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Nota di contenuto	<p>Preface List of Figures List of Tables 1 Introduction 2 Geography Matters 2.1 Spatial Structure by Workplace - New Economic Geography 2.2 Structure by Residential Location - Urban Labour Economics 3 Spatial Econometrics 3.1 Introduction 3.2 The classical linear regression model - and looking beyond 3.3 Spatial autocorrelation: Mainstream models 3.4 Spatial dependence beyond the mainstream 3.5 Spatial Heterogeneity 3.6 Comments and concluding remarks 3.A Consistency and bias of estimators for <math>\beta</math> 4 Persistence of Regional Unemployment 4.1 Introduction 4.2 Analytical Design of the Model 4.3 Data 4.4 Empirical Application 4.5 Conclusions 4.A Comparative Model Overview and Further Statistics 5 Forecasting Regional Labour Markets 5.1 Introduction 5.2 The Data and Their Statistical Properties 5.3 Regional labour-market dynamics: A sketch 5.4 Specifying a system of regional labour markets 5.5 Selection and inclusion of indicators 5.6 Forecast evaluation 5.7 Conclusion 5.A Exponent of divergence - simulation 5.B Figures: Development of forecast accuracy 6 Do They Run with the Pack? 6.1 Introduction 6.2 Data 6.3 Empirical design 6.4 Expectation formation: Evidence for herding 6.5 Social learning or joint adaption to news? 6.6 Is there an informational cascade? 6.7 Are sentiments more rational due to herding? 6.8 Conclusion 6.A Additional Information regarding the Survey 7 Resume Bibliography Kurzfassung Abstract</p>
Sommario/riassunto	<p>Warum sollen Regionen innerhalb eines Landes unabhängige Inseln sein? Und warum sollen, über das gesamte Land hinweg, einheitlich starke ökonomische oder soziale Wirkungszusammenhänge bestehen? Diese zwei Annahmen werden in der angewandten empirischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialforschung üblicherweise implizit unterstellt. Wie in statistischen Verfahren von dieser unrealistischen Modellstruktur unter Ausnutzung der räumlichen Strukturen in beobachteten Variablen und unterstellten Zusammenhängen abgewichen werden kann, diskutiert Norbert Schanne im vorliegenden Band. Möglichkeiten, unser Verständnis der Ökonomie zu vertiefen, werden ebenso verdeutlicht, wie Chancen und Tücken beim Einsatz der Methoden in Studien zu verschiedenen Aspekten der Arbeitsmarktdynamik. Are regions within a country really independent islands? Do economic relations and effects really have a homogenous, unique size across an entire country? These two assumptions are often imposed implicitly in empirical economic and social research. In his doctoral thesis, Norbert Schanne discusses how statistical methods can deviate from this unrealistic model structure through employing spatial patterns in both observable variables and presumed relations. Opportunities to improve our understanding of the economy as well as chances and perils in the application of such methods are demonstrated in a number of studies on aspects of regional labour market dynamics.</p>