

C&RP 753 - OUTLINES OF REGIONAL PLANNING

Meeting Time: Wednesday 6:30-9:30 p.m, 177 KN
Credits: 3 credit hours
Office Hours: 293 Knowlton Hall (292-8279) - Tuesday, 2:00-5:00 and by appointment
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Objectives

The course aims to provide a basic understanding of the main concepts, issues, problems and techniques in regional planning. Topics covered include the definition and measurement of regions, regional growth and development, income disparities, industrial location, location of public facilities, urban systems, settlement planning, migration, regional policy and operational regional planning methods. The emphasis is upon providing a general overview as a basis and background for further courses in regional planning and related courses in planning for developing countries. In addition to case studies from Europe and the U.S. the course draws heavily on the practical experience of the lecturer in developing countries including Asia, Africa and the Middle East.

Organization

The course is organized as a combination of lectures and seminars/discussion periods, with a primary focus on lectures during the first 8 weeks of the course, and a seminar approach during the remainder, as students present their papers.

Requirements and Evaluation

There are two course requirements. First, students must attend classes and actively participate in class discussions. Attendance is worth 10 percent of the course grade.

Second, students must either prepare a paper on a regional planning topic of their choice, or they must prepare 5-6 homework assignments. Students are free to choose either option. If you find it difficult to develop your own paper topic, you procrastinate easily, you are overwhelmed by too much choice, or you find it difficult to finish a paper in time, then maybe, you better take the homework option. On the other hand, you may like a challenge and hence choose the paper option despite having these difficulties. The paper option may also be for you, if you already have a regional planning interest and want to pursue this interest in greater depth.

Paper Option: Students in this class tend to have a diverse background; they may be undergraduates, graduates or Ph.D. students; they may come from City and Regional Planning or another field; some are first-year students in City and Regional Planning without prior exposure to required courses such as Data and Forecasting; others have already taken these courses. It is difficult to prepare assignments that are right for all.

Hence, I am flexible in the choice of paper topic. The paper may deal with mathematical models or it may verbalize concepts. It may be the statement of a new model or the application of an existing model to a particular issue. It may have an historical or case-study approach, or it may be a literature review. However, the topic must focus on planning issues that are regional in their scope. This means that the paper cannot deal with individual buildings or neighborhoods; it cannot deal with purely sectoral issues; and it must treat a planning issue in its spatial and regional context.

To assist students in the formulation of an appropriate paper topic, I expect to see all students taking this option at least once during office hours during the first three weeks. In addition, students should **during the first three weeks of the quarter** hand me a (typed) **paper outline**. The paper must be in narrative form and give me a sense of paper objectives and methods. It cannot be just an outline in bullet form, see also the handout. Further, students should be prepared to talk about their topic and what they want to do in the third week.

The final (type written) draft of the paper (on which you will be graded) is due on the last day of class during the tenth week. You may hand the paper in later than that, though this may result in points lost or a temporary incomplete.

The paper outline is worth 10% of the course grade, the paper presentation another 10% of the grade, and the final paper is 70% of the grade.

Homework Option: All assignments have a writing component and two third of the assignments require modeling a problem in Excel. Typically, the modeling assignments provide a sample of the expected Excel output, and students are expected to recreate the model, fill it with different data, and undertake a sensitivity analysis. All modeling assignments require that the purpose and logic of the model be identified, and the results and policy conclusions of the model be described. The writing is in professional memo style. The tables are relegated to annexes.

In addition, there are two or three assignments that require only writing. This may include preparing terms of reference for a planning consultancy; writing a memo to fellow local governments seeking cooperation on a particular regional planning subject; or writing a technical memo on policy positions related to economic development. The purpose of these assignments is to better understand the need for and justification of regional planning.

All spreadsheet models must be returned on a CD or disk. All assignments receive equal weight and together make up 90% of the course grade.

Academic Misconduct

All students are held responsible for following and abiding by the University's policies on plagiarism and academic misconduct.

In determining cases of possible plagiarism, City and Regional Planning uses the document below, which was originally prepared by OSU's Department of English [modifications to the original statement are indicated in brackets]. Every student will be held responsible for reading and understanding the following statement:

"Plagiarism as the English Department defines it, can take several forms. The most obvious form is a word-for-word copying of someone else's work, in whole or in part, without acknowledgment, whether that work may be a magazine article, a portion of a book, a newspaper piece, another student's essay, or any other composition not your own. Any such verbatim use of another's work must be acknowledged by (1) enclosing all copied portions in quotation marks and by (2) giving the original source either in the body of your essay or in a footnote [or end note]. As a general rule, you should make very little use of quoted matter in your themes [or reports].

A second form of plagiarism is the unacknowledged paraphrasing of the structure and language of another person's work. Changing a few words of another's composition, omitting a few sentences, or changing their order does not constitute original composition and therefore can be given no credit. If such borrowing or paraphrasing is ever necessary, the source must be scrupulously indicated by footnotes.

Still another form of plagiarism is more difficult to define. It consists of writing a theme based solely on the ideas of another. Even though the language is not the same, if the thinking is clearly not your own, then you have committed plagiarism. If, for example, in writing a theme you reproduce the structure and progression of ideas in an essay you have read or a speech you have heard, you are not engaging your own mind and experience enough to claim credit for writing your own composition.

... To protect conscientious students, and to guarantee the quality of their education, the University assesses heavy penalties against those who plagiarize. By Faculty Rules, penalties for plagiarism range from an "E" grade in your course to dismissal from the University. If these penalties seem severe, remember that your integrity and the integrity of the University itself are at stake.

The English Department [and the City and Regional Planning Program] cannot prevent students from plagiarizing, but it can make sure that they know what plagiarism is, what the penalties for it are, and in what jeopardy it places future careers. If you do not fully understand this statement on plagiarism, consult your instructor. **IF YOU HAVE DOUBTS ABOUT THE ORIGINALITY OF A PAPER YOU HAVE WRITTEN, SEE YOUR INSTRUCTOR BEFORE YOU TURN IT IN.**"

Annotated Reading List

Since the topics covered in class are so varied and the relevance of the different readings depends on the particular subject chosen by the student, there is no single required reading. A general background on most of the topics can be found in:

- A&T: Harvey Armstrong and Jim Taylor, **Regional Economics and Policy**, England: Philip Allan Publishers (2nd edition 2000) This book is more analytical and solidly grounded in micro-economics than most of the other books.
- McCann, **Urban and Regional Economics**, Oxford University Press (2001), Textbook approach to regional economics, with few applications, case studies or empirical references. Still, a good summary or many of the conceptual models being used by economists to deal with the urban and regional phenomena.
- Benjamin Higgins and Donald Savoie, **Regional Development Theories & Their Application**, New Brunswick and London: Transaction Publishers (1995) A somewhat old-fashioned book with chapters on descriptive theories that are not solidly explained or derived on growth poles, central places, interregional trade, location theory, and dependency theory. Also includes much needed descriptions of regional policies and programs employed in the United States and other countries.
- M&L; Maki, Wilbur and Richard Lichty, **Urban Regional Economics: Concepts, Tools, Applications**, Iowa State University, Ames 2000 A textbook that combines standard concepts in regional and urban economics, with perhaps too little emphasis on regional (as compared to urban) issues.
- Johansson, B., Ch. Karlsson, and R.R. Stough (eds), **Theories of Endogenous Regional Growth: Lessons for Regional Policies**, Springer 2001
- Walter Isard, Iwan J. Azis, Matthew P. Drennan, Ronald E. Miller, Sidney Saltzman, and Erik Thorbecke, **Methods of Interregional and Regional Analysis**, Aldershot: Ashgate (1998) A much needed update to Isard's *Methods of Regional Analysis*, with chapters on Social Accounting Matrices and General Equilibrium Models. Little concern with policy and typical regional planning issues, and no review of current practice.
- J. Schofield, **Cost-Benefit Analysis in Urban & Regional Planning**, London: Allen & Unwin (1987) A good textbook, that provides both a grounding in benefit cost analysis and numerous applications typically encountered by the city and regional planner.
- Jörg Meyer-Stamer, **The PACA Book of Concepts, Participatory Appraisal of Competitive Advantage: Launching and Sustaining Local Economic Development Initiatives**, January 2003
- Manas Chatterji and Yang Kaizhong (eds.) **Regional Science in Developing Countries**, New York: St. Martin's Press (1997) Is largely descriptive in its approach, summarizing recent issues encountered in LDCs and policy approaches tried; includes numerous case studies, though without solid evaluation of the experience.
- George I. Treyz, **Regional Economic Modeling: A Systematic Approach to Economic Forecasting and Policy Analysis**, Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers (1993) A solid but idiosyncratic review of economic base, input-output, and a computable general equilibrium model (with estimation of parameters by econometric methods).
- Jean-Marie Huriot and Jacques-Francois Thisse (eds), **Economics of Cities**, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press (2000) A set of mostly theoretical papers on urban systems, urbanization and growth that builds on contributions by Paul Krugman to the field of urban and regional economics during the early 1990s. Much of it may be heavy reading for those not into mathematical economics, but you may still get some key ideas on the role of agglomeration economies in the formation of cities, decentralization and urban sprawl.
- F&A; John Friedmann and William Alonso, **Regional Policy, Readings in Theory and Applications**, MIT Press, Boston, (1975). Topics include location and spatial structure, spatial systems in economic development, growth in subnational regions, role of cities in national development, regional policy issues and case studies in regional planning.
- M&S; Gerald M. Meier and Joseph E. Stiglitz (eds) **Frontiers of Development Economics: The Future in Perspective**, Washington and New York: The World Bank and Oxford University Press. This deals with national rather than regional development, but many issues overlap. Has contributions from leading development theorists in a readable format.
- R; Harry W. Richardson, **Regional Economics**, Chicago: Univ. of Illinois Press (1979). A survey of location theory, urban economics and regional economics including regional growth and business cycles and factor mobility.

Further readings are suggested at the end of the syllabus.

Lectures and Readings

- 1 Evolution of Regional Planning in the U.S. and LDCs (M&L Ch 1)
- 2 Location Theory in Regional Planning (M&L Chs 2, 3)
- 3 Location Theory in Regional Planning (F&A Chs 2, 3, 4)
- 4 Impact Analysis A&T Ch 1
- 5 Neoclassical Growth Theory and Regional Differences (A&TCh 3)
- 6 Alternative Theories of Regional Dynamics (A&T Ch 4, 5)
- 7 Urban Spatial and Regional Issues (M&L Ch 8, 9, 10)

- 8 Economic Development (A&T Ch 9), Meyer-Stamer
- 9 Review of Regional Policy Options (Ch 9, 10)
- 10 Student Presentations

Note on Class Scheduling

Students will be asked to make a presentation of their paper during Weeks 7-10, according to a schedule prepared in Week 6. It is advantageous to schedule a presentation early, as this provides students with feedback on their paper and sufficient time to incorporate comments into the paper.

There likely will not be a class on Thanksgiving evening. Because the quarter has 11 weeks, we will still have the regular and expected 10 weeks of classes.

Note on Research Paper

I will pass out a note on the suggested third week abstract and paper outline, and I will discuss possible paper topics in class. The following are additional suggestions:

- The Introduction of the paper must describe the issues to be addressed by the paper. It should give the reader the paper's story line, tell the reader why the story is important and what the reader will learn from the paper. It may also briefly summarize the methodology used and ideally, will provide the reader with a hook to keep his interest and to read on.
- The paper must be at least 15 pages long if double-spaced (using 11 point Times New Roman script). You have the option to single-space the paper (which makes it more readable) and reduces the number of pages correspondingly. The paper must be organized in sections with headings (and if possible, sub-headings), as this makes it easier on the reader and provides an overview of the paper.
- The paper must deal with a regional issue, such as regional development, policies and instruments that assist regional development, specific plans that have been prepared to develop a region (or a sector within a region).
- Throughout, the paper must be analytical. If you cite a lot of facts, then you must indicate to the reader, why these facts are important, interesting, or supportive of your argument. A line of arguments must evolve. This does not preclude following a case study format.
- One purpose of writing the paper is to familiarize yourself with the regional planning literature. Since I have no other means to make sure that you have read widely in the regional planning field, the paper should cite and make use of at least 10 papers published in journals or books related to regional planning. Hence, the citations cannot be merely data references, or references from different consulting reports, or merely quotations from different interviews. Furthermore, you must make use of the references; you cannot simply cite them at the end without making reference to them.

The following gives you some paper ideas.

- Existing regional plans as case studies. You may look at specific regional plans, including infrastructure plans, as examples of the kind of planning done by regional planners. In that case you should focus on planning methodology. What are the objectives pursued by the plan, what its instruments, what the methodology used, what are the assumptions and risks? How was feasibility and sustainability established? Also, if the plan was prepared some time ago, how successful have authorities been in plan implementation? Were the impacts in line with expectations?
- Existing regional institutions as case studies: What is the purpose of the institution? What problems does it address? In what sense is it a regional institution? How successful has it been? How is it being financed? If the institution has several members, why is cooperation between the members needed? Why will regional cooperation lead to greater efficiency, equity, or development? What are the instruments available to the institution? How does the institution compare to other similar institutions? What recommendations do you make based on the review? What is successful, what not successful?
- Existing small urban or regional economy: Prepare a rapid appraisal of a small local economy, say a county in the Hocking Hills, or a small independent urban economy (that is not a neighborhood in a metropolitan area). Try to describe and analyze the economy. Who are the principal actors, what makes the economy tick? What are the issues and problems of the economy? What its potentialities and opportunities? What can local institutions including government do to deal with the problems or to take advantage of opportunities?
- Typical Planning Issue: You can look at a typical issue addressed by regional plans. These are often problems related to common property resources (parks and recreation, water resources, touristic resources, historic sites and historic towns) or infrastructure with large economies of scale, economies of scope, and complementarities. The

paper could pick one of these planning issues and describe how this issue necessitates planning in general (i.e. why will market forces not be sufficient), and what institutional, legal, and regulatory arrangements can be made to better deal with the issue.

- **Models of Growth:** You may want to illustrate one of the spatial or growth models examined in class, and apply them to a particular region or examine using these models a particular issue (such as the sensitivity of the model to government instruments such as tax abatement, wage subsidies, capital subsidies, natural growth rates, labor mobility and others). For example, you could put one or two of the growth models on a spreadsheet, and apply them to illustrative or real world data, and then discuss the results.
- **Literature Review:** There are numerous issues in the regional planning literature on which you could do a literature search, and then review describe, and critically examine the various positions taken by different authors. These include such broad subjects as urbanization, migration, growth, development, regional income differences, or more specific issues, such as the validity of the neo-classical growth model and its prediction that income and wages will become more similar over time; or the effect of trade on low income wages, particularly the effect of trade with developing countries on the wages of unskilled workers; or the issue of competition among states (through subsidies and tax abatements) to attract firms and its effectiveness as a development tool and as a means to increase overall welfare.
- **Particular Tools:** Review tools which planners have at their disposal to assist policy makers in questions they ask. For examples, planners may be asked to make trade or transport projections, or to make recommendations for industrial diversification, to mitigate the impact of plant closures and resulting impact on the local economy (say from army base closures).

Further References

The following references are arranged by subject and many of them will be available on reserve in the Knowlton School Library. Additional references will be made available as needed. References included in the annotated reading list are not included again.

Overview of Concepts and Issues

- Maki, Wilbur and Richard Lichty, **Urban Regional Economics: Concepts, Tools, Applications**, Iowa State University, Ames 2000
- John Friedmann and Clyde Weaver, **Territory and Function: The Evolution of Regional Planning**, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, (1979).
- Walter Isard, **Introduction to Regional Science**, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, (1975). General overview and definition of regional science, concepts and techniques.
- Walter Isard, Iwan J. Azis, Matthew P. Drennan, Ronald E. Miller, Sidney Saltzman, and Erik Thorbecke, **Methods of Interregional and Regional Analysis**, Aldershot: Ashgate (1998)
- Wayne Nafziger, **The Economics of Developing Countries**, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall (1990).
- American Planning Association, **Planning Magazine** vol. 49, no. 9, Special issue on economic development.

Location Theory and Regional Growth

- Jean-Marie Huriot and Jacques-Francois This (eds), **Economics of Cities**, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press (2000)
- Johansson, B., Ch. Karlsson, and R.R. Stough (eds), **Theories of Endogenous Regional Growth: Lessons for Regional Policies**, Springer 2001
- Harry W. Richardson, **Regional Growth Theory**, Macmillan, London (1973). Models and theories of regional growth.
- Harry W. Richardson, **Regional Economics**, Chicago: Univ. of Illinois Press (1979).
- Allen Kelley and Jeffrey Williamson, **What Drives Third World Growth?** Princeton University Press (1984).

Typology and Measurement of Regions, Regional Accounts

- Walter Isard, Iwan J. Azis, Matthew P. Drennan, Ronald E. Miller, Sidney Saltzman, and Erik Thorbecke, **Methods of Interregional and Regional Analysis**, Aldershot: Ashgate (1998)
- L'Esperance, **The Structure and Control of a State Economy**, Pion, London, (1981). Use of regional social accounts for econometric model building, regional policy models.

Regional Development, Migration and Innovation Diffusion

- Benjamin Higgins and Donald Savoie, **Regional Development Theories & Their Application**, New Brunswick and London: Transaction Publishers (1995)
- William C. Wheaton (Ed.), **Interregional Movements and Regional Growth**. The Urban Institute, Washington D.C. (1979). Relation between industrial location and regional growth, employment and migration; locational shifts in the U.S. (empirical materials).
- Brown, **Innovation Diffusion: A New Perspective**, Methuen, London (1981). Overview of geographical theories on diffusion of innovations, empirical materials on U.S. and Latin America.
- Michael J. Greenwood, **Migration and Economic Growth in the United States: National, Regional and Metropolitan Perspectives**, Academic Press, N.Y. (1981). Overview of models and theories of migration and their relation to economic growth (empirical material for U.S.).

Urban Systems, Human Settlement Planning

- Jesse Ansubel and Robert Herman (Eds.), **Cities and Their Vital Systems - Infrastructure: Past Present and Future**, National Academy of Engineering Series on Technology and Social Priorities, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C. (1988).
- Bourne, J.W. Simmons (Eds.), **Systems of Cities, Readings on Structure, Growth and Policy**, Oxford University Press, New York (1978). Definitions and concepts, issues on history, city size, linkages, growth, settlement planning.
- Niles M. Hansen (Ed.), **Human Settlement Systems, International Perspectives on Structure, Change and Public Policy**, Ballinger, Cambridge (1978). Processes of urbanization, regional policies, issue of income disparities, models (more quantitative).

Operational Planning Models and Methods

- George I. Treyz, **Regional Economic Modeling: A Systematic Approach to Economic Forecasting and Policy Analysis**, Boston: Kluwer Academic Publishers (1993)
- Avrom Bendavid-Val, **Regional Economic Analysis for Practitioners**, Praeger, N.Y. (1983). Methods of regional social accounting, industrial composition analysis, economic based, regional input-output analysis.
- Kemal Dervis, Jaime DeMelo, and Sherman Robinson, **General Equilibrium Models for Development Policy**, Cambridge University Press (1982).
- Norbert Oppenheim, **Applied Models in Urban and Regional Analysis**, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs (1980). Methods of population forecasting, economic activity analysis, land use and travel demand.
- Saul Pleeter (Ed.), **Economic Impact Analysis: Methodology and Application**, Martinus Nyhoff, Boston. Methods of impact analysis, regional econometric models, economic base analysis, input-output (quantitative).

Regional Policy and Planning Experience

- Harvey Armstrong and Jim Taylor, **Regional Economics and Policy**, England: Philip Allan Publishers (2nd edition 2000)
- J. Schofield, **Cost-Benefit Analysis in Urban & Regional Planning**, London: Allen & Unwin (1987)
- **Land Economics**, Special Issue: Defining Sustainability, Vol. 73, No. 4 (November 1997)
- **Journal of Planning Literature**, Special Issue on Sustainability, Vol. 9, No. 4 (May 1995)
- Cornelius P.A. Bartels (Ed.), "Measuring Effects of Regional Policy." **Regional Science and Urban Economics** 12 (1) (1982 - Special Issue). Discussion of application of operational methods to regional policy, evaluation of planning achievements (quantitative).
- David A. Wadley, **Restructuring the Regions: Analysis, Policy Model and Prognosis**, OECD (1986).
- William Miesnyk, **Regional Analysis and Regional Policy**, Oelgeschlager, Gunn and Hain, Cambridge, MA (1982).