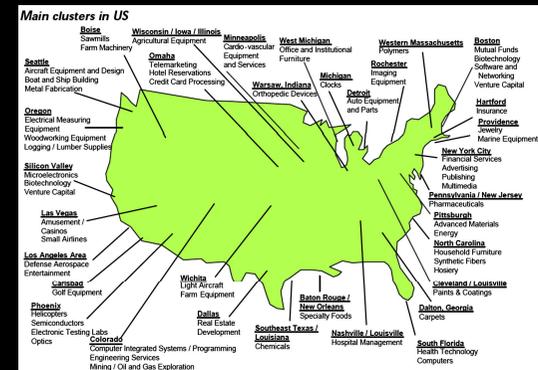
"The territorial dispersal of economic activity associated with globalization, creates a need for expanded centralized control and management" in 'global cities' (Lyons-Salmon 1995 on Sassen, 1991).



«Islands of prosperity in a sea of stagnation» (Roses-Wolf, 2018)

Why we have divergence?

2) The 3rd (and 4th) industrial revolution: new technologies are produced (and even favour) a very restricted number of high-tech clusters, that maximize knowledge spillovers among co-located specialized firms.



Porter (1998) *Clusters and the new economy of competition*. Harvard Business Review 76(6): 77-90

Why we have divergence?

3) The post-industrial society: the shift in advanced economies towards information/knowledge-intensive industries favors occupational and spatial polarization = agglomeration of skilled workers in metropolitan areas that favor knowledge spillovers, 'external' human capital, creativity, thanks to their socio-cultural ecology.

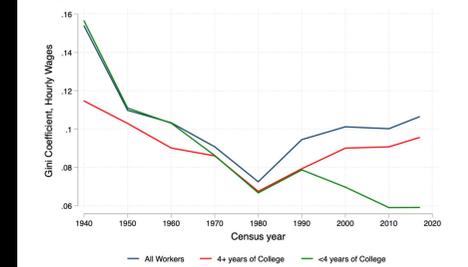
"If we postulate only the usual list of economic forces, cities should fly apart. The theory of production contains nothing to hold a city together. A city is simply a collection of factors of production: capital, people and land - and land is always far cheaper outside cities than inside. Why don't capital and people move outside (...)? It seems to me that the 'force' we need to postulate account for the central role of cities in economic life is of exactly the same character as the 'external human capital' I have postulated as a force to account for certain features of aggregative development. (...) What can people be paying Manhattan or downtown Chicago rents for, if not for being near other people?"

Lucas (1987) On the mechanics of economic development. *Journal of Monetary Economics* 22(1): 3-42

Why we have divergence?

4) Selective (internal) migration: as the cost of living in 'superstar cities' exceed the benefits of moving to those cities only for the most skilled, internal migration produces brain-drain rather than convergence.

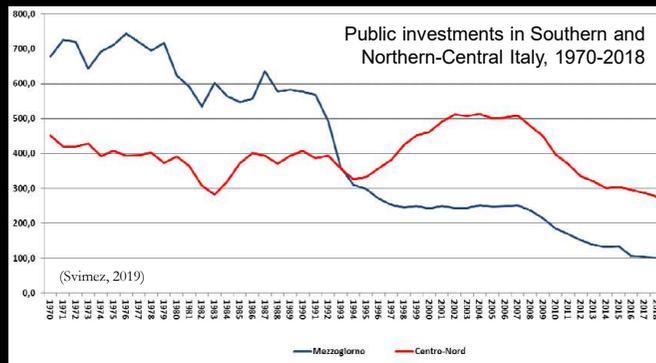
Figure 1. Evolution of interregional income inequality (σ -convergence), overall and by education, 1940-2017



Kemeny-Storper (2020) Superstar cities and left-behind places: disruptive innovation, labor demand, and interregional inequality. LSE III Working paper 41.

Why we have divergence?

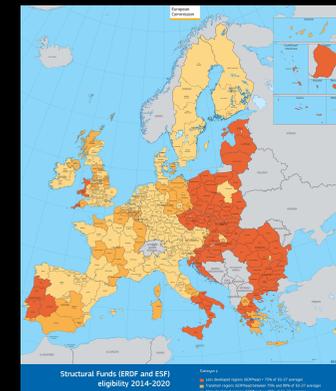
5) Neoliberalism: divergence is caused by the crisis of the Keynesian/Welfare state, redistributive policies, public investments in (traditional) lagging regions, vs. the problems of (new) declining regions + the need to promote 'competitiveness' at the country scale.



...Does it really matter?

YES! Because: equity is a goal per se | uneven development has many negative economic and non-economic implications at both the regional and the country scale | local and regional policies do not happen in a vacuum ("planners beware", Storper 2021).

Barca-McCann-Rodríguez-Pose (2012) The case for regional development intervention: place-based versus place-neutral approaches. *Journal of regional science* 52(1): 134-152.



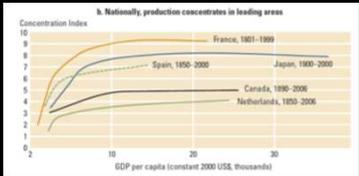
..and because "places that don't matter" may aim for a "revenge" in the ballot boxes... (Rodríguez-Pose, 2018)

Rodríguez-Pose (2018) The revenge of the places that don't matter (and what to do about it). *Cambridge journal of regions, economy and society* 11(1): 189-209

...Does it really matter?

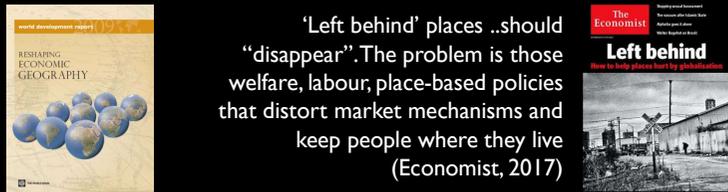
NO... Because: "growth will be unbalanced. To try to spread it out is to discourage it - to fight prosperity, not poverty" (WVB, 2009)

The goal is to maximize aggregate development, **efficiency**, productivity ("spatially-blind approach"), let markets work (e.g. by removing policy-induced barriers to human mobility), assist people, not places ("people-based approach"), reduce 'distances' and abolish 'divisions'. Divergence benefits lagging regions (e.g. basic services) and will stop sooner or later..



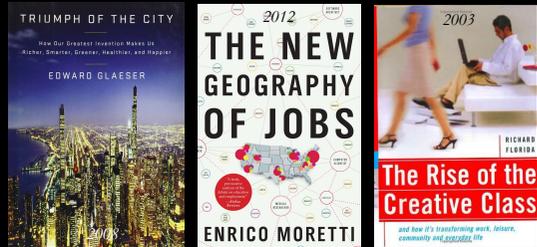
World Bank (2009) Reshaping Economic Geography | Annual Report 2009

‘Left behind’ places ..should “disappear”. The problem is those welfare, labour, place-based policies that distort market mechanisms and keep people where they live (Economist, 2017)

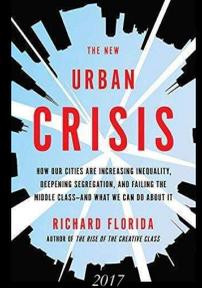
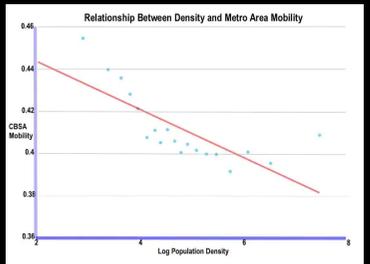


Overview of the course's programme

New Urban Economics: mobility, densification, education (+ attract people, not firms..)



... "Houston: we have a problem"

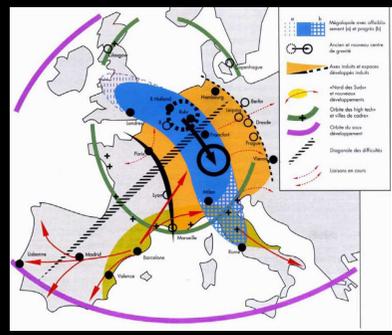



Glaeser (2020) Urbanization and its Discontents

Programme

2. Spatial agglomeration and uneven development

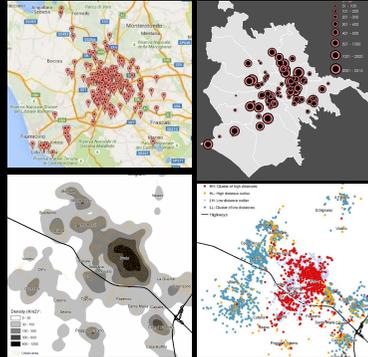
Regional economic disparities. Spatial agglomeration. External economies. Uneven development. Regional growth convergence and divergence. The new economic geography of agglomeration. Regional development policies.



Programme

7. Introduction to digital cartography and spatial data analysis (Lab)

Introduction to GIS and to the software ArcGIS. Management of spatial data and geodata. Coordinate systems. Georeferencing, geocoding and geoprocessing tools. Table and spatial queries and joins. Density maps. Local and global autocorrelation and clustering indexes. Spatial regressions. Mapping.



GIS interface and basics

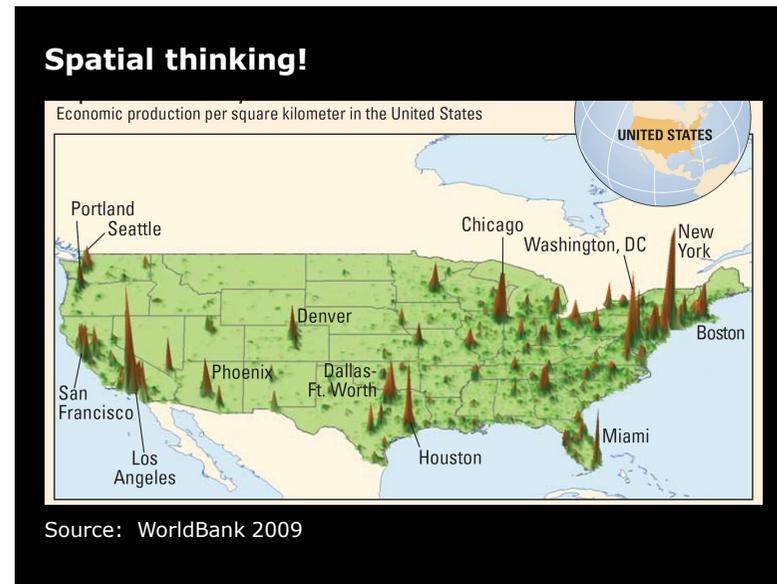
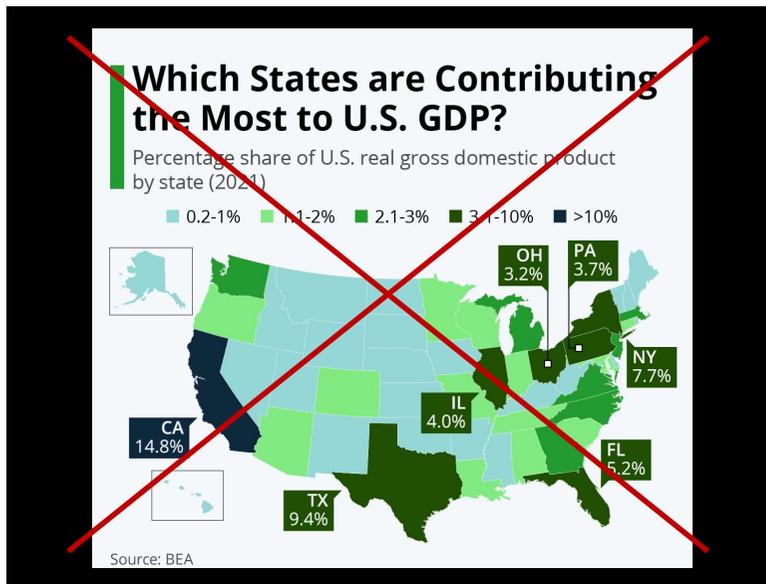
Geodata sources, geometries, problems..

Georeferencing, geocoding

Density maps

Point patterns

Spatial autocorrelation



Organization of the course/lectures

The course will include taught classes and laboratories. Attendance to the classes in presence is highly recommended. Attendance to the labs in presence is compulsory.

EVALUATION: a) Practical exam in spatial data analysis and mapping at the end of the Lab [only for students attending to the lab] + b) Final exam, written: students will be asked to answer to 2-3 questions, and to provide - for each question - a brief description of the underlying issue, suggestions about relevant themes, theories and authors, examples of illustrative cases, and the implications in terms of, on the one hand, research methods and, on the other hand, regional policies or strategies.

- <https://web.uniroma1.it/memotef/economic-geography-epos-english> -

SYLLABUS (it may change)

ATTENDING STUDENTS: a selection of the articles below:

1. Regional disparities: Storper M (2018) **Separate worlds? Explaining the current wave of regional economic polarization**. Journal of Economic Geography.
2. Agglomeration economies: Puga D (2010) **The magnitude and causes of agglomeration economies**. Journal of regional science.
3. Polarized development (Myrdal, Perroux, Krugman): Meardon S J (2001) **Modeling agglomeration and dispersion in city and country**. American Journal of Economics and Sociology.
4. Post-Fordism and flexible specialization: Hirst P & Zeitlin J (1991) **Flexible specialization versus post-Fordism**. Economy and Society.
5. Marshallian industrial districts: Markusen A (1996) **Sticky places in slippery space: A typology of industrial districts**. Economic Geography.
6. Business clusters: Martin R, Sunley P (2003) **Deconstructing clusters: chaotic concept or policy panacea?** Journal of Economic Geography.

7. High-tech clusters: Saxenian A (1996) **Inside-out: regional networks and industrial adaptation in Silicon Valley and Route 128**. Cityscape.
8. Tacit knowledge: Storper M, Venables A J (2004) **Buzz: face-to-face contact and the urban economy**. Journal of Economic Geography.
9. Creativity and urban development: Florida R (2003) **Cities and the creative class**. City & community.
10. Knowledge spill-overs: Boschma R (2005) **Proximity and innovation: A critical assessment**. Regional Studies.
11. Global value chains: Gereffi G et al (2005) **The Governance of Global Value Chains**. Review of International Political Economy.
12. Globalization and cities: Sassen S (2005) **The Global City: Introducing a Concept**. Brown Journal of World Affairs.
13. Urban economics in and after the pandemic: Florida R, Rodríguez-Pose A & Storper M (2021) **Cities in a post-COVID world**. Urban Studies.
14. Global value chains in and after the pandemic: Magableh GM (2021) **Supply chains and the COVID-19 pandemic: A comprehensive framework**. European Management Review.

SYLLABUS

NON ATTENDING STUDENTS

1. Pike A, Rodríguez-Pose A, Tomaney J (2016) **Local and regional development**. Routledge, 2nd edition: Section 2.1 (pages 18-39) and Chapter 3 (pages 60-150).
2. Dicken P (2015) **Global shift: Mapping the changing contours of the world economy**. Guilford Press, 7th edition: Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5, 8.
3. Fotheringham A S, Rogerson P A (2008) **The SAGE handbook of spatial analysis**. Sage: Chapters 6 and 7.