This Report entitled Regional Growth Prospects: Strategic Investment in Food Processing, Tourism, Advanced Manufacturing and Creative Industries is the culmination of research conducted by the Regional Australia Institute (RAI). These four industries are largely driven by the private sector, are most susceptible to market forces, and have significant potential contributions to regional growth. In these regions, government intervention may support these regions in realising their full employment potential. 3. Assess workforce and skill availability in the specialised regions and act to ensure potential new jobs can be filled, for example through regional learning systems or regional migration strategies as outlined in the RAI’s The Future of Jobs Report. 1. Global, regional and subregional GDP growth (percentages) 2. Year-on-year retail sales growth, by month, available economies 3. Year-on-year industrial production growth, by month, available economies 4. Working-hour losses, by region and subregion, first three quarters of 2020 5. Nominal change in employment, unemployment and persons outside the labour force, by sex and age group, available economies, Q2 2020 YOY (thousands) 6. Unemployment rate, by quarter, available economies, Q1 2019 to Q3 2020 7. Change in employment, by detailed industrial sector, Republic of Korea, Thailand and. Viet The first theories of regional growth were developed midway through the last century. They used a conception of space as uniform-abstract, no longer physical and continuous but abstract and discrete entirely different from the physical-metric space of location theory. Geographic space was divided into regions, areas of limited physical-geographical size (largely matching administrative units) considered to be internally uniform and therefore synthesisable into a vector of aggregate characteristics of a social-economic-demographic nature: small countries in the terminology of international This book provides the first unifying treatment of the range of economic reasons for the clustering of firms and households. Its goal is to explain further the trade-off between various forms of increasing returns and different types of mobility costs. Although referring to agglomeration as a generic term is convenient, it should be noted that the concept of economic agglomeration refers to distinct real world situations. The book is rooted within the realm of modern economics and borrows concepts from geography and regional science, which makes it accessible to a broad audience formed by economists, geographers, regional planners, and other scientists. It may be used in coursework for graduate students and upper-level undergraduates. The Web Book of Regional Science is offered as a service to the regional research community in an effort to make a wide range of reference and instructional materials freely available online. Roughly three dozen books and monographs have been published as Web Books of Regional Science. These texts covering diverse subjects such as regional networks, land use, migration, and regional specialization, include descriptions of many of the basic concepts, analytical tools, and policy issues important to regional science.