NAME OF THE COURSE	Spatial Economics					
Code	EUE205	Year of study	undergraduate (3.)			
Course teacher	Silvia Golem, Ph.D.	Credits (ECTS)	5			
Associate teachers	Vinko Mustra,Ph.D.	Type of instruction (number of hours)	L	S	E	F
			26		26	
Status of the course	obligatory/elective	Percentage of application of e-learning	30%			

COURSE DESCRIPTION	
Course objectives	The main aim of the course is to identify, categorise and analyse the main location factors, and to assess their empirical relevancy in determining the chosen location of economic agents.
Course enrolment requirements and entry competences required for the course	Course signature requirements: as determined by the Statute of the Faculty of Economics and Rules and Regulations for Studies and Study Programmes. Entry competencies: English language proficiency level B2-C1 (CEFR) and computer skills (Microsoft Office Package).
Learning outcomes expected at the level of the course (4 to 10 learning outcomes)	The main learning outcome of the course: To assess the relevancy of location factors and to predict the locational behaviour of economic agents in practice The individual learning outcomes of the course: To identify economic rationale of locational behaviour of economic agents and consequential spatial structures in the global economic structure To differentiate fundamental location factors, in particular, transportation costs and agglomeration economies, and the process of learning, innovation and space To assess the relevancy of individual location factors in determining the location of multinational companies using real world data and case study approach and to assess the location of different types of economic activities and relationships at different spatial scales Using an appropriate software, to analyse regional locational patterns

Course content broken down in detail by weekly class schedule (syllabus)	Lectures		Exercises	
	Topic	H	Topic	H
	Introductory lecture	2	A geographical approach to the economy - Introduction	2
	Location of economic activities around the globe - global economic map	2	Uneven allocation of economic activities at the global map, in time and space	2

	Spatial models. Classical models. Modern approaches.	2	Location of manufacturing and services: case studies Quiz 1	2	
	Location of economic activities: textile industry	2	Case study: location of textile industry	2	
	Location of economic activities: automobile industry	2	Case study: location of automobile industry	2	
	Location of economic activities: ICT industry	2	Case study: location of ICT industry	2	
	Location of economic activities: MNC and FDI	2	Case study: location of MNC and FDI industry Quiz 2	2	
	Agglomeration economies	2	Urbanisation and localisation economies	2	
	Knowledge, innovation and space	2	Case study: relationship between space and innovation, transfer and implementation of knowledge	2	
	Urban areas	2	Urban economics and urban area management	2	
	Modern approaches to urban management: smart cities	2	Case study: smart cities Quiz 3	2	
	Geo-referencing and analysis		Practical exercises: map development using real economic data using appropriate software tools	2	
	Geo-referencing and analysis	2	Real-world data applications in GIS and R Practical exercises: map development using real economic data using appropriate software tools	2	

Format of instruction	☑ lectures ☑ seminars and workshops ☑ exercises ☐ *on line* in entirety ☐ partial e-learning ☐ field work	☑ independent assignments ☑ multimedia ☐ laboratory ☐ work with mentor ☐ (other)
Student responsibilities	To be able to take the final exam, students are expected to collect at least 50% of points from self-evaluating quizzes organised throughout the semester and to present the individual work tasks. Students taking this course are expected to attend classes and to complete the	

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<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">assigned tasks. Regular class attendance is expected of all students taking this course - students are required to attend lectures at least 50% of total lectures held. Any violation against this rule may cause the ineligibility to take the final exam.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Screening student work (name the proportion of ECTS credits for each activity so that the total number of ECTS credits is equal to the ECTS value of the course)</td><td>Class attendance</td><td>1 ECTS</td><td>Research</td><td></td><td>Practical training</td><td>1 ECTS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Experimental work</td><td></td><td>Report</td><td></td><td colspan="2">(Other)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Essay</td><td></td><td>Seminar essay</td><td></td><td colspan="2">(Other)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tests</td><td>3 ECTS[1]</td><td>Oral exam</td><td></td><td colspan="2">(Other)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Written exam</td><td></td><td>Project</td><td></td><td colspan="2">(Other)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Grading and evaluating student work in class and at the final exam</td><td colspan="6">There will be three mid-term self/evaluating quizzes/two tests organised. Additionally, students are expected to undertake an exercise using R programme. Only students who have passed the first mid-term exam are allowed to take the second mid-term exam, and those who have passed the second are allowed to take the end-term exam. The results of both mid-term tests account for 80% of the final grade. The R exercise accounts for the rest of the final grade (20%)

The final grade is calculated as follows:
-average result of the two-positively marked mid-term tests, multiplied by 0.8
-average result of the group task, multiplied by 0.2

Alternatively, students can take the final (written) exam which will be organised during the examination period.

Points scores and grades:
0-49 fail (1)
50-62 pass (2)
63-75 good (3)
76-87 very good (4)
88-100 excellent (5)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Required literature (available in the library and via other media)</td><td colspan="3">Title</td><td>Number of copies in the library</td><td colspan="2">Availability via other media</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">MacKinnon, D. and Cumbers, A., 2011. Introduction to Economic Geography. 2nd ed., London: Pearson.</td><td></td><td colspan="2">electronically</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Lecture notes</td><td></td><td colspan="2">Electronically</td></tr>
</table>

[1, 3] Students who have passed all mid-term exams, do not have to take the final written exam.

			via Mooddle
Optional literature (at the time of submission of study programme proposal)	Fujita, M., Krugman, P. and Venables, A.J., 2001. *The Spatial Economy*. London: The MIT Press. Arbia, G., 2014. *A Primer for Spatial Econometrics with Applications in R*. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan. Malešević Perović, L., Golem, S. i Mihaljević Kosor, M., 2018. The Impact of Education Expenditures on Growth in EU28 - A Spatial Econometric Perspective. Acta Oeconomica. forthcoming. Malešević Perović, L., Golem, S. i Mihaljević Kosor, M., 2016. Convergence in Government Spending Components in EU15: a Spatial Econometric Perspective. Amfiteatru Economic, Vol.18 (42), str. 240-254. Huber, F. (2011), Do clusters really matter for innovation practices in Information Technology?, Questioning the significance of technological knowledge spillovers, Journal of Economic Geography, pp. 1-20. Emery, J., 2006. Bullring: A case study of retail-led urban renewal and its contribution to city centre regeneration Emery. Journal of Retail & Leisure Property. Vol. 5(2), p 121 -133.		
Quality assurance methods that ensure the acquisition of exit competences	Registering students' attendance and success in carrying out of their duties (lecturer). Monitoring lectures and practice sessions (Vice Dean for Education). Students' Performance analysis in each course (Vice Dean for Education). Student questionnaire on the quality of lecturers and lessons for each course (University of Split, Quality Assurance Centre). Examination is used as an instrument to evaluate individual course outcomes by the course lecturer. The content of exam is reassessed periodically in order to assure compliance with the course outcomes.		
Other (as the proposer wishes to add)	The course is taught in Croatian and in English.		