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INTRODUCTION

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Spatial Statistics concerns the quantitative analysis of spatial data, including their dependencies and uncertainties. Spatio-temporal statistics extend this to the spatio-temporal domain. It addresses three major types of spatial data: lattice data, geostatistical data that represent continuous spatial variation and spatial point data. These data all share a specific way of spatial dependence and a common hierarchical approach applies.

These types of data and dependence modeling have their logical extension into the space-time domain, where the relations remain similar, but estimation may be different. Methodology for spatial statistics is found in probability, stochastics and mathematical statistics as well as in information science. Typical applications are mapping of the data, assessing spatial data quality, modeling of the dependency structure and drawing valid inference on the basis of a limited set of data. Applications of spatial statistics may occur in but are not limited to the following fields: agriculture, geology, soils, hydrology, the environment, ecology, mining, oceanography, forestry, air quality, remote sensing, but also in social/economic fields like spatial econometrics, epidemiology and disease mapping.

This new journal favors manuscripts that present theory generated by new applications, or where new theory is applied to an important spatial problem. A purely theoretical study is acceptable if it includes a proper application, whereas a simple application without methodological development is not acceptable.

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List: References should be arranged first alphabetically and then further sorted chronologically if necessary. More than one reference from the same author(s) in the same year must be identified by the letters 'a', 'b', 'c', etc., placed after the year of publication.

Examples:
Reference to a journal publication:

Reference to a journal publication with an article number:

Reference to a book:

Reference to a chapter in an edited book:

Reference to a website:

Reference to a dataset:

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