

## COURSE OUTLINE

### 1. GENERAL

<b>SCHOOL</b>	Applied Economics and Social Sciences		
<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	Department of Regional and Economic Development		
<b>COURSE LEVEL</b>	Undergraduate		
<b>COURSE CODE</b>	REGED2317	<b>SEMESTER</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup>
<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	Regional Economics I		
<b>INDEPENDENT TEACHING ACTIVITIES</b> <i>where credit is awarded for discrete parts of the course e.g. lectures, laboratory exercises, etc. If credit is awarded for the whole course, indicate the weekly teaching hours and the total number of credits</i>		<b>WEEKLY TEACHING HOURS</b>	<b>TEACHING/CREDIT UNITS</b>
Lectures		5	6
Add rows if necessary. The teaching organisation and the teaching methods used are described in detail in 4.			
<b>TYPE OF COURSE</b> Background, General Knowledge, Scientific Area, Skills Development	General knowledge and scientific area course		
<b>PREREQUISITES:</b>			
<b>LANGUAGE OF TEACHING AND EXAMINATION:</b>	Hellenic (Greek)		
<b>THE COURSE IS OFFERED TO ERASMUS STUDENTS</b>			
<b>ELECTRONIC COURSE PAGE (URL)</b>			

## 2. LEARNING OUTCOMES

### Learning Outcomes

*The learning outcomes of the course describe the specific knowledge, skills and competences of an appropriate level that students will acquire after successful completion of the course.*

*Consult Annex A*

- *Description of the Level of Learning Outcomes for each cycle of study according to the Qualifications Framework of the European Higher Education Area*
- *Descriptive indicators for Levels 6, 7 & 8 of the European Qualifications Framework for Lifelong Learning and Annex B*
- *Comprehensive Guide to the Writing of Learning Outcomes*

**Upon completion of the course it is expected that students will be able to:**

#### **Knowledge**

- To understand the way in which the economic system of regions works, in order to explain the causes that shape and maintain regional inequalities and the unequal distribution of activities in a regional or national economic area.
- To understand the fundamental concepts of regional economics, the main economic forces interacting in space and the way space influences market formation.
- To understand the extension of the use of the concepts and tools of microeconomic analysis to spatial issues, to become familiar with indicators and quantitative methods for measuring regional development, inter-regional disparities, inter-regional interactions, regional convergence or divergence and to measure regional disparities with quantitative indicators and to distinguish between strong and weak regions.
- to understand how the economy works at a regional level, how economic growth is distributed across regions, the relationships that can be established between regions and the process by which the economy of one region interacts with the economy of other regions.
- To know how the availability of factors of production affects economic activity in the region at the inter-regional level.

#### **Competences**

- They will be able to understand, have opinions, and analyze real economic phenomena related to space and region, as well as inequalities at the interregional level.
- They will have acquired the ability to approach problems and address future 'challenges' in regional development through an understanding of the relevant concepts and the benefits of participating in the work.
- They will have acquired the ability to analyze regional problems using the knowledge gained and to solve them through an interdisciplinary perspective.
- They will have acquired the ability to develop creative and deductive thinking through the analysis of problems with a spatial dimension, their correlation or connection with the relevant theoretical approaches, and the more general problems that are posed and shaped during the semester, in which the students participate and for which they are required to propose applied and adequately justified solutions.

#### **Skills**

- They will be able to refer to reliable sources of statistical data and quantitatively study inter-regional relations, inequalities, economic and social convergence/divergence of regions using different criteria.
- They will be able to apply their knowledge to real problems with regional characteristics and with a regional dimension,
- Search for appropriate data and variables, select and create appropriate indicators to quantify spatial inequalities using international and domestic literature and statistical sources,
- Analyze and synthesize data and information collected to draw appropriate conclusions and make relevant decisions.

### **General skills**

*Taking into account the general competences that the graduate should have acquired (as listed in the Diploma Supplement and listed below), which one(s) does the course aim at?*

*Search, analysis and synthesis of data and information,      Generating new research ideas Project planning and management*

<i>including the use of the necessary technologies</i>	<i>Respect for diversity and multiculturalism</i>
<i>Adaptation to new situations</i>	<i>Respect for the natural environment</i>
<i>Decision-making</i>	<i>Demonstrating social, professional and ethical responsibility and gender sensitivity</i>
<i>Autonomous work</i>	<i>Exercise of criticism and self-criticism</i>
<i>Group work</i>	<i>Promotion of free, creative and deductive thinking.</i>
<i>Working in an international environment</i>	
<i>Working in an interdisciplinary environment</i>	

  

<p>Search, analysis and synthesis of data and information, using the necessary technologies</p> <p>Decision-making</p> <p>Autonomous work</p> <p>Generating new research ideas</p> <p>Respect for the natural environment</p> <p>Promotion of free, creative and deductive thinking</p>
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### 3. COURSE CONTENT

- 1) DEFINITIONS: regional economics as a specific field of economic science, regional and national economic analysis, definition of a region, criteria for distinguishing regions, economic growth and development.
- 2) REGIONAL INEQUALITIES AND POLICY: Relationship between national growth and regional inequalities, the regional problem, causes of regional inequalities, characteristics of the regional problem in Greece, reasons and means of regional policy, main instruments of regional policy.
- 3) REGIONAL BALANCE SHEETS.
- 4) PRODUCTION FUNCTIONS: General form of production function, linearly homogeneous production functions, linear production function, Cobb-Douglas production function, production function of constant proportions (Leontief), production function of constant elasticity CES, Translog production functions.
- 5) SCALE PRODUCTION PERFORMANCE: Constant returns to scale, decreasing returns to scale, increasing returns to scale, increasing and decreasing returns to scale, the law of diminishing marginal productivity,
- 6) SCALE ECONOMIES AND MACROECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS: increasing and decreasing economies of scale, external economies, economies of agglomeration.
- 7) MACROECONOMIC REGIONAL SIZES AND CHARACTERISTICS: changes in output, macroeconomic characteristics, the specialization of the regional economy, public and private investment, degree of urbanization and population density, quality of work, demographic changes, environmental data, regional competitiveness.
- 8) QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES AND SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS: Space as a mathematical concept, measurement in space (distance and metric functions), the concept of scale, geostatistical measures of location and dispersion, measures of entropy, connectivity in space, the concept of neighborhood, spatial interaction matrices (spatial adjacency matrices, spatial weighted adjacency matrices, spatial distance matrices, spatial weighting matrices), properties of spatial weight matrices.
- 9) QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES AND SPATIAL

RELATIONSHIPS: Forms of spatial data, types of spatial units (point, linear, surface), basic spatial operations, continuous and discrete connectivity analysis (zones, networks), geostatistical measures of position (spatial mean, weighted spatial mean, center point), geostatistical measures of dispersion (standard distance, lack of standard distance), graphical presentation of spatial data, thematic cartography, Gaster and Newman cartograms.

- 10) QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES AND SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS: Theil index, Lorenz curve, Gini coefficient, concentration coefficient, Florence coefficient, Gini - Hirschman coefficient, divergence - participation analysis, Reilly's law of market areas, spatial interdependence models.
- 11) QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES AND SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS: Shift - Share Analysis and its spatial specificity.
- 12) Quantitative analysis of regional equity and spatial relationships: Reilly's law of market areas, spatial interdependence models, population potential, gravity models.
- 13) QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL DISPARITIES AND SPATIAL RELATIONSHIPS: Spatial networks, modeling of spatial interaction systems on graphs, epistemological approach to spatial networks, spatial networks and fields of application, conceptual definitions in the study of spatial networks, flatness, spatial network modeling tools, centrality measures.

#### 4. TEACHING and LEARNING METHODS - EVALUATION

<b>METHOD OF DELIVERY</b> Face-to-face, Distance learning, etc.	Lectures and meetings with students	
<b>USE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES</b> Use of ICT in Teaching, Laboratory Training, Communication with students	Computer and interactive whiteboard will be used in the teaching. Communication with students will be on a personal level, also using e-mail and telecommunication (e.g. Skype).	
<b>ORGANISATION OF TEACHING</b> The way and methods of teaching are described in detail. Lectures, Seminars, Laboratory Exercise, Field Exercise, Study & Analysis of Literature, Tutorials, Practical (Placement), Clinical Exercise, Artistic Workshop, Interactive teaching, Educational visits, Study visits, Project work, Writing of work / assignments, Artistic creation, etc. The student's study hours for each learning activity as well as the hours of unguided study are indicated so that the total workload at semester level corresponds to the ECTS standards.	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Semester Workload</b>
	Course deliveries	65 hours
	Study of taught material	33 hours
	Study and research of databases and additional work	27 hours
	Total Course	125 hours
<b>STUDENT ASSESSMENT</b> Description of the evaluation process	Written exams at the end of the course and progress exams during the semester.	

Language of Assessment, Assessment Methods, Formative or Inferential, Multiple Choice Test, Short Answer Questions, Test Development Questions, Problem Solving, Written Work, Report, Oral Examination, Oral Examination, Public Presentation, Laboratory Work, Clinical Examination of a Patient, Artistic Interpretation, Other	
Explicitly identified assessment criteria are stated and if and where they are accessible to students.	

## 5. RECOMMENDED-LITERATURE

<p>The basic literature that will be used is</p> <p>Greek Literature</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Πολύζος, Σ., (2011) <i>Περιφερειακή Ανάπτυξη</i>, Αθήνα, Εκδόσεις Κριτική.</li> <li>2. Πολύζος, Σ., (2015) <i>Αστική Ανάπτυξη</i>, Αθήνα, Εκδόσεις Κριτική.</li> <li>3. Γιώτη - Παπαδάκη, Ο., (2011) <i>Εισαγωγή στην Οικονομική Γεωγραφία</i>, Αθήνα, Εκδόσεις Κριτική.</li> <li>4. Κόνσολας, Ν., (1997) <i>Σύγχρονη Περιφερειακή Οικονομική Πολιτική</i>, Εκδόσεις Παπαζήση, Αθήνα.</li> <li>5. Πετράκος Γ – Ψυχάρης Ι, (2016), <i>Περιφερειακή ανάπτυξη στην Ελλάδα</i>, Εκδόσεις Κριτική.</li> </ol> <p>International Literature</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Armstrong H. W. and Taylor J. (2000), <i>Regional Economics and Policy</i>, Oxford: Blackwell.</li> <li>2. Pike A., Rodriguez-Pose A. and Tomaney J. (2006), <i>Local and Regional Development</i>, New York: Routledge.</li> <li>3. Pike A., Rodriguez-Pose A. and Tomaney J. (2010), <i>Handbook of Local and Regional Development</i>, New York: Routledge.</li> <li>4. Rodrigue, J. P., Comtois, C., Slack, B., (2013) <i>The Geography of Transport Systems</i>, New York, Routledge Publications.</li> </ol> <p>Suggested papers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Amin, A. (1999). An institutionalist perspective on regional economic development. <i>International journal of urban and regional research</i>, 23(2), 365-378.</li> <li>2. Bebbington, A. (2003). Global networks and local developments: Agendas for development geography. <i>Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie</i>, 94(3), 297-309.</li> <li>3. Tsiotas, D., Aspridis, G., Gavardinas, I., Sdrolias, L., Skodova – Parmova, D., (2018) “Gravity modeling in Social Science: the case of the commuting phenomenon in Greece”, <i>Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review</i>, doi:10.1007/s40844-018-0120-yCoe, N. M., Hess, M., Yeung, H. W. C., Dicken, P., &amp; Henderson, J. (2004). ‘Globalizing’ regional development: a global production networks perspective. <i>Transactions of the Institute of British geographers</i>, 29(4), 468-484.</li> <li>4. Coe, N. M., Hess, M., Yeung, H. W. C., Dicken, P., &amp; Henderson, J. (2004). ‘Globalizing’ regional development: a global production networks perspective. <i>Transactions of the Institute of British geographers</i>, 29(4), 468-484.</li> <li>5. Cook, I. R. (2010). Policing, partnerships, and profits: the operations of Business Improvement Districts and Town Center Management schemes in England. <i>Urban Geography</i>, 31(4), 453-478.</li> <li>6. Cullen, I., &amp; Godson, V. (1975). Urban networks: the structure of activity patterns. <i>Progress in planning</i>, 4, 1-96.</li> </ol>
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7. Gibbs, D., Deutz, P., & Proctor, A. (2005). Industrial ecology and eco-industrial development: A potential paradigm for local and regional development?. *Regional studies*, 39(2), 171-183.
8. Glasson, J. (2003). The widening local and regional development impacts of the modern universities-a tale of two cities (and north-south perspectives). *Local Economy*, 18(1), 21-37.
9. Hadjimichalis, C., & Hudson, R. (2007). Rethinking local and regional development: Implications for radical political practice in Europe. *European Urban and Regional Studies*, 14(2), 99-113.
10. Hilhorst, J. G. (1998). Industrialization and local/regional development revisited. *Development and change*, 29(1), 1-26.
11. Jamali, D. (2004). Success and failure mechanisms of public private partnerships (PPPs) in developing countries: Insights from the Lebanese context. *International Journal of Public Sector Management*, 17(5), 414-430.
12. Kotler, P., & Gertner, D. (2002). Country as brand, product, and beyond: A place marketing and brand management perspective. *Journal of brand management*, 9(4), 249-261.
13. Malecki, E. J. (1993). Entrepreneurship in regional and local development. *International regional science review*, 16(1-2), 119-153.
14. Malecki, E. J. (1997). *Technology and economic development: the dynamics of local, regional, and national change*.
15. Matten, D., & Moon, J. (2004). Corporate social responsibility. *Journal of business Ethics*, 54(4), 323-337.
16. McWilliams, A. (2000). *Corporate social responsibility*. Wiley Encyclopedia of Management.
17. Park, C. W., Jaworski, B. J., & MacInnis, D. J. (1986). Strategic brand concept-image management. *The Journal of Marketing*, 135-145.
18. Pike, A., Rodríguez-Pose, A., & Tomaney, J. (2007). What kind of local and regional development and for whom?. *Regional studies*, 41(9), 1253-1269.
19. Trigilia, C. (2001). Social capital and local development. *European journal of social theory*, 4(4), 427-442.

#### Other relevant indicative literature

1. Λαμπριανίδης Λ. (2014), *Οικονομική Γεωγραφία*, Αθήνα, Εκδόσεις Πατάκη.
2. McCann Ph. (1992), *Αστική και Περιφερειακή Οικονομική*, Αθήνα, Εκδόσεις Κριτική.
3. Armstrong H. & J. Taylor (2000), *Regional Economics and Policy*, Massachusetts: Blackwell
4. Thirlwall A. (1999), *Μεγέθυνση και Ανάπτυξη*, Αθήνα, Εκδόσεις Παπαζήση (2001).
5. Παπαδασκαλόπουλος Αθ. (2000), *Μέθοδοι Περιφερειακής Ανάλυσης*, Αθήνα, Εκδόσεις Παπαζήση.
6. Σκούντζος Θ. (1993), *Περιφερειακή Οικονομική Ανάλυση και Πολιτική*, Αθήνα, Εκδόσεις Σταμούλη.
7. Castells M. (1989), *The Informational City*, Oxford: Blackwell.
8. Dicken P. (2007), *Global Shift: mapping the changing Contours of the World Economy*, London: Sage.
9. Krugman P. (2000), *The Return of Depression Economics*, New York: Norton and Company.
10. Porter M. E. (1990), *The Competitive Advantage of Nations*, New York: Free Press.
11. Scott J. A. (1998), *Regions and the World Economy: The coming Shape of Global Production, Competition and Political Order*, Oxford: Oxford University Press
12. Amin A. and Thrift N. (1994), *Globalization, Institutions, and Regional Development in Europe*, Oxford University Press.
13. Harvey D. (2006), *Spaces of Global Capitalism: A Theory of Uneven Geographical Development*, London: Verso.

#### Related scientific journals

Journal of Economic Geography (Oxford)  
 The Annals of Regional Science (Springer)  
 Regional Studies (Taylor & Francis)  
 Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space (SAGE)  
 Entrepreneurship and Regional Development (Taylor & Francis)  
 Review of Urban & Regional Development Studies (Wiley)  
 Regional Science and Urban Economics (Elsevier)

International Journal of Innovation and Regional Development (Interscience)  
Region (ERSA)  
Regional Science Inquiry (H.A.R.S.)  
Networks and Spatial Economics (Springer)