

Urban Economics

The book spans a scientific research program elegantly developed by Roberto Camagni, an eminent regional scientist, who has offered ground-breaking ideas in regional and urban economics throughout his academic career. In addition to bringing together a selection of Professor Camagni's most influential works, the book presents syntheses and interpretations of his ideas by respected colleagues and by his students. In regional economics, space as territory, which plays an active role in innovation processes and in regional growth patterns; territorial capital as a synthetic concept of differentiated regional growth assets; and sources of regional competitiveness are only a few of the main ideas that emerged in regional economics thanks to this inspiring mind. In urban economics, he paved the way towards a new theoretical interpretation of the existence of the city and of its dynamics. His theory of city networks overcame the limits of Christaller's and Lösch's spatial approach to the city, with a solid economic conceptualization of spatial city network structures. All theories are accompanied by sound policy analysis, helping to contribute to the design and implementation of appropriate spatial policies at the European level.

An innovative advanced-undergraduate and graduate-level textbook in urban economics With more than half of today's global GDP being produced by approximately four hundred metropolitan centers, learning about the economics of cities is vital to understanding economic prosperity. This textbook introduces graduate and upper-division undergraduate students to the field of urban economics and fiscal policy, relying on a modern approach that integrates theoretical and empirical analysis. Based on material that Holger Sieg has taught at the University of Pennsylvania, *Urban Economics and Fiscal Policy* brings the most recent insights from the field into the classroom. Divided into short chapters, the book explores fiscal policies that directly shape economic issues in cities, such as city taxes, the provision of quality education, access to affordable housing, and protection from crime and natural hazards. For each issue, Sieg offers questions, facts, and background; illuminates how economic theory helps students engage with topics; and presents empirical data that shows how economic ideas play out in daily life. Throughout, the book pushes readers to think critically and immediately put what they are learning to use by applying cutting-edge theory to data. A much-needed resource for students and policymakers, *Urban Economics and Fiscal Policy* offers a unique approach to a vital and fast-growing area of economic study. Introduces advanced-undergraduate and graduate students to urban economics Presents the latest theoretical and empirical research Applies economic tools to real-world issues, including housing, labor, education, crime, and the environment Explains and uses simple economic models and quantitative analysis

In this book, Jane Jacobs, building on the work of her debut, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, investigates the delicate way cities balance the interplay between the domestic production of goods and the ever-changing tide of imports. Using case studies of developing cities in the ancient, pre-agricultural world, and contemporary cities on the decline, like the financially irresponsible New York City of the mid-sixties, Jacobs identifies the main drivers of urban prosperity and growth, often via counterintuitive and revelatory lessons.

Urban and Regional Planning Series, Volume 3: The Economics of Urban Areas focuses on the importance of economic considerations in the functioning of urban systems. The publication first elaborates on the economic dimension of urbanization, nature of economic analysis, urban policy and planning implications, and use of economic models. The text then examines the economic basis of urban areas, urban real property market, and urban land-use patterns. Discussions focus on differences in land-use patterns between urban areas, generalized pattern of urban land use, determination of real property prices, nature of urban land and property values, and the nature and function of the urban real property market. The book takes a look at urban location decisions, urban growth, and level of urban economic activity. Topics include urban growth versus fluctuations in urban economic activity, planning and redevelopment, economics of redevelopment, factor influencing expansion patterns and choice of residential location, and determination of urban land-use patterns. The manuscript also examines the size and spacing of urban areas and urban economic growth. The publication is a valuable source of data for researchers interested in the economics of urban areas. In large cities in developed countries, the share of manufacturing has declined drastically in the last decades and the share of service has grown as many manufacturing firms have closed or moved to lower-cost locations. The process of deindustrialization is often seen as part of the inevitable shift towards a knowledge based economy and urban economies come to rely on research and development, financial services, tourism and the creative industries. This book looks at the changing link between manufacturing and knowledge-based activities in urban regions. The authors develop a new framework drawing on insights from organization studies and regional economic literature looking at various international case studies in Western and Eastern Europe, South America and Asia.

This book examines the relationship between the property market and urban economy. The stimulus for this work was provided by the seemingly ever-accelerating process of urban economic change and the noticeable failure of existing studies to adequately explore the pivotal role that the property market plays in this process. Drawing on institutional economics, the central argument of the book is that the property market as an institution is a mediator through which urban economic potential can be realised and served. In developing this argument, the book provides a critical realist ontological framework that advances understanding of the institutional structure of the economy and the complex interrelation between the institutional environment and human agency, as well as a holistic theoretical framework of urban economic change, where appropriate emphasis is placed on the specific mechanisms, processes and dynamics through which the built environment is provided. Arvanitidis also explores an institutional conceptualisation of property market efficiency, defined in terms of the ability of the market institution to adapt its structure and to provide outcomes that the economy requires. To inform empirical research on the developed concepts, the book also offers a generic analytical approach specifying appropriate research methods and techniques for investigation along with a specific research design providing an operational framework that translates developed theory into empirical practice. The book's primary contribution therefore lies in its delineation of a holistic research programme to conceptualise the property market as an institution and to explore its role within the urban economy.

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Thorough and authoritative, *Regional and Urban Economics and Economic Development: Theory and Methods* provides students with a sound approach to analyzing the economic progress of a region or urban area. The textbook is divided into four sections for ease of reference. The first section, *Market Areas and Firm Location Analysis* introduces spatial economics and location theory, while the next section, *Regional Growth and Development* analyzes regional growth and development models and policy. Introducing the foundations of urban economics, *Urban Land Use and Urban Form* examines land rent, land use patterns, and the effects of attempts to control land uses. The final section, *Urban Problems and Policy*, investigates local public finance and introduces the policy analysis involved in countering urban problems. Addressing these topics from the perspectives of how they affect the population at large and how they become established within public policy, *Regional and Urban Economics and Economic Development: Theory and Methods* provides students with an essential foundation not only to understand but also to contemplate the dynamics of varying economic factors as they relate to an area's growth.

Urban Economy: Real Estate Economics and Public Policy analyses urban economic change and public policy in a more practical way than a typical urban economics book. The book has a distinctive framework that considers the underlying reasons, and the consequences of urban change for real estate investors and policy makers. Part 1 covers the basics of urban economics and real estate markets, including housing and commercial. Part 2 looks at the reformulation of urban systems and the reasons why. It then considers the consequences for real estate markets and investment of decentralisation forces and emerging technology. The issues that arise for urban public policy are then discussed, notably transport policies, public finance and sustainability, before a chapter examining housing neighbourhood and housing market dynamics and a shift from spatial change to regeneration. Part 3 reverses the dominant perspective of Part 2 to assess the effectiveness of how property led policies can positively influence a local economy and urban regeneration. The chapters consider several important policy questions and constraints and draw on a number of case studies that illustrate the benefits and drawbacks. The book includes chapter objectives, self-assessment questions, chapter summaries, learning outcomes, case studies, global data and statistics and is a new textbook for core courses in urban economics and real estate economics on global Real Estate, Planning and related degree courses.

A Companion to Urban Economics provides a state-of-the-art overview of this field, communicating its intellectual richness through a diverse portfolio of authors and topics. Unique in both its rigor and international treatment An ideal supplementary textbook in upper-level undergraduate urban economics courses, or in master's level and professional courses, providing students with the necessary foundation to tackle more advanced topics in urban economics Contains contributions from the world's leading urban economists

This Second Edition arms real estate professionals with a comprehensive approach to the economic factors that both define and affect modern urban areas. The text considers the economics of cities as a whole, instead of separating them. Emphasis is placed on economic theory and empirical studies that are based in economic theory. The book also explores the policy lessons that can be drawn from the use of economics to understand urban areas. Real estate professionals will find new coverage of urban areas

around the world to provide a global perspective.

For Urban and Regional Economics courses. This is the first modern text in urban economics that emphasizes urban economic growth. It approaches the various aspects of urban economics as part of a coherent whole rather than as separate isolated topics, and emphasizes the fundamental methods, models, and data used by economists to study cities.

'This fluently written, captivating book sets out to explain the uneven development of towns in the United States...gives an impressive analysis of the historical development of the US city system, and an extensive review of the relevant American literature.' -- Annals of Regional Science, Vol 16 No 1, March 1982

A rigorous but nontechnical treatment of major topics in urban economics. Lectures on Urban Economics offers a rigorous but nontechnical treatment of major topics in urban economics. To make the book accessible to a broad range of readers, the analysis is diagrammatic rather than mathematical. Although nontechnical, the book relies on rigorous economic reasoning. In contrast to the cursory theoretical development often found in other textbooks, Lectures on Urban Economics offers thorough and exhaustive treatments of models relevant to each topic, with the goal of revealing the logic of economic reasoning while also teaching urban economics. Topics covered include reasons for the existence of cities, urban spatial structure, urban sprawl and land-use controls, freeway congestion, housing demand and tenure choice, housing policies, local public goods and services, pollution, crime, and quality of life. Footnotes throughout the book point to relevant exercises, which appear at the back of the book. These 22 extended exercises (containing 125 individual parts) develop numerical examples based on the models analyzed in the chapters. Lectures on Urban Economics is suitable for undergraduate use, as background reading for graduate students, or as a professional reference for economists and scholars interested in the urban economics perspective.

A collection of the first section of the "Fundamentals of Pure and Applied Economics" series, "Regional and Urban Economics: Parts One and Two" is an encyclopaedia containing eight titles: This volume highlights original contributions in regional and urban economics, concentrating mainly on urban economic theory. The contributions focus on the treatment of space in economic theory. Drawing on the body of literature developed by Von Thunen, Christaller and Losch, these chapters explore empirical, theoretical and applied aspects of urban and regional economics which can be divided into the following areas: Location Theory, "Jean Jaskold Gabszewicz, Jacques-Francois Thisse, Masahisa Fujita "and" Urs Schwiezer" Urban Public Finance, "David E. Wildasin" Urban Dynamics and Urban Externalities, "Takahiro Miyao "and" Yoshitsugu "Kanemoto" Systems of Cities and Facility Location,

This volume embodies a problem-driven and theoretically informed approach to bridging frontier research in urban economics and urban/regional planning. The authors focus on the interface between these two subdisciplines that have historically had an uneasy relationship. Although economists were among the early contributors to the literature on urban planning, many economists have been dismissive of a discipline whose leading scholars frequently favor regulations over market institutions, equity over efficiency, and normative prescriptions over positive analysis. Planners, meanwhile, even as they draw upon economic principles, often view

the work of economists as abstract, not sensitive to institutional contexts, and communicated in a formal language spoken by few with decision making authority. Not surprisingly, papers in the leading economic journals rarely cite clearly pertinent papers in planning journals, and vice versa. Despite the historical divergence in perspectives and methods, urban economics and urban planning share an intense interest in many topic areas: the nature of cities, the prosperity of urban economies, the efficient provision of urban services, efficient systems of transportation, and the proper allocation of land between urban and environmental uses. In bridging this gap, the book highlights the best scholarship in planning and economics that address the most pressing urban problems of our day and stimulates further dialog between scholars in urban planning and urban economics.

Today, the Bay Area is home to the most successful knowledge economy in America, while Los Angeles has fallen progressively further behind its neighbor to the north and a number of other American metropolises. Yet, in 1970, experts would have predicted that L.A. would outpace San Francisco in population, income, economic power, and influence. The usual factors used to explain urban growth—luck, immigration, local economic policies, and the pool of skilled labor—do not account for the contrast between the two cities and their fates. So what does? *The Rise and Fall of Urban Economies* challenges many of the conventional notions about economic development and sheds new light on its workings. The authors argue that it is essential to understand the interactions of three major components—economic specialization, human capital formation, and institutional factors—to determine how well a regional economy will cope with new opportunities and challenges. Drawing on economics, sociology, political science, and geography, they argue that the economic development of metropolitan regions hinges on previously underexplored capacities for organizational change in firms, networks of people, and networks of leaders. By studying San Francisco and Los Angeles in unprecedented levels of depth, this book extracts lessons for the field of economic development studies and urban regions around the world.

Developments in methodologies, agglomeration, and a range of applied issues have characterized recent advances in regional and urban studies. Volume 5 concentrates on these developments while treating traditional subjects such as housing, the costs and benefits of cities, and policy issues beyond regional inequalities. Contributors make a habit of combining theory and empirics in each chapter, guiding research amid a trend in applied economics towards structural and quasi-experimental approaches. Clearly distinguished from the New Economic Geography covered by Volume 4, these articles feature an international approach that positions recent advances within the discipline of economics and society at large. Editors are recognized as leaders and can attract an international list of contributors. Regional and urban studies interest economists in many subdisciplines, such as labor, development, and public economics. Table of contents combines theoretical and applied subjects, ensuring broad appeal to readers.

The importance of the built environment to environmental protection is well established, with strict environmental regulations now a feature of the working lives of planners, contractors, building designers, and quantity surveyors alike. Those new to, or preparing to join this industry must have an understanding of how their environmental responsibilities relate to their professional

responsibilities in economic terms. Designed as an introductory textbook, *Urban and Environmental Economics: An Introduction* provides the background information from these disciplines to understand crucial tools and economic techniques. A broad range of theories of the natural and built environments and economics are explained, helping the reader develop a real understanding of the topics that influence this subject, such as: the history of economic thought on the built environment the economics of shared space in the built environment cost-benefit analysis and discounting macro-economic tools, measures, and policy sustainable development resource valuation. Illustrated throughout, and with lists of further reading in every chapter, this book is ideal for students at all levels who need to get to grips with the economics of the environment within a built environment context.

Particularly useful to those studying planning, land economy, environmental management, or housing development.

This book presents a critical analysis of the 'resource curse' doctrine and a review of the international evidence on oil and urban development to examine the role of oil on property development and rights in West Africa's new oil metropolis - Sekondi-Takoradi, Ghana. It seeks answers to the following questions: In what ways did the city come into existence? What changes to property rights are oil prospecting, explorations, and production introducing in the 21st century? How do the effects vary across different social classes and spectrums? To what extent are local and national institutions able to shape, restrain, and constrain trans-national oil-related accumulation and its effects on property in land, property in housing (residential, leisure, and commercial), and property in labour? How do these processes connect with the entire urban system in Ghana? This book shows how institutions of varying degrees of power interact to govern land, housing, and labour in the city, and analyses how efficient, sustainable, and equitable the outcomes of these interactions are. It is a comprehensive account of the tensions and contradictions in the main sectors of the urban economy, society, and environment in the booming Oil City and will be of interest to urban economists, development economists, real estate economists, Africanists and urbanists.

The new *Handbook of Regional and Urban Economics: Cities and Geography* reviews, synthesizes and extends the key developments in urban and regional economics and their strong connection to other recent developments in modern economics. Of particular interest is the development of the new economic geography and its incorporation along with innovations in industrial organization, endogenous growth, network theory and applied econometrics into urban and regional economics. The chapters cover theoretical developments concerning the forces of agglomeration, the nature of neighborhoods and human capital externalities, the foundations of systems of cities, the development of local political institutions, regional agglomerations and regional growth. Such massive progress in understanding the theory behind urban and regional phenomenon is consistent with ongoing progress in the field since the late 1960's. What is unprecedented are the developments on the empirical side: the development of a wide body of knowledge concerning the nature of urban externalities, city size distributions, urban sprawl, urban and regional trade, and regional convergence, as well as a body of knowledge on specific regions of the world—Europe, Asia and North America, both current and historical. The Handbook is a key reference piece for anyone wishing to understand the developments in the field.

∅ This groundbreaking book will prove to be an invaluable resource and a rewarding read for academics, practitioners and policymakers interested in the economics of urban policy, urban planning and development, as well as international studies and innovation.

The Economics of Urban Amenities discusses amenities through a conceptual, methodological, and empirical basis. The text also defines amenities in a wide variety of human well-being. This collection of papers starts with a review of the concept of amenity. This book contains papers that discuss the economic roles of urban amenities and the resident's site choice. This text also discusses the methods of amenity market analysis including assumptions of hedonic prices and residential location, the exogeneity issues, applications of the limited Box-Cox search, and the Hausman test. Several papers describe urban amenity markets considering options such as building heights, viewing, expressway noise, recreational centers, and neighborhood composition. This book also analyzes the market for regional amenities and covers subjects such as urban structure, wage rates, and migration. One paper shows that theoretically, differences in income and employment affect the control of amenities as these amenities in turn reflect "real utility differentials. This book is suitable for urban and city planners, sociologists, economists, researchers and academicians involved in demographics, and environmentalists.

This book was first published in 1977.

Introduction to Urban Economics offers a complete and self-contained coverage of urban economics. This book analyzes the economic rationale and growth and development of cities, theory and empirical analysis of urban markets, and problems and policies of urban economies. This text is divided into inter- and intra-urban analysis. Discussions on inter-urban analysis comprise Chapters 1 to 3 that include an introduction to urban economics, economic history of urban areas, and economics of urban growth. The rest of the chapters that cover intra-urban analysis describe the theories of urban markets, empirical tests of the theories, and implications of the empirical findings for policy decisions. This publication is valuable to students with a background in economic principles.

This up-to-date, highly-accessible book presents a unique combination of both economic theory and real estate applications, providing readers with the tools and techniques needed to understand the operation of urban real estate markets. It examines residential and non-residential real estate markets—from the perspectives of both macro- and micro-economics—as well as the role of government in real estate markets.

Neoclassical economics, the intellectual bedrock of modern capitalism, faces growing criticisms, as many of its key assumptions and policy prescriptions are systematically challenged. Yet, there remains one field of economics where these limitations continue virtually unchallenged: the study of cities and regions in built-environment economics. In this book, Franklin Obeng-Odoom draws on institutional, Georgist and Marxist economics to clearly but comprehensively show what the key issues are today in thinking about urban economics. In doing so, he demonstrates the widespread tensions and contradictions in the status quo, showing how to reconstruct urban economics in order to create a more just society and environment.

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This textbook offers a rigorous, calculus based presentation of the complexities of urban economics, which is suitable for students who are new to the subject. It focuses on structural details and explains the elements that make cities such highly productive entities, and also explores the mechanisms of labour productivity enhancement that are unique to cities. Written with a focus on location theory, key topics include: How cities are arranged; Housing prices; Urban transportation; Why some cities grow rapidly whilst others decline; How wages adjust to local costs of living; How suburbs function in relationship to the urban core; Public finance. This book will be essential reading for Urban Economics courses at both undergraduate and postgraduate level. The aim of this book is to study the links between urban economics and labor economics. Different models of urban labor economic theory are examined in the initial two parts of this book: first urban search-matching models (Part 1) and then urban efficiency wages (Part 2). In Part 3, we apply these models to analyze urban ghettos and their consequences for ethnic minorities in the labor market. Professor Zenou first provides different mechanisms for the so-called spatial mismatch hypothesis, which postulates that housing discrimination introduces a key frictional factor that prevents minorities from improving access to job opportunities by relocating their residences closer to jobs. He then explores social networks, which tend to be affected by spatial factors, as workers who are physically close to jobs can be socially far away from them. Based on these models, the author offers different policies aiming at fighting high unemployment rates experienced by ethnic minorities residing in segregated areas. This introductory but innovative textbook on the economics of cities is aimed at students of urban and regional policy as well as of undergraduate economics. It deals with standard topics, including automobiles, mass transit, pollution, housing, and education but it also discusses non-standard topics such as segregation, water supply, sewers, garbage, fire prevention, housing codes, homelessness, crime, illicit drugs, and economic development.

Urban Economics Lectures on Urban Economics MIT Press

The Economics of Neighborhood integrates neighborhood into contemporary notions of the urban economy. Neighborhood is viewed as a good with demand, supply, and equilibrium aspects. Topics covered range from demand for neighborhood and interneighborhood mobility to neighborhood choice and transportation services. The role of governments as suppliers of neighborhoods is also considered. Comprised of 12 chapters, this book begins with an introduction to some of the efforts to measure neighborhood effects and the approaches used in analyzing the role of neighborhood in the urban economy. The next section deals with the determinants of neighborhood demand in different eastern and midwestern cities in the United States in the mid- to late 1960s. The location choice of a sample of Pittsburgh households is examined, along with the role that neighborhood transition at the origin played in governing the decision to move or stay put. Subsequent chapters focus on the neighborhood choice of households already living in Washington, D.C., in 1968 as a joint prior choice of residential location, housing type, automobile ownership, and mode of travel to work; how the supply of certain kinds of neighborhoods can be determined by the interaction of residential demand and housing supply in the private sector; and optimum neighborhood supply by local governments. The concluding section analyzes neighborhood in an equilibrium setting, with emphasis on price outcomes and the quantity aspects of neighborhood. This monograph will be of value to economists as well as to researchers and students interested in urban economics.

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Urban Economics uses economic theory to analyze cities as well as urban issues and problems. The authors discuss the economic history of U.S. urbanization and regional shifts, and then go on to examine basic theoretical models, including the open-city model, against real-world urban environments. The text concludes by critically evaluating urban problems and the public sector, including discussions of the housing market, transportation, local government, pollution and environmental quality, and urbanization in developing countries. The Fifth Edition includes more coverage on education and an entirely new chapter on housing financiers.

This is a book about the reality of place in America, the events and influences that led to the America we recognize today. It is a book about the growth of American cities and their suburbs during the twentieth century, about institutions and metropolitan governance, about real estate development and finance, about housing and the lack of it, about the emergence and perhaps the eventual debilitation of cities and suburbs alike. Incorporating the thinking of visionary city planners and land use economists, the author presents a lucid primer on the economics of land, its development and usage, and on how things actually get done in the real estate industry.

Lecture Notes in Urban Economics and Urban Policy provides a wide-ranging introduction to urban economics and urban policy by Professor John Yinger, one of the world's leading scholars in urban economics. It draws on his extensive teaching and publication record to provide detailed lecture notes for both a PhD level course in urban economics and a master's level course in urban policy. Both the US and the world populations are becoming more and more urbanized, and these notes are designed to help scholars learn and teach about the factors that determine urban residential structure and that lead to urban problems such as inadequate housing, concentrated poverty, an inequitable distribution of local public services, racial and ethnic discrimination in housing, and traffic congestion. Although these notes focus on the US, many of the lessons in the notes apply to other countries as well. They also draw on Professor Yinger's extensive teaching experience and publication record in urban economics and should prove useful to many scholars who want to teach about or study urban areas. Contents: Urban Economics: The Basic Urban Model 1: AssumptionsThe Basic Urban Model 2: SolutionsThe Basic Urban Model 3: Comparative StaticsMore General Treatment of Housing DemandEstimating Housing DemandThe Urban Transportation SystemMultiple Worksites and Full Labor MarketsHousehold HeterogeneityTesting Urban ModelsNeighborhood AmenitiesBidding and Sorting: The Theory of Local Public FinanceProperty Tax CapitalizationHedonic RegressionsSchool-Quality CapitalizationHousing DiscriminationNotes Based on: "Now You See It, Now You Don't: Why Do Real Estate Agents Withhold Available Houses from Black Customers?"Homeownership Gaps Between Ethnic GroupsResidential Segregation: Measurement, Causes, ConsequencesMortgage Markets and Predatory LendingMortgage DiscriminationUrban Policy: IntroductionEvaluating Social ProgramsHousing Concepts, Household BidsHousehold Sorting and Neighborhood AmenitiesNeighborhood ChangeOverview of Housing MarketsHousing Problems and Federal Housing ProgramsHomelessnessRace and Ethnicity, Prejudice and DiscriminationHousing Discrimination and Its CausesResidential Segregation: Measurement, Causes, ConsequencesMortgage Markets and Predatory LendingDiscrimination in Mortgage LendingPoverty: Concepts and EvidenceConcentrated PovertyWelfare Programs and Principles of Welfare PolicyThe New World of Welfare PolicyUrban Labor MarketsHuman Capital Programs to Promote Community DevelopmentFinancial Capital Programs to Promote Community DevelopmentKey Issues in Studying Urban Crime Readership: Students and academics interested in urban economics and urban policy. Keywords: Urban Economics;Urban Policy;Local Public Finance;Racial and Discrimination in HousingReview: Key Features: The lecture notes in this book cover an extremely wide range of topics in urban economics and urban policy, from mathematical models of urban spatial structure urban problems, such as poverty and discriminationThese notes draw on the extensive teaching and research record of Professor John Yinger, one of the world's leading urban

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economists These notes are a wide-ranging resource for teachers and scholars in the fields of urban economics and urban policy

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