



UNIVERSITATEA BABEȘ-BOLYAI  
TRADIȚIE ȘI EXCELENȚĂ



UBB FSEGA  
Universitatea Babeș-Bolyai | Facultatea de Științe Economice și Gestiunea Afacerilor



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## Guest lectures by Jesús López-Rodríguez, PhD



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**June 10, 2019**

11:00 – 13:00  
Room 118

### Details

**11:00 – 11:50**  
Guest lecture 1

***Human capital, Economic Growth and Geographical Economics: The case of Romania***

The lecture is based on a research paper that looks at the link between human capital and geographical location for the Romanian regions based on the theoretical model developed in Redding and Schotts (2003) paper. Using 2013 data on the different educational attainment levels for the 42 Romanian regions, it identifies that the percentage of individuals with medium and high educational levels is affected positively by the regions' market access. Doubling market access would increase the percentage of individuals with medium and high educational levels between 22-25%. Moreover, the econometric results show that between 45% and 59% of the spatial variation in human capital levels is explained by the market access variable. Some policy implications to overcome the costs remoteness imposes on human capital accumulation in Romania are also drawn.

**12:00 – 12:50**

Guest lecture 2

***Growing like Spain: Effects of EU Regional Policy on Productivity in the period 1989-2010***

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) in Spain over 1989-2010 has followed a decreasing trend. The lecture is based on a research paper that seeks to answer to what degree the investments in transport infrastructure supported by the European Union Regional and Cohesion policy (EUIFP) prevented TFP over this period from falling further. Using an augmented Mankiw-Romer-Weil (1992) model we derive an econometric specification for the value added per worker where, besides the traditional factors of productions, it incorporates as TFP growth enhancing drivers EUIFP, Research and Development expenditures (RD), the interactions between EUIFP and business capital and the interactions between EUIFP and the labour market. We estimate this specification for the 17 Spanish regions over the period 1989-2010 and find positive marginal contributions on the TFP growth rate for EUIFP, RD, and the interdependencies between EUIFP and private capital. These factors partially offset the dismal TFP performance of Spain over this period.