

# A Discussion on Monocentric Growth and Productivity Spillover: The Case for Thailand

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## Research Questions

 To identify the geographical pattern of monocentric growth by jointly using night time light data, ground surveys, and spatial statistical techniques

 To quantitatively examine the association of monocentric growth and productivity spillover by using spatial econometric methodology



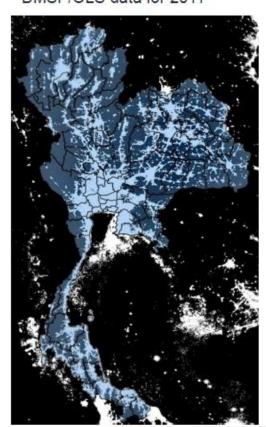
#### Data

#### DMSP/OLS data for 2011

 The Night Time Light (NTL) data for 2011, transformed into a provincial index

• The *Official Industrial Survey* of 2012

 The Governmental Budget allocated to each province & the provincial Minimum Wage

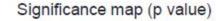


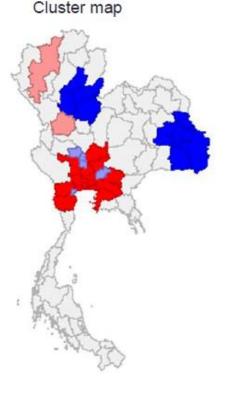


# Geographical pattern of monocentric growth & the agglomeration in the Extended BMR

- Positive contribution of labor, capital,
   export involvement, age of firms, FDI
   & education of labor on firms'
   productivity
- Minimum wage & government expenditure yielding no statistically significant impact.

# Main Findings









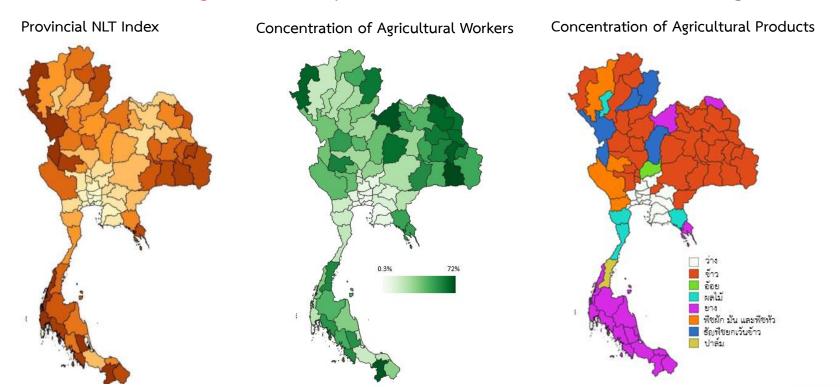
# Discussion Point: Deeper or Longer Data

- The NTL data & Official Industrial Survey could be utilized deeper, e.g. Amphoe & Tambon levels instead of Province, allowing the author to compare spillovers within district of interest such as the Extended BMR to those in other districts.
- Otherwise, using provincial macroeconomic data such as GPP and employment may sacrifice firm specific information in exchange with the potential to have balanced panel data.



# Discussion Point: Agricultural Country

Concentration in Agriculture may also contribute to Thai monocentric growth.





### Discussion Point: Sister Dataset

This whole study can be applied to the Business Trade and Services Survey of 2012.





#### Discussion Point: Structural Path

Structural path analysis shows diverse spillovers across different sectors.

