Index

Absorption

capacity, 322–325	Attractiveness, 201, 220, 224
rate, 322	Augmented Dickey-Fuller tests
Accessibility, 30, 31, 54, 67, 75	(ADF tests), 114–115
Accession, 16–17, 33, 34, 50–51,	panel unit-root tests, 160–161
115, 126	Austerity plans, 109
Active share variable, 209,	Autonomous budgets, 257–258
213-215, 227, 232	Autonomous communities, 256,
ADF tests. See Augmented	262-263, 265, 267
Dickey-Fuller tests	Autoregressive distributed lag
(ADF tests)	models (ADL models),
ADL models. See Autoregressive	114–115, 132
distributed lag models	,
(ADL models)	Backwash, 235-236, 246
Administrative autonomy, 255	Balance of internal migration
Administrative capacity, 279, 329	per 1000 persons
Administrative decentralisation,	(BM1000), 240
254-255	Balanced development, 271, 318,
Administrative deconcentration,	341
254	Balancing Fund, 260
Administrative reforms, 252, 270	Baumol Hypothesis, 144–145,
Agglomeration, 30, 52, 352	161 <i>n</i> 5
catastrophic, 20	Best practices, 251–252, 258
economies, 20	BM1000. See Balance of
effects, 31, 38, 292, 343	internal migration
industrial, 52, 74	per 1000 persons
processes, 33	(BM1000)
Agriculture, 97, 157, 158, 188	Booming sector (B sector), 117
AIR. See Annual Implementation	Borrowing constraints, 144
Reports (AIR)	in human capital investments
Allocation capacity, 322	channel, 154–155
AMECO, 123	to investment in education and
Annual Implementation Reports	endogenous fertility
(AIR), 325	channels, 170
Areas of intervention, 299–306	Brexit, 314
Asymmetric bicameralism, 263	BRICS, 9, 18
Asymmetric stocks, 26, 71	Budget distribution, 297

Asymmetry, 344, 346-347

CADF test. See Covariate	Romania-national and
augmented Dickey-Fuller	regional disparities,
test (CADF test)	318-322
Capita gaps	integration, 25, 26
in CEECs vs. EU average, 313	competitiveness trends,
competitiveness gaps in CEECs,	36-38
315-318	economic trends, 33
evolution of GDP/cap in	GDP per capita and labour
CEECs, 314	productivity, 27, 28
stage of development of	growth and productivity
non-euro countries, 317	trends, 33–36
Capital and labour productivity,	market integration,
296	specialisation and trade,
Capital expenditure, 276, 277–278	38-40
Capital inflows, 114, 117, 122	theoretical background,
Catastrophic agglomeration, 20	28-33
Catastrophic de-agglomeration, 20	social issues, 40–45
Catching-up process, 7	Central Government, 254, 271
five-year average real growth	Centre of gravity, shifting of,
rates	17-19
in CEECs and southern	Centre-periphery, 29
member states, 10	allocation of value-added shares
in groups of countries, 11	346
GDP per capita in PPP, 7, 8	development model, 45
measurement, 12–13	differentiation, 26, 33, 38
transition and integration	distinction/pattern, 46, 50, 67
period, 9	paradigm, 28–30
Causality, 13, 155–156, 170, 344	See also Core-periphery; Eastern
CCC. See Circular cumulative	periphery
causation (CCC)	CEPAL. See United Nations
CE. See Current expenditure (CE)	Economic Commission
Central and Eastern Europe	for Latin America
Countries (CEEC), 4, 7,	(CEPAL)
313	CF. See Cohesion Fund (CF)
in DD, 119–122	Circular cumulative causation
heterogeneous space, 313	(CCC), 340
allocation vs. absorption	City-region relations, 234, 239,
capacity, 322-325	243, 245
GDP/capita gaps in CEECs	Classical push-pull model, 201
vs. EU average, 313–318	Cluster analysis, 183, 185, 190, 224
new regulatory framework in	Clusters of rural European regions
2014–2020 programming	comparison of typologies,
period, 325–329	190-193

diversity of regions in	Convergence, 34, 104, 144, 224
enlargement European	in EU, 5
Union, 178-180	hypothesis, 91
methodological approach,	of production structure, 99
181–185, 186	Convergence/divergence in EU, 9
RUFUS typology and core-	Core regions, 203, 220, 223
periphery description, 194	Core-periphery, 194
rural types for different sets of	differentiation, 26
European member states,	CP, 51
185, 187-190	dynamics of institutional
usability of typology, 193	environment, 47–49
Cohesion, 17, 74	institutional approach, 45–52
Cohesion Fund (CF), 292	institutional index EU13, 50
Cohesion Policy (CP), 25, 292	institutional index EU15, 50
See also European Union	levels of GDP/capita, 46
Cohesion Policy	role of institutions, 52
(2014–2020) (EU CP)	division, 19
Common Provisions Regulations	gap, 18
(CPR), 306	imagery, 338, 347
Competitive economy, 41	models, 234, 339
Competitiveness, 17, 18, 26, 52,	of diversified-relational space,
99-100, 102	345-347
of cities and regions in Poland,	of diversified-stylised space,
234–235	342-344
database and results, 240-244	theoretical frameworks,
testing for polish urban	339-340
competitiveness and	of uniform-abstract space,
growth poles, 237–240	340-342
urban competitiveness and	pattern, 5–7, 26, 178
growth poles theory,	phenomenon, 179
235–237	See also Centre-periphery;
deficits of EU13 economies, 73	Eastern periphery
gaps in CEECs, 315–318	CORINE urban land use, 181
problems, 109	Corrective arm, 293n1, 307n9, 312
trends, 36–38	Corruption, 52, 121, 325
Concentric ring theory, 234	Counties, 279
Conditional convergence process,	Country component, 107
25	Country-specific recommendations
Conditionalities, 298–313	(CSRs), 308n10
Consolidated Fund, 260	Covariance analysis, 59
Constitution, 262–263, 272,	Covariate augmented Dickey-Fuller
279–280	test (CADF test), 130
Consumer preferences, 340–341	CP. See Cohesion Policy (CP)

CPR. See Common Provisions	Dichotomous pattern, 92, 96
Regulations (CPR)	Disparities, 44, 293, 298
Credit markets imperfection	of border regions, 72
approach, 154-155	growth of, 31
Crisis, 9, 26, 28, 35, 46, 220, 299	institutional, 46–47
impact of, 53, 62	inter-regional, 315
economic, 25, 93, 292, 297, 308	national and regional, 318-322
EU's, 74	Disposable income, 208, 211–213,
financial, 17, 261–262, 313	217, 223
Crowding-out, 131–132	DIST, 57-59
CSRs. See Country-specific	Divergence in EU, 5
recommendations (CSRs)	Diversity
Cultural peripherality, 30	diversified-relational space, 340
Current expenditure (CE), 123,	models of, 345–347
131-132	diversified-stylised space,
	339-340
Database, 240-244	models of, 342-344
DD. See Dutch disease (DD)	of regions in enlargement EU,
Debt, 90, 108, 260, 267, 285	178
crises, 4	methodological approach to
debt-induced public, 4	diversity of rural areas in
Decentralisation, 252	Europe, 180
on Eastern Periphery of	peripheral situation, 179
European Union, 270	Division of power, 263
in Poland, 278–286	DOLS methodology. See Dynamic
in Romania, 270-278	Ordinary Least Squares
of power, 253–255	methodology (DOLS
on Southern Periphery of	methodology)
European Union, 255	Dutch disease (DD), 114, 115-119
in Italy, 256–262	ADF tests, 114–115
in Spain, 262–270	Central and Eastern European
Decoupling process, 43	countries, 119–122
Demographic pressure, 210, 213	econometric models, 130–136
Demographic transition, 203, 207,	symptoms, 122–129
210	unit root tests of relevant
Dependence theory. See Centre-	variables, 129–130, 131
periphery—paradigm	Dynamic Ordinary Least Squares
Descriptive analysis, 128	methodology (DOLS
Development	methodology), 132, 160,
disparities, 293, 298	161, 163–166
gaps, 25, 28, 69, 295, 318	Dynamic panel methods, 160n4
levels, 13	Dynamic structural change process
trap, 338	144–145, 151

EACs. See Ex-ante conditionalities	models
(EACs)	for GDP growth rate,
EaP countries, 19	133-134
East variable, 209	for real exchange rate, 135
Eastern European countries (EEC),	RER, 131–132
93, 97, 104, 107, 158–159, 201	Econometric strategy, 211–213, 237–240
Eastern European economies, 120	Economic
Eastern Neighbourhood (EN), 19,	affairs, 260, 267
72	crisis, 25, 90, 93, 109, 120, 200,
Eastern periphery, 5, 202,	206, 220, 224, 308
205, 207–211,	cycle, 201, 208
218-226, 270	geography, 30–31
decentralisation and local self-	governance, 293, 311
government	integration, 20, 33, 91
in Poland, 278–286	performance, 7, 13, 66, 69
in Romania, 270-278	Economic and Monetary Union
of European Union, 270	(EMU), 292
Southern EU periphery, vs., 4	Economic peripherality (EP), 53, 57
See also Centre-periphery;	Economic/economy, 151
Core-periphery	crisis, 200
Eastern vs. Southern peripherality,	delay, 30
53	economies of scale, 342
confidence intervals, 68	growth, 145, 150, 152
dynamics of peripherality,	comparative perspective on,
64-66	146-150
EP, 62–66	empirical model and results,
indicators, 54, 55	158-168
methodology and data, 53	inequality and growth,
multivariate methods, 59	154-156
PI, 61, 63, 67	structural change and growth,
selection of indices, 57, 58	151-154
SP, 60, 67–71	imbalance, 354
system of structural equations,	mechanism, 154–155
56	policy, 165
Eastward shift of economic	sectors, 191
dynamism and regional	space, 343, 350
resilience, 16	theory, 157
EC. See European Commission	EDP. See Excessive Deficit
(EC)	Procedure (EDP)
Econometric analysis, 160	Education, 22, 152
Econometric models, 130	system, 43, 223, 224, 227
GMM, 132	Education(al), 152, 209

deficit, 103	potential transmission
quality, 210	mechanism, 159
EEC. See Eastern European	structural change and inequality
countries (EEC)	164–168, 169
Efficiency	Employment, 151
efficiency-driven stage, 316	changes in structure, 97
enhancers, 316	shares in GVA, 98–99
EFSI. See European Fund for	shares in total employment,
Strategic Investments	100-101
(EFSI)	Southwestern economies, 102
EIB. See European Investment	EMU. See Economic and
Bank (EIB)	Monetary Union (EMU)
EIP. See Excessive imbalances	EN. See Eastern Neighbourhood
procedure (EIP)	(EN)
Eleven new EU Member States	Endogenous, 180, 295-296
(NMS), 120	Endogenous growth theories,
EM. See Expenditures of	295–296
municipalities per one	Enlargement, 33, 50-51, 120, 144
inhabitant (EM)	ENP. See European
EMFF. See European Maritime	Neighbourhood Policy
and Fisheries Fund	(ENP)
(EMFF)	Environmental component, 183,
Emigrants remittances, 120	184
Emigration, 201–204, 208, 211, 213	EP. See Economic peripherality
emod. See Modern services	(EP)
employment ratio (emod)	Equal opportunities, 341
Empirical analysis, 122	ESIF. See European Structural and
evolution	Investment Funds (ESIF)
of GDP growth rate, 124	ESPD. See European Spatial
of GFCF, 125	Development Policy
of government current	(ESPD)
expenditure, 127	etrad. See Traditional services
of real GDPpc, 123	employment ratio (etrad)
of short-run interest rate, 126	EU. See European Union (EU)
GDP growth rate/RER, 129	EU Cohesion Policy, 16–17
real exchange rate/structural	EU core-periphery division
funds, 128	catching-up process, 7–11
SF, 122–123	CEECs, 4
Empirical model and results, 158	core-periphery pattern in
inequality and output, 161, 163,	Europe, 5–7
164	GDP per capita in PPS, 6
panel unit-root tests, 160–161,	interpreting trends with NEG's
162	paradigm, 19-21

shifting of centre of gravity,	Euro Zone, 35, 36, 41
17-19	Euro-periphery, 292
underlying factors, 11	Europe of the Regions, 253, 278
catching-up measurement,	European Charter of Local Self-
12-13	Government, 252, 283
labour productivity and FDI	European Commission (EC), 120,
inflows, 13–16	237, 293
policy and structural factors,	European Fund for Strategic
11	Investments (EFSI), 293,
EU CP. See European Union	306-309, 313
Cohesion Policy	European integration, 24, 55, 90,
(2014–2020) (EU CP)	115, 313, 344
EU Funds, 121, 136, 294, 323, 331	European Investment Bank (EIB),
EU integration and centre	306-307
periphery divide	European Maritime and Fisheries
changes in structure of	Fund (EMFF), 299
production, employment	European member states, rural
and trade, 97–102	types of, 185
European periphery, 90	Typology A, 185, 187–188
productivity trends in, 92–97	Typology C, 185, 189-190
MFP, 91–92	European Neighbourhood Policy
R&D and technology change	(ENP), 19
within industries,	European periphery, 90
105-108	productivity trends in, 92–97
skill and technology biased	European policy and programming,
structural change,	178
102–105	European Regional policy, 121
EU's Eastern periphery, mapping	European Spatial Development
migration transition in,	Policy (ESPD), 32
218	European Structural and
convergence process, 224	Investment Funds (ESIF),
highly attractive regions,	293, 299, 306, 308, 309,
220–223	325–326
NUTS2 regional classification, 222	European structural funds, 113, 137, 276
southern states, 224	European Union (EU), 4, 24, 115,
total net migration share, 219,	144, 178, 200, 252, 292
221	average
transition drivers, 218–220	capita gaps in CEECs vs.,
'unconventional' measures, 226	313-317
EU2020 Strategy, 300	national and regional
Euro area, 90–91, 122, 292, 313	economic gaps with,
Euro Plus Pact, 17	318-322

economy, 23	theoretical background of EU
competitiveness deficits of	cohesion policy, 295-297
EU13 economies, 73	Europeanisation, 33, 51, 224
CP, 25	Eurostat, 44-45, 59, 283
Eastern vs. Southern	Evolutionary-historical
peripherality, 53–71	geographical political
integration of Central and	economy, 354
Eastern European	Ex-ante conditionalities (EACs),
Countries, 26–52	294, 310, 327
EU-28, 9	Excessive Deficit Procedure (EDP),
legal framework on EU	299, 311
economic, social and	Excessive imbalances procedure
territorial cohesion,	(EIP), 311
297-298	Exogenous, 295, 296, 297
low-skilled immigration threat,	Expenditures of municipalities per
200	one inhabitant (EM), 241
Member States, 12, 146,	Export-led growth, 16, 109, 110
211, 292	Exporting capacities, 110
obsessive problem of EU funds'	External shocks, 120, 220
absorption, 322–325	
regions, 12–13, 213, 220, 300	Factor endowments, 340
European Union Cohesion Policy	FDI. See Foreign direct investment
(2014–2020) (EU CP),	(FDI)
292, 293–294	FE. See Fixed-effects (FE)
CEEC, 313-329	FE model, 240–242, 243
new strategic framework,	FEAD. See Fund for European Aid
objectives, regions,	to Most Deprived
conditionalities, 298	(FEAD)
new categories of regions, new	Financial allocations, 291
objectives, 299–306	Financial autonomy, 253, 255, 258,
new conditionalities, 310–313	272, 283
new financial instrument and	Financial crisis, 17, 92, 96, 109, 120,
new conditionalities,	256, 258, 261, 293, 297,
306–309	299, 306, 313
'spatially-blind' and 'place-	Financial market, 73, 75, 90, 109,
based' growth theories,	316 Financial paried 201, 202, 204
294	Financial period, 291, 293, 294,
from theoretical to normative	299, 301, 330 Fiscal autonomy, 256, 272, 282
background, 294	Fiscal autonomy, 256, 272, 283 Fiscal crisis, 4
legal framework on EU economic, social and	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
territorial cohesion,	Fiscal decentralisation, 254, 275, 283
297–298	See also Decentralisation
291-290	see also Deceminalisation

Fiscal dependence, 272	GMM. See General Method of
Fiscal federalism, 253, 257	Moments (GMM)
Fiscal income, 259, 265, 267	Good governance, 7, 25, 45, 51, 74
Fiscal policy, 164	285, 353
channel, 145	Governance space, 352–353
mechanism, 159	Greece, 4, 6, 9, 13, 33, 41, 44, 46,
Fixed-effects (FE), 235	62, 126, 146, 149, 201,
mode, 240	256, 292, 315, 318
model, 212	Gross domestic product (GDP),
Foreign direct investment (FDI),	146, 234
114	evolution of GDP growth rate,
attraction, 26	124
inflows, 13–16	GDP/capita gaps in CEECs vs.
Fund for European Aid to Most	EU average, 313
Deprived (FEAD),	competitiveness gaps,
326 <i>n</i> 17	315-318
	evolution of GDP/cap, 314
GCI. See Global Competitiveness	stage of development of non-
Index (GCI)	euro countries, 317
GDP. See Gross domestic product	growth rate/RER, 129
(GDP)	local government revenues as
GDPGR. See Real GDP growth	percentage, 259
rate (GDPGR)	models for, 130-131, 133-134
General ex-ante conditionalities,	Gross fixed capital formation
310	(GFCF), 35, 123, 125
General Method of Moments	Gross value added (GVA), 55, 97
(GMM), 132	shares in, 98–99
Geographical agglomeration	Growth, 24, 25, 31, 33–36, 38,
effects, 292	40-44, 52, 62, 66, 71
Geographical periphery, 292	Growth multifactor productivity
GFCF. See Gross fixed capital	(MFP), 96
formation (GFCF)	Growth pole, 19, 28, 234, 235, 236
Gini coefficient, 149, 156, 158	238, 244, 246, 321
Gini index, 163	Growth poles theory, 235–237
Global Competitiveness Index	testing for polish, 237–240
(GCI), 37, 315	Growth rates, 5, 9–11, 13, 34, 62,
Global linkages, 346	66, 94, 95, 153, 207, 208,
Global value chains (GVC),	314
345	Growth regressions, 152
positioning of industries within,	Growth theories, 45, 294,
346-347	295-297
Globalisation, 151–152	GVA. See Gross value added
Glocalisation, 251, 253, 285	(GVA)

GVC. See Global value chains	output growth and labour
(GVC)	productivity growth, 95
,	, ,
H0. See Null hypothesis (H0)	ICT. See Information and
HDR-OP. See Human	communication
Development Resources	technology (ICT)
OP (HDR-OP)	Ideological peripherality, 30
HDT. See High development	IIT typology. See Intra-industry
theory (HDT)	trade typology (IIT
Health, 152	typology)
expenditures, 165	IM. See Incomes of municipalities
quality, 218	per one inhabitant (IM)
Romanian health-care system,	Immigrants, 207, 210
277	Immigration, 200, 202, 203, 208,
variable, 209	213
Health system, 210, 211, 218	Imports (IMP), 60
Health-care, 225, 256, 258, 277	Income
expenditures, 277	inequality, 44, 146
Heterogeneity, 178	variable, 209
degree of, 12	Incomes of municipalities per one
local identity, interests, and	inhabitant (IM), 240-241
economic and fiscal	Increasing returns to scale (IRS),
potential, 263	342
regional, 318	Independent Auditing Committee,
of services sector, 153	262
Hierarchical agglomeration cluster	Indicators, 146, 158, 178, 275, 282
analysis, 220	Industrial policy, 90, 110
High and medium-high technology,	Industrial relocation, 3
104	Industries, R&D and technology
High development theory (HDT),	change within, 105–108
342	Industry VA excluding
Highly attractive regions, 220, 223	Construction and
Highly unattractive regions, 223	Building (VAIECB), 123
Horizontal intra-industry trade	Inequality, 145, 150, 159
(HIIT), 40	comparative perspective on,
Human capital, 155, 295-296	146-150
borrowing constraints in human	empirical model and results,
capital investments	158–168, 169
channel, 154–155	and growth, 154–156
relative shortage of, 103	hampers growth, 160
Human Development Resources	of income distribution, 43, 44
OP (HDR-OP), 323	and output, 161, 163
Hungary, 62, 191–192, 270	structural change and, 156–158

Information and communication technology (ICT),	market dualism theory, 207
151–152	segmentation, 213–214
Infrastructure, 16, 31, 69, 72, 118,	productivity, 13
121, 245, 277, 300, 316,	by country in 2015, 14
318, 345	growth in, 14
Innovation, 316	growth rate in, 15
capacity, 25, 237	Lagging sector (L sector), 117
Innovation driven stage, 316	Lagrange multiplier test (LM test),
Integration, 24, 36, 38, 45, 55, 71	212
process, 26, 46, 50, 53, 55, 113, 297	Less-developed countries, 292, 294–295
Integration period, 9	Level of specialization, 13
Integrative approach, 53	Lisbon Treaty (LT), 297–298
See also Eastern vs. Southern	Living conditions, 208
peripherality	Living standard, 213, 236
Internal market, 24, 25, 35, 41, 52,	LM test. See Lagrange multiplier
61, 74, 298	test (LM test)
Intra-industry trade typology (IIT	Loans, 254, 260, 270, 272, 277, 285,
typology), 39	293
Investment, 72	Local authorities, 236, 255, 257,
Investment clause, 312	259, 260, 269, 272, 275,
Irregularities, 323, 325	277, 280, 283, 287
IRS. See Increasing returns to scale	Local autonomy, 255, 265
(IRS)	Local Communities
Italy	Revenue Act, 283
decentralisation and self-	in Spain, 267
government in, 256–262	Local debt, 260, 267
overall and local government	Local development, 252, 255, 354
revenues as percentage of	Local governments, 258
GDP, 259	division of responsibility among
structure of budgetary revenues,	local governments in
260	Spain, 264
	general share on Eastern
k-means cluster analysis, 183, 190	Periphery of Europe
Knowledge-intensive services, 104,	Union, 271
157	indicators of local revenues and
Kuznets curve, 156–157	expenditures in Poland,
Labour	282
	revenues as percentage of GDP in Italy, 259
force, 24, 55, 60, 72, 120, 206, 223, 227	Local identity, 252, 253, 255, 270
frontiers, 203	Local linkages, 346
1101111013, 203	Local mikages, 540

Local revenues, 272, 274, 282, 287 Local self-government, 253–255	MFP. See Multifactor productivity (MFP)
on Eastern Periphery of	Migration
European Union, 270	cycle, 204, 226
in Poland, 278–286	policy, 226, 228
in Romania, 270–278	Migration process, 200, 205, 208,
on Southern Periphery of	209
European Union, 255	hump, 204
in Italy, 256–262	migration-development nexus,
in Spain, 262–270	203-205
Local taxes, 255, 258, 272	turnaround in Southern Europe,
Long-run interest rate (LRIR), 123,	205-207
131-132	Migration transition, 201, 202
evolution of, 126	data overview and
Long-term growth of labour	econometric strategy,
productivity, 92–93	211-213
Low and medium-high technology,	descriptive statistics of variables,
24, 104	232
LRIR. See Long-run interest rate	drivers, 206
(LRIR)	estimation results and
LT. See Lisbon Treaty (LT)	discussions, 213
• ` '	income, 217–218
Macroeconomic conditionality, 294,	interaction regressors, 218
311–313	labour market segmentation,
imbalances, 108, 305	213-214
policies, 29	regression results for
stability, 36, 293, 307	fixed-effects models,
Macroeconomic Imbalance	214, 215–216
Procedure (MIP), 19, 299	two-way fixed effects,
Manufacturing, 39, 97–99, 104,	214–217
109, 119, 152, 343–344	EU enlargements, 200–201
sectors, 97, 115–116, 117–118,	large scale migration,
150–151, 156, 185	201–202
Market, 5, 7, 9, 16, 20, 30,	mapping migration transition in
38–40, 54, 60, 71, 74,	EU's Eastern periphery,
153, 206, 292, 297,	218–226
352	measuring drivers of migration
integration, 292	
Marketplace, 340, 342–343, 347	transition model, 207–211
Medium-term budgetary objective	migration-development nexus,
(MTO), 312	203–205
Metropolisation, 257	203–203 pattern, 205
*	* '
Metropolitan regions, 3, 18, 179	transitional path, 205–207

MIP. See Macroeconomic	governance space, 352–353
Imbalance Procedure	policy-mix of 'big processes',
(MIP)	local and global,
Mobility, 203–204, 208, 295	353-354
form, 205	Multifactor productivity (MFP),
of labour, 20	91–92, 97
population, 245	growth, 93, 96
Model of governance, 4–5	Multivariate methods, 59
Modern progressive	Multivariate statistical techniques,
sectors, 145	183, 184
services, 157	Municipalities, 257-260, 263-266,
Modern services, 145, 149n1, 150,	279, 282
160, 164, 165, 166, 168,	
170	National and regional economic
Modern services employment ratio	gaps with EU average,
(emod), 159, 161, 161 <i>n</i> 5,	318-322
162, 164, 167	National Ordinary Fund for
Modernisation process, 203	Investment, 260
Monetary union, 26	National societies, 341
MTO. See Medium-term budgetary	Natural resource sector, 117–118
objective (MTO)	ND1000. See Number of dwellings
Multi-core integration environment,	(ND1000)
353	NEG. See New Economic
Multi-dimensional space	Geography (NEG)
case for modern spatial account	Negative integration, 25
of development, 347	Neoclassical growth accounting
lessons from three	framework, 93
interpretations of space,	Neoclassical growth theory, 235,
348-349	295
policy and economic space,	Net lending variables (NL
350	variables), 123, 131–132
socio-cultural space, 350–351	Net migration balance, 224, 227
core-periphery model revisited,	Network analysis, 57
339	New Economic Geography (NEG)
diversified-relational space	5, 20, 29, 91, 296, 343,
models, 345-347	344
diversified-stylised space	New member states (NMS), 5, 34,
models, 342-344	40, 144–145, 147–148,
theoretical frameworks,	192
339-340	NL variables. See Net lending
uniform-abstract space	variables (NL variables)
models, 340-342	NMS. See New member states
policy implications in, 351	(NMS)

NNP100. See Number of	NUTS2 2010. See Nomenclature of
population in non-	Units for Territorial
productive age per 100	Statistics in 2010, level 2
working-age persons	(NUTS2 2010)
(NNP100)	NUTS3
Nomenclature of Units for	level, 180
Territorial Statistics in	regions, 181
2010, level 2 (NUTS2	-
2010), 211	OECD. See Organisation for
Non-euro CEECs, 317, 318	Economic Co-operation
Non-parametric methods, 127–129	and Development
Non-tradable goods (NTG),	(OECD)
117–118, 123, 132, 137	Oil crisis, 201–202
NPE100. See Number of	'One-size fits all' policies, 91, 109
private sector enterprises	Operational Programmes (OPs),
per 100 inhabitants	323
(NPE100)	OP-Increase Economic
NPP. See Number of population	Competitiveness
in productive age (NPP)	Programme (OP-IECP),
NTG. See Non-tradable goods	323
(NTG)	Optimism, 200
NTP. See Number of total	Ordinary Fund, 260
population (NTP)	Organisation for Economic Co-
Null hypothesis (H0), 160–161	operation and
Number of dwellings (ND1000),	Development (OECD),
241	43-44, 156
Number of population in non-	ANBERD database, 107
productive age per 100	classification, 183
working-age persons	rural-urban partnerships, 195
(NNP100), 241	Own resources, 255, 257
Number of population in	
productive age (NPP),	Panel, 152–153, 155, 158–160,
241	240
Number of private sector	analysis, 211, 213, 239
enterprises per 100	data analysis, 211, 213, 239
inhabitants (NPE100),	unit-root tests, 160–161,
241	162
Number of readers in public	Partnership Agreements (PAs),
libraries per 1000	308n10, 310
inhabitants (RPL1000),	PD. See Population density (PD)
241	Peripheral cities, 178, 234
Number of total population (NTP),	Peripheral countries, 5, 7, 20, 31,
241	38, 50, 68, 144

Peripheral regions, 28, 31, 71, 178,	distribution of government
193, 202, 223, 286, 292,	responsibility in, 281
346	distribution of local
Peripherality, 30, 178, 191–192	expenditures in, 284
Peripherality index (PI), 61, 67	evolution of regional GDP in,
correlations matrix, 85	285
for economies of European	indicators of local revenues
Union, 63	and expenditures in, 282
EU states by groups depending	Local Communities' Revenue
on, 70	Act, 283
maps of economic and spatial	regionalization, 279
peripherality and	Supreme Audit Office,
topographic	285-286
representation, 84	Polarization, 20
variables used in analysis of, 83	Policy
Periphery	assessment, 183
centre-periphery, 29, 346	factors, 11
core-periphery, 194	implications in multi-
Eastern periphery, 207-211	dimensional space, 351
European periphery, 90	governance space, 352-353
Southern periphery, 207–211	policy-mix of 'big processes',
Perroux's growth pole theory, 234	353-354
Pesaran CD test, 212	policymakers, 115
Pessimism, 200	space, 350
PI. See Peripherality index (PI)	Polish cities, 235, 239, 240-241,
Place-based approach, 178, 294, 295	243, 245
Poland	Political
competitiveness of cities and	mechanism, 154-155
regions in, 234	peripherality, 30
database and results, 240-244	political-economic constraints,
testing for polish urban	351
competitiveness and	risks, 26
growth poles, 237–240	Pooled ordinary least squares
urban competitiveness and	(POLS), 212, 235, 240,
growth poles theory,	241-244
235-237	Population density (PD), 54, 181,
voivodships, 234–235	210, 240
decentralisation and local	Positive spillovers, 97
self-government in, 278	Potential transmission mechanism,
advanced reformer,	159
280-281	Poverty risk, 41, 42, 44
centralisation and	PPPs. See Public-private
decentralisation, 286	partnerships (PPPs)

PPS. See Purchasing power	expenditures in autonomous
standard (PPS)	community budgets in
Prebisch-Singer hypothesis, 29	Spain, 269
Preventive arm, 293n1, 307n9, 312	local communities in Spain, 267
Private consumption, 4	sources of revenue in
Product life cycle theory, 234, 345	autonomous community
Production functions, 295, 340	budgets, 267
Productivity, 18, 33, 55, 145, 151,	Spanish administrative system,
153, 237	270
Productivity trends in European	Spanish autonomous
periphery, 92	communities, 265, 267
GDP per capita, 92	Spanish population, 263
growth dynamics, 96-97	
labour productivity, 93	R&D and technology change within
MFP growth in EU-15 countries,	industries, 105–108
96	Random effects model, 212
output growth and labour	RCI. See Regional Competitiveness
productivity growth,	Index (RCI)
94-95	RE. See Regional economics (RE)
Programming Period (2007–2014),	Re-allocation factors effect,
322-325	117-118
Programming period, 17, 293, 297,	Real exchange rate (RER), 114,
313-315	117 <i>n</i> 2, 123, 132–133, 136
Provinces, 257, 259, 260, 263, 267,	appreciation, 116
282	evolution of, 125
Public affairs, 255–257	models for, 130–131, 135
Public policies, 120, 275, 314	Real GDP growth rate (GDPGR),
Public-private partnerships (PPPs),	123
33, 146	Real GDP per capita (RGDPpc),
Purchasing power standard (PPS),	123
33, 283	conditional density, 124
O (1) (OB) 150	Reconversion, 300
Quantile regressions (QR), 159,	Region((s), 16, 20, 25, 31, 33, 52,
160, 166	74, 212
'Quasi-Federalist' approach, 262	Regional attractiveness, 220
distribution of budgetary	Regional authorities, 280–281, 283
revenue in Spain, 266	Regional budgets, 253, 258–259,
distribution of public	285
expenditures in Spain,	Regional Competitiveness Index
268	(RCI), 316
division of responsibility among local governments in	Regional development, 13, 283, 285, 295, 339
Spain, 264–265	283, 293, 339 EU, 291
5pam, 204-205	LU, 471

policies, 32, 43, 69, 72	local budgetary decisions, 278
traditional target of, 354	Romanian health-care system,
Regional economics (RE), 240, 339,	277
344	source of dysfunctionality,
Regional government, 253, 262	275-276
Regional heterogeneity, 318	sources of local budgetary
Regional level, 5, 202, 246, 285, 316	revenues in, 274
Regional OP (ROP), 323	GDP/capita gaps in CEECs vs.
Regionalisation, 270	EU average, 313-318
decentralisation and local self-	new regulatory framework in
government	2014–2020 programming
in Poland, 278–286	period, 325-329
in Romania, 270–278	Romania-national and regional
Regression analysis, 234	disparities, 318–322
RER. See Real exchange rate	Romanian Partnership Agreement
(RER)	(2014-2020), 321, 326
Research and development (R&D),	ROP. See Regional OP (ROP)
153, 297	RPL1000. See Number of readers
Resilience, 5, 16, 69, 352–353	in public libraries per
Resource(s), 24, 45, 55, 115, 119,	1000 inhabitants
193, 257–258, 300	(RPL1000)
effect, 118	RUFUS. See Rural Future
movement effect, 117–118	Networks (RUFUS)
niche, 203	Rural
Returns, 91, 295, 315, 341	depopulation, 206
RGDPpc. See Real GDP per capita	methodological approach to
(RGDPpc)	diversity of rural areas in
Risk of poverty, 41–42	Europe, 180
Romania, 313	rural—urban migration, 206
allocation vs. absorption	types for different sets of
capacity, 322–325	European member states,
decentralisation and local self-	185, 187–190
government in, 270	Rural Future Networks (RUFUS),
authorities, 271–272	179
distribution of local	types of rural regions in Europe, 191–192
expenditures in, 277	
distribution of responsibility	typology, 183–184, 193, 194
in, 273–274 general share of local	Rural regions, 179, 181, 188,
government expenditures,	191-192
271	Saving, 144, 159, 170, 315,
indicators of fiscal	340–341
decentralisation in, 275	Scale economies, 40, 52, 151–152
decentralisation in, 273	Scale economics, 70, 32, 131–132

Schumpeterian growth approach,	Southern Europe, 4, 146, 149, 191
296	migration turnaround in,
SE member states. See Southern	205-207
EU member states (SE	Southern European countries/
member states)	Southern periphery
SEC. See Southern European	(SEC), 201
countries/Southern	Southern periphery, 207–211
periphery (SEC)	decentralisation and local self-
Sector component, 183	government
Segmentation variable, 209	in Italy, 256–262
'Segregation' effect, 262	in Spain, 262–270
Self-government practices	Southwestern countries, 104
economic and social	Southwestern economies, 102
development, 252	Southwestern Europe, 93
in EU, 253	SP. See Spatial peripherality (SP)
See also Local self-government	Spain
Services, 237, 259, 280, 344	decentralisation in, 262–270
SF. See Structural Funds (SF)	local self-government in,
SGP. See Stability and Growth	262-270
Pact (SGP)	Spain, 13, 92, 102, 150
Shared revenue, 258, 265	Spatial account of development,
Short-run interest rate (SRIR),	case for modern, 347
131–132	lessons from three
evolution of, 126	interpretations of space,
Single Market (SM), 292	348-349
Skill-biased technical change, 145	policy and economic space, 350
Social	socio-cultural space, 350–351
peripherality, 30	Spatial distribution, 30, 339
space, 339	Spatial influences, 347
Social and cultural activities, 267,	Spatial peripherality (SP), 25, 60
277	Spatial representation, 339
Social assistance, 207, 277	Spatial/geographic component, 32
Socio-cultural	'Spatially-blind' theories, 295
constraints, 351	Special National Fund, 260
space, 350–351	Special regime, 257
Socio-economic	'Spending effect', 117–118
component, 183, 184	Spillovers, 97, 246
indicators, 194	SRIR. See Short-run interest rate
Solow-Swan model, 29, 295	(SRIR)
Southern development zone, 18	Stability and Growth Pact (SGP),
Southern economies, 99	293
Southern EU member states (SE	preventive arm, 312
member states), 146	Stagnant services, 145, 153

Stagnation, 24–25, 35, 45, 92, 205,	of variable geometry, 352
330, 344	Tertiarisation process, 150
State consolidation, 218	TEU. See Treaty on European
Static panel estimation method,	Union (TEU)
fixed effects, 158	TFEU. See Treaty on Functioning
Static panel model estimators, 239	of EU (TFEU)
Stationarity, 128, 159, 160-161	TG. See Tradable goods (TG)
Structural	Thematic conditionalities, 310
component, 107	Tiebout model, 254
factors, 11	'TIME' variables, 57, 58
reforms clause, 312	Total current revenue (TCR), 123,
Structural change, 145, 150	131-132
changes in structure of	Total value added (TVA), 123
production, employment	Tradable goods (TG), 115, 117,
and trade, 97-102	122, 127, 132
comparative perspective on,	Tradable knowledge-intensive
146-150	services, 157
empirical model and results,	Trade
158-169	balance, 102
and growth, 151-154	changes in structure, 97–102
and inequality, 156-158	shares in technology classes, 105
process, 144	Traditional services, 150, 157, 170
skill and technology biased,	Traditional services employment
102-105	ratio (etrad), 159,
Structural deficiencies, 5	161-167
Structural Funds (SF), 122–123,	Transfers, 257, 258, 263, 272, 283
131-132	Transition(al)
Structural reforms, 4, 26	drivers, 218–220
Structural transformation, 132, 224	economies of Central and
Sub-regional, 12, 75, 316	Eastern Europe, 144–145
Subnational communities, 254, 256,	path, 205–207
262, 285	period, 9
Subsidiarity, principle of, 252,	personal services, 151–152
254-255	services quantile estimates, 167
Subsidies, 272, 275, 293	theories, 203–205
	Treaty on European Union (TEU),
TCR. See Total current revenue	297 <i>n</i> 4
(TCR)	Treaty on Functioning of EU
Technological change, 97, 144–145,	(TFEU), $97n4$, $293n1$,
151, 155, 157–158,	307 <i>n</i> 9
295–296, 340–341	TVA. See Total value added (TVA)
Territorial development, 338	Typology, 179
Territory, 52, 236, 254, 340	for rural areas in Europe, 181

basic settings and data base, 181	Urban Audit Core City Regions, 181
factor and cluster analysis, 183–185, 186	Urban Audit Large Urban Zones, 181
indicator selection and	Urban competitiveness
derivation of rural types,	and growth poles theory,
181–183, 184	235–237
typology A, 185, 187–188	testing for polish, 237–240
typology C, 188–190	Urban development, 234
usability of, 193	Urbanisation, 209–210, 237
Typology of European rural areas	process, 225, 227
for spatial impact	variable, 209
assessment of policies	Urbanisation level, 213, 223, 227
(TERA-SIAP approach)	
TERA-SIAP approach,	VAIECB. See Industry VA
193	excluding Construction
	and Building (VAIECB)
'Unconventional' measures, 226	Value-added taxes (VAT), 272
Unemployment, 212	Vernon's product life cycle theory,
rates, 178	234, 235
and unequal distribution of	Vertical intra-industry trade (VIIT),
income, 42–43	39-40
variable, 209	'Vertical linkages' model, 20
Uneven development, 235, 311, 339,	Visualisation, 180, 194
343	Voivodships, 234, 237, 243, 281,
Unevenness, 339	282
Uniform-abstract, 339, 352	
space, 338–339, 340–342	Weighted least squares (WLS), 160,
Uniform-abstract space, 339	164
models of, 340–342	Welfare, 7, 40, 158, 236, 350
Unit root, 114–115, 129–130, 131	Wiiw, 146
tests of relevant variables,	Williamson hypothesis, 341
129–130, 131	World Economic Forum (WEF),
United Nations Economic	37, 74, 316
Commission for Latin	
America (CEPAL), 338	