- Undergraduate students in economics are rarely introduced to spatial issues
- Result: basic economic models represent a very stylized world
- The inclusion of the spatial dimension offers two major opportunities:
  - Make economics more relevant to students
  - Introduce more complex analysis

- The general idea for this course is to revisit some economic issues introducing the spatial dimension
- Some examples:
  - Perfect competition
  - Monopolistic behavior
  - Monopolistic competition
  - Trade theories
- Some interesting implications
  - Pricing decisions
  - Location decisions
  - Clustering of economic activities
  - Trade flows and regional development

- The plan:
- Select a group of models that clearly "fail in space"
- Review the model
- Identify where the model fails
- Go back to the model and include the spatial dimension

The case of perfect competition and the location of industries:

An economy that works in a perfectly competitive environment generate a relatively uniform distribution of companies that try to serve their customer base at the lowest transportation costs while avoiding competing against each other

### **Visual Exploration**



### US Counties







But is what we see statistically significant? Review of some statistics concepts:

- Significance test
- Correlation

Introduction one more statistical tool:

Correlation in space: the Moran's I

### Is clustering statistically significant?



### Is clustering statistically significant?



- Assessment tools (related to space):
  - Assignments based on data exploration and analysis
  - Students are asked to revise one of their previously written papers and include the space dimension