

The role that geography plays in regional economic growth: Income convergence of Chinese provinces and the effect of free trade agreements on the development of triborders areas.

(地域経済成長において地理が果たす役割：中国の各省の所得収斂と自由貿易協定が三国国境地域の発展に及ぼす影響)

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2022. 9月 6日 火 14:00~16:00

- ◆ 14:00~15:30 講演
- ◆ 15:30~16:00 質疑応答
- ◆ 言語：発表・資料ともに英語
- ◆ 参加費：無料

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タブレットが必要です。



<概要> In this talk, I would like to present the results of two projects I have worked on in the last two years. A commonality between both papers is the focus on regional economics, economic growth, and economic geography.

In the first paper, we study income per capita convergence across Chinese provinces over the 1998-2010 period. We report the systematic reduction of inter-regional disparities. Using a convergence accounting framework, we find that over 70% of the convergence in income can be explained by the reduction of disparities in the rate of technological progress. In comparison, the other 30% can be explained by the convergence of capital inputs. In addition, we propose a way to study the impact of spatial effects in the convergence process by using a spatial filter - the Getis filter. Utilizing this framework, we find that 3.5% of the overall convergence can be attributed to spatial dependence. These results highlight that accounting for the interaction of neighbouring regions is pivotal for understanding the factors that impact provincial income dynamics.

The second paper takes a worldwide view of the development of subnational regions that are adjacent to multiple countries. This paper analyses the effect of free trade agreements on the location of economic activity close to international borders. We exploit the variation of free trade agreements on the distribution of night light emissions at tri-border areas (also called tripoints, trijunctions, triple points), i.e. the exact locations where the borders of three countries touch. We run difference-in-difference estimations where we compare the bordering regions of two countries treated by a trade agreement versus the adjacent third country as control. These regions are defined as buffers from the triborder points. Our results show that regional trade agreements increase economic activity in regions near the international land frontiers. We also report that the positive effects decay for distances further away from the border. Moreover, running event study estimations, we show that the impact of trade agreements is only robust for the cities within those regions and not for the regions overall, as measured by light intensities. In addition, the parallel trends assumption appears only valid for the cities-within-buffer specification and not for the buffers specification.

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詳細はこちら ▶



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