Spatial Analysis and Location-allocation Models

City Structure, Agglomeration, and Urban Configuration in Spatial Economy

Foreign Direct Investment in a Transition Economy

The Space Economy in Figures How Space Contributes to the Global Economy

The authors show how a common approach that emphasizes the three-way interaction among increasing returns, transportation costs, and the movement of productive factors can be applied to a wide range of issues in urban, regional, and international economics. Since 1990 there has been a renaissance of theoretical and empirical work on the spatial aspects of the economy—that is, where economic activity occurs and why. Using new tools—in particular, modeling techniques developed to analyze industrial organization, international trade, and economic growth—this "new economic geography" has emerged as one of the most exciting areas of contemporary economics. The authors show how seemingly disparate models reflect a few basic themes, and in so doing they develop a common "grammar" for discussing a variety of issues. They show how a common approach that emphasizes the three-way interaction among increasing returns, transportation costs, and the movement of productive factors can be applied to a wide range of issues in urban, regional, and international economics. This book is the first to provide a sound and unified explanation of the existence of large economic agglomerations at various spatial scales.
Interaction and accessibility are widely discussed themes in urban and regional analysis. Many aspects of this area are touched on in this wide-ranging collection of research essays. For example, migration, commuting, and accessibility are emergent issues as urban areas expand. Classic measures of accessibility provide useful metrics for regional description and assessment of urban hierarchies. Despite decades of development of mathematical models relating spatial interaction and accessibility, open questions remain regarding their analytical properties and performance in different empirical applications. This book paves the way for new topics requiring novel approaches using accessibility tools. This book will appeal to readers interested in accessibility studies because of its emphasis on the complex and dynamic interaction between accessibility and the space-economy. - Morton E. O’Kelly, the Ohio State University, US

Accessibility is a useful concept for representing the level of spatial interaction (flows of people, goods or information) between a set of locations, through a transport (physical and/or digital) infrastructure network. Its performance has been recognized in the framework of sustainability policy, in light of best practice planning and decision-making processes, where methods such as cost benefit analysis, multi-criteria analysis and risk analysis, can embed accessibility results. The rationale of this book is to present a collection of recent studies, modelling and discussing spatial interaction by means of accessibility indicators. Chapters have been organized in three different sections: (i) methods and data sources used to estimate spatial interaction through accessibility indicators; (ii) spatial and social dimension of accessibility; (iii) accessibility as a driver of spatial interaction. This book proves how accessibility concepts and measurements can integrate spatial economics with transport and planning science.

Spatial Distribution of Industries and Important Location Factors in the Seoul Region

Contains section: Book reviews.

The Spatial Economy

Central Place Studies

First published in 2000. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Accessibility and Spatial Interaction

As political, economic, and environmental issues increasingly spread across the globe, the science of geography is being rediscovered by scientists, policymakers, and educators alike. Geography has been made a core subject in U.S. schools, and scientists from a variety of disciplines are using analytical tools originally developed by geographers. Rediscovering Geography presents a broad overview of geography's renewed importance in a changing world. Through discussions and highlighted case studies, this book illustrates geography's impact on international trade, environmental change, population growth, information infrastructure, the condition of cities, the spread of AIDS, and much more. The committee examines some of the more significant tools for data collection, storage, analysis, and display, with examples of major contributions made by geographers. Rediscovering Geography provides a blueprint for the future of the discipline, recommending how to strengthen its intellectual and institutional foundation and meet the demand for geographic expertise among professionals and the public.

Southern Economic Journal

The presence of nonconvexities does severe damage to conventional theories of the firm and of the individual. The essential contribution of location theory, however, is in a world in which there are such nonconvexities. If resources are distributed evenly and the usual
convexity assumptions made, then economic activity would be distributed evenly; there would be no concentration of production. Thus the statement that is usually made, that the standard results carry over to a world in which there is spatial choice, is too weak and fails to capture the essence of location theory. Nevertheless, we must also concede that, while the introduction of the spatial dimension is interesting and fruitful when (perhaps only when) there are non-convexities, space should not be thought of as a panacea whereby problems associated with economies of scale, for example, can be made to disappear. There is no guarantee, for example, that production units will be operated in convex regions of their total cost curves, even if they are constrained to operate in a ‘space economy’. These considerations led to the conclusion that the role of spatial choice and the determinants of such choice would be best analysed by case study. This book is one such study. It is based on my doctoral dissertation at the University of Cambridge, financed by a grant from the Social Science Research Council.

Empire Saga

The concept of space has always been a fundamental element in various branches of knowledge. The concept often appears in the evolution of knowledge, either as a basis of theory or as a factor in research. It is associated, more or less directly, with all the history of scientific thought. At the level of simple common sense, the importance of the concept of space is only equaled by its lack of precision. It was part of legend before becoming part of history. To indicate the founding of Rome, Romulus started by drawing the boundaries, locating its landmarks in a discontinuous space after having cut the limits of a continuous space. However, neither geographical explorations nor mathematico-logical speculations have ever completely removed the mystery from the concept of space. For all its simple common sense, its mystique remains intact. The privileged position occupied by the concept of space in the history of science and the vagueness of its meaning in the current use of the term, far from constituting a paradox, are mutually explanatory. Every concept of space is necessarily the result of an abstraction, whether the process by which it is reached is through mathematics, psychology, biology, or any other discipline. At the level of common knowledge, the space-time concept is the base upon which are arranged individual experiences. It is thus easy to understand how the concept of space can be understood only through an orderly arrangement of these experiences and their integration into a logical scheme.

Rediscovering Geography

Economic Geography

The Spatial Economy

The Asian Economic Review

Creative hubs have become a cornerstone of economic and cultural policy with only the barest amount of discussion or scrutiny. This volume offers the first interrogation of creative hubs, with ground-breaking critical writing from a combination of established scholars and new voices. Looking across multiple sites trans-nationally, and combining theoretical and empirical reflections, it asks: what are creative hubs, why do they matter, and are they making the world a better place? Creative Hubs in Question discusses creative hubs in relation to debates about creative cities, co-working spaces and workers’ co-operatives. Featuring case studies from Argentina to the Netherlands, and Nigeria to the UK, the contributions address how hubs are situated in relation to projects of equality and social justice, and whether and in what ways they change the experiences of the creatives who
Location and Space-economy

Latin American Economic Integration

Spatial Planning in the Small Economy

The Urban Reference

Location Choices of California Businesses and Households During the Nineteen-nineties

Location in Space

Address Book Size 6" x 9" Over 300 Sections To Record Contact Details. Glossy And Soft Cover, Large Print, Font, 6" x 9" For Contacts, Addresses, Phone Numbers, Emails, Birthday And More.

The Changing Space Economy of City-Regions

The authors show how a common approach that emphasizes the three-way interaction among increasing returns, transportation costs, and the movement of productive factors can be applied to a wide range of issues in urban, regional, and international economics. Since 1990 there has been a renaissance of theoretical and empirical work on the spatial aspects of the economy—that is, where economic activity occurs and why. Using new tools—in particular, modeling techniques developed to analyze industrial organization, international trade, and economic growth—this "new economic geography" has emerged as one of the most exciting areas of contemporary economics. The authors show how seemingly disparate models reflect a few basic themes, and in so doing they develop a common "grammar" for discussing a variety of issues. They show how a common approach that emphasizes the three-way interaction among increasing returns, transportation costs, and the movement of productive factors can be applied to a wide range of issues in urban, regional, and international economics. This book is the first to provide a sound and unified explanation of the existence of large economic agglomerations at various spatial scales.

Evaluation of Alternative Solutions to the Food Distribution Center Location Problem

This book addresses the South African Space Economy and its stark disparities and dualisms through an assessment of the Gauteng City-Region – the largest economic agglomeration in the country and on a continent bedevilled by a myriad of development challenges. The book’s focus on understanding the overall character of Gauteng City-Region’s Space Economy – through data mining/analysis and mapping – comprehensively supplements the Space Economy literature on the region. It covers the disparities exacerbated by an overlay of apartheid planning ideology and top-down regional development based on selective
encouragement of manufacturing investments in growth points or poles and how implementation of past policies intended to cure these disparities have yielded mixed results. This book further offers the Gauteng City-Region as a microcosm of the national economy in the form of evident significant placed-based variations in the intensity and character of economic structure that on the one hand enjoys massive agglomeration economies, while on the other, has high levels of poverty and large numbers of people living below the Minimum Living Level. This book should appeal to urban studies specialists, economists and development studies researchers in the Global South.

The Geography of Economic Activity

The Capitalist Space Economy (Routledge Library Editions: Economic Geography)

The basic objective of this volume is to improve the spatial and regional frameworks of the social science disciplines, particularly of economics, through the development of a more adequate general location theory. These general principles provide some insights for more practical studies of industrial location, market analysis, land use, and city planning.

Arena of Capital

Spatial Dynamics and Optimal Space-time Development

Knowledge, Space, Economy

"Illusions of Location Theory: Consequences for Blue Economy in Africa" questions the relevance of ‘location theory’ in explaining the coastal-hinterland continuum and the implications for the utilization of blue economy ecosystem in such a contested space in Africa. It pays more attention to territorial contestations, maritime disputes, vulnerabilities of landlocked states, and expansionist policies as displayed through spatial organizational regimes. These areas of investigation have previously been largely studied from the narrow perspective of ‘location’, unduly focusing on comparative advantages of ‘distance’, while neglecting the influence of ‘forces’ such as technology, ideology, and the power of mental mapping in spatial decision making. This volume puts forward the argument that the harmonious relationship between states, and efficient exploitation of the blue economy ecosystem in ways that promote peace between states, lies not only in the structural transformation of markets, but also in bridging the spatial and social divide between the coastal and hinterland societies. Thus, this work proffers possibilities for a holistic regime for managing Africa’s coastal-hinterland continuum through innovative strategies such as SMART blue economies and the infusion of the geopolitical dimension into the management of maritime and territorial diplomacy. The combination of theoretical and empirical analysis, buttressed by in-depth case studies of what works in the management of blue economy ecosystem and what does not work, make this volume ideal for researchers, students, and practitioners interested in African regional studies, African political economy, political geography, strategic military studies, governance of seas and oceans, and maritime science/diplomacy.

International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences

The Current State of Business Disciplines: Business economics

Economic geographers study and attempt to explain the spatial configuration of economic
activities, including the production of goods and services, their transfer from one economic agent to another and their transformation into utility by consumers. The spatial configuration, which includes both the pattern of activities on the map and the relationships between activities occurring in different places, is the outcome of a vast number of distinct but interrelated decisions made by firms, households, governments and a variety of other private and public institutions. The goal of this book is to provide the student with a rigorous introduction to a diverse but logically consistent set of analytical models of the spatial decisions and interactions that drive the evolution of the economic landscape. The book begins by explaining fundamental concepts that are critical to all topics in economic geography: the friction of distance, agglomeration, spatial interaction, market mechanisms, natural resources and production technologies. The following sections cover major areas of inquiry including multiregional economies, location theory, markets for space and systems of cities. The final section synthesizes and builds on these topics to address two trends that provide particular challenges to economic geographers today: globalization and the emergence of the knowledge economy.

**The Economics of Location**

The space economy is expanding and becoming increasingly global, driven by the development of ever-more governmental space programmes around the world, the multiplication of commercial actors in value chains, durable digitalisation trends, and new space systems coming of age. This report describes these emerging trends using new and internationally comparable data and indicators.

**Locational Analysis and Economic Geography**

Contents: Statements of central place theory Studies of systems of central places Studies of urban spheres of influence and the trade areas of cities Ideas of areal functional organization Fairs and markets The internal business structure of the city On town-country relations, rural neighborhoods and communities Medical service areas Planned shopping centers On measuring retail trade areas and urban domin ance fields; store location research Relations of business structure and consumer shopping and travel habits Central place theory as location theory Ecological theory and central places Planning concepts, community organization, and business centers Business structure and the theory of retailing Urban business structure and urban land use theory.

**History of Spatial Economic Theory**

**The Space Economy at a Glance 2014**

**Market Share Forecasting for Banking Offices**

Look at the future of persecution. One day soon the only refuge for the faithful may be Space. Follow a desperate couple fighting isolation and equipment malfunction to pilot a gas-collecting balloon ship to the outer planets. Michael, crown prince of the Space Empire hopes to save his people from external attack with an internal rebellion and a battle cruiser like no other. His plans are shaken by a forbidden romance, political turmoil, and the discovery of Earth’s Fourth Empire. Michael and his best friend Randolph might save or shatter the Space Empire’s last hope for the future.

**Address Book.**

Space Economy at a Glance provides a statistical overview of the global space sector and its contributions to economic activity. This new edition provides indicators and statistics based
on both official and private data, in over forty countries, and identifies new dynamics in the space sector.

**Illusions of Location Theory: Consequences for Blue Economy in Africa**

Good, No Highlights, No Markup, all pages are intact, Slight Shelfwear, may have the corners slightly dented, may have slight color changes/slightly damaged spine.

**Mathematical Location and Land Use Theory**

**The Journal of political economy**

This second edition covers all main topics of spatial economics, plant location, and the theory of nested market areas. The book starts from the classical models of the space economy which are stated in terms of precise mathematical models. Especially, the book offers a lavish supply of computer graphics to make the results easily understandable. Extracts from reviews to the first edition: "This book is an excellent introduction to the theory of continuous location of economic activities in two-dimensional space based on differential equations and to their solution by vector calculus methods. As Puu states "good science is to be easily understood. This book is, indeed, a lucid and easily readable introduction to the fundamental concepts of spatial economic theory and the differential calculus machinery of the continuous transportation model." K. C. Mosler in "Location Science" "This book represents an honest attempt at introducing spatial economic theory. The author does not appear to be interested in showing off his obvious mathematical skills. His intention is to summarize the accumulated knowledge in the field and present the main results in a simple manner. He does an admirable job. Of help are the high-quality graphics, the omission of semicooked ideas and messy results, and the author's extensive experience on the subject over a long period of time." P. S. Kanaroglou in "Environment and Planning"

**Creative Hubs in Question**

**Economies of Scale, Transport Costs and Location**

Representing an innovative approach to the analysis of the economic geography of capitalism, this stimulating book develops an analytical political economic framework. Part 1 provides an introductory overview to some of the fundamental debates about price, profits and value in economics which underlie the analytical political economy approach. Part 2 analyzes the special role of space and transportation in commodity production and the spatial organization of the economy that this implies. Parts 3 and 4 examine the conflicting goals and actions of different social classes and individuals and how these are complicated by space, concluding with a detailed analysis of capitalists’ strategies as they cope with uncertainty and disequilibrium.

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