

## 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>	REGED2423	<b>SEMESTER</b>	4 <sup>th</sup>
<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	Regional Economics II		
<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
<i>Add rows if necessary. The teaching organisation and the teaching methods used are described in detail in 4.</i>			
<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 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

- Have acquired the ability to apply knowledge to real problems with regional characteristics and a regional dimension,
- Have acquired the ability to search for appropriate data and variables,
- Have acquired the ability to select and develop appropriate quantitative indicators of spatial inequalities, using international and domestic literature and statistical sources,
- Have acquired the ability to analyze and synthesize data and information collected to draw appropriate conclusions and make relevant decisions.

#### Skills

- Analyze real economic phenomena related to the area and the region, as well as inequalities at interregional level.
- To refer to reliable sources of statistical data and to study quantitatively inter-regional relations, inequalities, economic and social convergence/divergence of regions using different criteria.

### 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, including the use of the necessary technologies

Adaptation to new situations

Decision-making

Autonomous work

Group work

Working in an international environment

Working in an interdisciplinary environment

Generating new research ideas Project planning and management

Respect for diversity and multiculturalism

Respect for the natural environment

Demonstrating social, professional and ethical responsibility and gender sensitivity

Exercise of criticism and self-criticism

Promotion of free, creative and deductive thinking.

Search, analysis and synthesis of data and information, using the necessary technologies

Decision-making Autonomous work Generating new research ideas Respect for the natural environment Promotion of free, creative and deductive thinking
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### 3. COURSE CONTENT

- 1) REGIONAL INEQUALITIES IN GREECE: Demographic and population inequalities, regional urbanisation, regional and sectoral distribution of production, regional inequalities in welfare.
- 2) REGIONAL INEQUALITIES IN EUROPE: General information on the European Union, the European Union and spatial inequalities, population and social characteristics, level of welfare and living standards, employment - unemployment, research and technological development, geographical distribution of development in Europe.
- 3) THEORIES OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: first theories 1930-60, second generation theories 1960-84, neo-Marxist theories, recent theories 1984 onwards.
- 4) REGIONAL MULTIPLAYERS AND REGIONAL ANALYSIS: The concept of multiplier, graph of multiplier, multiplier in multiregional system, multiplier in economic base model, general input-output model.
- 5) REGIONAL MULTIPLIERS AND REGIONAL ANALYSIS: The multiplier in the input-output model, the multi-regional input-output model, the multiplier in the multi-regional input-output model, construction of the regional model, secondary regional models, mixed or hybrid regional models, analysis of the multi-regional econometric model.
- 6) INTER REGIONAL LABOUR MARKET AND CAPITAL MOBILITY: The labour demand and supply curve, labour market model, regional labour markets, interregional labour movement, labour and interregional capital mobility.
- 7) MIGRATION: Theoretical approaches to the interpretation of migration, sociological theories, economic theories, geographic theories, unifying approaches, causes and determinants of migration flows, migration flows to Greece.
- 8) INFRASTRUCTURE AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.
- 9) NATURAL RESOURCES AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.
- 10) LOCAL DEVELOPMENT, INNOVATION, TECHNOLOGY, HUMAN CAPITAL: Diffusion of development and local or endogenous development, local development and factors of production, innovation and development, clusters and innovation, technology and regional competitiveness, technology and production growth, technology and production growth, spatial diffusion of technology, entrepreneurship and development, human capital and development, encouraging active participation of the local population, training, experience of business personnel and efficiency.
- 11) METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL PROBLEMS: Basic concepts analysis, correlation, Multiple Linear Regression, Binomial Logistic Regression, Multinomial logistic regression, Tobit analysis, Geographically Weighted Regression (GWR).

**12) METHODOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL PROBLEMS.**

13) Spatial econometrics: general concepts, spatial dependence methods, spatial pattern analysis, types of spatial patterns (random, normal, clustered), spatial autocorrelation, general indicators (Morans I, Getis and Ord General G), local indicators (Local Morans I - cluster and outlier analysis, Getis and Ord G\* - Hot spot analysis).

**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  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.	Written exams at the end of the course and progress exams during the semester.	

**5. RECOMMENDED-LITERATURE**

The basic literature that will be used is

#### Greek Literature

1. Πολύζος, Σ., (2011) *Περιφερειακή Ανάπτυξη*, Αθήνα, Εκδόσεις Κριτική.
2. Πολύζος, Σ., (2015) *Αστική Ανάπτυξη*, Αθήνα, Εκδόσεις Κριτική.
3. Γιώτη - Παπαδάκη, Ο., (2011) *Εισαγωγή στην Οικονομική Γεωγραφία*, Αθήνα, Εκδόσεις Κριτική.
4. Κόνσολας, Ν., (1997) *Σύγχρονη Περιφερειακή Οικονομική Πολιτική*, Εκδόσεις Παπαζήση, Αθήνα.
5. Πετράκος Γ – Ψυχάρης Ι, (2016), *Περιφερειακή ανάπτυξη στην Ελλάδα*, Εκδόσεις Κριτική.

#### International Literature

1. Armstrong H. W. and Taylor J. (2000), *Regional Economics and Policy*, Oxford: Blackwell
2. Pike A., Rodriguez-Pose A. and Tomaney J. (2006), *Local and Regional Development*, New York: Routledge.
3. Pike A., Rodriguez-Pose A. and Tomaney J. (2010), *Handbook of Local and Regional Development*, New York: Routledge.
4. Rodrigue, J. P., Comtois, C., Slack, B., (2013) *The Geography of Transport Systems*, New York, Routledge Publications.

#### Suggested papers

1. Amin, A. (1999). An institutionalist perspective on regional economic development. *International journal of urban and regional research*, 23(2), 365-378.
2. Bebbington, A. (2003). Global networks and local developments: Agendas for development geography. *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie*, 94(3), 297-309.
3. Coe, N. M., Hess, M., Yeung, H. W. C., Dicken, P., & Henderson, J. (2004). 'Globalizing' regional development: a global production networks perspective. *Transactions of the Institute of British geographers*, 29(4), 468-484.
4. Coe, N. M., Hess, M., Yeung, H. W. C., Dicken, P., & Henderson, J. (2004). 'Globalizing' regional development: a global production networks perspective. *Transactions of the Institute of British geographers*, 29(4), 468-484.
5. Cook, I. R. (2010). Policing, partnerships, and profits: the operations of Business Improvement Districts and Town Center Management schemes in England. *Urban Geography*, 31(4), 453-478.
6. Cullen, I., & Godson, V. (1975). Urban networks: the structure of activity patterns. *Progress in planning*, 4, 1-96.
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*

Entrepreneurship and Regional Development (Taylor & Francis)  
Environment & Urbanization (SAGE)  
Environment and Planning (SAGE)  
International Journal of Innovation and Regional Development (Interscience)  
Journal of Economic Geography (Oxford)  
Journal of Regional Science (Wiley)  
Journal of the American Planning Association (Taylor & Francis)  
Networks and Spatial Economics (Springer)  
Papers in Regional Science (Wiley)  
Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space (SAGE)  
Planning Practice and Research (Taylor & Francis)  
Region (ERSA)  
Regional Science and Urban Economics (Elsevier)  
Regional Science Inquiry (H.A.R.S.)  
Regional Studies (Taylor & Francis)  
Review of Urban & Regional Development Studies (Wiley)  
The Annals of Regional Science (Springer)