

MTA KRTK Regionális Kutatások Intézete Könyvtára

Válogatás a regionális tudomány külföldi folyóiratcikkeiből

2015. január 1. – március 31.

II. Bővített változat: Betűrendes bibliográfia címfordítás, tárgyszavak,
absztrakt, URL cím, tárgyszóindex adatokkal kiegészítve

Összeállította:

Várad György

Fordították:

Várad György
Miátovics Csilla

2015

1. The abandonment of traditional agricultural landscape in Slovakia – Analysis of extent and driving forces / Lieskovský, J., et al.- A hagyományos mezőgazdasági táj megszűnése Szlovákiában - a kiterjedés és a hajtóerők elemzése - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **37**. 2015. p. 75-84.

Tárgyszavak: földhasználat; Közös Agrárpolitika; kulturális tájkép; Szlovákia

Absztrakt: Traditional agricultural landscapes (TAL) in Slovakia represents a mosaic of unique small-scale arable fields and permanent agricultural cultivations such as grasslands, vineyards and high-trunk orchards, which did not change during the collectivization of agriculture from the 1950s to the 1980s. After the change to a market-oriented economy in 1989, the management of these valuable structures decreased rapidly. The aim of this study is to investigate the distribution of TAL in Slovakia and to analyse the driving forces behind their accelerated abandonment. The study was conducted at two scales, i.e. country-wide and in three case-studies. 3013 TAL polygons encompassing 44,464 ha were mapped from aerial photos, recording basic characteristics such as land-cover composition or degree of management. A detailed field study concerning the attitude of local people to the management of TAL was conducted in three case study areas. The results from the country-wide mapping shows, that 50% of the TAL area is regularly managed, 34% is partly abandoned, and 16% is abandoned. Abandonment occurs most intensively on steep slopes and on less fertile soils. The distance from settlements is important in the case of TAL with dispersed settlements and TAL with arable land and grasslands. Interviews at the case study level showed that financial profit is the main factor, which would motivate the local people to farm the TAL. Around 30% of respondents showed no interest in management. Local farmers identified the financial instruments in agriculture, in the form of unfavourable subsidies and the financial inaccessibility of modern tools and machinery as the main barriers in ideal management, together with an inadequate market and the weak support of local government. In addition, there are other cultural factors that play a role in their abandonment such as changes in the rural culture, attractiveness and diversity of other ways of living, lack of successors, health and age constraints, as well as a number of persisting problems regarding unresolved land ownership in some areas.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016714001624>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.12.007>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.12.007

2. Accessible ESPON knowledge and its application in local and regional context / Lange Scherbenske, S., et al.- Hozzáférhető ESPON tudás és ezek alkalmazása helyi és regionális összefüggésben - *Europa XXI*, **25**. 2014. p. 51-68.

Tárgyszavak: ESPON; tudáskezelés; tudásközpont

3. Assessing relative spending needs of devolved government: the case of healthcare spending in the UK / Ball, R. - Eiser, D. - King, D.- A decentralizált kormányzás relatív kiadási igényeinek felmérése: az egészségügyi kiadások esete Nagy-Britanniában - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (2) p. 323-336.

Tárgyszavak: Barnett formula; egészségügyi ellátás; egészségügy - Nagy-Britannia; forrás allokáció; Nagy-Britannia

Absztrakt: BallR., EiserD. and KingD. Assessing relative spending needs of devolved government: the case of healthcare spending in the UK, *Regional Studies*. The block grants allocated to the UK's devolved administrations are not determined by any estimate of their spending needs. There are increasing calls to replace the current grant allocation mechanism with one that explicitly considers the devolved administrations' spending needs. This paper compares two existing formulae for estimating healthcare spending needs – used by the National Health Service (NHS) to allocate resources within England and

Scotland – by applying both formulae to the devolved administrations. It is found that these formulae provide very similar estimates of the devolved administrations' healthcare spending needs, and both formulae imply that the current distribution of resources across the devolved administrations may be inequitable. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.779660>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.779660

4. Between culture, policy and industry: modalities of intermediation in the creative economy / Taylor, C.- A kultúra, a politika és az ipar között: a közvetítés intermodalitásai a kreatív gazdaságban - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (3) p. 362-373.

Tárgyszavak: gazdaságpolitika; közvetítés; kreatív gazdaság; kultúra; régiók; tanulás; térbeliség

Absztrakt: Taylor C. Between culture, policy and industry: modalities of intermediation in the creative economy, *Regional Studies*. The creative economy has become one of the most internationally pervasive prescriptions for the future of regional spatial economies. Accounts of its characteristics and typical ways of working have pointed to the importance of intermediary agents. Intermediation in the creative economy has, however, been comparatively under-theorized. This paper aims to address this gap by focusing on the topic of intermediary efficacy, that is, by what powers does intermediation bring about effects both for and in the creative economy? It argues that a fuller account of intermediation needs to encompass its three principal modalities: the transactional, the regulatory and the strategic. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2012.748981>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2012.748981

5. Bridging social capital and the resource potential of second homes: The case of Stintino, Sardinia / Gallent, N.- A társadalmi tőke és a nyaralóházak forrás potenciáljainak áthidalása: A szardíniai Stintino esete - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **38**. 2015. p. 99-108.

Tárgyszavak: helyi közösségek; nyaralók; társadalmi tőke; turizmus

Absztrakt: This paper is concerned with social capital, and in particular the bridging social capital that the owners of second homes bring to rural communities. Using a study of second home owners in Stintino, northern Sardinia, it examines how seasonal residents use the resources of their extended social networks to shape and influence local agendas (around planning, housing, services etc.) and to assist community development. The paper builds on a framework for examining the social value of second homes (Gallent, 2014), which proposed that the distended socio-professional networks of some rural communities can be extended, by non-permanent residents, to embrace new resource potentials, and that second homes therefore have a clear social value for communities which would otherwise have a more limited store of social capital. That framework also cautioned, however, that non-permanent residents may use that capital in pursuit of interests that do not align with those of the host community, therefore causing conflict as newcomers/seasonal residents seek to shape their local environment according to their particular tastes and values, sometimes in opposition to local need. The research for this paper was undertaken in August 2013. It involved nine detailed interviews with second home owners in Stintino and a series of focus group discussions. Stintino is located on the Sardinian mainland opposite the Asinara archipelago. It is 50 km by road from the city of Sassari, which is principal home to many seasonal residents.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016715000169>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.02.001>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.02.001

6. The changing context of regional governance of FDI in England / Almond, P. - Ferner, A. - Tregaskis, O.- A közvetlen külföldi befektetések regionális kormányzásának változó körülményei Angliában - *European Urban and Regional Studies*, **22**. 2015. (1) p. 61-76.

Tárgyszavak: Anglia; külföldi befektetések; multinacionális vállalatok; regionális gazdaságfejlesztés

Absztrakt: This paper analyses relations between sub-national institutional actors responsible for the attraction and retention of foreign direct investment, other 'governance' actors in regional business systems – local and sub-regional government, cluster/sectoral bodies, RDA and LEP executives, and those involved in the coordination of skills provision – and subsidiaries of foreign-owned multinational corporations. It is based on qualitative research in two regions of England conducted between 2008 and 2011. Within a context of international competition for investment within global production networks, it explores recent politically driven changes in sub-national governance, including the abolition of Regional Development Agencies, alongside the more long-standing instability of economic development and skills coordination in England. The analysis is centred on an argument that a more adequate understanding of sub-national economic governance requires the active integration of perspectives on political systems of governance, and embedded patterns of economic coordination, as analysed in the varieties of capitalism literature.

Internet cím: <http://eur.sagepub.com/content/22/1/61>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0969776412459861>

DOI: 10.1177/0969776412459861

7. Cities and clusters: economy-wide and sector-specific effects in corporate location / Bottazzi, G. - Gragnolati, U.- Városok és klaszterek: gazdasági és szektor specifikus hatások a vállalatok elhelyezkedésében - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (1) p. 113-129.

Tárgyszavak: munkaerőpiac; telephelyválasztás; urbanizáció; urbanizációs gazdaság

Absztrakt: BottazziG. and GragnolatiU. Cities and clusters: economy-wide and sector-specific effects in corporate location,Regional Studies. Are the observed spatial distributions of firms decided mostly by economy-wide urbanization economies or rather by sector-specific localization economies? This paper finds that the latter kind of forces weight systematically more than the former in deciding firm location. The analysis uses Italian data on a variety of manufacturing and service sectors spatially disaggregated at the level of local labour market areas. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2012.739281>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2012.739281

8. Cities beyond compare? / Peck, J.- Összehasonlíthatatlan városok? - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (1) p. 160-182.

Tárgyszavak: posztkolonializmus; poszt-strukturalizmus; urbanizmus; városgazdaságtan; városkutatás; városok

Absztrakt: PeckJ. Cities beyond compare?,Regional Studies. Calls for more substantively multipolar,

comparative and cosmopolitan modes of urban theory-making have been circulating for more than a decade now, and they have begun to spawn a range of alternative approaches to urban studies. But in practice, the challenge of more worldly, comparative theorization has been unevenly met, often more through difference-finding and deconstructive manoeuvres than through projects of urban-theoretical renewal and reconstruction. The provisional outcome has been interpreted as an impasse in urban theory; some are even reporting its death. While these reports are surely premature, there are risks as well as opportunities in the embrace of particularism and polycentrism in urban studies, especially if this impedes: first, the effective realization of comparative methodologies; second, the theoretical interrogation of pan-urban processes and patterns, relationally understood; and third, constructive dialogue across theoretical traditions, notably at the interface between political economy and postcolonialism. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2014.980801>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2014.980801

9. Communitarian cooperative organic rice farming in Hongdong District, South Korea / Suh, J.- Organikus rizstermesztés közösségi szövetkezeti formában a dél-koreai Hongdong tartományban - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **37**. 2015. p. 29-37.

Tárgyszavak: organikus élelmiszertermelés; rizstermelés; szövetkezetek

Absztrakt: It is often questioned whether sustainable agriculture by smallholder farmers can phase out conventional agriculture. This paper draws on a case study of organic rice farming in Hongdong District, South Korea, and provides insights into communitarian cooperative organic farming, a collective organic farming model. Various organic farming practices (e.g. integrated rice–duck farming) have been collectively adopted by small-scale rice farmers in Hongdong since 1994. Organic rice farming in Hongdong is characterised by place-based cooperatives, community-supported agriculture, and strong community leadership. Hongdong has demonstrated that communitarianism and smallholder cooperatives can work for each other complementarily and therefore that communitarian organic farming through smallholder cooperatives is highly operational. The Hongdong organic farming model is of great relevance to other parts of rice-growing Asia, which are dominated by smallholding farmers, in terms of the twin goals of food security and food safety.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016714001247>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.11.009>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.11.009

10. Constructing the creative economy: design, intermediaries and institutions in Toronto and Copenhagen / Vinodrai, T.- A kreatív gazdaság felépítése: terv, közvetítők és intézmények Torontóban és Kopenhágában - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (3) p. 418-432.

Tárgyszavak: Dánia; Kanada; közvetítés; kreatív gazdaság; munkaerőpiac

Absztrakt: VinodraiT. Constructing the creative economy: design, intermediaries and institutions in Toronto and Copenhagen, *Regional Studies*. This article examines how labour market intermediaries (LMIs) secure the position of creative workers in the regional and national economy. Using evidence from Toronto (Canada) and Copenhagen (Denmark), it investigates the strategies and pathways taken by professional associations to secure the position of one group of workers: designers. The findings reveal the pervasive influence of institutions organized at a variety of scales that shape and constrain the ability of LMIs to secure the position of designers in the creative economy. This results in divergence in how LMIs position design and designers in

labour markets, public policy, and global markets in each place. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2014.933204>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2014.933204

11. Cultural intermediaries in the digital age: the case of independent musicians and managers in Toronto / Hracs, B.J.- Kulturális közvetítők a digitális korban: a független zenészek és menedzserek esete Torontóban - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (3) p. 461-475.

Tárgyszavak: közvetítők; kreatív gazdaság; Toronto; zenészek

Absztrakt: Hracs B. J. Cultural intermediaries in the digital age: the case of independent musicians and managers in Toronto, *Regional Studies*. This paper explores the limitations of the contemporary do-it-yourself model of music production and the recent shift towards re-specialization in Toronto in Ontario, Canada. It argues that freelance managers are re-emerging as key intermediaries who catalyse and facilitate new organizational forms and strategic partnerships between creative workers. Attention is paid to how digital technologies and shifting market dynamics influence and alter the relationships and contracts between these individuals. The spatial concentration of managers and other 'helpers', including fashion designers, photographers and web designers, is also used to explain why music production remains clustered in space despite the decentralizing potential of digital technologies. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2012.750425>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2012.750425

12. Culture and place-based development: a socio-economic analysis / Huggins, R. - Thompson, P.- Kultúra és hely alapú fejlődés: egy gazdasági-szociológiai elemzés - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (1) p. 130-159.

Tárgyszavak: gazdasági kultúra; hely-alapú fejlesztés; közösségi kultúra; lokalitás; Nagy-Britannia; régiók; Wales

Absztrakt: Huggins R. and Thompson P. Culture and place-based development: a socio-economic analysis, *Regional Studies*. Cultural factors are often absent from analyses of economic change and development, divorcing the nature of social places from the economic spaces within which they are situated. In response to this, the paper seeks both to conceptualize and to operationalize a framework of place-based culture. It develops a framework capturing the economic culture and community culture of places, and examines the relationship between the two, as a means of developing a broader understanding of the notion of culture than is usually considered by the extant literature. Empirically, the paper utilizes Wales as a reference region, with its culture compared with other regions of the UK, along with an analysis of cultural differences found across its localities. Overall, considerable variability is found in the cultural characteristics across both regions and localities, with the type of community culture embedded in places often found to be associated with the prevailing economic culture in these places, suggesting a strong symbiotic association. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2014.889817>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2014.889817

13. Dealing with uncertainty in public preferences for rural development policies: a contingent valuation survey / Domínguez-Torreiro, M. - Soliño, M.- A bizonytalansággal való foglalkozás a vidékfejlesztési politikák állami

preferenciáiban: egy kontingens értékkelő felmérés - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (4) p. 555-567.

Tárgyszavak: Cantabria (Spanyolország); kereslet; mezőgazdasági termelékenység; vidékfejlesztés; vidéki szolgáltatások; vidéktervezés

Absztrakt: Domínguez-Torreiro M. and Soliño M. Dealing with uncertainty in public preferences for rural development policies: a contingent valuation survey, *Regional Studies*. Rural development programmes are currently envisaged as a means to foster the provision of a broad range of non-commodity outputs emanating from multifunctional rural environments. This paper presents a contingent valuation survey that analyses individuals' perceptions of and willingness to pay for the implementation of a rural development programme in Cantabria, Spain. Uncertainty in individuals' preferences is explicitly acknowledged and introduced into the analytical framework. For that purpose, a comparison is made between the open-ended and the multiple-bounded uncertainty elicitation formats. The expectation of a positive welfare change constitutes a sound argument in favour of regional rural development policies. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.783694>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.783694

14. Deconstructing the 'young farmer problem in Europe': Towards a research agenda / Zagata, L. - Sutherland, L.-A.- Az európai fiatal farmerek problémájának lebontása: egy kutatási program felé - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **38**. 2015. p. 39-51.

Tárgyszavak: fiatal farmerek; idős farmerek; Közös Agrárpolitika

Absztrakt: In this paper we assess the evidence for a 'young farmer problem' in Europe, deconstructing the underpinning arguments through a review of recent literature and statistical analysis of Eurostat figures. We find a major inconsistency between European policy documents, which conflate young farm holders with new entrants; Eurostat numbers, which focus on young sole holders; and the academic literature, which consistently demonstrates the importance of farming successors to farm business development. Analysis of Eurostat figures evidences considerable national differences in young farmer numbers, suggesting that there is no shortage of young farmers at national level in Germany, France, Switzerland, Finland, Austria, France, the Czech Republic and Poland. The apparent shortage of young farmers occurs in countries where small-scale holdings are more prevalent, particularly Portugal, Italy, Romania and Greece. The statistical analysis also demonstrates considerable differences in farm structure between old and new member states, and provides support for the contention that young sole holders are more likely to operate modernised, profitable farms. The authors argue that there is insufficient evidence to adequately inform debates about the role of young people in European agriculture, proposing a research agenda which includes more consistent conceptualization of the 'young farmer problem', targeted research on the role of young people in agricultural innovations, assessment of regional differences within countries, and identification of farm succession processes in new EU Member States.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016715000042>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.01.003>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.01.003

15. Discursive claims to knowledge: The challenge of delivering public policy objectives through new environmental governance arrangements / Dinnie, E. - Fischer, A. - Huband, S.- Diszkurzív igények a tudásra: a közpolitikai célok teljesítésének kihívása új környezetvédelmi igazgatási intézkedések útján - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **37**. 2015. p. 1-9.

Tárgyszavak: környezetvédelmi igazgatás; közpolitika; Skócia; vidéki kormányzás

Absztrakt: Land and game management in Scotland is following wider rural governance trends in becoming both multi-level and multi-actor, aiming to meet multiple objectives. However, these recent changes have not yet resolved many disputes over land and game management. This paper explores the reasons for this lack of success. Our research investigated discourses on changes in land management objectives and governance. We found that many game managers perceived changes in public policy objectives, coupled with social changes, as an attack on their traditions and heritage and a threat to cultural and economic interests tied to long-standing practices based on knowledge and ties to the land. In defence, game managers utilised a discourse claiming that only those with a long-standing association with the land had the true knowledge to manage the countryside, and this knowledge could not be learnt by others. This inherently irrefutable discourse united a heterogeneous coalition of land managers, who would otherwise disagree on specific issues, and, coupled with private property rights, helps to explain why recent governance arrangements have not been more successful in implementing policy changes aimed at delivering wider public benefits.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016714001235>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.11.008>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.11.008

16. Does enhanced student commitment reduce school dropout? Evidence from two major dropout regions in the Netherlands / Cabus, S.J.- A diákok elkötelezettsége csökkenti-e az iskolából történő kimaradások számát? Két iskolai kimaradások számában előkelő helyezést elért holland régió esete - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (4) p. 599-614.

Tárgyszavak: közoktatás -- Hollandia; szakmunkásképzés

Absztrakt: Cabus S. J. Does enhanced student commitment reduce school dropout? Evidence from two major dropout regions in the Netherlands, *Regional Studies*. Enhanced student commitment to the school, peers and teachers may improve student motivation and reduce school dropout. A Dutch dropout prevention measure in this respect deals with smoothing the transition from the pre-vocational school to the vocational school in order to reduce school dropout. Potential dropout students are followed during the summer break, go through an intake procedure, and communication between the pre-vocational school and the vocational school is enhanced by transferring a file containing detailed information on the student. Also a small government experiment offered the possibility to students to attend classes from familiar teachers in their pre-vocational school. Using regional borders as an instrument, and accounting for differences in the underlying student population in a quasi-experimental set-up, the results show, on the one hand, that the transition policy did not decline school dropout among native Dutch students. On the other hand, ethnic minority students increasingly dropped out of school one year after the transition policy became effective. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.799760>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.799760

17. Economic and social convergence in Colombia / Royuela, V. - García, G.A.- Gazdasági és szociális konvergencia Kolumbiában - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (2) p. 219-239.

Tárgyszavak: bűnözés; Kolumbia; konvergencia; Latin-Amerika; területi ökonometria

Absztrakt: RoyuelaV. and GarcíaG. A. Economic and social convergence in Colombia, Regional Studies. Gross domestic product (GDP) has usually been used as a proxy for human well-being. Nevertheless, other social aspects should also be considered, such as life expectancy, infant mortality, educational enrolment and crime issues. This paper investigates economic and social convergence between regions in Colombia in the period 1975–2005. The main results confirm that there is convergence in Colombia in key social variables, although not in the classic economic variable, GDP per capita. It is also found that spatial autocorrelation reinforces convergence processes through deepening market and social factors, while isolation condemns regions to non-convergence (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2012.762086>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2012.762086

18. ESPON as a tool of national and regional policy in Europe / Ferenc, M. - Bański, J.- Az ESPON mint a nemzeti és regionális politika eszköze - *Europa XXI*, **25**. 2014. p. 23-35.

Tárgyszavak: ESPON; Lengyelország; projekt; regionális politika

19. Farm, place and identity construction among Irish farm youth who migrate / Cassidy, A. - McGrath, B.- A farm, a hely és az identitás képének felépítése vándorló fiatal ír farmerek körében - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **37**. 2015. p. 20-28.

Tárgyszavak: farmerek; fiatal farmerek; fiatalok; hely; identitás

Absztrakt: While studies of rural young people's relationship to place continue to provide illuminating insights into experiences of belonging and identity construction, this paper specifically focuses on farm youth to explore the connection between involvement in the farm and its influence on their relationship and connection with their local community. The paper is based on qualitative narrative research with a group of thirty university students who grew up on the farm but are highly unlikely to pursue farming as a career or return to the farm. Their farm experiences reflect different levels of farming engagement since their childhood. The paper outlines how the nature of roles and farm involvement inform wider social recognition and identifications, which significantly shape their connections with the places they were 'born and bred'. Early farm role allocations into 'worker/'helper' positions are shown to influence interactions with the wider locality and farming community and have a distinct impact on how young people build their identities. The findings of this research show that the kinds of gendered work roles and farm involvement while growing up influenced their wider social recognition and identifications, which significantly shaped and continues to shape their feelings of connection to where they were 'born and bred'. Despite having moved to urban locations – and relatively varied 'internal' relationships with farm/rural community culture – a more abstract 'rural' identification persists in opposition to a negatively imagined external urban 'other'. A key conclusion from this is that young people from this background, who are socially and spatially mobile, continue to affirm farm identities as they build a life away from their homeplace and local community.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016714001211>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.11.006>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.11.006

20. Gender, knowledge-sharing and management of shea (*Vitellaria Paradoxa*) parklands in central-west Burkina Faso / Elias, M.- Nemek, tudásmegosztás és a shea vajfa (*Vitellaria Paradoxa*) ligetek kezelése Burkina Faso

közép-nyugati részében - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **38**. 2015. p. 27-38.

Tárgyszavak: Burkina Faso; erdészet; nemek; shea fa

Absztrakt: Research on agroforestry largely continues to ignore the significance of gender relations in shaping natural resource management processes. To contribute towards filling this gap, this study focuses on gender dynamics in Burkina Faso's centre-west region to examine how gendered knowledge and preferences affect the management and conservation of shea parklands. In-depth interviews and free-listing exercises with Gurunsi and Moose women and men from Léo, Lan and Prata reveal that despite a strongly gendered division of labour, women and men hold overlapping areas of knowledge about shea uses, yields and shea nut characteristics. Further, men and women farmers detailed the same management practices and factors guiding the selection and conservation of shea trees in cultivated fields. Similar fidelity levels (FLs) calculated from women's and men's responses show that top-cited uses, preferences and practices correspond across gender groups. This congruence is partly due to participants' personal experiences with the species, but also to knowledge sharing between the spouses that guides decision-making. Findings illustrate that the widely held assumption that men decide in matters of tree management overlooks the important contributions women may make to the process. The shea case suggests that intra-household knowledge sharing and collaboration may hold greater significance for achieving resilient resource management strategies than has been described in previous works on African agroforestry.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016715000157>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.01.006>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.01.006

21. Geographies of exclusion: seaside towns and houses in multiple occupancy / Ward, K.J.- A kirekesztettség földrajzi: társbérletek tengerparti városokban és házakban - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **37**. 2015. p. 96-107.

Tárgyszavak: lakáshelyzet; szegénység; társadalmi kirekesztettség; tengerpart

Absztrakt: This paper has two intentions. The first is to focus on seaside towns as sites of social exclusion and to contribute to the development of a 'seaside scholarship', provoking scholars of poverty and exclusion to engage more critically with seaside locales beyond rural/urban binaries. As this paper demonstrates, many seaside towns face problems associated with both rural and urban areas and therefore a more place-based approach to geographical studies of poverty and exclusion is needed. The second intention of this paper is to explore further how problems associated with traditionally 'rural' areas such as remoteness, seasonal employment and a labour market which potentially reinforces gender divisions are often held in tension in seaside towns with traditionally more 'urban' concerns such as the quality of privately rented housing, or more specifically Houses in Multiple Occupancy (HMOs). This paper argues that HMOs are a fundamental factor for the particular nuance of exclusion in many seaside towns due to their potential to attract individuals in receipt of Housing Benefit (HB). By attracting HB claimants into seaside towns HMOs indirectly affect those individuals' opportunities to find and sustain long-term employment and access services in ways which mimic those evidenced in rural areas. To support these claims a case study from the town of Ilfracombe, north Devon is used, drawing from a large qualitative data set which includes interviews with local authority officers, community workers and HMO residents.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016714001090>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.10.001>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.10.001

22. How people move to rural areas: Insights in the residential search process from a diary approach / Bijker, R.A. - Haartsen, T. - Strijker, D.- Hogyan költöznek az emberek vidéki térségekbe: Betekintés a lakóhelykeresés folyamatába egy naplószerű megközelítés felhasználásával - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **38**. 2015. p. 77-88.

Tárgyszavak: Hollandia; Internet; lakáshelyzet; lakossági mobilitás; mélyinterjúk

Absztrakt: Given the ascribed importance of in-migration for the development of rural areas, it is remarkable that little attention is paid to how people end up in a specific rural place. This paper closely addresses the way in which the decision-making process of rural in-migrants takes place during their residential search. To do so, we experiment with the diary approach; a novel method in studying the residential search processes. Our findings indicate that the search process of home seekers in rural areas in the northern Netherlands is not always linear, and that based on their search process, different groups of searchers can be distinguished. The search areas of local, regional and distant searchers not only seem to differ in scale, but also in the extent to which they change over the course of the process. Whereas local movers began searching in their own or in neighbouring villages, and continued to do so throughout the search process, most regional and distant searchers started their search in one region but ended up somewhere completely different. Previous contact with an area, resulting in positive perceptions, appears to be essential for including an area in the search space. Our findings also suggest that more attention needs to be paid to the role of perceived social characteristics of rural areas in residential choice. Following searchers over time with a partly qualitative diary approach shows the non-linearity of the process, the role of representations, the more emotional aspects of residential decision-making and the influence of coincidence on the process.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016715000030>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.01.002>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.01.002

23. How should rural policy be evaluated if it aims to foster community involvement in environmental management? / Prager, K., et al.- Hogyan kell a vidékpolitikát értékelni, ha a közösség bevonását támogatja a környezetvédelmi igazgatásba? - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **37**. 2015. p. 120-131.

Tárgyszavak: környezetvédelmi igazgatás; társadalmi tőke; vidékfejlesztés; vidékpolitika

Absztrakt: This paper brings together different theoretical perspectives to propose an evaluation framework for policies which have the explicit aim to foster communities' involvement in the management of their natural environment in the context of sustainable rural development, such as the EU LEADER programme, Australia's Caring for Our Country, and UNESCO Biosphere Reserves. Previous policy evaluations have over-simplified the complex social-ecological systems on which these policies are intended to act, have lacked specification of the policy level they address and were predicated on the assumption that policies can be designed to produce predictable outcomes.

Based on a concept of 'complex realities' we developed a framework to guide the evaluation of policy effectiveness in social-ecological systems. This comprehensive framework provides the conceptual and theoretical context in which individual evaluation exercises for policy review and future programme design can be embedded. It goes beyond existing frameworks by allowing the identification of factors that explain how and why a policy tool was effective. It provides a structure within which datasets from different sources, relevant stakeholders and relationships can be identified and analysed in a multi-level and multi-scale context. However, we emphasise that policy makers and evaluators' mindsets would have to change to accept uncertainty and the validity of various stakeholders' perceptions and evaluations.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016714001612>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.12.006>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.12.006

24. The impact of the 2008–2009 crisis on the automotive industry: global trends and firm-level effects in Central Europe / Pavlínek, P.- A 2008-2009-es válság hatása az autópárra: globális trendek és vállalati szintű hatások Közép-Európában - *European Urban and Regional Studies*, **22**. 2015. (1) p. 20-40.

Tárgyszavak: autópárra; Csehország; gazdasági válság; globalizáció; Szlovákia

Absztrakt: This article examines the impact of the 2008–2009 economic crisis on the automotive industry. The uneven nature of the crisis contributed to the gradual shift in production from traditional core areas of the global automobile industry to selected less developed economies. In this context, the paper analyses the firm-level effects of the economic crisis in the Czech and Slovak automotive industries as two examples of automotive industry peripheries that were integrated in the European automobile production system and experienced rapid production increases after 1990. The analysis draws on unique data collected during a survey of 274 Czech-based and 133 Slovak-based automotive firms conducted in autumn 2009 and spring 2010, 98 company interviews conducted with automotive firms in Czechia in 2010 and 2011, and 30 interviews conducted in Slovakia in 2011. Changes in revenues, production and employment during the economic crisis are compared between Czechia and Slovakia, and are analysed according to ownership, the involvement of firms in the automotive value chain and firm size. The article also investigates plant closures and relocations in the Czech and Slovak automotive industries during the economic crisis.

Internet cím: <http://eur.sagepub.com/content/22/1/20>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0969776412460534>

DOI: 10.1177/0969776412460534

25. In tandem for cohesion? Synergies and conflicts between regional and agricultural policies of the European Union / Crescenzi, R. - De Filippis, F. - Pierangeli, F.- Tandemben a kohézióért? Szinergiák és konfliktusok az Európai Unió regionális és mezőgazdasági politikái között - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (4) p. 681-704.

Tárgyszavak: CAP; Európai Unió; Európai Unió - mezőgazdaság; Közös Agrárpolitika; régiók; regionális politika; regresszióelemzés; vidékfejlesztés; vidékfejlesztés - Európai Unió

Absztrakt: Crescenzi, R., DeFilippis, F. and Pierangeli, F. In tandem for cohesion? Synergies and conflicts between regional and agricultural policies of the European Union, *Regional Studies*. The paper analyses the financial allocations from the regional, rural development and agricultural policies of the European Union in order to assess their territorial coordination and synergies with the objective of territorial cohesion. Regression analysis is used to uncover the link between funds and territorial disadvantage for the 1994–2013 period. The analysis reveals that both coordination and compatibility with territorial cohesion have not always improved in response to major policy reforms. The territorial ‘vocation’ of overall community spending is weakly linked to its distribution among different policies, but it crucially depends upon appropriate ‘place-based’ allocation mechanisms. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2014.946401>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2014.946401

26. Industrial dynamics and clusters: a survey / Frenken, K. - Cefis, E. - Stam, E.- Ipari dinamika és klaszterek: egy felmérés - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (1) p. 10-27.

Tárgyszavak: evolúciós gazdaságföldrajz; ipari agglomeráció; ipari klaszterek; lokalizáció

Absztrakt: FrenkenK., CefisE. and StamE. Industrial dynamics and clusters: a survey, *Regional Studies*. This paper reviews the literature on clusters and their effects on the entry, exit and growth of firms as well on the evolutionary dynamics underlying the process of cluster formation. This extensive review shows that there is strong evidence that clusters promote entry, but little evidence that clusters enhance firm growth and firm survival. From a number of open questions various future research avenues are distilled that stress the importance of firm heterogeneity and the exact mechanisms underlying localization economies. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2014.904505>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2014.904505

27. Industrial dynamics and economic geography / Capasso, M. - Stam, E. - Cefis, E.- Ipari dinamika és gazdaságföldrajz - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (1) p. 5-9.

Tárgyszavak: gazdaságföldrajz; ipari klaszterek; lokalizáció; urbanizáció; urbanizációs gazdaság; üzleti hálózatok

Absztrakt: CapassoM., StamE. and CefisE. Industrial dynamics and economic geography, *Regional Studies*. How do industries emerge and evolve over space? In this special issue the fields of industrial dynamics and economic geography are brought together in order to achieve a richer and more fundamental understanding of the organization of industries over time and space than each of these fields could do separately. Firm heterogeneity at the micro-level and industry composition of a region at the macro-level provide important elements in the explanation of industry emergence and evolution over space. History and space matter in the evolution of industries: this special issue shows how and why. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2014.982440>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2014.982440

28. Informal caring and labour market outcomes within England and Wales / Drinkwater, S.- Informális gondozás és munkaerőpiaci hatásai Angliában és Walesben - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (2) p. 273-286.

Tárgyszavak: egészségügyi ellátás; foglalkoztatottság; informális gondozás; munkaerőpiac; Nagy-Britannia

Absztrakt: DrinkwaterS. Informal caring and labour market outcomes within England and Wales, *Regional Studies*. Within-country analysis of the links between informal care provision and labour market outcomes has been limited even though there are wide regional variations in informal caring. This issue is important because areas with the highest levels of informal caring typically have relatively low economic activity and employment rates. Despite the wide variations in informal care provision, labour market outcomes for different care categories are not found to vary markedly across England and Wales. However, labour market outcomes for males, as well as females, are heavily influenced for those who provide high levels of caring, especially in the South Wales Valleys. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.766320>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.766320

29. The intensity of interregional cooperation in information and communication technology projects: an empirical analysis of the framework programme / Cecere, G. - Corrocher, N.- A régiók közötti együttműködés intenzitása az informatikai technológiai projektekből: a keretprogram empirikus elemzése - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (2) p. 204-218.

Tárgyszavak: Európai Unió; Európai Unió - regionális politika; hálózatok; információs kommunikációs technológiák; társadalmi kohézió; tudományos kutatás és fejlesztés

Absztrakt: CecereG. and CorrocherN. The intensity of interregional cooperation in information and communication technology projects: an empirical analysis of the Framework Programme, *Regional Studies*. The cohesion across European member states and regions has been constantly promoted by European Union science policy, particularly through the Framework Programme. This paper investigates the intensity of bilateral collaborations between European Union regions (at the NUTS-2 level) in information and communication technology (ICT)-related projects. Results show that the geographical distance reduces the strength of cooperation, while cultural proximity, individual regions' involvement in research collaborations and the strength of the ICT sector have a positive effect. Cooperation between regions belonging to different tiers of European Union member states (EU15 and EU27) and between regions belonging to the second tier of European Union member states (EU27 and EU27) is weaker than other bilateral ties, putting into question the ability of the Framework Programme to promote cohesion. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2012.759651>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2012.759651

30. Intermediaries and imaginaries in the cultural and creative industries / O'Connor, J.- Közvetítők és ötletgyárosok a kulturális és kreatív iparágakban - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (3) p. 374-387.

Tárgyszavak: ipari marketing; kreatív iparágak; kulturális gazdaság; neoliberalizmus

Absztrakt: O'ConnorJ. Intermediaries and imaginaries in the cultural and creative industries, *Regional Studies*. This paper conducts an historical and conceptual review of the idea of 'cultural intermediaries' and sets up a contrast between the cultural and creative industries. It draws on theorizations of 'economic imaginaries' and reconstructs the respective imaginaries of cultural and creative industries. It suggests that the former was organized around the culturalization of the economy and the second around the economization of culture. Nevertheless, there are complicities between them, not least in the contention that a new set of economic developments would redeem the traditional promises of culture. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2012.748982>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2012.748982

31. International amenity migration: Examining environmental behaviors and influences of amenity migrants and local residents in a rural community / Matarrita-Cascante, D. - Sene-Harper, A. - Stocks, G.- Nemzetközi környezeti migráció: a környezet miatt vándorlók és a helyi lakosok környezeti viselkedésének és hatásainak vizsgálata egy vidéki közösségben - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **38**. 2015. p. 1-11.

Tárgyszavak: Costa Rica; környezeti hatás; környezeti migráció; vándorlás

Absztrakt: This study contributes to our understanding of international amenity migration by examining the

different types of environmental behaviors displayed by amenity migrants and local residents in Nuevo Arenal, Costa Rica, as well as how each group influences the other. Our findings indicate that amenity migrants and Costa Ricans displayed distinct environmental behaviors. The former group places more emphasis on large-scale processes, such as rebuilding natural ecosystems. The latter group prioritizes smaller-scale activities, such as recycling and trash collection. We also found that environmental influences in this community are unidirectional—from amenity migrants to Costa Ricans but not vice versa. Factors explaining these findings are offered.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016715000145>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.01.005>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.01.005

32. Italian banks and business services as knowledge pipelines for SMEs: Examples from Central and Eastern Europe / Sellar, C.- Olasz bankok és üzleti szolgáltatások mint a tudásáramlás eszközei a kis- és középvállalkozások számára: példák Közép- és Kelet-Európából - *European Urban and Regional Studies*, **22**. 2015. (1) p. 41-60.

Tárgyszavak: kisvállalkozások; Közép-Kelet-Európa; pénzügy; posztoszocializmus; regionális gazdaság

Absztrakt: There are few analyses available of the role played by finance and business consultancies in post-socialist economic geographies and even fewer on the internationalization of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Both issues are addressed in this paper with a focus on Italian banks and business services as well as their relationship to SME outsourcing in Central and Eastern Europe. The basic premise of this paper is that a relationship exists between the internationalization of banks, services, and SMEs when analyzed within the framework of the Uppsala Internationalization Process Model. Specifically, banks and services allow the mobilization of resources forming knowledge pipelines between Italian firms and Central and Eastern European regional economies.

Internet cím: <http://eur.sagepub.com/content/22/1/41>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0969776412465628>

DOI: 10.1177/0969776412465628

33. Labour migration, communities and perceptions of social cohesion in England / Andrews, R.- Munkaerő vándorlás, közösségek és a társadalmi kohézió értékelése Angliában - *European Urban and Regional Studies*, **22**. 2015. (1) p. 77-91.

Tárgyszavak: Anglia; Európai Unió - bővítés; migráció; társadalmi kohézió

Absztrakt: The unexpected scale of labour migration from eastern Europe to the UK following EU enlargement in 2004 was thought to pose a threat to the cohesiveness of those local communities hosting larger influxes of migrants. Nevertheless, areas rich in community capacity may have been able to incorporate migrant workers in ways that sustained social cohesion. This paper explores the effects of labour migration on residents' perceptions of social cohesion in urban areas in England using multivariate statistical techniques. The statistical results suggest that post-enlargement migration weakened social cohesion, but that the prospects of social incorporation were better in areas with stronger community capacity. Theoretical and practical implications of the findings are discussed.

Internet cím: <http://eur.sagepub.com/content/22/1/77>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0969776412457165>

DOI: 10.1177/0969776412457165

34. Labour productivity and technology gap in European regions: a conditional frontier approach / Filippetti, A. - Peyrache, A.- A munka termelékenysége és technológiai szakadék az európai régiók között: egy feltételes határmenti megközelítés - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (4) p. 532-554.

Tárgyszavak: digitális szakadék; Európai Unió; Európai Unió - kohéziós politika; munkaerőkínálat; technológiai innováció; termelékenység

Absztrakt: FilippettiA. and PeyracheA. Labour productivity and technology gap in European regions: a conditional frontier approach, *Regional Studies*. A conditional frontier approach is proposed to capture the role of the technology gap in explaining labour productivity differences in 211 European regions in eighteen countries over the years 1995–2007. Labour productivity growth is driven by capital accumulation and technical change. In lagging behind regions, productivity growth is mainly driven by capital accumulation. The technology gap does not play a role in driving labour productivity growth and remains stable across regions in the considered period. Cohesion policy seems more effective in terms of fixed investment rather than technological capabilities, while technology gap remains a source of unused potential productivity growth. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.799768>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.799768

35. Living arrangements of second-generation immigrants in Spain: a cross-classified multilevel analysis / Vitali, A. - Arpino, B.- A második generációs bevándorlók lakóterei Spanyolországban: egy keresztirányú többszintű felmérés - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (2) p. 189-203.

Tárgyszavak: bevándorlók - Spanyolország; fiatalok; lakáshelyzet; lakáspiac; lakótér; munkaerőpiac; Spanyolország

Absztrakt: VitaliA. and ArpinoB. Living arrangements of second-generation immigrants in Spain: a cross-classified multilevel analysis, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses the living arrangements of second-generation immigrants in Spain. Cross-classified multilevel models and micro-census data enable two sources of heterogeneity to be taken into account simultaneously: the country of origin and the province of residence, while considering all main immigrants groups. Results show that the cultural heritage of the country of origin plays an important role in living arrangement decisions of second-generation immigrants; the province of residence effect is not negligible, even though less pronounced than that the country effect. This paper demonstrates how research on immigrants can benefit from multilevel cross-classified modelling. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2012.759649>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2012.759649

36. Local institutions and farmer participation in agri-environmental schemes / Taylor, B.M. - Van Grieken, M.- Helyi intézmények és a farmerek részvétele a mezőgazdasági-környezetvédelmi projekteken - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **37**. 2015. p. 10-19.

Tárgyszavak: decentralizáció; környezetvédelem; mezőgazdaság; részvétel a tervezésben; vízminőség

Absztrakt: Minimizing environmental harm from diffuse water quality impacts from farms is a longstanding problem in agricultural policy. Agri-environmental schemes are programs that apply information-based strategies coupled with financial payments to incentivize farmers to adopt less damaging farming practices. Gaining farmer participation in these programs is often problematic due to the complexity of scheme design and implementation, program rules or conflicting goals of policy-makers and farmers. This study examines the influence of local institutions associated with farming subcultures (such as co-operative harvesting groups or practice norms) and, the “localized” institutions that are introduced to facilitate scheme delivery under decentralized governance (such as regional extension networks). Using the case of the Australian Government's ‘Reef Rescue’ program, the study draws on focus group interviews with sugarcane growers and agricultural extension officers. The analysis explores how farmers perceive the sponsors and goals of these schemes, their own participation, and any risks and benefits they associate with that participation. Some of the main risks of participation included: possible disruption to local economic cooperation amongst farmers that relied on continuation of shared farming practices; inequitable financial burdens of participation; lost farm productivity; and, interference of central governments in their farm business. The study finds that farmer participation in these national environmental programs is mediated by both local and imported institutions. Together, these institutions buffer the culturally and politically unpalatable aspects of the scheme and increase the financial and cultural gains for farmers.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016714001508>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.11.011>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.11.011

37. Logics of rurality: Political rhetoric about the Swedish North / Nilsson, B. - Lundgren, A.S.- A vidékiség logisztikája: politikai retorika a Svédország északi régiójáról - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **37**. 2015. p. 85-95.

Tárgyszavak: logika; Svédország; vidékiség

Absztrakt: A recurring question in regional and national politics in Sweden is how Norrland – a sparsely populated and partly declining region in the north of the country – will be able to survive in the long run. The answer to this question varies between different political parties. With Swedish parliamentary material (non-government bills) as the point of departure this paper examines how the region of Norrland is used and created in political rhetoric. Four discourses were identified that all tried to fixate Norrland in different ways. The paper argues that pro-Norrland arguments may be counterproductive on a discursive level due to how they are organised. By identifying two dominant logics that traversed the different discourses and affected the processes of meaning making, we describe how pro-Norrland arguments that differ ideologically and/or employ different discourses reproduced a common view of Norrland as an inherently rural, remote and problematic area.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S074301671400151X>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.11.012>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.11.012

38. The long-term patterns of regional income inequality in Spain, 1860–2000 / Martínez-Galarraga, J. - Rosés, J.R. - Tirado, D.A.- A spanyolországi regionális jövedelmi egyenlőtlenségek hosszú távú mintái 1860-2000 között - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (4) p. 502-517.

Tárgyszavak: gazdaságfejlődés; gazdaságföldrajz; GDP; iparosítás; jövedelmi egyenlőtlenségek;

Spanyolország; termelékenység; területi egyenlőtlenségek

Absztrakt: Martínez-Galarraga J., Rosés J. R. and Tirado D. A. The long-term patterns of regional income inequality in Spain, 1860–2000, *Regional Studies*. Building on a new estimation of regional gross domestic product (GDP) from 1860 to 2000, this paper evaluates the long-run evolution of regional income inequality in Spain. It is found that sustained economic growth and the progressive integration of national markets have been accompanied by an inverted 'U'-shaped evolution of regional income inequality. Regional inequality in income per worker rose during the second half of the nineteenth century, peaked in the year 1900 and decreased over the following ninety years. Since 1990, together with the exhaustion of the convergence in regional productive structures, Spain's membership in the European Union generated a new upsurge of differences in labour productivity across the country that could be the basis for a new phase of regional income divergence. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.783692>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.783692

39. Looking inwards: towards a geographically sensitive approach to occupational sex segregation / Perales, F. - Vidal, S.- Befelé tekintve: a munkahelyi nemek közötti megkülönböztetés egy földrajzilag érzékeny megközelítése - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (4) p. 582-598.

Tárgyszavak: foglalkozás; helyi munkaerőpiac; nemek; nemek szerinti diszkrimináció; nők

Absztrakt: Perales F. and Vidal S. Looking inwards: towards a geographically sensitive approach to occupational sex segregation, *Regional Studies*. This article questions implicit assumptions in the literature and explores the issue of occupational sex segregation from a geographical standpoint. Specifically, variation in the gender compositions of occupations, the degree of occupational sex dissimilarity, and the impact of occupational feminization on wages across local labour markets in England and Wales is uncovered and explained. These findings imply that occupational sex segregation and its outcomes are contingent on the local context, that policies aimed at achieving gender equality at work should be channelled through local authorities, and that further research should be devoted to exploring systematically the multiple intersections between geographical space and gender equality at work. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.786828>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.786828

40. Making ESPON knowledge more tangible for detecting regional potentials and challenges: five territorial approaches / Schmitt, P. - Smas, L.- Az ESPON-ról szóló tudás még kézzelfoghatóbbá tétele a területi potenciálok és kihívások felderítésére: öt területi megközelítés - *Europa XXI*, **25**. 2014. p. 37-49.

Tárgyszavak: ESPON; projektek; területfejlesztés; területi kohézió

41. Min(d)ing the land: The relationship between artisanal and small-scale mining and surface land arrangements in the southern Philippines, eastern DRC and Liberia / Verbrugge, B. - Cuvelier, J. - Van Bockstael, S.- A föld bányászata: a vállalkozói / kismennyiségű bányászat és a felszíni földrendezés közötti kapcsolat a Fülöp-szigetek déli részén, Kelet-Kongóban és Libériában - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **37**. 2015. p. 50-60.

Tárgyszavak: állami hatóságok; bányászat; földrendezés; informális szektor

Absztrakt: This article examines the relationship between artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM) and

surface land tenure arrangements, through a comparison of mining areas in the southern Philippines, the eastern DRC and Liberia. In all three cases, ASM takes place in peripheral regions outside central state control, where both land- and mineral tenure are characterized by high degrees of informality. Based on our comparative analysis, we highlight three core propositions. First, the relationship between ASM and surface land claimants is not (merely) characterized by antagonism, but involves a significant degree of negotiation and mutual benefit-sharing. Secondly, even in places purportedly characterized by a weak state presence, people make constant references to state-sanctioned legality to underpin their (often overlapping) claims to mineral resource wealth; whether as miner or as a surface landowner claiming royalties. Thirdly, people's ability to effectively use state-sanctioned legality as a mechanism to access mineral wealth -and to exclude others from accessing this wealth-is not distributed equally, and hinges on access to vital financial and political resources.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016714001223>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.11.007>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.11.007

42. Negotiating regional creative economies: academics as expert intermediaries advocating progressive alternatives / Gibson, C.- A regionális kreatív gazdaságok összehangolása: akadémikus és szakértői közvetítők a progresszív alternatívák szószólóiként - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (3) p. 476-479.

Tárgyszavak: kreatív gazdaság; neoliberalizmus; szakemberek

Absztrakt: Gibson C. Negotiating regional creative economies: academics as expert intermediaries advocating progressive alternatives, *Regional Studies*. Academics who research the creative economy document and analyse the creative economy while participating in and promoting the creative economy itself. With this in mind, what role is there for academics as expert intermediaries in advocating for progressive alternatives? What kind of creative economy is being implicitly or explicitly promoted? This concluding article draws together threads of research towards a reflection about the role of academics as expert intermediaries. What matters less is that academics are expert intermediaries, and more that this position of privilege is acknowledged and productively negotiated. In the more intimate moments of narrative intermediation, researchers are active agents in making the creative economy 'known', drawing boundaries around the regional context, and translating discourses for and with policy-makers. This is a crucial point of intervention. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2014.945249>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2014.945249

43. 'Neo-productivist' agriculture: Spatio-temporal versus structuralist perspectives / Wilson, G.A. - Burton, R.J.F.- "Neo-produktivist" mezőgazdaság: térbeli-időbeli kontra strukturalista perspektívák - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **38**. 2015. p. 52-64.

Tárgyszavak: mezőgazdaság; neo-produktivizmus; strukturalizmus

Absztrakt: Critical commentators of agricultural/rural change in advanced economies have begun to refer to 'neo-productivist' pathways of change. However, conceptualizations of neo-productivism have so far largely failed to provide a robust analytical framework for understanding the propelling forces, processes and characteristics of complex modern agricultural pathways. This article analyses two key approaches used to conceptualize neo-productivism: an actor-oriented spatio-temporal perspective (the AOST approach) which focuses mainly on geographical and temporal-historical characteristics in the adoption of neo-productivist

actor spaces, and structuralist interpretations which see neo-productivism predominantly as a response to macro-political regime change. There is an underlying assumption in both that productivist and non-productivist pathways of agricultural change can be identified in different guises and that the notion of neo-productivism can be situated in relation to productivist/non-productivist concepts. However, they differ in their temporal conceptualisations of agricultural change (i.e. neo-productivism as productivist resurgence versus productivist approaches adapted to match the new political realities of an era influenced by non-productivism), processes (i.e. non-productivist pathways forced by events 'back' towards productivist-dominated pathways versus neo-productivism as a shift from a state-led system of support responsible for driving stateproductivism, to market-based drivers enabled by the gradual withdrawal of the state), and spatial differentiation (i.e. complex geography of actor spaces in the adoption of neo-productivist pathways versus locked-in productivist pathways working alongside multifunctional agriculture). The article concludes with some critical thoughts about the utility of the term 'neo-productivism', but also argues that the term allows researchers to further nuance conceptualisations of the complex spatial, temporal and structural changes that characterise modern agriculture in any area of the globe.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016715000182>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.02.003>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.02.003

44. Network linkages and local embeddedness of foreign ventures in China: the case of Suzhou municipality / Wei, Y.H.D.- A külföldi vállalkozások hálózati kapcsolatai és helyi beágyazódása Kínában: a Suzhou önkormányzat példája - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (2) p. 287-299.

Tárgyszavak: beágyazottság; gazdaságfejlődés; Kína; külföldi tőkebefektetések; külföldi vállalkozások; Suzhou (Kína); területfejlesztés; vidékfejlesztés - Kína

Absztrakt: WeiY. H. D. Network linkages and local embeddedness of foreign ventures in China: the case of Suzhou municipality, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses foreign direct investment (FDI) in Suzhou municipality, China, known for the Sunan model of development based on township and village enterprises. Suzhou has been remaking its development model by attracting FDI and making itself an innovative place. It is argued that local states play an important, yet diminishing, role in FDI location, with the rising significance of agglomeration effects. However, foreign ventures tend to network among themselves. They remain thinly embedded with local economies and strategic coupling rarely exists. Four mismatches – technological, structural, institutional and spatial – are proposed to explain this weak embeddedness. Suzhou's development path requires expansion of endogenous capacities. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.770139>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.770139

45. Performance of regional identity in the implementation of European cross-border initiatives / Prokkola, E.-K. - Zimmerbauer, K. - Jakola, F.- A regionális identitás teljesítménye az európai határokon átnyúló kezdeményezések végrehajtásában - *European Urban and Regional Studies*, **22**. 2015. (1) p. 104-117.

Tárgyszavak: Finnország; határmentiség; határon átnyúló együttműködés; Interreg; regionális identitás; Svédország

Absztrakt: The European Union's cross-border cooperation policy is regarded as a key instrument through which to promote regional cohesion, competitiveness and identity. This paper studies performances of regional identity within the framework of the EU's INTERREG North cooperation, and especially in the

Finnish/Swedish border area. The performativity approach shifts the focus from the question of whether regional identities are fixed or hybrid, and thick or thin, toward the question of how regional identities are manifested in border regions. The point of departure in the study, based on policy documents, fieldwork and interviews with local actors involved in the implementation of the INTERREG initiatives, is that spatial identity is not a feature that regions have but something that is actively performed. Performances of regional identity in this northern border region do not create continuous and parallel sets of practices. Instead, different kinds of directions and disjunctures emerge in and between different interest groups for which local, national and transnational all serve as important scales of coming-togetherness and differentiation.

Internet cím: <http://eur.sagepub.com/content/22/1/104>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0969776412465629>

DOI: 10.1177/0969776412465629

46. Performing the creative-economy script: contradicting urban rationalities at work / Dzudzek, I. - Lindner, P.- A kreatív gazdasági forgatókönyv megvalósítása: ellentmondó városi racionalitások a munkában - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (3) p. 388-403.

Tárgyszavak: kreatív gazdaság; racionalizáció; területfejlesztés; városi kormányzás

Absztrakt: DzudzekI. andLindnerP. Performing the creative-economy script: contradicting urban rationalities at work,Regional Studies. The 'creative economy' as a guideline for development strategies has long become performative and generated its own urban realities. The paper first critically engages with policy mobility approaches as an explanatory framework for this guideline's global reach. It then puts forward the concepts of 'script', 'articulation' and 'performance' as an alternative perspective to understand better how this new paradigm inscribes itself into existing and well-established fields of urban politics. The case study on the city of Frankfurt/Main investigates the articulations of the creative-economy script with specific rationalities of urban governance. It traces the way by which a hegemonic understanding has been established that nevertheless is characterized by friction and ruptures that offer opportunities for a counter-hegemonic politics of differentiation. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.847272>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.847272

47. Quality regimes in agro-food industries: A regulation theory reading of Fair Trade Wine in Argentina / Staricco, J.I. - Ponte, S.- Minőségellenőrzési rendszerek a mezőgazdasági-élelmiszeriparban: Az argentin Fair Trade Wine szabályozáselméletének egy olvasata - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **38**. 2015. p. 65-76.

Tárgyszavak: Argentína; borászat; bortermelés; Fair Trade; minőségellenőrzés; szabályozáselmélet

Absztrakt: In this article, we examine the transformative potential of changing quality regimes in agro-food industries through the analysis of whether Fair Trade wine in Argentina provides a meaningful economic alternative that goes beyond the impact it has on direct beneficiaries. The wine sector has a long history in valorizing a variety of quality dimensions, and has developed one of the most complex and sophisticated quality infrastructures, making it an ideal terrain of analysis. Furthermore, it is going through a major process of restructuring in which the battle-lines are drawn along the application, challenge and re-interpretation of different quality content. Through the lenses of a sector-adjusted version of regulation theory, we show that the Fair Trade wine sector does not substantially deviate from the conventional wine economy in Argentina. Instead of empowering the most vulnerable groups, those producing table wine for the domestic market, Fair Trade is actually further marginalizing them.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016715000170>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.02.002>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.02.002

48. Regional convergence and aggregate business cycle in the United States / Magrini, S. - Gerolimetto, M. - Engin Duran, H.- Regionális konvergencia és aggregált üzleti ciklus az Egyesült Államokban - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (2) p. 251-272.

Tárgyszavak: konvergencia; területi egyenlőtlenségek; USA; üzleti ciklus

Absztrakt: MagriniS., GerolimettoM. and EnginDuranH. Regional convergence and aggregate business cycle in the United States, *Regional Studies*. The existing literature on convergence largely ignores the effect of aggregate fluctuations on the evolution of income disparities. However, if regional disparities follow a distinct cyclical pattern in the short run, the period of analysis should be chosen with great care to avoid distortions in the results. By analysing convergence among forty-eight conterminous US states through the distribution dynamics approach, it is shown that these distortions could be quite sizeable. Moreover, when convergence is analysed over an appropriate period that includes only complete cycles (1989–2007), results show that regional disparities exhibit a pro-cyclical behaviour and that the underlying long-run tendency is towards divergence. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.766319>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.766319

49. The regional economic impacts of biofuels: a review of multisectoral modelling techniques and evaluation of applications / Allan, G.J.- A bioüzemanyagok regionális gazdasági hatásai: a multiszektorális modellezési technikák áttekintése és az alkalmazások értékelése - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (4) p. 615-643.

Tárgyszavak: bioüzemanyag; gazdasági modellezés; Input–output

Absztrakt: AllanG. J. The regional economic impacts of biofuels: a review of multisectoral modelling techniques and evaluation of applications, *Regional Studies*. The regional economic impact of biofuel production depends upon a number of interrelated factors: the specific biofuels feedstock and production technology employed; the sector's embeddedness in the rest of the economy, through its demand for local resources; and the extent to which new activity is created. These issues can be analysed using multisectoral economic models. Some studies use input–output (IO) and social accounting matrix (SAM) modelling frameworks, whilst a nascent computable general equilibrium (CGE) literature has begun to examine the regional impact of biofuel development. This paper reviews, compares and evaluates these approaches for modelling the regional economic impacts of biofuels. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.799761>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.799761

50. Regional employment growth, shocks and regional industrial resilience: a quantitative analysis of the Danish ICT sector / Holm, J.R. - Østergaard, C.R.- Regionális foglalkoztatási növekedés, sokkok, és a regionális ipar rugalmassága: egy kvantitatív elemzés a dán információs kommunikációs technológiai szektorából - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (1) p. 95-112.

Tárgyszavak: foglalkoztatottság; gazdaságfejlődés; információs és kommunikációs technológia; regionális gazdasági növekedés; rugalmasság; szervezeti rugalmasság; üzleti ciklus

Absztrakt: HolmJ. R. and ØstergaardC. R. Regional employment growth, shocks and regional industrial resilience: a quantitative analysis of the Danish ICT sector, *Regional Studies*. The resilience of regional industries to economic shocks has gained a lot of attention in evolutionary economic geography recently. This paper uses a novel quantitative approach to investigate the regional industrial resilience of the Danish information and communication technology (ICT) sector to the shock following the burst of the dot.com bubble. It is shown that regions characterized by small and young ICT service companies were more adaptable and grew more than others, while diversity and urbanization increased the sensitivity to the business cycle after the shock. Different types of resilient regions are found: adaptively resilient, rigidly resilient, entrepreneurially resilient and non-resilient regions. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.787159>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.787159

51. Regional employment impacts of marine energy in the Scottish economy: a general equilibrium approach / Gilmartin, M. - Allan, G.- A tengervízből nyert energia hatásai a regionális szintű foglalkoztatottságra Skócia gazdaságában: egy általános egyensúlyi megközelítés - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (2) p. 337-355.

Tárgyszavak: egyensúly; foglalkoztatottság; gazdasági hatás; közkiadások; megújuló energiaforrások; regionális gazdaság; Skócia; vízienergia

Absztrakt: GilmartinM. and AllanG. Regional employment impacts of marine energy in the Scottish economy: a general equilibrium approach, *Regional Studies*. One aspect of the case for policy support for renewable energy developments is the wider economic benefits that are expected to be generated. Within Scotland, as with other regions of the UK, there is a focus on encouraging domestically based renewable technologies. This paper uses a regional computable general equilibrium framework to model the impact on the Scottish economy of expenditures relating to marine energy installations. The results illustrate the potential for (considerable) 'legacy' effects after expenditures cease. In identifying the specific sectoral expenditures with the largest impact on (lifetime) regional employment, this approach offers important policy guidance. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2014.933797>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2014.933797

52. Regional knowledge, organizational capabilities and the emergence of the West German laser systems industry, 1975–2005 / Buenstorf, G. - Fritsch, M. - Medrano, L.F.- Regionális tudás, szervezeti képességek és a nyugat-németországi lézer ipar megjelenése 1975-2005 között - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (1) p. 59-75.

Tárgyszavak: diverzifikáció; innováció; lézertechnológia; Németország; regionális tudás; tudáselmélet

Absztrakt: BuenstorfG., FritschM. and MedranoL. F. Regional knowledge, organizational capabilities and the emergence of the West German laser systems industry, 1975–2005, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses how the regional distribution of knowledge and pre-existing organizational capabilities shaped the spatial distribution of a new innovative industry, using the German laser systems industry as an empirical example. It is found that regional knowledge in the related field of laser source production and the presence of laser-relevant universities and public research organizations were conducive to the first emergence of laser systems producers. Upstream laser source producers influenced entry into the downstream laser systems

industry primarily through their own diversification moves. Public research was less important in the submarket of materials processing laser systems, which is less directly science based than other parts of the laser systems industry. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2012.711947>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2012.711947

53. Regional policy and the productive efficiency of Japanese industries / Otsuka, A. - Goto, M.- Regionális politika és a japán iparágak termelési hatékonysága - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (4) p. 518-531.

Tárgyszavak: agglomerációs gazdaság; ipari termelékenység; japán; sztochasztikus elemzés; termelő iparágak

Absztrakt: OtsukaA. and GotoM. Regional policy and the productive efficiency of Japanese industries, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines the impacts of agglomeration economies and fiscal transfer on productive efficiency in Japanese regional industries. Two popular methodologies are applied – stochastic frontier analysis (SFA) and data envelopment analysis (DEA) – to measure productive efficiency. The empirical findings are summarized as follows: (1) agglomeration economies improve productive efficiency; (2) fiscal transfer negatively influences productive efficiency; (3) those two findings are observed for aggregated manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, and for sectors in manufacturing industries; and (4) the importance of agglomeration economies for regional industries has increased in recent years. Based on these results, this paper discusses effective regional policy for Japan. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.795285>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.795285

54. Regional selective assistance (RSA) in Scotland: does it make a difference to plant survival? / Moffat, J.- Regiók szelektív támogatása (RSA) Skóciában: befolyásolja-e az üzemek túlélését? - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (4) p. 568-581.

Tárgyszavak: gazdaságfejlesztés; gyárbezárások; régiók szelektív támogatása; Skócia; vállalkozások

Absztrakt: MoffatJ. Regional Selective Assistance (RSA) in Scotland: does it make a difference to plant survival, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines whether receipt of a Regional Selective Assistance (RSA) grant in Scotland has a causal impact on plant survival. The dataset is created by linking a register of grant recipients into the Annual Respondents Database. In order to control for the consequences of self-selection into the 'treatment' group, the Cox proportional hazards model is estimated using a sample created by propensity score matching. The preferred estimates suggest that receiving an RSA grant reduces the probability of closure. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.786826>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.786826

55. Regionalization of national input-output tables: empirical evidence on the use of the FLQ formula / Kowalewski, J.- A nemzeti input-output táblázatok regionalizációja: az FLQ formula használatának empirikus bizonyítéka - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (2) p. 240-250.

Tárgyszavak: Baden-Württemberg (Németország); foglalkoztatottság; GDP; input-output modell;

Németország

Absztrakt: Kowalewski J. Regionalization of national input–output tables: empirical evidence on the use of the FLQ formula, *Regional Studies*. Flegg's location quotient (FLQ) can be used to simulate regional input–output tables, and this paper contributes to the ongoing debate about deriving values for the exponent δ in this formula. Using a survey-based regional input–output table, values of δ are derived for the German federal state of Baden-Wuerttemberg. Furthermore, an extended formula – called industry-specific FLQ (SFLQ) – is introduced which allows for variation in δ by industry. Finally, the advantage of the SFLQ is demonstrated and evidence is found of a close relationship between the spatial concentration of an industry at the national level and its propensity to import goods and services from other regions. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.766318>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.766318

56. The relationship between rural branding and local development. A case study in the Catalonia's countryside: Territoris Serens (El Lluçanès) / de San Eugenio-Vela, J. - Barniol-Carcasona, M.- A vidéki márka kifejlesztése és a helyi fejlődés közötti kapcsolat. Esettanulmány a katalán vidékről: Serens vidéke (El Lluçanès) - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **37**. 2015. p. 108-119.

Tárgyszavak: helyifejlesztés; Katalónia; márkaépítés; területi identitás

Absztrakt: The aim of this article is to analyse the relationship between a rural branding strategy and a local economic development action through the case study of Territoris Serens in El Lluçanès (Catalonia, Spain). This initiative is framed within the process of economic restructuring which has taken place in rural areas in recent years, with local economic activity moving away from production and towards consumption. In this context, strategies of marketing, branding and communication take on a crucial role in making rural areas more visible and facilitating their economic diversification. Through the analysis of documentary sources and the results of a focus group, the article shows how the place branding strategy implemented in this case transcends the traditional functions of facilitating the promotion and marketing of place, becoming a fundamental part of a bottom-up process of local economic development and taking on a notable role in the internal, collective definition of a competitive territorial identity, the revaluation of endogenous local resources and the promotion of community-based rural development. We thus posit that the interplay between processes of locally defining place identity and economic development strategies leads to a restructuring of local economic activity in ways that serve local communities and values, thus contributing to sustainable, long-term development.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016715000029>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.01.001>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.01.001

57. Return to where? The geography of elderly return migration in Sweden / Lundholm, E.- Visszatérés de hová? Az idősek hazatelepülésének földrajza Svédországban - *European Urban and Regional Studies*, **22**. 2015. (1) p. 92-103.

Tárgyszavak: idősek; migráció; Svédország; vidéki lakosság

Absztrakt: There are considerable regional differences when it comes to age composition, as rural areas are ageing more rapidly as a result of age-selective migration. Eras of urbanization and counter-urbanization are also making their mark on migration patterns from a long-term perspective. The current generation

approaching retirement age in Sweden is a generation of urbanization, thereby constituting a potential for return migration, especially to some rural regions many people of this generation left decades ago. The aim of this paper is to compare rates of return migration in municipalities in Sweden in order to identify regions where return migration is particularly important, and also to identify which regions are the most attractive for return migration. The empirical study is based on Swedish register data, and the results indicate that the rate of return migration varies considerably between regions; some are more attractive for return migration, yet return migrants might be most significant in the regions that attract few other migrants. Another conclusion is that the regions that lost a greater share of this generation on account of previous migration often fail to attract return migrants.

Internet cím: <http://eur.sagepub.com/content/22/1/92>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0969776412464505>

DOI: 10.1177/0969776412464505

58. The rise of Hollywood East: regional film offices as intermediaries in film and television production clusters / Foster, P. - Manning, S. - Terkla, D.- Hollywood Kelet felemelkedése: regionális filmirodák, mint a film és televíziós produkciók klaszterei - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (3) p. 433-450.

Tárgyszavak: filmipar; Hollywood; közvetítők; kreatív iparágak; kulturális iparágak; projekthálózatok

Absztrakt: FosterP., ManningS. and TerklaD. The rise of Hollywood East: regional film offices as intermediaries in film and television production clusters, *Regional Studies*. Prior research on project-based organizing in creative industries has emphasized the importance of regionally embedded institutions, creative networks and intermediaries in the development of regional project ecologies. Recently, film and television production in the United States has expanded beyond traditional clusters in Hollywood and New York to new locations in the United States, Canada and overseas, raising important questions about the dynamics of increasingly mobile creative project networks. Using data on the Massachusetts film and television industry between 1998 and 2010, it is argued that regional film offices play an increasingly important role as network intermediaries in connecting mobile creative professionals and project entrepreneurs from outside a cluster with labour pools, service providers and production locations inside a cluster on a project-by-project basis. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.799765>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.799765

59. The role and significance of regional policy in Europe / Konopski, M.- A regionális politika szerepe és jelentősége Európában - *Europa XXI*, **25**. 2014. p. 7-21.

Tárgyszavak: EU; kohéziós politika; Lengyelország; prognózisok; regionális egyenlőtlenségek; Strukturális Alapok; területfejlesztés

60. The role of entry and market selection for the dynamics of regional diversity and specialization / Noseleit, F.- A piacra belépés és piacválasztás szerepe a regionális diverzitás és specializáció dinamikájában - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (1) p. 76-94.

Tárgyszavak: diverzitás; piacválasztás; specializáció; üzleti ciklusok

Absztrakt: NoseleitF. The role of entry and market selection for the dynamics of regional diversity and

specialization, Regional Studies. Despite predictions that economic integration leads to increasing specialization, the opposite development has been observed at the regional level. Based on nearly three decades of West German data, this paper addresses the diversification of regional economic activity and emphasizes the role of industry dynamics, specifically newly entering business cohorts. Although a strong sectoral specialization evolves in the entry cohorts within and between regions over time, entries substantially increase the overall diversity of regions. Market selection favoured less similar entries in comparison with the initial industry structure and, thus, allowed regional diversity to increase. Overall, the regional specialization processes within each entry cohort did not become less important; however, the fields of regional specialization changed continuously over time, resulting in more diversity. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2012.708729>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2012.708729

61. Rural tourism and national identity building in contemporary Europe: Evidence from Portugal / Silva, L. - Leal, J.- Vidéki turizmus és nemzeti identitás építés korunk Európájában: Példák Portugáliából - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **38**. 2015. p. 109-119.

Tárgyszavak: nemzeti identitás; örökség turizmus; Portugália; vidéki turizmus

Absztrakt: This article examines the relationship between rural tourism and national identity, with reference to a southern European country. Particular attention is devoted to the meaning making work that the state, national visitors and residents do at two of the most popular Historic Villages of Portugal. Drawing on ethnographic materials, the article sheds light on the links between historic conservation and "heritagization", as defined by Poria and Ashworth, and demonstrates the force of the nation's medieval origins in the dominant discourses on Portuguese national identity. In addition, it shows that "felt history" has been target by the state to increase levels of consumption through rural tourism, but also triggers a sense of national pride among Portuguese visitors. The residents of Castelo Rodrigo and of Sortelha contest, but they also recycle the officially sanctioned interpretation of the sites as medieval to convey the fascinating distinctiveness of the local identity.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016715000200>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.02.005>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.02.005

62. Self-employment as a route in and out of Britain's South East / Reuschke, D.- Önfoglalkoztatás, mint befelé és kifelé vezető út Délkelet-Angliában - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (4) p. 665-680.

Tárgyszavak: belső vándorlás; Délkelet-Anglia; egyéni vállalkozások; háztartások; paneladatok

Absztrakt: Reuschke D. Self-employment as a route in and out of Britain's South East, Regional Studies. Based on A. J. Fielding's Escalator Region Model (ERM) on South East England, this paper examines whether the South East exports its 'entrepreneurial culture' and gains entrepreneurial resources through internal migration using the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) 1991–2008. Results show that, consistent with the ERM, the region loses entrepreneurs. However, importantly, out-migrants from the South East are more likely to exit subsequently from self-employment relative to other UK internal migrants. Despite its economic functions, the South East is no more likely to attract (would-be) self-employed entrepreneurs than other regions. This calls into question to what extent the South East acts as an 'escalator' in terms of self-employment. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.799764>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.799764

63. Significance of higher educational institutions as cultural intermediaries: the case of the École Nationale de Cirque in Montreal, Canada / Rantisi, N.M. - Leslie, D.- A felsőoktatási intézmények jelentősége kulturális közvetítőként: az École Nationale de Cirque esete a kanadai Montrealban. - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (3) p. 404-417.

Tárgyszavak: cirkuszművészet; felsőoktatási intézmények; felsőoktatás - Kanada; hálózatok; közvetítők; kreativitás

Absztrakt: Rantisi N. M. and Leslie D. Significance of higher educational institutions as cultural intermediaries: the case of the École nationale de cirque in Montreal, Canada, *Regional Studies*. Over the last several decades, Montreal has built an international reputation as a 'circus city'. This reputation is tied to the tremendous success of Cirque du Soleil, but also related to the presence of a number of intermediaries in the city. This paper examines the role of one such intermediary – the École nationale de cirque (National Circus School). The National Circus School is one of the only schools in North America offering an accredited programme in circus arts. It is argued that the school plays an important role in the development of the local circus arts cluster and circus arts conventions by providing training and skill development, and by forging important networks. In particular, this paper examines how the school fosters 'know-how', 'know-who' and 'know-what'. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.822965>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.822965

64. Spatial concentration of industries and new firm exits: does this relationship differ between exits by closure and by M&A? / Weterings, A. - Marsili, O.- Az iparágak területi koncentrációja és az új cégek megszűnése: különbözik-e ez a kapcsolat a felszámolástól, illetve az összeolvadástól és felvásárlástól? - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (1) p. 44-58.

Tárgyszavak: csőd; felszámolás; felvásárlás; fúzió; megszűnés; regionális sűrűség

Absztrakt: Weterings A. and Marsili O. Spatial concentration of industries and new firm exits: does this relationship differ between exits by closure and by M&A?, *Regional Studies*. This study shows that the effect of the spatial concentration of industries on the post-entry hazards of new firms differs by type of exit, and by industry. New firms located in regions with a higher relative concentration of firms in the same industry are less likely to exit by closing activities and more likely to exit by mergers and acquisitions (M&As). While localization economies that favour new firms' survival or a potentially successful exit through M&As are dominant in manufacturing, new firms in business services also experience increasing competition from new entrants that lowers the likelihood of survival and exit through M&As. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2012.726708>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2012.726708

65. The spatial distribution of self-employment in India: evidence from semiparametric geospatial models / Tamvada, J.P.- Az egyéni vállalkozások területi megoszlása Indiában: szemiparametrikus geospatial modelleken alapuló bizonyíték - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (2) p. 300-322.

Tárgyszavak: egyéni vállalkozások; fejlődő országok; India; vállalkozások; vállalkozói szellem

Absztrakt: TamvadaJ. P. The spatial distribution of self-employment in India: evidence from semiparametric geospatial models, *Regional Studies*. The entrepreneurship literature has rarely considered spatial location as a micro-determinant of occupational choice. It has also ignored self-employment in developing countries. Using Bayesian semiparametric geospatial techniques, this paper models spatial location as a micro-determinant of self-employment choice in India. The empirical results suggest the presence of spatial occupational neighbourhoods and a clear north-south divide in self-employment when the entire sample is considered; however, spatial variation in the non-agriculture sector disappears to a large extent when individual factors that influence self-employment choice are explicitly controlled. The results further suggest non-linear effects of age, education and wealth on self-employment. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.779656>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.779656

66. Spatio-temporal pattern of China's rural development: A rurality index perspective / Li, Y. - Long, H. - Liu, Y.- Kína vidékfejlesztésének térbeli-időbeli mintája: egy vidékiségi index perspektíva - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **38**. 2015. p. 12-26.

Tárgyszavak: Kína; népszámlálási adatok; vidékfejlesztés; vidékfejlesztés - Kína; vidékiségi index; vidékpolitika

Absztrakt: China's rural areas are undergoing considerable spatio-temporal change. To some extent, this change increases the difficulty in our understanding the regional rural development and thus brings about challenges for the making of feasible regional rural development policies and strategic planning. This study establishes an index system to evaluate the degree of rurality in China at county level using national census data of 2000 and 2010, and examines the relationship between rurality index and major socio-economic and geographical indicators. The results of evaluation and spatial analysis show that the rurality index can largely reflect the spatio-temporal patterns of China's rural development, and the Pearson correlation analysis confirmed that counties with high rurality have been marginalized in the aspects of both geographical location and economic development. As such, the patterns of rural development identified by rurality index analysis significantly improve our knowledge on the recent development of rural China. However, this index is less successful in revealing the agricultural production status quo alone. The authors argue that rurality index is an important tool for measuring rural development, and could provide us with valuable information for local planning and the innovation of rural development policies. Furthermore, integrating rurality studies and rural socio-economic analysis can contribute greatly to the making of integrated and regionalized rural development policies.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016715000054>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.01.004>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2015.01.004

67. The specialization in knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS) across Europe: permanent co-localization to debate / Gallego, J. - Maroto, A.- Szakosodás a tudásintenzív üzleti szolgáltatásokban Európa szerte: az állandó kolokalizáció megvitatásának szükségessége - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (4) p. 644-664.

Tárgyszavak: agglomerációs gazdaság; Európa; Európai Unió; gazdaságpolitika; közelség; specializáció

Absztrakt: GallegoJ. and MarotoA. The specialization in knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS) across Europe: permanent co-localization to debate, *Regional Studies*. Knowledge-intensive business services (KIBS)

have traditionally been said to require the establishment of face-to-face contacts in the transmission of the knowledge-based intermediate inputs they provide, which accordingly influence their localization patterns. However, the search of geographical proximity amongst economics actors implies less and less the need to localize near each other. The study tests this using Eurostat data on regional specialization in KIBS for 230 NUTS-2 regions from eighteen European countries for the period 2000–2007. The findings of the estimated spatial autoregressive (SAR) models suggest how the nodes of transport and communication networks may be relaxing the need of KIBS for permanent co-localization. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.799762>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.799762

68. Territorial cohesion in Europe: for the 70th anniversary of the Transdanubian Research Institute / Bürkner, H.-J.- Területi kohézió Európában: a Dunántúli Tudományos Intézet 70. évfordulójára - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (3) p. 483-484.

Tárgyszavak: területi kohézió; területi kohézió - Európa; Dunántúli Tudományos Intézet

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2014.984672>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2014.984672

69. Testing stochastic convergence across Chinese provinces, 1952–2008 / Herrerías, M.J. - Monfort, J.O.- A kínai tartományok közötti sztochasztikus konvergencia mérése 1952-2008 időszakban - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (4) p. 485-501.

Tárgyszavak: gazdaságfejlesztés; Kína; regionális fejlődés; termelékenység

Absztrakt: Herrerías M. J. and Ordóñez Monfort J. Testing stochastic convergence across Chinese provinces, 1952–2008, *Regional Studies*. This paper analyses stochastic convergence across twenty-eight Chinese provinces over the period 1952–2008 using unit root tests that take into account structural breaks and non-linearities. The results suggest a significant degree of convergence in capital intensity, labour productivity and total factor productivity in China's provinces. However, the findings also reveal that provinces located in coastal areas of China have benefited from the economic reforms more than the central and western regions and have created small regional clusters. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.786825>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.786825

70. The theoretical imperative of comparative urbanism: a commentary on 'cities beyond compare?' by Jamie Peck / Nijman, J.- A komparatív urbanizmus elméleti szükségessége: kommentár Jamie Peck "Összehasonlíthatatlan városok?" című cikkéhez - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (1) p. 183-186.

Tárgyszavak: Amszterdam; Miami (Florida); Mumbai (India); urbanizáció; városok

Absztrakt: The article presents the author's commentary on several cities in Amsterdam, Miami and Mumbai. The cities are located in different world regions, emerged at different historical times, and have been positioned at very different ends of political relationships. Comparative urbanism is a vital strategy in a rapidly globalizing field of urban studies, but it can deliver only if pursued in a constant interchange of theory and empirical enquiry.

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2014.986908>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2014.986908

71. Translating local stakeholders' perception in rural development strategies under uncertainty conditions: An application to the case of the bio-based economy in the area of Foggia (South Italy) / Lopolito, A., et al.- A helyi szereplők bizonytalan körülmények között megalkotott vidékfejlesztési stratégiákban szereplő megfigyeléseinek lefordítása: egy alkalmazás a bio-alapú gazdaságban Foggia (Dél-Olaszország) esetében - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **37**. 2015. p. 61-74.

Tárgyszavak: biogazdaság; vidékfejlesztés

Absztrakt: The experiment presented is a concrete example of how to gather and mobilize relevant knowledge from local stakeholders to support local agencies in designing effective local strategies. The hypothetical introduction of a bio-based industry in some rural areas from south Italy is used as empirical case. The application of Fuzzy Cognitive Maps (FCMs) enabled small groups of participants to depict a clear structure of their knowledge. A fuzzy inference technique allowed to simulate the effects of several policy measures. The results consist of the identification of the preferred policy options according to the features of the local context.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016714001600>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.12.005>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.12.005

72. Understanding the nested, multi-scale, spatial and hierarchical nature of future climate change adaptation decision making in agricultural regions: A narrative literature review / Lyle, G.- Megérteni az éghajlatváltozáshoz alkalmazkodó döntéshozatal beágyazott, multi-skalár, területi és hierarchikus jellegét a mezőgazdasági régiókban: Egy narratív irodalmi áttekintés - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **37**. 2015. p. 38-49.

Tárgyszavak: adaptáció; éghajlatváltozás; mezőgazdaság

Absztrakt: Historically, innovation in industrialised agricultural landscapes has been slow. Likewise, future climate change adaptation (CCA) will also be slow if complex interactions highlighted in the innovation and adoption literature are ignored.

The aim of this review is to collate and conceptualise this multidisciplinary literature into a nested multi-scale spatial hierarchy to understand the complexity of the CCA decision making process, highlighting the influential factors across the nested scales.

Seven nested hierarchical scales were identified under an overarching level of governance. The outer boundary is the Hazardscape – a spatially defined climatic region where potential impacts of climate change (CC) and suitable CCA strategies are defined. Differing socio-economic and demographic profiles (Community Typologies) under this scale mean that these strategies need to be tailored to enhance community adoption and bolster their resilience to CC. The strength and type of social interaction within and between Community will also influence CCA. Central to the hierarchy is the variation in Individuals' beliefs and risk perceptions. Greater CC risk perception within the Household can enhance or constrain CCA at the Farm scale. In turn, the Farm scale attributes can influence CCA. Differing Farm and Farmer characteristics provide a further layer of complexity when considering CCA capability.

Greater knowledge and evaluation of the circumstances and factors involved in CCA decision making highlighted by the use of the hierarchy will create an evidence base which will allow a more targeted approach to CCA. Adoption can be increased through a targeted range of CCA strategies and tailored plans of communication and dissemination of CC and CCA information across the nested scales. This approach will build much needed momentum for CCA in a rural setting. While the interaction between scales is discussed, future research is required to understand the cross-scale interactions, feedback loops and temporal dynamics within the hierarchy.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016714001120>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.10.004>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.10.004

73. Who benefits from agglomeration? / Rigby, D.L. - Brown, W.M.- Kinek a haszna az agglomerálódás? - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (1) p. 28-43.

Tárgyszavak: agglomeráció; agglomerációs gazdaság; lokalizáció; paneladatok; stratégiai tervezés; versenyelőny

Absztrakt: Rigby D. L. and Brown W. M. Who benefits from agglomeration?, *Regional Studies*. Theories of the firm and strategic management argue that competitive advantage originates in the development and exploitation of assets or capabilities that may be internal or external to the firm. It might be anticipated that older, larger, foreign-owned and multi-plant firms draw upon internal resources more readily than young, small, domestic, single-plant firms. Do the benefits of agglomeration vary among business establishments according to their characteristics? This question is examined using plant-level, longitudinal, micro-data from the Canadian manufacturing sector. It is shown that most manufacturing plants benefit from co-location, but that plants with different characteristics benefit in different ways. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2012.753141>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2012.753141

74. "Will Brazil's ethanol ambitions undermine its agrarian reform goals? A study of social perspectives using Q-method" / Frate, C.A. - Brannstrom, C.- Brazília etanollal kapcsolatos ambíciói aláássák-e az agrárreformmal kapcsolatos céljait? Egy tanulmány a társadalmi perspektívákról a Q módszer felhasználásával - *Journal of Rural Studies*, **38**. 2015. p. 89-98.

Tárgyszavak: Brazília; élelmiszerbiztonság; etanol; Q-módszer

Absztrakt: Brazil's agrarian reform policies are on a possible collision course with its ethanol policies. The paper explores tensions between one critical aspect of agrarian reform settlements—food security and safety—and sugarcane mills by focusing on analysis of social perspectives of key actors regarding the possible conflict between ethanol and agrarian reform. We used Q-method to determine empirically four social perspectives regarding ethanol-agrarian reform conflicts, focusing specifically on food security and safety: (1) the sugarcane sector harms family farming; (2) family farming suffers from flawed public policies; (3) family farmers are entrepreneurs and cheap labor for mills; and (4) work in sugarcane is a necessary evil for family farmers. The findings indicate more diversity in social perspectives than the dichotomy between small-scale and agribusiness farming, which is commonly reported in Brazilian media. Moreover, the findings indicate areas for improvement in the ethanol certification process, which relies partially on concepts and measures of food security and safety. Findings suggest the need to implement a broader notion of food security and safety for certification and new methodological approaches for measurement.

Internet cím: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0743016714001156>

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.10.007>

DOI: 10.1016/j.jrurstud.2014.10.007

75. The work behind the scenes: the new intermediaries of the indie crafts business / Shultz, B.- A munka a színpalák mögött: az indie kézműves termékek üzletének új közvetítői - *Regional Studies*, **49**. 2015. (3) p. 451-460.

Tárgyszavak: kézművesipar; közvetítők; kulturális iparágak; technológiai innováció; üzleti etika; üzleti kommunikáció

Absztrakt: ShultzB. The work behind the scenes: the new intermediaries of the indie crafts business, *Regional Studies*. This paper examines cultural intermediaries through the lens of the independent arts and crafts movement. Functioning without intermediaries who traditionally serve as the marketer, promoter and distributor of cultural content, independent producers must accomplish those tasks on their own. While playing the role of both creator and intermediary presents significant difficulties, producers form professional support networks to manage the workload and actively engage in self-promotion via social media to stand out from the crowd. (English)

Internet cím: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00343404.2013.770597>

DOI: 10.1080/00343404.2013.770597

Tárgyszóindex

- adaptáció**
72
- agglomeráció**
73
- agglomerációs gazdaság**
53, 67, 73
- állami hatóságok**
41
- Amszterdam**
70
- Anglia**
6, 33
- Argentína**
47
- autóipar**
24
- Baden-Württemberg (Németország)**
55
- bányászat**
41
- Barnett formula**
3
- beágyazottság**
44
- belső vándorlás**
62
- bevándorlók - Spanyolország**
35
- biogazdaság**
71
- bioüzemanyag**
49
- bortermelés**
47
- borászat**
47
- Brazília**
74
- Burkina Faso**
20
- bűnözés**
17
- Cantabria (Spanyolország)**
13
- CAP**
25
- cirkuszművészet**
63
- Costa Rica**
31
- Csehország**
24
- csőd**
64
- Dánia**
10
- Délkelet-Anglia**
62
- decentralizáció**
36
- digitális szakadék**
34
- diverzifikáció**
52
- diverzitás**
60
- Dunántúli Tudományos Intézet**
68
- egészségügy - Nagy-Britannia**
3
- egészségügyi ellátás**
3, 28
- éghajlatváltozás**
72
- egyéni vállalkozások**
62, 65
- egyensúly**
51
- élelmiszerbiztonság**
74
- erdészet**
20
- ESPON**
2, 18, 40
- etanol**
74
- Európa**
67
- Európai Unió**
25, 29, 34, 67 59
- Európai Unió - bővítés**
33
- Európai Unió - kohéziós politika**
34

Európai Unió - mezőgazdaság	földhasználat	hely-alapú fejlesztés
25	1	12
Európai Unió - regionális politika	földrendezés	helyi fejlesztés
29	41	56
evolúciós gazdaságföldrajz	fúzió	helyi közösségek
26	64	5
Fair Trade	gazdaságfejlesztés	helyi munkaerőpiac
47	54, 69	39
farmerek	gazdaságfejlődés	Hollandia
19	38, 44, 50	22
fejlődő országok	gazdaságföldrajz	Hollywood
65	27, 38	58
felszámolás	gazdasági hatás	hálózatok
64	51	29, 63
felsőoktatás - Kanada	gazdasági kultúra	háztartások
63	12	62
felsőoktatási intézmények	gazdasági modellezés	identitás
63	49	19
felvásárlás	gazdasági válság	idős farmerek
64	24	14
fiatal farmerek	gazdaságpolitika	idősek
14, 19	4, 67	57
fiatalok	GDP	India
19, 35	38, 55	65
filmipar	globalizáció	információs és kommunikációs technológia
58	24	50, 29
Finnország	gyárbezárások	informális gondozás
45	54	28
foglalkozás	határmentiség	informális szektor
39	45	41
foglalkoztatottság	határon átnyúló együttműködés	innováció
50, 51, 55, 28	45	52
forrás allokáció	hely	input-output
3	19	49

input-output modell
55

Internet
22

Interreg
45

ipari agglomeráció
26

ipari klaszterek
26, 27

ipari marketing
30

ipari termelékenység
53

iparosítás
38

Japán
53

**jövedelmi
egyenlőtlenségek**
38

Kanada
10

Katalónia
56

kereslet
13

kézművesipar
75

Kína
44, 66, 69

kisvállalkozások
32

kohéziós politika
59

Kolumbia
17

konvergencia
17, 48

környezeti hatás
31

környezeti migráció
31

környezetvédelem
36

**környezetvédelmi
igazgatás**
15, 23

közelség
67

Közép-Kelet-Európa
32

közkiadások
51

közoktatás -- Hollandia
16

Közös Agrárpolitika
1, 14, 25

közösségi kultúra
12

közpolitika
15

közvetítés
4, 10

közvetítők
11, 58, 63, 75

kreatív gazdaság
4, 10, 11, 42, 46

kreatív iparágak
30, 58

kreativitás
63

kultúra
4

kulturális gazdaság
30

kulturális iparágak
58, 75

kulturális tájkép
1

külföldi befektetések
6

külföldi tőkebefektetések
44

külföldi vállalkozások
44

lakossági mobilitás
22

lakáshelyzet
21, 22, 35

lakáspiac
35

lakótér
35

Latin-Amerika
17

Lengyelország
18, 59

logika
37

lokalitás
12

lokalizáció
26, 27, 73

lézertechnológia
52

márkaépítés
56

megszűnés
64

megújuló energiaforrások
51

mélyinterjúk
22

mezőgazdaság
36, 43, 72

**mezőgazdasági
termelékenység**
13

Miami (Florida)
70

migráció
33, 57

minőségellenőrzés
47

multinacionális vállalatok
6

Mumbai (India)
70

munkaerőkínálat
34

munkaerőpiac
7, 10, 28, 35

Nagy-Britannia
3, 12, 28

nemek
20, 39

**nemek szerinti
diszkrimináció**
39

nemzeti identitás
61

neo-produktivizmus
43

neoliberalizmus
30, 42

Németország
52, 55

népszámlálási adatok
66

nők
39

nyaralók
5

**organikus
élelmiszertermelés**
9

örökség turizmus
61

paneladatok
62, 73

pénzügy
32

piacválasztás
60

Portugália
61

poszt-strukturalizmus
8

posztkolonializmus
8

posztszocializmus
32

prognózisok
59

projekt
18

projektek
40

projekthálózatok
58

Q-módszer
74

racionalizáció
46

régiók
4, 12, 25

**régiók szelektív
támogatása**
54

**regionális
egyenlőtlenségek**
59

regionális fejlődés
69

regionális gazdaság
32, 51

**regionális
gazdaságfejlesztés**
6

**regionális gazdasági
növekedés**
50

regionális identitás
45

regionális politika
18, 25

regionális sűrűség
64

regionális tudás
52

regresszióelemzés
25

részvétel a tervezésben
36

rizstermelés
9

rugalmasság
50

shea fa
20

Skócia
15, 51, 54

Spanyolország
35, 38

specializáció
60, 67

stratégiai tervezés
73

strukturális alapok
43

Strukturális Alapok
59

Suzhou (Kína)
44

Svédország
37, 45, 57

szabályozásmélt
47

szakemberek
42

szakmunkásképzés
16

szegénység
21

szervezeti rugalmasság
50

Szlovákia
1, 24

sztochasztikus elemzés
53

szövetkezetek
9

tanulás
4

**társadalmi
kirekesztettség**
21

társadalmi kohézió
29, 33

társadalmi tőke
5, 23

technológiai innováció
34, 75

telephelyválasztás
7

tengerpart
21

térbeliség
4

termelékenység
34, 38, 69

termelő iparágak
53

területfejlesztés
40, 44, 46, 59

területi egyenlőtlenségek
38, 48

területi identitás
56

területi kohézió
40, 68

területi kohézió - Európa
68

területi ökonometria
17

Toronto
11

**tudományos kutatás és
fejlesztés**
29

tudáselmélet
52

tudáskezelés
2

tudásközpont
2

turizmus
5

urbanizmus
8

urbanizáció
7, 27, 70

urbanizációs gazdaság
7, 27

USA
48

üzleti ciklus
48, 50, 60, 50

üzleti etika
75

üzleti hálózatok
27

üzleti kommunikáció
75

vállalkozások
54, 65

vállalkozói szellem
65

vándorlás

31

városgazdaságtan

8

városi kormányzás

46

városkutatás

8

városok

8, 70

versenyelőny

73

vidékfejlesztés

13, 23, 25, 66, 71

vidékfejlesztés - Európai**Unió**

25

vidékfejlesztés - Kína

44, 66

vidéki kormányzás

15

vidéki lakosság

57

vidéki szolgáltatások

13

vidéki turizmus

61

vidékiség

37

vidékiség index

66

vidékpolitika

23, 66

vidéktervezés

13

vizienergia

51

vízminőség

36

Wales

12

zenészek

11