## Process scale and autocorrelation

## Roger Bivand\*

## 24 August 2018

## References

- Belsley, D. A., Kuh, E., and Welsch, R. E. (1980). *Regression Diagnostics: Identifying Influential Data and Sources of Collinearity*. John Wiley & Sons, New York.
- Bivand, R. (2017). Revisiting the Boston data set changing the units of observation affects estimated willingness to pay for clean air. *REGION*, 4(1):109–127.
- Bivand, R., Sha, Z., Osland, L., and Thorsen, I. S. (2017). A comparison of estimation methods for multilevel models of spatially structured data. *Spatial Statistics*, 21:440–459.
- Gilley, O. W. and Pace, R. K. (1996). On the Harrison and Rubinfeld data. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, 31(3):403–405.
- Gotway, C. A. and Young, L. J. (2002). Combining incompatible spatial data. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 97:632–648.
- Harrison, D. and Rubinfeld, D. L. (1978). Hedonic housing prices and the demand for clean air. *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*, 5:81–102.
- Ingram, G. K. and Fauth, G. R. (1974). *TASSIM: A Transportation and Air Shed SIMulation model, volume 1. case study of the Boston region*. Department of City and Regional Planning, Harvard University.
- Ingram, G. K., Fauth, G. R., and Kroch, E. A. (1974). *TASSIM: A Transportation and Air Shed SIMulation model, volume 2: program user's guide.* Department of City and Regional Planning, Harvard University.
- Pace, R. K. and Gilley, O. (1997). Using the spatial configuration of the data to improve estimation. *Journal of the Real Estate Finance and Economics*, 14:333–340.

<sup>\*</sup>Department of Economics, Norwegian School of Economics, Helleveien 30, N-5045 Bergen, Norway; E-mail: Roger.Bivand@nhh.no