

DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS AND THEORIES IN REGIONAL AND QUALITY ASPECT

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Agata Kielesińska¹ – *orcid id: 0000-0001-9974-7961*¹Czestochowa University of Technology, **Poland**

Abstract: The regional development generates multiplier effects, causing the emergence and development of related sectors, subcontractors, and the regional services market, and contributing to the strengthening of the competitive position of the region. Export as an important factor of long-term growth may contribute to the reduction of development differences (income level) in the regions. The aim of this study was to discuss (on the basis of a literature review) a number of theories and concepts of development in the regional aspect. And also to discuss phase models of regional development

Keywords: regional development, development theory, development concepts

1. INTRODUCTION

Attempts to systematize the mechanisms of regional development and explain spatial inequalities in the economic development of regions, undertaken by economists, geographers and representatives of other social sciences, have created many theories and concepts of various ranges. Based on different methodological orientations, they explain in various ways the diverse spatial dynamics of socio-economic processes (Dawkins, 2003).

Concepts (theories) of regional development arose evolutionary and in terms of general assumptions of regional development, they are based on the path of sustainable growth. In this respect, the issues of the layout of agricultural zones for a given area are analyzed, and elements of the theory of location can already be found in the works of the creators of classical economics (Bianchi & Labory, 2021; Higgins & Savoie, 2017; Neculiță & Moga, 2012; Nijkamp & Abreu) .

1. METHODS

The aim of this study was to discuss (on the basis of a literature review) a number of theories and concepts of development in the regional aspect. And also to discuss phase models of regional development.

2. SELECTED CONCEPTS (THEORIES) OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE REGIONAL ASPECT

Location theories are primarily a geographic and economic study of historical and contemporary problems in the distribution of activities. The concept of location can be understood in two ways:

- statically, when we describe the existing distribution, density, structure and connections of socio-economic entities in space.
- dynamically, it concerns the analysis of the development of spatial structures and systems, the distribution of new elements in space and the creation and research of models for making decisions about the location of these elements, and the aim of the location theory is to indicate the optimal place for economic activity.

Model by A. Smith (1785) it is assumed that the differences in the scope of development factors possessed by a given region are eliminated as a result of their interregional movement. In the longer term, the labor market aims to establish an equilibrium wage and to balance the supply and demand for labor. Entrepreneurs strive for a location that will ensure the highest marginal utility of the invested capital (Mellander & Florida, 2021).

The theory of comparative costs (D Ricardo 1817), according to its assumptions, assumes that the greatest benefits for the region come from trade and specialization, because they determine the ability to produce a good at lower opportunity costs than other producers. There is no significant spatial mobility of labor resources, and the structure of the labor market in a given region is a derivative of the factors of production occurring there (Cuypers et al., 2021; Leppälä & Desrochers, 2010).

Theory of agricultural zones. The precursor of the location theory was J. H. von Thünen, who created (1826) the concept of state productivity based on the model of the location of structures. He plotted location rings, and this model (Fig. 1) is the essence of the theory of agricultural zones and is used to explain the functional structure of development, population distribution and the diversification of land use intensity (Ahmad et al., 2021; Mellander & Florida, 2021; Rye & O'Reilly, 2020). Among other things, Thünen made several assumptions:

- there is only one larger city forming a central sales market,
- there is a homogeneous natural space,
- all land is equally fertile,
- transport of products to the central market takes place along straight lines,
- all transactions take place in the central market.

J. H. von Thünen introduced the concept of "location rent", which differentiates the benefits of locating production and, as a result, leads to a diversified structure of the use of space. One of the main conclusions from von Thünen's considerations can be formulated: spatial differentiation of the location rent influences the spatial differentiation of land prices, and thus causes differentiation in socio-economic development in a given area, in particular in the center-periphery relationship (Capello, 2021). The model presented in Fig. 1 is the distribution of types of agricultural production around a centrally organized outlet, which is the city.

- 1 - horticultural and dairy production zone;
- 2 - forest that supplies fuel (wood);
- 3 - intensively cultivated arable land zone;

4 - the zone of large-scale, extensive rural farms.

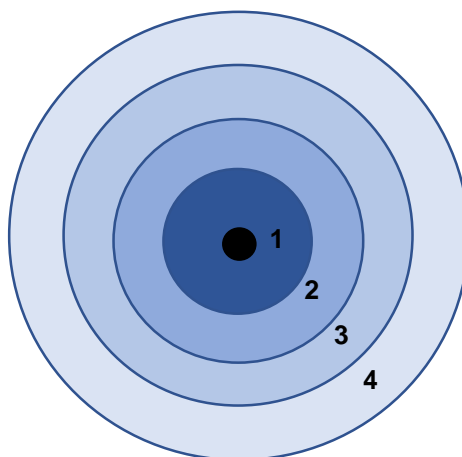


Fig. 1. Thünen's model - Theory of agricultural zones

Industrial Industries Theory, Alfred Marshall (1890), English economist, plant for the establishment of a business from a close proximity. Particularly influencing the development, division of labor, cooperating company and service organization, and shaping the job creation market. Marshall's theory, accompanying factors, companion sociological and anthropological contributions. In a particular way, this theory emphasized the influence of location on technical progress, division of labor, creation of cooperating and service companies, development of the assortment offer of enterprises and the formation of a specialized labor market. Marshall's theory, apart from economic factors, introduces important sociological and anthropological assumptions. Districts base their operation on generally applicable social values and a stable local community (Skala & Rydvalova, 2021).

The theory of the location of industry, A. Weber (1909) made a significant contribution to the development of the theory of location - this theory shows that the company should choose the location of space that ensures the highest profits and the lowest costs (Capello, 2021; Skala & Rydvalova, 2021). According to Weber, the optimal location is determined by three factors:

- index of raw materials (ratio of the weight of raw materials used in production to the weight of final products).
- labor factor (the ratio of the labor costs of producing one ton of product to the total price of transporting this ton to the sales area),
- the benefits of agglomeration and deglomeration.

Therefore, a rational choice of a location by an enterprise should aim at achieving the lowest sum of production and transport costs. Agglomeration costs influence the location decision when the benefits of choosing a specific production site are higher than the additional costs of transport.

Theory of Central Centers (1933). W. Christaller played a significant role in the development of the localization theory (Mulligan & Carruthers, 2021). The main subject of his research was the theory of central centers. Its purpose was to establish patterns

in the distribution of urban centers in order to explain the overall structure of the economic landscape. He assumed that goods moved from places with higher centralization to places with lower centralization. This process introduces a hierarchy of importance of places in space and causes that the number of centers of different levels grows. New centers are created until the smallest market area is developed. Despite the fact that Christaller did not take into account many important elements, incl. agglomeration effects and intra-regional exchange of goods, however, the concept of a hierarchical network of central places has been the basis of regional policy and spatial planning to this day. Thus, W. Christaller had a significant share in the development of the theory of location, and the main subject of his research was the structure of the economic landscape.

J. M. Keynes's theory (1936) focused mainly on the demand side of the labor market, arguing that the state of equilibrium in the economy may also occur when all production factors (especially labor) are not fully used (Dequech, 2021). Post-Keynesian theories, on the other hand, highlight investment as the most important growth factor. They note that the scope of the spatial impact of the income effect, like the complementary effect, is strongest in the place of investment implementation. The degree of use of labor resources depends on the level of demand, so the emergence of demand results in additional investments financed from savings. They drive (multiplier effect) economic growth, causing a more complete use of all production factors and improving the situation on the labor market (Akram, 2021; FREITAS, 2021; Túnñez Area, 2021).

The theory of spatial economy, which August Lösch (1954) considers to be "a theory of economics enriched with spatial or spatial threads, supplementing or developing the theory of economics." He started his work by developing the theory of location, for which he adopted the factor of profit maximization and the maximization of the number of economic entities as the optimal criteria (Nijkamp, 2021; Skala & Rydvalova, 2021). However, at the heart of his work is the theory of economic landscape, according to which:

- there is a homogeneous plain with an evenly distributed agricultural population and equal transport conditions in all directions,
- there are economies of scale in production and agglomeration benefits,
- moving production involves transport costs, so the entire system should be spatially organized so that the total transport costs are minimal,
- the tastes and preferences of the population are the same, while the demand is flexible,
- enterprises strive to maximize their profits.

August Lösch developed Christaller's theory and Weber's original localization theory. He stated that the choice of the right place for the implementation of projects is essential both for the life of an individual and for the success of an enterprise, for establishing permanent human settlements and for the existence and achievements of social groups (Skala & Rydvalova, 2021). At the same time, this choice must be related to the type of business activity. According to Lösch, the principles of optimal selection of the location of an activity differ depending on whether we consider it from the point of view of an economic entity (as an entrepreneur) or the general public (as spatial planners). In order to maximize the benefits, when choosing a place of business, the entrepreneur takes into account the following factors: the location of the means of production, competitors and outlets as well as the distance from other consumption centers and producers (suppliers). Lösch identified a number of factors deforming regular markets and creating

inequalities in spatial development. The most important are: spatial differentiation of natural conditions, differences in access to means and points of communication, differences between people, and in particular between entrepreneurs, political differences and border location.

The economic base theory disseminated by D.C. North (1955), based on the considerations of J.M. Keynes and post-Keynesians, according to which the development of a given territory depends primarily on export activity, i.e. on external demand for goods and services produced by a given region. Through its export activities, the region obtains funds to finance imports and investments. The economic base created by companies and export sectors is the basis of the region's economy. The development of the base generates multiplier effects, causing the emergence and development of related sectors, subcontractors, and the regional services market, and contributing to the strengthening of the competitive position of the region. Export as an important factor of long-term growth may contribute to the reduction of development differences (income level) in the regions (Flores de Frutos et al., 2021).

Base product theory. This theory is referred to in later, incl. H. Innes' basic product concept. W. Isard (1956), L. Lefebvre (1958) and E. von Böventer (1962), who also conducted research on theories of location and identified the main factors influencing the differentiation of economic space (Capoani & Barlese, 2021; Mishra & Singh, 2021; Rahman et al., 2021). The considerations of von Böventer, who tried to create a theory of localization taking into account the achievements of his predecessors (Thünen, Christaller, Lösch), are particularly important. In this theory, three groups of factors have been distinguished that directly influence the differentiation of economic space. These are:

- agglomeration conditions,
- transport costs, and
- dependence of the economy on land resources.

W. Isard, on the other hand, focused his research on the benefits and costs of location, urbanization and spatial concentration. He also made a significant contribution to the development of industrial complexes. Among the most important advantages of the location, he indicated, among others (Goldstein & Luger, 1990):

- more effective use of labor resources with appropriate qualifications,
- easier access to buyers,
- better use of the existing machinery park.

Isard concluded that the benefits of location and agglomeration are related to the process of socio-economic development and referred to them as urbanization and regionalization benefits. The most important included: energy saving, reduction of administrative costs, production specialization, quality increase caused, among others, by increased control and competition, increased labor productivity resulting from higher incomes, and increased social welfare.

The theory of the economic base of cities - explains the growth of the city in terms of the division of the urban economy into two components, it is based on the assumption that the working population in the city consists of two basic groups: Exogenous - (external), population that through its activities is directed outside cities (for export, e.g. people working in industry). It is a population associated with city-forming functions. Endogenous - (internal), population whose activities are directed towards the inside of the city and this group of people performs complementary functions, e.g. services. The main structural and developmental trait of the economic base theory is the duality

of research and theoretical threads in the form of: a) the urban growth model (the so-called economic base mechanism), b) theoretical interpretation scheme, which is the basis for the analysis of the functional structure of cities.

The basic product theory (by Harold Innis) is an extension of the economic base theory. It sees the source of regional development in export activity. Innis assumes that the causes of economic growth and long-term structural changes in the regions lie in the production specialization, which favors the improvement of the organization of the production process, improves the quality of manufactured goods and contributes to the reduction of transaction costs. The way to regional development is the gradual production specialization aimed at "working out" the basic product for the region's economy, ie the product that can be the most competitive on external markets. The advantage of specializing in production is the reduction of transaction costs, improvement of the production process and the quality of the manufactured basic products - which makes the products very competitive in their market segment (e.g. the success of Nokia in Finland or Ericsson in Sweden).

The theories of gravity that originate from the 1940s (otherwise referred to in the literature on the subject of interaction, gravity and attraction) assume that the socio-economic system aims to achieve a state of equilibrium. Each region (town) is understood here as a certain mass having a structure consistent with certain rules governing the behavior of individual particles, limiting and initiating their action at the same time (the measure may be expressed in terms of population, economic potential, etc.). The relationships between the centers can be illustrated as the interaction between the masses, where the force of the interaction is proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to a certain distance function between them. This theory draws attention to the fact that larger centers have greater development opportunities (Zajdel, 2011).

There were also concepts that were the first economic approaches to spatial issues. It was observed that industrial enterprises in space are not located randomly, but resulting from the specificity of the industry and external conditions.

An important point in the development of spatial economy theory was Andreas Predöhl's Spatial Substitution. and was the first step to combine spatial analysis with the theory of general equilibrium. The further development of economic thought in relation to the directions of the location theory focused primarily on the effects of agglomeration of economic activity and urbanization processes (Rahman & Dimand, 2021).

3. PHASE MODELS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Phase models of regional development take into account the specifics of the history of states and regions and assume that the process of socio-economic, political and technological changes is not continuous, but takes place in phases. The most famous are (Etzkowitz & Klofsten, 2005):

- N.D. cycles Kondratieff (1926) - a model developed by J.A. Schumpeter, analyzing the impact of technological innovations on the cyclical nature of fluctuations in economic development;
- the 1960 Rostov phase model, showing the dominant role of the "lead sector" in the development process;

- "life cycle" theories based on the phases of the life cycle of R. Vernon's products.

These models, despite criticism of oversimplification of reality, provide important explanations for changes in the dynamics and competitiveness of regions. In particular, this applies to the theory of "life cycles", which - in relation to the situation of regions - defines the character of regional economies, eg aging, emerging, etc. Its basic assumption is to combine economic development with the process of creating new products, their improvement and standardization. Assuming the impact of technological innovation on the development of regions, the supporters of this concept believe that new products are most often created in developed regions, with well-developed scientific and research facilities and a large and demanding consumer market that stimulates the demand for new products. The second stage of the cycle includes the improvement of the product and its export to external markets, and the third stage - its standardization, which allows to transfer production to less developed regions, with a smaller internal market, but also with cheaper labor.

On the other hand, the life cycle theory of products states that products are subject to an "aging" process. The product life cycle consists of the following phases. The initial phase of a product's life requires innovative potential (research centers, intellectual infrastructure, risk capital, entrepreneurial climate, highly qualified human capital). These features are usually found in urban and industrial centers. With the passage of time, products age, cease to be produced, and their production becomes more and more standard and automated. Then their production is shifted from the central centers to the surrounding peripheral centers. Depending on the position of the competitors.

With the life cycle concept associated are also (Brondino, 2021; Chow & Sek; Farmer & Schelnast, 2021):

- Resource abundance theory (E. Heckscher, B. Ohlin, and P.A. Samuelson);
- The concept of the learning region;
- Flexible production concepts;
- Douglass C. North's institutional theory of economic development;
- François Perroux's concept of sector polarization;
- Growth poles theory.

In the neoclassical model, the problem of development is considered through the prism of the impact of classical factors of production. Its assumption comes down to the statement that the prices of the factors of production (land, labor and capital) depend on the situation in a given market, which naturally strives for equilibrium. Although the model was developed a long time ago, it is nevertheless important for regional development policy. The main assumptions of this concept can be related to the problem of leveling out regional differences. They come down to perfect market competition, full mobility of the factors of production (labor and capital) and constant profits from the production of the same goods.

In the context of interregional development disparities, it seems appropriate to divide into theories in which the differences between regions are treated as a disturbance to the development process, and those in which interregional development differences are inevitable, as they result from the natural features of socio-economic development itself: (1) theories referring to the path of sustainable development. It is recognized that the natural state of the economy is equilibrium and striving to achieve it. (2) theories based on the path of unsustainable development, which assume that the existence of an imbalance in the economy is the driving force of development.

On the other hand, the European Commission points to four main factors of regional development that contribute to the increase in the competitiveness of the region:

- modern business structure,
- innovation,
- accessibility of the region,
- qualifications of the workforce.

The incorrect spatial course of the industrialization (industrialization) and urbanization processes, as well as the differences related to the territorial change after World War II and the spatial policy implemented as part of the command-and-control economy, as well as that carried out during the socio-economic transformation after 1989, are considered to be the causes of disproportions in the level of development of the country, i.e. the polarization of space and the poor state of the economy. The processes of concentration and specialization of industrial production are intensifying, and the factors of production most important for the new (knowledge-based) economy (research and academic institutions, high-tech enterprises, management boards of large corporations and financial institutions, top-class specialists) are focused in large cities (agglomerations) - metropolises. This favors the deepening of spatial disproportions related to the fact that metropolitan regions (with the dominant role of metropolises) gain the ability to grow faster:

- the first group of theories explains the root causes of economic activity in space,
- the second group of theories describes the processes and factors that caused the acceleration of development of some areas and the stagnation of others,
- the third group of theories is related to the search for the causes of differentiation in the context of economic growth.
- the next group of concepts are phase models (including N. D. Kondratiev's model, product life cycle theory, company maturity theory). A typical phase model is the concept of the so-called long waves in economic development proposed in the model of N. D. Kondratiev.

Based on the considerations of J.M. Keynes and the Post-Keynesians, the economic base theory developed by D.C. North, according to which the development of a given territory depends on export activity. The main factor in the development of a region is the external demand for goods and services produced by a given region. Due to exports, the region obtains funds to finance imports and investments. The economic base created by companies and export sectors is the basis of the region's economy. The development of the base generates multiplier effects, causing the emergence and development of related sectors, subcontractors, and the regional services market, and contributing to the strengthening of the competitive position of the region. Export as an important factor of long-term growth may contribute to the reduction of development differences (income level) in the regions. This theory is alluded to and later, e.g. H. Innes's concept of a basic product and a new theory of trade, seeing the causes of regional development in export activities.

4. CONCLUSION

The presented selected concepts take into account the factor of innovation as a source of regional development, but do not explain the mechanism of regional differentiation in terms of socio-economic development, and - which is the driving force of regional development in different macro-environment conditions as well as different resources and development opportunities. The region exports goods and services,

develops infrastructure, uses rich and diverse resources: human, environmental, economic, knowledge and technology, providing the market with technically advanced products and services - when there are innovative entrepreneurs and active institutions of public authority, supporting those processes that are a factor of development. At the same time, the process of concentration and specialization of production in regions with more favorable natural and socio-economic conditions is deepening, and the concentration of outlays on the areas with the greatest effects, while problem areas are marginalized and less attractive areas are even abandoned by inhabitants, to the detriment of the environment. As a rule, innovation is associated with growth centers, not peripheral areas, due to human and social or intellectual capital.

A threat to regional development is losing the weaker part of the region in competition for outlets to a more efficient and better organized center (growth center). There is a synergy effect, where along with the faster development of the industry (sector) concentrated in a regional center - with advanced innovative activities, there is an outflow of qualified staff and capital resources from the periphery to the center, which is not beneficial for the development of the region because innovative processes should take place not only in centers growth, but also in the periphery, e.g. in agribusiness.

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