variables cover the period of 1990-2010, however data on R&D expenditures are available only from 1995.

Regional Education Statistics

This section contains data on enrollment by education levels and education levels as percentage of labour force. The variables are available for the following countries: AT, BE, CZ, DK, EE, FI, FR, DE, GR, HU, IS, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, SK, SI, ES, SE, CH, TR, UK at the OECD equivalent of NUTS 2 level for the period of 1995-2012. The time series contain many missing observations before 2000.

Regional Labor Market Statistics

The section of labour market statistics includes a wide range of variables related to labour force, employment and unemployment. Typically data are available both at the OECD equivalents of NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels for a limited number of countries: AT, BE, CZ, DK, EE, FI, DE, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, SK, SI, ES, SE, UK and the time series cover the period 1990-2012 with frequent missing observations before 2000.

Regional Accounts

Regional accounts contain variables like GDP, GDP per capita, GVA and household income. All time series are available both at the OECD equivalents of NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels except of household income that is measured only at NUTS 2 level. The series cover the following countries: AT, BE, CZ, DK, EE, FI, FR, DE, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, SK, SI, ES, SE, UK, typically over the period of 1995-2010 (at NUTS 2 level until 2012).

UNOFFICIAL REGIONAL DATABASES

CAMBRIDGE ECONOMETRICS

Cambridge Econometrics (CE) is a consulting company specializing in applied economic modeling and data analysis techniques. Their European Regional Database is a well-known source of European regional data that contains a wide range of sub-national EU-wide economic indicators such as GDP (by sectors), GVA (by sectors), employment (by sectors), population, compensation of employees (by sectors) or gross fixed capital formation (by sectors).

The CE European Regional Database relies mostly on the Eurostat Regional Database, however it is merged with further data coming from national statistical offices in order to

provide full time series from 1980 (from 1990 for the new member states) to 2011. The indicators are measured at both NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels of the EU. The sectoral decomposition is available for industries: agriculture, manufacturing, construction, wholesale, retail, hotels & catering, transport & distribution, financial & business services, non-market services.

The database is available for both commercial and academic purposes, for further details and fees contact js@camecon.com.

ESPON

ESPON (European Observation Network for Territorial Development and Cohesion) is a program adopted by the European Commission with the participation of 32 European countries. The aim of the program is to establish a vigorous basis for regional development within the EU and to set up a scientific research network devoted to regional issues. One of the main priorities of the ESPON program is the support of own applied research projects organized around different topics (eg. FOCI -Future Orientation for Cities; Innovation: KIT - Knowledge, Innovation, Territory; Specific types of territories GEOSPECS - Geographic Specificities and Development Potentials in Europe; Transport: TRACC - TRansport ACCessibility at regional/local scale and patterns in Europe).

ESPON also maintains a database portal with data, indicators and interactive tools that that cover different levels of geographical units within the EU. The sources of the data included in the ESPON Database are European institutions such as EUROSTAT and EEA, and all ESPON projects.

The Territorial Database contains several large sections of local dat:

1. SIRE database: Data from national censuses of EU15 and EFTA countries at LAU2 level;
2. NUTS5 database;
3. Eastern European database: Local level database covering 5 countries of Eastern Europe (CZ, SK, HU, RO, BG) at LAU 2 units;
4. GDP in LAU2 units;
5. Location quotient and land use at LAU2 level;
6. GEOSPECS database: LAU2 level database with 6 themes covered: total population, population potential, age structure 2001, employment by sector, physical environment, access to airport and time distance to nearest urban centres);
7. urban data (FOCI database, SGPDT database), world data (Europe in the world database, ESPON DB World Indicators, Globalization – TIGER), grid data, historical

data (NewCronos, ESPON 2006 Database) and other data (airport accessibility, islands, mountain grid, universities, remoteness from cities).

ESPON also provides an ESPON OLAP Cube, a multidimensional database tool to access the spatially very disaggregated data of the territorial databases.

Typically access to the data files are restricted, however some of the databases (ESPON OLAP database, Location quotient and land use at LAU2 level), are freely downloadable from the ESPON Database Portal. For further information contact the ESPON Coordination Unit.

UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG; THE QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE

The Quality of Government Institute of the University of Gothenburg provides a survey-based measure of quality of government at the regional level within the EU that fluctuates around the national-level value the World Governance Indicator (World Bank, 2013). The corruption survey of the Quality of Government Institute covers all 27 member states and 172 NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 regions and it was answered by 34 000 respondents.

The regional quality of governance index and its component indicators (Per capita number of small firms, Autonomous dummy, Capital region dummy, regional survey scores) are freely downloadable in xlsx format from the website of the Quality of Government Institute, together with a detailed description of the data file.

TABELLINI 2010

Tabellini (2010) in his empirical paper that investigates whether culture have a causal effect on economic development using data on European regions. The regional level, cross-sectional dataset constructed for this paper contains variables like per capita GVA, education (enrolment in primary and secondary schools in percent of the population of the relevant age group), historical urbanization (city size is measured in 1850), historical data on literacy, and culture measured by indicators of individual values and beliefs, such as trust and respect for others, and confidence in individual self-determination. The sample consists of 69 regions in 8 European countries: France, Germany (except East Germany and Berlin), the UK, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, Spain and Portugal.

The dataset is not directly downloadable, however Tabellini includes some variables in the Appendix and provides detailed references for reproduction. The culture-related data are available in Table 2 of the paper (trust, obedience, respect, etc). The source of these data is the World Values Survey (Inglehart et al. 2000) and the measures are calculated by taking regional averages. The source of historical urbanization rates is the work of Bairoch, Batou and Chèvre (1988). The historical literacy data came from different national sources (see Appendix A2 of Tabellini).

EU DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR REGIONAL POLICY

EU Directorate-General for Regional Policy published a dataset on regional Human Development Index (HDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI) in Fifth Cohesion Report (EC 2010) to gain a better perspective of regional disparities within the EU, since despite the very high national level HDI scores in Europe, there is significant variation between EU countries and regions in terms of human development and poverty (see EC 2010). The indices are analyzed and the data are available from the 2011 edition of Regional Focus (EC 2011) in xls format (through a link in the pdf report), containing also regional level data of the component indicators. The source of the regional data is Eurostat.

The indices are calculated for the EU27 countries at NUTS 2 levels. The indices are composed of 4 indicators measured in a cross section of 2007: HDI: Population aged 25-64 with low educational attainment (% of population aged 25-64), Population aged 25-64 with high educational attainment (% of population aged 25-64), Net adjusted disposable income per capita - Index EU27, Healthy life expectancy – Years; HPI: Share of population aged 25-64 with a low educational attainment, Long term unemployed as share of the labour force, Probability of not living at 65 at birth, % population with an at-risk-of-poverty income relative to the national median.

MITTON, 2013

Mitton (2013) in his paper The Wealth of Subnations: Geography, Institutions, and Within-Country Development, analyzes the fundamental determinants of economic development, focusing on within-country effects of geography and institutions. For the paper he constructed a new cross-sectional dataset covering 1,867 subnational regions from 101 countries.

Mitton's dataset is organized round the topics economic variables (GDP per capita, Cost of living), first geography (Latitude, Ocean access, Storm risk, Earthquake risk etc), climate variables (Temperature, Humidity, Wind speed etc), Natural resource variables (Oil and gas, Precious metals, Water, etc), institutions variables (Property rights, Corruption control, Regulatory efficiency, etc) other variables (Autonomy (subnational), Municipal elections, Ethnic fractionalization, etc).

The dataset is not directly downloadable, however the data appendix provides a very detailed description of the sources (eg. Climatic Research Unit, University of East Anglia; USGS and Petroconsultants International Data; World Language Mapping System). For further information on the availability of the data contact the author: todd.mitton@byu.edu.

WEIDMANN ET AL. (2010): GREG DATABASE

The GREG project ('Geo-referencing of Ethnic Groups') of ETH Zürich attempts to disaggregate ethnicity spatially by geo-referencing ethnic groups around the world. The dataset provides information on the location of 1276 ethnic groups around the world. The GREG dataset is freely downloadable in shapefile format on the website of the project together with a user guide written for the R statistical package.

The paper 'Representing ethnic groups in space: A new dataset' of Weidmann et al. (2010) introduces the structure of the GREG dataset and gives an example for its application by examining the impact of group concentration on conflict. The paper also shows that groups with a single territorial cluster according to GREG have a significantly higher risk of conflict. The authors also provide a replication code for the use of the dataset written in R.

GENNAIOLI ET AL 2013

Gennaioli et al. (2013) in their paper 'Human Capital and Regional Development' investigate the determinants of regional development using a newly constructed cross-sectional database of 1,569 subnational regions from 110 countries covering 74% of the world's surface and 97% of its GDP.

The dataset mostly covers the broader topics of income (GDP per capita, population, employment, and human capital), geography (Climate, geography, and natural resources), institutions (Informal payments, Tax days, Access to finance, Government predictability), infrastructure (Power line density, Travel time), and culture (Trust, number of ethnic groups). The sources of the variables are different national databases, international organizations (World Bank's Enterprise Surveys, PRS Group's International Country Risk Guide, etc), or other empirical papers (Weidmann et al. (2010), Inglehart et al. (2000).

The database is not publicly available, however the authors provide a detailed description of variables and sources in Appendix B of the paper. More information about the dataset is presented in the online appendix, for the availability of the data contact nicola.gennaioli@unibocconi.it.

LESSMANN 2014

Lessmann (2014) in his paper 'Spatial inequality and development — Is there an inverted-U relationship?' analyzes the hypothesis of an inverted-U-shaped relationship between spatial inequality and economic development. To test this hypothesis, Lessmann constructed a unique panel dataset of spatial inequalities in 56 countries (mostly at NUTS2 equivalent level) at different stages of economic development, covering the period 1980–2009 (countries and periods covered are presented in Table A2 of the paper).

The dataset contains regional level measures of variables like Population-weighted coefficient of variation of regional GDP per capita, Gini coefficient of regional GDP per capita, Ethnic fractionalization, Urbanization or Democracy. The main source of the dataset is the World Development Indicators of the World Bank (2010).

The dataset is not publicly available, for replication the definitions of the variables and sources are presented in Table A4 of the paper. To access the database, contact christian.lessmann@fau.de.

EUROGEOGRAPHICS

Eurogeographics is an international organization that represents the European National Mapping, Cadastral and Land Registry Authorities. The main goal of Eurogeographics is to underpin the European Spatial Data Infrastructure with the definitive reference data collected, maintained and provided by the national member authorities.

Eurogeographics provides multiple European geographic datasets. EuroGlobalMap is a 1:1 million scale topographic dataset that covers 45 countries in the topics of administrative boundaries, water networks, transport networks, settlements, and elevation. The dataset is freely downloadable from the website of Eurogeographics after registration, in Geodatabase or Shapefile formats.

EuroRegionalMap is a 1:250 000 scale topographic dataset that covers 33 European countries. The dataset covers the topics of administrative boundaries, water networks, transport networks, settlements, and vegetation and soil. The miscellaneous theme holds various topographic elements like power lines, landmarks, and buildings. EuroBoundaryMap is a 1:100 000 scale administrative and statistical regions dataset covering 41 countries. These are not open data, for access contact sallie.white@eurogeographics.org.

INTEGRATED PUBLIC USE MICRODATA SERIES (IPUMS), INTERNATIONAL

IPUMS-International is a project dedicated to collecting and distributing census microdata from around the world. Subscription is needed to access the data.

EUROPEAN CLUSTER OBSERVATORY

European Cluster Observatory is the main data source of European clusters. It is an online, free platform managed by the Stockholm School of Economics (Sweden) in collaboration with Orkestra (Basque Institute of Competitiveness, Basque Country, Spain) that provides access to data and analysis of clusters, cluster organizations and regional microeconomic framework conditions in Europe.

There are two useful data tools provided on the website: The regional mapping tool shows statistics for regions (37 countries) and sectors. It shows data that is associated with both a region and a sector (such as a region's number of employees in the automotive sector), or associated with only a region (such as the region's size or unemployment rate). The dataset measures cluster-level indicators such as the number of employees, the number of enterprises, average wage, cluster size, specialization and focus, however country-level indicators can be also obtained: Economic indicators (GDP per capita, Employment, Number of enterprises), Competitiveness drivers: Firms behavior (Number of new foreign firms, R&D share), Competitiveness drivers: Specialization (Knowledge intensive services employment, Employment in industries with high energy purchases), Competitiveness drivers: Business environment (Students in tertiary programs with academic orientation, Population aged 15-34, Trust in people), Others (Area, Population density, Degree of urbanization, Regional Innovation Scoreboard) . The dataset covers the period 1991-2011. Statistics are presented on a map, in a table, on graphs and they can also be downloaded in csv or xml formats.

The organizational mapping dataset shows the location of individual organizations, but firm level statistics are not available. The types of organizations (Business Incubator, Science Park, University, Venture Capital Firm, etc.) are listed by regions and by sectors. The name of the cluster and its website are also presented in the dataset.

The Main Sources of European Regional Data

Dataset	Topics/Variables	Aggregation level	Countries	Years
Eurostat Regional Database	Agriculture, Demographics, Economic Accounts, Education, Science and Technology, Structural business statistics, Regional business demography, Transport, Labour market, Labour costs	NUTS2/NUTS3	EU28	1990-2013
OECD Regional Database	Demographics, Innovation, Education, Labor Market, Regional accounts	NUTS2/NUTS3 (TS2/TS3)	AT, BE, CZ, DK, EE, FI, FR, DE, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, NL, NO, PL, PT, SK, SI, ES, SE, UK, CH	1990-2012

Cambridge Econometrics	GDP, GVA, Employment, Population, Active population, Compensation of employees, Gross fixed capital formation, Capital stocks	NUTS2/NUTS3	EU28	1980-2011
ESPON	Geography, Demographics, Economic indicators, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Environment	micro (NUTS5, LAU2)	EU	various
The Quality of Government Institute (UoG)	Quality of government, Per capita number of small firms, Autonomy, Language	NUTS1/NUTS2	EU27	2010
Tabellini (2010)	Trust, Per capita GVA, Education, Historical urbanization, Historical literacy	NUTS2	BE, FR, IT, NL, PT, ES,UK, DE	
DG for Regional Policy	Human development index (HDI), Human poverty index (HPI)	NUTS2	EU27	2010
Mitton (2013)	Economic accounts, First geography, Climate, Natural resources, institutions, Autonomy, Municipal elections, Ethnic fractionalization		101 countries	
Weidmann et al. (2010)	Ethnicity data in shapefile format	micro	world	
Gennaioli et al. (2013)	Income, Geography, Institutions, Infrastructure, Culture		110 countries	
Lessmann (2014)	Variation of regional GDP per capita, Gini coefficient of regional GDP per capita, Ethnic fractionalization, Urbanization, Democracy	NUTS2	56 countries	1980-2009
Eurogeographics	Administrative boundaries, water network, Transport network, Settlements, Elevation	micro	EU27	
Integrated Public Use Microdata Series (IPUMS), International	Census microdata	micro	world	various
European Cluster Observatory	Cluster indicators (number of employees, the number of enterprises, average wage, cluster size, specialization and focus), Country level indicators,	sector-country/ organization	37 countries	1991-2011

	Organization name and websites			

Sources: OECD Regional Database http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?datasetcode=REG_DEMO_TL2# The Quality of Government Institute, University of Gothenburg http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/data/datadownloads/qogeuregionaldata/, Eurostat Regional Database http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/region_cities/regional_statistics/data/database Cambridge Econometrics http://www.camecon.com/SubNational/SubNationalEurope/RegionalDatabase.aspx, EC Regional Focus (2011)The European regional Human Development and Human Poverty Indices http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/focus/2011_02_hdev_hpov_indices.pdf, ESPON Database Portal: http://database.espon.eu/db2/resource?idCat=42, Eurogeographics http://www.eurogeographics.org/products-and-services/euroregionalmap http://www.eurogeographics.org/products-and-services/euroglobalmap , European Cluster Observatory http://www.clusterobservatory.eu/index.html#!view=regionalmapping;i=C20300,C22300;y=2011;r=CR10-CE;rsl=0;rp=CR10-CE;sp=CC20-STND;p=table

REFERENCES

Acemoglu, Robinson (2012). Why Nations Fail: The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty. Crown Business; 1 edition March 20, 2012

Annoni, Paola and Lewis Dijkstra (2013) EU Regional Competitiveness Index, European Commission, Brussels

Annoni, Paola and Kornelia Kozovska (2010) European Regional Competitiveness Index, Joint Research Unit, European Commission.

Audretsch, David B., Maryann P. Feldman (2005) Knowledge spillovers and the geography of innovation. In: Henderson, V., Thisse, J.F. (Eds.), Handbook of Urban and Regional Economics: Cities and Geography, Vol. 4. Amsterdam, North-Holland.

Bairoch Paul, Jean Batou and Pierre Chevre (1988) La Population des villes Europeennes de 800 a 1850 : banque de données et analyse sommaire des resultants. Centre d'Histoire économique internationale de l'uni. de Geneve, Librairie Droz, Geneve

Barro, Robert J and Xavier Sala-i-Martin (1992) "Convergence," Journal of Political Economy, University of Chicago Press, vol. 100(2), pages 223-51, April.

Becker, Sascha O. & Peter H. Egger & Maximilian von Ehrlich (2012) "Too much of a good thing? On the growth effects of the EU's regional policy," European Economic Review, Elsevier, vol. 56(4), pages 648-668.

Békés, Gábor and Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano (2015) Micro-founded measurement of regional competitiveness in Europe, mimeo, CERS-HAS

Bode, Eckhardt and Peter Nunnenkamp (2011) "Does foreign direct investment promote regional development in developed countries? A Markov chain approach for US states." Review of World Economics 147.2 (2011): 351-383.

Boldrin, Michele and Fabio Canova (2001), 'Inequality and Convergence: Reconsidering European Regional Policies', Economic Policy, 16, pp. 207-53.

Boschma, Ron (2004).Competitiveness of Regions from an Evolutionary Perspective, Regional Studies, Vol. 38.9, pp. 1001–1014, December 2004

Breinlich, Holger, Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano and Jonathan R.W. Temple (2014): Chapter 4 - Regional Growth and Regional Decline. In: Philippe Aghion & Steven N. Durlauf (eds.) Handbook of Economic Growth. Elsevier, pp. 683-779

Bronzini , Raffaello and Paolo Piselli (2009) Determinants of long-run regional productivity with geographical spillovers: The role of R&D, human capital and public infrastructure, Regional Science and Urban Economics 39 (2009) 187–199

Ciccone, Antonio & Robert E. Hall (1996) "Productivity and the Density of Economic Activity," American Economic Review, American Economic Association, vol. 86(1), pages 54-70, March.

Ciccone, Antonio (2002) "Agglomeration effects in Europe," European Economic Review, Elsevier, vol. 46(2), pages 213-227, February.

Combes, Pierre-Philippe, Gilles Duranton, Laurent Gobillon, Diego Puga and Sébastien Roux (2012) 'The productivity advantages of large cities: Distinguishing agglomeration from firm selection', Econometrica 80(6), November 2012: 2543-2594

Crescenzi, Riccardo, and Andrés Rodríguez-Pose (2012) "Infrastructure and regional growth in the European Union." Papers in regional science 91.3 (2012): 487-513.

Davies, Will & Robert Huggins (2006) European Competitiveness Indicator, Robert Huggins Associates

de Vet, Jan Maarten, Paul Baker, Karl Dalgleish, Robert Pollock, Adrian Healy (2004) The competitiveness of places and spaces: A Position Paper. Rotterdam/Leeds/ Birmingham/Brussels. p. 20.

Dell, Melissa (2010). The Persistent Effects of Peru's Mining Mita. Econometrica,78(6), 1863-1903.

De Propris, Lisa – Nigel Driffield (2006): The importance of clusters for spillovers from foreign direct investment and technology sourcing, in: Cambridge Journal of Economics 2006, 30, 277–291 p.

Desmet, Klaus, and Esteban Rossi-Hansberg (2015) "On the spatial economic impact of global warming." Journal of Urban Economics 88 (2015): 16-37.

Duranton, Gilles & Puga, Diego (2004) "Micro-foundations of urban agglomeration economies," Handbook of Regional and Urban Economics, in: J. V. Henderson & J. F. Thisse (ed.), Handbook of Regional and Urban Economics, edition 1, volume 4, chapter 48, pages 2063-2117 Elsevier.

Fujita, Masahisa, Paul R. Krugman and Anthony J. Venables (1999) The Spatial Economy: Cities, Regions, and International Trade. The MIT Press

Gennaioli, Nicola, Rafael La Porta, Florencio Lopez-de-Silanes, Andrei Shleifer (2013) Human Capital and Regional Development. Quarterly Journal of Economics, 128(1), 105-164.

Glaeser, Edward L. & Joshua D. Gottlieb (2009) "The Wealth of Cities: Agglomeration Economies and Spatial Equilibrium in the United States," Journal of Economic Literature, American Economic Association, vol. 47(4), pages 983-1028, December.

Holmes, Thomas J. (1998). The effect of state policies on the location of manufacturing: evidence from state borders. Journal of Political Economy, 106(4), 667-705.

Hospers, Gert-Jan (2006) Silicon somewhere? Assessing the usefulness of best practices in regional policy. Policy Studies, 27: 1–15.

Inglehart, Ronald and Wayne E. Baker (2000) Modernization, Cultural Change and the persistence of Traditional Values. American Sociological Review, February, 65, 19-51

Kitson, Michael, Ron Martin, Peter Tyler (2004). Regional Competitiveness: An Elusive yet Key Concept? Regional Studies, Vol. 38.9, pp. 991–999, December 2004

Konings, Jozef, Luca Marcolin (2011) The competitiveness of regions: a comparison between Belgian and German regions. Revue of Business Economics Literature LVI:274–288

Krugman, Paul (1994) Competitiveness: A Dangerous Obsession, Foreign Affairs, 73, 2,pp. 28-44.

Lambregts, Bart, Leonie Janssen-Jansen, Nadav Haran (2008), Effective governance for competitive regions in Europe: the difficult case of the Randstad, GeoJournal, Vol. 72, No. 1/2, Geographies of Governance in the European Union

Lengyel, Imre (2003) Economic Growth and Competitiveness of Hungarian Regions. in the RSA Conference „Reinventing Regions in the Global Economy", 12th – 15th April 2003, Pisa, Italy. Selected papers. p. 18-25.):

Lessmann, Christian (2014) Spatial inequality and development - is there an inverted-U relationship? Journal of Development Economics, 106, 35-51

Martin, Ronald L. (2003) A study on the Factors of Regional Competitiveness.

Martin, Ron (2005) Thinking about regional competitiveness: Critical issues. Cambridge: East Midlands Development Agency.

Minerva, G. Alfredo, Gianmarco I.P. Ottaviano (2009) Endogenous Growth Theories: Agglomeration Benefits and Transportation Costs, in Roberta Capello and Peter Nijkamp, eds., Handbook of Regional Growth and Development Theories. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

Mitton, Todd (2013) The wealth of subnations: geography, institutions and within-country development. Manuscript, Brigham Young University

Moon, H. Chang, Alan M. Rugman, & Alain Verbeke (1995). The generalized double diamond approach to international competitiveness, In: Alain M. Rugman, Julien Van Den Broeck & Alain Verbeke (Eds.), Research in global strategic management: Volume 5: Beyond the diamond (pp. 97–114). Greenwich, CT: JAI Press.

Porter, Michael E. (1990) The Competitive Advantage of Nations. New York: The Free Press. p. 896.

Rodríguez-Pose, Andrés, Yannis Psycharis, and Vassilis Tselios (2012) "Public investment and regional growth and convergence: Evidence from Greece." Papers in Regional Science 91.3 (2012): 543-568.

Puga, Diego (2010) "The Magnitude And Causes Of Agglomeration Economies," Journal of Regional Science, Wiley Blackwell, vol. 50(1), pages 203-219.

Snieška, Vytautas and Jurgita Bruneckienė (2009): Measurement of Lithuanian Regions by Regional Competitiveness Index. In: Engineering Economics. No. 1 (61)

Tabellini, Guido (2010). Culture and Institutions: Economic Development in the Regions of Europe. Journal of the European Economic Association, Volume 8, Issue 4, pages 677–716.

Weidmann, Nils B., Jan Ketil Rød, and Lars-Erik Cederman (2010) Representing Ethnic Groups in Space: A New Dataset. Journal of Peace Research