

extended for a certain district unit or grid zone. Furthermore, the mixed-use index in this research only identified the mixed-use patterns between industries, but it can also be based on functional classifications such as production, education, research, commerce, culture, finance, and transportation.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

- Chang, C., Lim, Y., Koo, H., Park, J.-I., Kim, J.-o., Choi, T., & Kim, D. (2016). A Study on Industrial Location Policy through Inventory Analysis of Urban Industrial Space: Korea Research Institute of Human Settlements.
- Glaeser, E. L., Kallal, H. D., Scheinkman, J. A., & Shleifer, A. (1992). Growth in cities. *Journal of Political Economy*, 100(6), 1126.
- Helper, S. (2008). *Renewing US Manufacturing: Promoting a High-Road Strategy*. Washiton, DC: Economic Policy Institute.
- Helper, S., Krueger, T., & Wial, H. (2012). *Why Does Manufacturing Matter? Which Manufacturing Matters?* Washinton, DC: Brookings Institution.
- Hoover, E. M. (1937). *Location Theory and the Shoe and Leather Industry*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Jacobs, J. (1969). *The Economy of Cities*. New York: Vintage.
- Krugman, P. R. (1993). *Geography and trade*. Cambridge, MA The MIT Press.
- Leigh, N. G., Hoelzel, N., Kraft, B., & Dempwolf, C. (2014). *Sustainable Urban Industrial Development*. Chicago, IL: APA Planning Advisory Service.
- Marshall, A. ([1860] 1961). *Principles of Economics: An Introductory Volume*. (9th ed.). London: Macmillan.
- Park, J.-I., & Seo, Y. (2016). Analysis of Birth, Death and Relocation of Knowledge-based Industry of Metropolitan Areas in South Korea through Building a Panel Dataset. *Journal of Korea Planning Association*, 51(1), 93-112.
- Rappaport, N. (2016). *Vertical Urban Factory*. New York, NJ: Actar Publishers.
- Reynolds, E. B. (2017). Innovation and Production: Advanced Manufacturing Technologies, Trends and Implications for US Cities and Regions. *Built Environment*, 43(1), 25-43.

ID 1685 | PRIORITIZATION OF THE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FACTORS: TR41 AND TRC1 NUTS II REGIONS IN TURKEY

Ebru Kurt¹, Gülden Erkut¹
¹Istanbul Technical University
ebruu.kurt@gmail.com

1 INTRODUCTION

One of the reasons for the emergence of the local economic development approach is the interregional development disparities and the inequalities created by these disparities. On the other hand, each country has not benefited from the offer made by the global economy and economic inequality between countries has continued to increase over time. With the impact of globalization, trade has been liberalized and borders have been abolished. 'Top-down' approaches have weakened and left their place in intervention on the local economy. Through this 'bottom-up' approach, local needs are better defined and strategies are being developed parallel to local targets (ILO).

This paper searches how the prioritization of local economic development factors differ by the actors in TR41 and TRC1 NUTS II regions which has different socio-economic development levels. In this context, the local economic development factors that have been determined by Wong (1998) as a result of extensive literature review and agreed upon in different scientific studies have been used and the frame developed by Wong has been the basis for this study.

In the first part of the paper, local economic development approach has been defined. Then, local economic development factors which has been the main input for the study, have been reviewed. In the thirdpart, the role of local policies in regional approaches in Turkey has been examined through development plans and regional development tools which are the most basic instruments of development. Regarding the analysis part, the questionnaire responses of the different institutional actors who ranked the local economic development factors according to their prioritizations at the local level have been evaluated by using Mann- Whitney U tests for regional differences, Kruskal-Wallis tests for institutional differences and mean rank.

2 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Blakely (1994) defines local economic development as the process through which local governments or community-based organizations come together to maintain or revitalize business activities and/or employment. Local economic development mainly aims at mobilizing local employment in the market.

Employment associations, which are instruments of local economic development, also reveal the main purpose of local economic development approach by increasing the local economic capacity. And so these instruments help people who live in the settlement to have better living conditions and raise the social welfare level (Bartik, 2003). Similarly, World Bank (2003) describes local economic development as a process in which public, business and civil society sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment. According to World Bank, local economic development aims to build up the economic capacity of the settlement to improve quality of life and provide better economic conditions for everyone.

Trah (2004) defines local economic development as a regional concept as well as a part of local development and regional government. According to her, local economic development is related to local activities which contribute to make the markets work better. Trah states that local economic development aims to revive the local economy by creating employment in the region and ensuring effective use of local resources in that region and to achieve new localities and opportunities by considering supply and demand.

International Labour Organization refers to local economic development as a process as World Bank describes. To International Labour Organization (ILO), local economic development is a participatory development process (ILO, 2006). Beyond World Bank and International Labour Organization, German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ) is another major international development organization which is actively involved in local economic development (Rogerson & Rogerson, 2010). The German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ) also describes local economic development as a process. According to German Technical Cooperation, local economic development is "an ongoing process by which key stakeholders and institutions from all spheres of society, the public and private sector as well as civil society, work jointly to create a unique advantage for the locality and its firms, tackle market failures, remove bureaucratic obstacles for local businesses and strengthen the competitiveness of local firms." (Ruecker &

Trah, 2007). The concept of local economic development emphasizes 'locality' where every purpose, target, action and stakeholder has been stated in literature review or in the definitions of important international organizations. Tello (2010) determines the key factors underlying the concept of local economic development, which are indigenous resources and local control, new wealth formation, new capacity building and resource expansion, through local emphasis as well.

2.1 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

Economic planning and management of limited local resources are crucial for local economic development. Despite that fact, there is still no definitive list of the factors which are critical for local economic development in literature (Steiner, 1990).

The local economic development factors have been developed by Wong (1998) as a result of extensive literature review and agreed upon in different scientific studies. In order to determine a comprehensive list

of the factors which are substantial for local economic development, she has reviewed 30 fundamental studies published in the US, UK and Europe. Topics of the studies is quite broad ranging from general local economic development surveys to statistical studies of economic conditions and to specific sectorial studies.

As result of literature review, despite the differences in terminology and classification, many common key components have been found. As Wong has studied, these common key components have enabled to reach 11 broad indicators which cover all fundamental issues in the general framework of local economic development. Based on the extensive literature-based grouping of Wong (1998) and the classifications in the basic strategies of local economic development, these 11 factors can be divided into 2 broad groups as traditional economic development factors and intangible factors (or we can name them as soft factors) are shown in Table 1.

Traditional economic development factors	Intangible factors
1. Locational factors	8. Quality of life
2. Physical factors	9. Business culture
3. Infrastructure	10. Community identity and image
4. Human resources	11. Institutional capacity
5. Finance and capital	
6. Knowledge and technology	
7. Industrial structure	

Table 1 – Local economic development (LED) factors (Wong, 1998).

According to Cities Alliance (2007), many indicators can influence regional competition. Therefore, it is very important to determine LED factors and to consider the local economic development indicators while designing local economic development strategies. Cities Alliance states the local economic development indicators measured and monitored during the strategic planning process under four categories (Table 2).

As described in Table 2, national indicators and local indicators are not independent of each other, only scale differences exist. In addition to monitoring the data at the local economic level, national indicators have broader scope. Although the scale of national indicators is large, national and local indicators are intertwined. Many cities follow the national economy to frame their local economy. Local indicators are likewise dependent on national factors however local dynamics and local resources are key determinants of local indicators.

National Indicators	Local Indicators
Economic structure	Economic structure
Overall size and growth	Size of the economy
Sectorial structure	Sectorial structure and specialization
Exports	Exports
Productivity	Firm structure and dynamism
Investment	
Local endowments	Local endowments
Transport and utilities infrastructure	Transport infrastructure
Financial infrastructure	Availability and quality of land and premises
	Cost of utilities
Human capital	Human capital
General demographics	Demographics
Employment and income	Employment and income
Education and skills	Education and skills
Institutions	Institutions
Governance (including rule of law, transparency and accountability)	Local business enabling environment

Table 2 – LED Indicators at the Local and National Levels (Cities Alliance, 2007).

Despite increasing recognition and applicability of local economic development whose practices can be traced back to the 1960's (Pike and others, 2006), measurement, tracking and analysis of local economic development (LED) approach are quite hard because of the complex components LED contains and process challenges. The 'locality' concept which underlies the notion of local economic development,

represents unique characteristics of each region. As a consequence, it becomes increasingly difficult to measure local economic development and standardize indicators.

Another study on indicators related to measuring local economic development belongs to Hodge and Midmore (2008), who determine the indicators and methods at different scales, taking into consideration of different development levels. While the study is more concerned with rural development policies, Hodge and Midmore also addresses alternative scales representing different approaches. The authors examine the basic indicators, indicative methods and implications of the local economic development process under four categories as sectorial, multi-sectorial, territorial and local.

3 THE CASE OF TURKEY

Regional approaches, evaluated at the level of local policies, include development plans that are fundamental development instruments and regional development tools. Development plans are examined in terms of approaches and policies, and instruments. On the other hand, regional development tools are examined in terms of scale. Regional development tools strategies vary with their own dynamics, supportive actors, different coordination levels, and their visions.

Development Plans	Approach & Policies	Instruments
1 st Five-Year Development Plan (1963-1967)	-Regional planning -Growth poles (ex. East Marmara, Çukurova, Antalya, Zonguldak)	-Financial incentives -Investment on less developed regions
2 nd Five-Year Development Plan (1968-1972)	-Region and provincial planning -Indirect regional planning	-Tax reduction -Financial incentive for private sector investment -Pilot projects-Keban
3 rd Five-Year Development Plan (1973-1977)	-Sectorial and provincial planning	-Financial incentives -Industrialization programmes for less developed regions -Inventory studies -Package projects -Prior provinces for development
4 th Five-Year Development Plan (1979-1983)	-Strengthen the link between sectors and regions	-Interest reduction for investments -Financial aids -Package projects -Provincial and regional investments -Çukurova Urban Development Project -GAP (DPT-JICA)
5 th Five-Year Development Plan (1985-1989)	-Direct regional planning including regional impacts of projects (proposed 16 functional region)	-Acceleration of regional development programmes in order to determine potential resources -Through those programmes, selection of investments -Development of infrastructure in prior regions for industrialization projects -Financial aids for investments in prior provinces
6 th Five-Year Development Plan (1990-1994)	-Regional and sub-regional planning	-Increasing financial aids for investments in prior provinces -Cash up for this purpose -Industrial zones -Continue to prior provinces for development strategy
7 th Five-Year Development Plan (1996-2000)	-Regional and sub-regional projects -Mobilization of regional abilities -Sustainable development	-Urgent support programme for East and South-East Anatolia -GAP -Legal regulations -Residential projects -Supporting SME in prior provinces -ZBK, DOKAP, DAP
8 th Five-Year Development Plan (2001-2005)	-Strategic regional planning -Clustering -Province development plans	-SBE supports -EU fund -First comprehensive regional plans -Human capital -Yeşilirmak River Basin Development Project
9 th Five-Year Development Plan (2007-2013)	-Holistic approach -Sectorial and thematic policies -Policy development on active labour -Initiation of regional development policies on central level	-Development of institutional governance of SME -Extending Turkey Employment Agency programmes -Public investments -e-Government practice

<p>10th Five-Year Development Plan (2014-2018)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -For human, with human development approach -Sustainable development -Participative approach -Benefit from scale economies while reconstruction of local governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen the Local Institutional Capacity Programme -Supporting infrastructure investments of rural and medium-small municipalities (KÖYDES, BELDES and SUKAP projects) -For an effective rural development policy, Rural Development Plan is promulgated for the first time
---	---	---

Table 3 – Integrated evaluation of regional approaches in Development Plans, (Adapted from Regional Development ad hoc committee report (2008))

Development plans have focused in local approach in regional policies and local targets over time. Planning approaches and policies, targets and instruments have transferred from traditional to local and differentiated as well. Another major instrument of regional policies is regional development tools. Each regional development tool has differentiated strategies in terms of its own dynamics, supportive actors, coordination levels, and visions.

According to Ad Hoc Committee Report on Regional Development (2008), local and regional development tools are; investment support office, industrial parks/organized industrial zones, enterprise capital, conference/exhibit/fair centres, alternative tourism, cultural centres, business incubators, derivative businesses and insemination/core capital centres. When those tools are evaluated within the frame of Turkey, it is obvious that, tools, actors and coordination levels has been changing and will continue to change.

In order to determine appropriate mechanisms and tools for Turkey, it is necessary to designate which mechanism and instrument, at which scale, in which region, at which level and how should be implemented. National development targets, strategies and plans have major importance for that issue. However, the approach changes according to the scale of region where development tools are managed. The strengths and weaknesses, potentials and threats, local dynamics based on local analytical studies should be well established to produce optimum benefit at the local level. Not only central government (Ministry of Industry and Commerce etc.), but also local actors who affect local development have important responsibilities on the achievement of this process. The primary actors to contribute to local development and to determine the appropriate mechanisms and instruments are; governorships, district governorships, regional development agencies that are local but dependent to central government and in addition municipalities, provincial special administrations that are local governments (Ad Hoc Committee Report on Regional Development, 2008).

4 METHODOLOGY

The study aims to evaluate how local economic development factors are prioritized and perceived by different institutionalized actors in TR41 and TRC1 NUTS II regions with different socio-economic development levels.

Regarding the research topic, a wide literature review has been conducted on the different definitions of the local economic development approach from basic references and the LED factors that constitute the basic input of the study. Literature review has continued with the objective data aimed at revealing the local economic development approach in Turkey. The conceptual framework has been completed with these approaches.

In this paper which aims to demonstrate how the prioritization of local economic development factors differ by the actors in TR41 and TRC1 NUTS II regions with different socio-economic development levels, results of online questionnaire answered by different institutional actors have been measured by different quantitative methods to reveal regional and institutional differences. This stage constitutes the subjective evaluation part of the study.

TR41 and TRC1 NUTS II regions, which are the case areas and also has different socio-economical development levels, has been described with secondary data of the LED factors that has been taken into account in the paper. Secondary data about the regions has been objectively compiled. In the objective evaluation part which is the first phase of the assessment, TR41 and TRC1 NUTS II regions have

reviewed through the socio-economic development ranking surveys of provinces and regions (SEGE) and The International Competitiveness Research Institute's (URAK) inter-city competitiveness index and sub-indices that consist of human capital and quality of life sub-index, branding skills and innovation sub-index, trade skill and production potential sub-index and accessibility sub-index (Table 4).

		Years	Bursa	Eskişehir	Bilecik	TR41	Gaziantep	Adıyaman	Kilis	TRC1
Socio-Economic Development Ranking Survey of Provinces and Regions (SEGE)		1996	5	6	17	-	25	61	-	-
		2003	5	6	18	4	20	65	54	14
		2011	6	7	27	4	30	66	63	16
International Competitiveness Research Institute (URAK) Inter-city Competitiveness Index	General Index	2007-2008	4	6	48	-	10	63	59	-
		2008-2009	4	6	45	-	-	-	-	-
		2009-2010	4	6	46	-	10	64	63	-
	Human capital and quality of life sub-index	2007-2008	11	3	60	-	40	66	57	-
		2008-2009	10	3	58	-	34	66	61	-
		2009-2010	12	3	58	-	36	68	59	-
	Branding skills and innovation sub-index	2007-2008	3	16	38	-	7	68	70	-
		2008-2009	3	10	39	-	8	67	73	-
		2009-2010	3	9	41	-	5	64	74	-
	Trade skill and production potential sub-index	2007-2008	5	36	75	-	6	61	38	-
		2008-2009	5	27	73	-	9	61	35	-
		2009-2010	5	37	68	-	8	61	53	-
Accessibility sub-index	2007-2008	8	11	30	-	12	53	69	-	
	2008-2009	8	11	28	-	12	55	68	-	
	2009-2010	8	13	30	-	12	56	68	-	

Table 4 – Ranking of provinces and regions, Socio-Economic Development Index (SEGE,1996-2011) and Competitiveness Index(URAK, 2007-2011)

The questionnaire was sent to the actors with a prominent role in local economic development in TR41 and TRC1 NUTS II regions. These actors consist of governorships, district governorships, provincial special administrations, metropolitan municipalities, provincial and district municipalities and affiliated administrations, regional development agencies, chambers of commerce and industry, city councils, relevant NGOs, public and private partnerships. The questionnaires were delivered to the relevant units and experts. Participants who were sent the questionnaires by mail were asked to rank the local economic development factors according to their prioritizations in contributing to local economic development. In addition, the participants were asked about other indicators, suggestions, values, potentials, strengths and weaknesses of the locality they inhabit in order to evaluate better their perception about the local economic development.

	TR41 NUTS II REGION		TRC1 NUTS II REGION	
	Number of responses/ Target sample	Response rate (%)	Number of responses/ Target sample	Response rate (%)
Governorship	2/3	66.6	1/3	33.3
District Governorship	13/38	34.2	9/20	45
Regional Development Agency	1/1	100	1/1	100
Central Government	16/42	38	11/24	45.8
Municipality	19/43	44.1	12/25	48
Provincial Special Administration	1	100	0/2	0
Local Government	20/44	45.4	12/27	44.4

Chamber of Trade and Industry	9/18	50	5/9	55.5
NGOs	5/6	83.3	2/3	66.6
Private sector/Firms	2/2	100	7/7	100
Total	52/112	46.4	37/70	52.8

Table 5 –Frequency distribution of institutions in the questionnaire and their response rates

Questionnaires answered by the actors of different organizational structures who have ranked LED factors according to their prioritizations considering their local economic development, have been evaluated. The analyses have been based on the results of Mann-Whitney U tests for regional differences, Kruskal-Wallis tests for institutional differences and mean rankings.

5 PERCEPTUAL ASSESSMENT OF THE LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FACTORS

Regional differences: In order to measure regional differences, the Mann-Whitney U test, a nonparametric statistical test used to examine whether two quantitative scale observation samples come from the same distribution was conducted. H0 and HA were hypothesized for each local economic growth factor and thresholds for reliability interval were tested.

H0: there is no statistically significant difference between TRC1 and TR41 NUTS II regions in terms of their perception on location factors' impact level on local economic development.

HA: there is statistically significant difference between TRC1 and TR41 NUTS II regions in terms of their perception on location factors' impact level on local economic development.

H0 is rejected for all LED factors. In other words, the result is; there is statistically significant difference between TRC1 and TR41 NUTS II regions in terms of all factors' impact level on local economic development. After that, the priority level differences of LED factors in regions were revealed by calculating the mean rank of local economic development factors (Table 6).

	Bursa	Eskişehir	Bilecik	TR41	Gaziantep	Adıyaman	Kilis	TRC1
Locational factors	2,322581	1,7916667	3,090909	2,257576	3,23076923	2,875	2,3333333	3,12
Physical factors	3,451613	2,9583333	4	3,363636	4,20512821	4,5	2	4,12
Infrastructure	3,387097	2,875	5	3,469697	3,87179487	4,625	2,3333333	3,9
Human Resources	3,774194	2,7083333	4,272727	3,469697	3,74358974	3,25	2,3333333	3,58
Finance and capital	3,580645	4,5	4,727273	4,106061	3,69230769	3,5	2	3,56
Knowledge and technology	4,677419	3,6666667	6,454545	4,606061	4,25641026	4,14285714	3	4,163265
Industrial structure	3,612903	3,875	6,3	4,123077	4,20512821	3,875	4	4,14
Quality of life	3,870968	2,7916667	5,909091	3,818182	4,55263158	5	2,666667	4,510204
Institutional capacity	4,258065	3,9583333	6,090909	4,454545	3,64102564	4,75	4,3333333	3,86
Business culture	3,709677	4,0833333	5,272727	4,106061	3,34210526	3,625	1,5	3,3125
Community identity and image	4,387097	3,826087	6,454545	4,538462	3,76923077	4,375	2,666667	3,8

Table 6 – Mean rank of local economic development factors

Institutional differences: In this study, institutional differences are evaluated in 2 main axes; institutions that are dependant to central government and local governments. Institutions that dependant to central government are governorships, district governorships, regional development agencies and provincial and regional directorate of ministries. Local governments are municipalities, provincial special administrations. Aside from this differentiation, chambers include; chambers of commerce and industry, commodity exchanges, chamber of merchants and craftsmen, NGOs include; city council and professional chamber and private sector include; companies. Institutions that are not quantitatively appropriate are excluded from questionnaire. In order to measure institutional differentiation, the Kruskal-Wallis test was conducted to examine whether more than two quantitative scale observation samples come from the same distribution. Institutional differentiations are evaluated within their regions. The difference between institutions that to central government and local government is aimed to reveal. H0 and HA were hypothesized for each local economic growth factor and thresholds for reliability interval were tested.

TR41 NUTS II Region: The null hypothesis was supported in the factors of locational factors, finance and capital, industrial structure, quality of life, business culture and community identity and image. That is, prioritization level of these factors does not differ between the institutions within the TR41 NUTS II region. After this, how prioritization of the LED factors differ was revealed by calculating mean ranks of the local economic development factors institutionally (Figure 1).

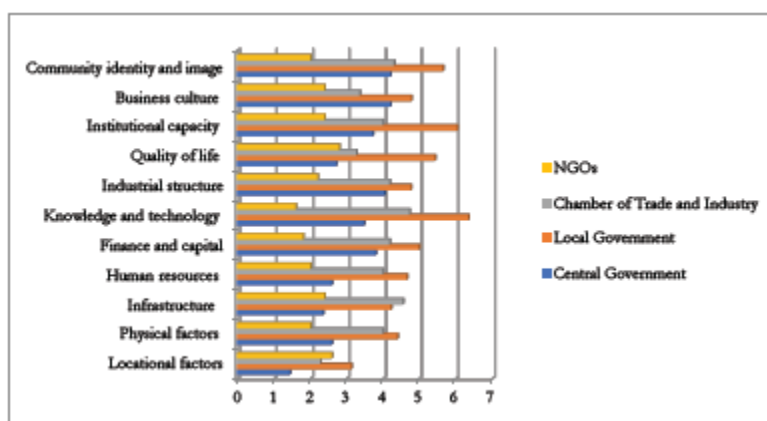


Figure 1 - Local economic development factors: TR41 NUTS II Region

TRC1 NUTS II Region: The null hypothesis was supported for all LED factors which are locational factors, physical factors, infrastructure, human resources, finance and capital, knowledge and technology, industrial structure, quality of life, institutional capacity, business culture and community identity and image. That is, prioritization level of these factors does not differ between the institutions within the TRC1 NUTS II region. After this, how prioritization of the LED factors differ was revealed by calculating mean ranks of the local economic development factors institutionally (Figure 2).

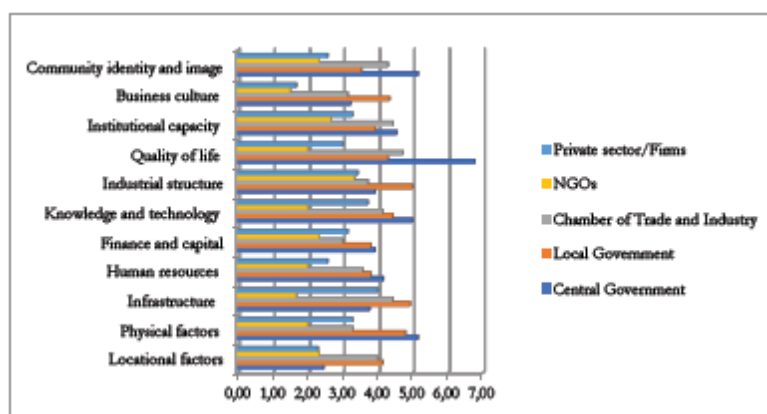


Figure 2 - Local economic development factors: TRC1 NUTS II Region

6 CONCLUSION

Objective assessment: TR41 and TRC1 NUTS II regions, which are the case areas and also has different socio-economical development levels, has been described with secondary data of the LED factors that has been taken into account in the paper. Secondary data about the regions has been objectively compiled. In the objective evaluation part which is the first phase of the assessment, TR41 and TRC1 NUTS II regions have reviewed through the socio-economic development ranking surveys of provinces and regions (SEGE) and The International Competitiveness Research Institute's (URAK) inter-city competitiveness index and sub-indices that consist of human capital and quality of life sub-index, branding skills and innovation sub-index, trade skill and production potential sub-index and accessibility sub-index. As well as the socioeconomic development ranking surveys of provinces and regions (SEGE) and The International Competitiveness Research Institute's (URAK) inter-city competitiveness index and sub-indices, the social capital levels of TR41 and TRC1 NUTS II regions were considered in the context of the objective evaluation part. Social capital level of NUTS II regions was grouped considering some particular variables which are turnout rate, number of associations per ten thousand people, suicide rate, divorce rate, edition of newspapers and magazines, tax-collection accrual rate, net migration rate, electricity theft-loss rate and the ration of higher educated population in total population. While TR41 NUTS II region is among the first developed regions in terms of social capital, TRC1 NUTS II region is among the fourth most developed regions in terms of social capital. It has been demonstrated that TR41 and TRC1 NUTS II regions have different development levels in terms of socio-economic development and competitiveness.

Subjective assessment: In the subjective assessment part, which constitutes the second stage of the evaluation section, it is observed generally parallel results to objective assessment. Prioritization of the local economic development factors, which consists of locational factors, physical factors, infrastructure, human resources, finance and capital, knowledge and technology, industrial structure, quality of life, institutional capacity, business culture and community identity and image differ in these two regions. In order to measure regional differences, the Mann-Whitney U test, a non-parametric statistical test used to examine whether two quantitative scale observation samples come from the same distribution was conducted. H_0 and H_A were hypothesized for each local economic growth factor and thresholds for reliability interval were tested. H_0 is rejected for all LED factors. In other words, the result is; there is statistically significant difference between TRC1 and TR41 NUTS II regions in terms of all factors' impact level on local economic development. After that, the priority level differences of LED factors in regions were revealed by calculating the mean rank of local economic development factors. Mean rank values also support the results of statistical test. The locational factors stand out for both regions in terms of contributing to the localities' economic development. Industrial structure and human resources are among the factors that have similar priorities for both regions. As a result of these values, it has seen that the quality of life factor for the TR41 NUTS II region and the business culture factor for the TRC1 NUTS II region stand out. According to the result of the Kruskal-Wallis tests which was used to measure institutional differences, prioritization level of location, finance and capital, industrial structure, quality of life, business culture and community identity and image factors does not differ between the institutions within the TR41 NUTS II region. And prioritization level of all LED factors does not differ between the institutions within the TRC1 NUTS II region.

Traditional economic development factors/Intangible factors: The analysis have been evaluated within the framework of traditional economic development factors and intangible factors, and it has been observed that the traditional factors are still important for the TR41 NUTS II region and the locational factors are most important traditional factors for the region. Finance and capital, human resources, infrastructure and locational factors stand out for the TRC1 NUTS II region, as well as traditional economic development factors are important. This result can be attributed to the current economic structure in the region. For the intangible factors, it has observed that community identity and image, business culture and institutional capacity are prominent in TRC1 NUTS II region. This result is parallel to the current business dynamics and economic structure of the province of Gaziantep, which is relatively most developed within the region. It is an expected result that factors such as business culture and institutional capacity stand out because of the region's current industrial production and active economic structure. The findings of the research presented in this paper suggests that, local economic development and related basic factors change according to the level of socio-economic development and the local government structures. In addition to taking into consideration the central government's development axes and visions, local governments which adopted a multi-actored, multi-leveled and 'bottom-up' approach, are expected to be more successful in local economic development by making more effective policies considering local potentials.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

- Bartik, T.J. (2003). Local economic development policies. Upjohn Institute Staff Working Paper No. 03-91, Kalamazoo, Michigan.
- Blakely, E.J. (1994). Planning Local Economic Development: Theory and Practice (Second edition). Newbury Park: Sage.
- Bölgesel Gelişme Özel İhtisas Komisyonu Raporu. Kalkınma Bakanlığı, 2008.
- Cities Alliance. (2007). Understanding Your Local Economy: A Resource Guide for Cities.
- DPT. (2006). Dokuzuncu Kalkınma Planı 2007-2013, Ankara.
- Hodge, I. and Midmore, P. (2008). Models of Rural Development and Approaches to Analysis Evaluation and Decision-Making.
- ILO (International Labour Organization). (2006). A Local Economic Development Manual for China. ILO, Geneva.
- Kalkınma Bakanlığı. (2013). İllerin ve Bölgelerin Sosyo-Ekonomik Gelişmişlik Sıralaması Araştırması (Sege-2011). Bölgesel Gelişme ve Yapısal Uyum Genel Müdürlüğü. Ankara.
- Kalkınma Bakanlığı. (2013). Onuncu Kalkınma Planı, (2014-2018), <http://www.kalkinma.gov.tr/Lists/Yaynlar/Attachments/518/Onuncu%20Kalk%C4%B1nma%20Plan%C4%B1.pdf> Erişim Tarihi: 30.12.2014.
- Pike, A. Rodríguez-Pose, A. and Tomaney, J. (2006). Local and regional development Routledge, London.
- Rogerson, C. M. & Rogerson, J. M. (2010). Local economic development in Africa: Global context and research directions, Development Southern Africa.
- Ruecker, A. & Trah, G. (2007). Local and regional economic development: Towards a common framework for GTZ's LRED interventions in South Africa. GTZ (German Technical Cooperation), Eschborn.
- Steiner, M. (1990). 'Good' and 'bad' regions? Criteria to evaluate regional performance in the face of an enforced internationalisation on the European economy, Built Environment 16, 52-68.
- Tello, M. D. (2010). From national to local economic development: theoretical issues.
- Trah, G. (2004). Business development services and local economic development. Programme description of GTZ Local Economic Development & Business Development Services Programme, GTZ South Africa Office, Pretoria.
- Wong, C. (1998). Determining factors for local economic development: the perception of practitioners in the North West and Eastern regions of the UK, Regional Studies, 32, pp. 707–720.
- World Bank. (2003). Local Economic Development: Quick Reference. Urban Development Division, World Bank, Washington, DC.