

applied regression analysis and generalized linear models

Applied Regression Analysis and Generalized Linear Models: Unlocking the Power of Predictive Analytics

applied regression analysis and generalized linear models are fundamental tools in the world of statistics and data science, enabling researchers, analysts, and decision-makers to extract meaningful insights from complex data sets. Whether you're trying to understand customer behavior, forecast sales, or analyze clinical trial results, these techniques provide a structured way to model relationships between variables. In this article, we'll delve into what applied regression analysis and generalized linear models (GLMs) are, how they differ, and why they are so vital in modern data analysis.

Understanding Applied Regression Analysis

At its core, applied regression analysis is about modeling the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. The goal is to predict or explain the dependent variable based on the predictors, also known as explanatory variables. It is widely used across disciplines—from economics and engineering to biology and social sciences.

What Makes Regression Analysis “Applied”?

While regression analysis can be theoretical, applied regression focuses on practical use cases. It involves fitting models to real-world data, often dealing with messy datasets, missing values, and assumptions that may not hold perfectly. Applied regression is about not only building a statistically sound model but also interpreting results in a way that informs decisions.

Types of Regression Models

The simplest and most common form is linear regression, which assumes a straight-line relationship between variables. But real-world data rarely fits perfectly into such neat frameworks, leading to extensions like:

- **Multiple regression:** Using several independent variables to improve predictions.
- **Polynomial regression:** Capturing nonlinear relationships by including polynomial terms.
- **Ridge and Lasso regression:** Regularization techniques that prevent overfitting by penalizing large coefficients.

These models help analysts uncover complex patterns and make predictions with greater accuracy.

The Role of Generalized Linear Models in Data Analysis

Generalized linear models extend the concept of traditional linear regression to accommodate a wider variety of data types and distributions. This flexibility makes GLMs incredibly powerful for applied regression analysis, especially when the dependent variable doesn't follow a normal distribution.

What Are Generalized Linear Models?

GLMs unify several types of regression under one umbrella by introducing three components:

1. **Random component:** Specifies the distribution of the response variable (e.g., normal, binomial, Poisson).
2. **Systematic component:** A linear predictor, which is a combination of explanatory variables.
3. **Link function:** Connects the expected value of the response variable to the linear predictor, allowing for nonlinear relationships.

This framework allows analysts to model outcomes like counts, proportions, or binary events, which traditional linear regression can't effectively handle.

Common Types of GLMs

Some frequently used generalized linear models include:

- **Logistic regression:** Used when the dependent variable is binary, such as success/failure or yes/no outcomes.
- **Poisson regression:** Suitable for modeling count data, like the number of customer visits or machine failures.
- **Gamma regression:** Applied when modeling positive continuous data with skewed distributions, such as insurance claims or waiting times.

By choosing the appropriate GLM, practitioners can tailor their analysis precisely to the nature of their data.

Applied Regression Analysis and Generalized Linear Models: Practical Considerations

When working with these models, several practical aspects can greatly influence the success of your analysis.

Model Assumptions and Diagnostics

Both traditional regression and GLMs rely on assumptions that should be checked:

- **Linearity:** The relationship between predictors and the response variable should be appropriately modeled, which might require transformations or polynomial terms.
- **Independence:** Observations should be independent of each other unless you're using specialized models for correlated data.
- **Distributional assumptions:** Especially critical in GLMs; choosing the correct distribution ensures valid inference.
- **Goodness-of-fit:** Tools like residual analysis, deviance, and AIC (Akaike Information Criterion) help assess model adequacy.

Skipping these checks can lead to misleading conclusions, so it's wise to invest time in model diagnostics.

Variable Selection and Multicollinearity

One common challenge in applied regression analysis is choosing which variables to include. Including too many predictors can cause overfitting, while too few may omit important information. Techniques such as stepwise selection, Lasso regression, or using domain expertise can guide this process.

Additionally, multicollinearity—when independent variables are highly correlated—can inflate variance in coefficient estimates and reduce interpretability. Detecting multicollinearity through variance inflation factors (VIF) and addressing it by removing or combining variables is a key step.

Interpreting Model Results

Applied regression analysis isn't just about crunching numbers; it's about making sense of them. Understanding coefficients, confidence intervals, and p-values allows you to explain how each predictor influences the outcome.

In GLMs, interpretation often involves transforming coefficients via the link function. For example, in logistic regression, coefficients represent log-odds, which can be converted into odds ratios for easier understanding.

Leveraging Software Tools for Applied Regression Analysis and GLMs

Modern data analysis is supported by a plethora of software packages that make building and interpreting applied regression models more accessible.

Popular Software Options

- **R:** Offers comprehensive packages like `lm()` for linear regression and `glm()` for generalized linear models, alongside diagnostic tools.
- **Python:** Libraries such as `statsmodels` and `scikit-learn` provide flexible frameworks for regression analysis.
- **SAS and SPSS:** Widely used in industry and academia for robust regression modeling with user-friendly interfaces.

Choosing the right tool depends on your familiarity, project needs, and the complexity of data.

Tips for Effective Modeling

- Always start with exploratory data analysis (EDA) to understand distributions, detect outliers, and identify potential relationships.
- Visualize your data and model fits using scatterplots, residual plots, and predicted vs. observed graphs to gain intuition.
- Document your modeling decisions and assumptions to ensure transparency and reproducibility.

These practices not only improve model quality but also facilitate communication with stakeholders.

Why Applied Regression Analysis and Generalized Linear Models Matter Today

In an age where data is abundant, the ability to analyze and interpret it effectively is a prized skill. Applied regression analysis and generalized linear models empower professionals to move beyond mere data collection and into actionable insights. Whether it's optimizing marketing campaigns, improving healthcare outcomes, or advancing scientific research, these methods provide a rigorous foundation for evidence-based decision-making.

Moreover, the flexibility and adaptability of GLMs make them particularly suited for the diverse challenges presented by modern datasets, which often defy the assumptions of classical linear regression.

Exploring these techniques and mastering their application opens doors to deeper understanding and more impactful analysis across countless domains.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the main difference between linear regression and generalized linear models (GLMs)?

The main difference is that linear regression assumes a continuous response variable with normally distributed errors, while generalized linear models extend linear regression to allow for response variables that have error distributions other than normal, such as binomial, Poisson, or multinomial, by using a link function and specifying the distribution of the response variable.

How do you choose the appropriate link function in a generalized linear model?

The choice of link function in a GLM depends on the nature of the response variable and the assumed distribution. Common link functions include the logit link for binary data (binomial distribution), the log link for count data (Poisson distribution), and the identity link for normally distributed data. The link function should ensure the predicted values lie within the valid range of the response variable.

What are some common diagnostic techniques used in applied regression analysis?

Common diagnostic techniques include residual analysis (checking residual plots for patterns), assessing leverage and influence (e.g., Cook's distance), checking for multicollinearity (variance inflation factor), testing for heteroscedasticity (Breusch-Pagan test), and verifying normality of errors (QQ plots). These help ensure model assumptions are met and identify potential issues.

How can overdispersion be addressed in generalized linear models?

Overdispersion occurs when the observed variance is greater than what the model expects, often in count or binomial data. It can be addressed by using quasi-likelihood models (e.g., quasipoisson), negative binomial regression for count data, or adding random effects in a generalized linear mixed model framework to account for extra variability.

What is the role of interaction terms in applied regression analysis?

Interaction terms allow the effect of one predictor variable to depend on the level of another predictor. Including interactions in regression models helps capture more complex relationships between variables, improves model fit, and can provide deeper insights into how predictors jointly influence the response variable.

Additional Resources

Applied Regression Analysis and Generalized Linear Models: An In-Depth Exploration

applied regression analysis and generalized linear models represent pivotal methodologies in statistical modeling, extensively employed across disciplines such as economics, healthcare, environmental sciences, and social research. These techniques enable analysts and researchers to identify relationships between variables, predict outcomes, and make informed decisions based on data patterns. As the complexity of data structures grows and the need for flexible modeling intensifies, understanding the nuances of applied regression analysis alongside generalized linear models (GLMs) becomes essential for practitioners aiming to extract meaningful insights from diverse datasets.

Understanding Applied Regression Analysis

Applied regression analysis is a cornerstone of statistical inference that focuses on estimating the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. Traditionally, this approach assumes a linear association, where changes in predictors correspond proportionally to changes in the outcome. The primary objective is to fit a model that best describes the underlying data-generating process, often through methods like Ordinary Least Squares (OLS).

The utility of applied regression analysis lies in its ability to simplify complex relationships into interpretable coefficients, making it invaluable in fields ranging from finance to epidemiology. For example, economists might use regression to quantify how interest rates affect investment levels, while public health officials may model how lifestyle factors influence disease prevalence.

However, applied regression analysis in its classical form has limitations. It presupposes normally distributed residuals, constant variance (homoscedasticity), and linearity, assumptions frequently violated in real-world datasets. Moreover, when the outcome variable is categorical, count-based, or bounded, standard linear regression becomes unsuitable, necessitating more adaptable frameworks.

The Emergence and Importance of Generalized Linear Models

Generalized linear models extend the traditional regression framework by enabling non-normal response distributions and linking functions that relate the linear predictor to the mean of the response variable. Introduced by Nelder and Wedderburn in 1972, GLMs encompass a broad family of models, including logistic regression for binary outcomes, Poisson regression for count data, and gamma regression for continuous positive data.

The key components defining a GLM include:

- **Random Component:** Specifies the probability distribution of the response variable (e.g., binomial, Poisson, normal).
- **Systematic Component:** Represents the linear predictor, a linear combination of explanatory variables.
- **Link Function:** Connects the expected value of the response variable to the linear predictor.

This flexibility allows GLMs to model a wider array of data types and structures than classical regression, addressing the shortcomings related to non-normality and heteroscedasticity.

Applied Regression Analysis vs. Generalized Linear Models

While both applied regression analysis and GLMs aim to uncover relationships within data, their scopes differ significantly:

1. **Data Types and Distributions:** Applied regression largely targets continuous, normally distributed outcomes, whereas GLMs accommodate binary, count, multinomial, and other non-normal responses.
2. **Assumptions:** GLMs relax assumptions on error distribution and variance homogeneity, allowing for variance structures dependent on the mean.
3. **Interpretability:** Coefficients in applied regression represent direct changes in the outcome; GLM coefficients often require transformation via the link function for interpretation.
4. **Model Complexity:** GLMs can incorporate complex link functions and distributions, enabling nuanced modeling at the cost of increased computational effort.

These distinctions underscore why applied regression analysis remains foundational for straightforward linear relationships, but generalized linear models are indispensable for more

complex or non-standard data scenarios.

Applications and Practical Considerations

Applied regression analysis and generalized linear models have found widespread application across numerous sectors due to their adaptability and interpretive power.

Healthcare and Epidemiology

In medical research, logistic regression—a type of GLM—is routinely used to model disease presence or absence based on risk factors. For example, predicting the probability of heart disease from variables such as cholesterol levels and smoking status relies on the binomial family with a logit link. Count data models like Poisson regression help analyze the number of hospital visits or adverse events, capturing the discrete nature of such outcomes.

Applied regression analysis also plays a role in evaluating continuous health metrics, such as blood pressure or body mass index, to understand how they relate to lifestyle variables or treatment effects.

Economics and Social Sciences

Economists often employ traditional regression to estimate demand functions or labor market outcomes. However, when modeling limited dependent variables—such as employment status (employed/unemployed)—logistic regression is favored. Count data models analyze occurrences like the number of patents filed or crimes reported, where GLMs handle overdispersion and heterogeneity effectively.

In social sciences, survey data with ordinal or categorical responses benefit from extensions of GLMs, such as multinomial logistic regression, allowing researchers to explore complex behavioral patterns.

Environmental Modeling

Environmental scientists utilize applied regression analysis to model continuous variables like temperature or precipitation. Yet, ecological data often involve counts (e.g., species abundance) or proportions (e.g., land cover percentages), where GLMs provide the necessary flexibility to reflect natural variability. For instance, modeling the frequency of extreme weather events via Poisson or negative binomial regression accounts for overdispersion common in such datasets.

Advantages and Challenges of Applied Regression Analysis and GLMs

Applied regression analysis offers simplicity, ease of interpretation, and computational efficiency, making it ideal for straightforward relationships with continuous outcomes. Its limitations arise when data violate the underlying assumptions, potentially leading to biased or inefficient estimates.

Generalized linear models mitigate many of these issues by accommodating various data distributions and employing link functions that capture nonlinear relationships between predictors and the response. This adaptability enhances model fit and inference accuracy across diverse applications.

However, GLMs introduce challenges such as:

- **Interpretability Complexity:** Transformations via link functions require careful explanation to stakeholders unfamiliar with statistical modeling.
- **Model Selection:** Choosing appropriate distributions and link functions demands domain knowledge and diagnostic assessments.
- **Computational Demands:** Especially with large datasets or complex models, parameter estimation can be computationally intensive.

Despite these hurdles, advances in computing power and statistical software have made GLMs accessible to a broad audience, facilitating their integration into applied regression workflows.

Model Diagnostics and Validation

Robust applied regression analysis and generalized linear modeling depend on thorough diagnostics. Residual analysis helps detect departures from assumptions such as non-linearity or heteroscedasticity. For GLMs, deviance residuals and goodness-of-fit tests guide model adequacy assessment.

Cross-validation and information criteria like AIC (Akaike Information Criterion) assist in comparing models, ensuring the chosen framework balances complexity with explanatory power. Sensitivity analyses further enhance confidence in findings, particularly in applied settings where decisions hinge on model outputs.

Future Directions and Evolving Techniques

The landscape of applied regression analysis and generalized linear models continues evolving, driven by the growth of big data and machine learning integration. Hybrid approaches incorporating

regularization techniques (e.g., LASSO, Ridge regression) improve model parsimony and address multicollinearity issues.

Extensions such as generalized additive models (GAMs) introduce non-parametric smoothers, enhancing flexibility while retaining interpretability. Meanwhile, hierarchical and mixed-effects GLMs model nested or clustered data structures, vital in longitudinal and multi-level studies.

The continuous development of user-friendly software packages in R, Python, and other platforms democratizes access, empowering analysts to tailor applied regression and GLMs to complex, real-world problems with increasing precision.

Applied regression analysis and generalized linear models collectively represent a dynamic toolkit for statistical modeling, balancing theoretical rigor with practical adaptability. Mastery of these methods equips professionals to navigate the intricacies of data-driven decision-making in an era defined by complexity and innovation.

Applied Regression Analysis And Generalized Linear Models

applied regression analysis and generalized linear models: *Applied Regression Analysis and Generalized Linear Models* John Fox, 2015-03-18 Combining a modern, data-analytic perspective with a focus on applications in the social sciences, the Third Edition of Applied Regression Analysis and Generalized Linear Models provides in-depth coverage of regression analysis, generalized linear models, and closely related methods, such as bootstrapping and missing data. Updated throughout, this Third Edition includes new chapters on mixed-effects models for hierarchical and longitudinal data. Although the text is largely accessible to readers with a modest background in statistics and mathematics, author John Fox also presents more advanced material in optional sections and chapters throughout the book. Accompanying website resources containing all answers to the end-of-chapter exercises. Answers to odd-numbered questions, as well as datasets and other student resources are available on the author's website. NEW! Bonus chapter on Bayesian Estimation of Regression Models also available at the author's website.

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applied regression analysis and generalized linear models: *An R Companion to Applied*

Regression John Fox, Sanford Weisberg, 2018-09-27 An R Companion to Applied Regression is a broad introduction to the R statistical computing environment in the context of applied regression analysis. John Fox and Sanford Weisberg provide a step-by-step guide to using the free statistical software R, an emphasis on integrating statistical computing in R with the practice of data analysis, coverage of generalized linear models, and substantial web-based support materials. The Third Edition has been reorganized and includes a new chapter on mixed-effects models, new and updated data sets, and a de-emphasis on statistical programming, while retaining a general introduction to basic R programming. The authors have substantially updated both the car and effects packages for R for this edition, introducing additional capabilities and making the software more consistent and easier to use. They also advocate an everyday data-analysis workflow that encourages reproducible research. To this end, they provide coverage of RStudio, an interactive development environment for R that allows readers to organize and document their work in a simple and intuitive fashion, and then easily share their results with others. Also included is coverage of R Markdown, showing how to create documents that mix R commands with explanatory text. An R Companion to Applied Regression continues to provide the most comprehensive and user-friendly guide to estimating, interpreting, and presenting results from regression models in R. –Christopher Hare, University of California, Davis

applied regression analysis and generalized linear models: Applied Regression Analysis and Generalized Linear Models John Fox, 2008-04-16 Combining a modern, data-analytic perspective with a focus on applications in the social sciences, the Second Edition of Applied Regression Analysis and Generalized Linear Models provides in-depth coverage of regression analysis, generalized linear models, and closely related methods. Although the text is largely accessible to readers with a modest background in statistics and mathematics, author John Fox also presents more advanced material throughout the book. Key Updates to the Second Edition: Provides greatly enhanced coverage of generalized linear models, with an emphasis on models for categorical and count data Offers new chapters on missing data in regression models and on methods of model selection Includes expanded treatment of robust regression, time-series regression, nonlinear regression, and nonparametric regression Incorporates new examples using larger data sets Includes an extensive Web site at <http://www.sagepub.com/fox> that presents appendixes, data sets used in the book and for data-analytic exercises, and the data-analytic exercises themselves Intended Audience: This core text will be a valuable resource for graduate students and researchers in the social sciences (particularly sociology, political science, and psychology) and other disciplines that employ linear and related models for data analysis.

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fundamentals of statistical methods and provides appropriate concepts that will allow a scientist to use least squares as an effective research tool. Applied Regression Analysis is aimed at the scientist who wishes to gain a working knowledge of regression analysis. The basic purpose of this book is to develop an understanding of least squares and related statistical methods without becoming excessively mathematical. It is the outgrowth of more than 30 years of consulting experience with scientists and many years of teaching an applied regression course to graduate students. Applied Regression Analysis serves as an excellent text for a service course on regression for non-statisticians and as a reference for researchers. It also provides a bridge between a two-semester introduction to statistical methods and a theoretical linear models course. Applied Regression Analysis emphasizes the concepts and the analysis of data sets. It provides a review of the key concepts in simple linear regression, matrix operations, and multiple regression. Methods and criteria for selecting regression variables and geometric interpretations are discussed. Polynomial, trigonometric, analysis of variance, nonlinear, time series, logistic, random effects, and mixed effects models are also discussed. Detailed case studies and exercises based on real data sets are used to reinforce the concepts. The data sets used in the book are available on the Internet.

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applied regression analysis and generalized linear models: Generalized Linear Models With Examples in R Peter K. Dunn, Gordon K. Smyth, 2018-11-10 This textbook presents an introduction to generalized linear models, complete with real-world data sets and practice problems, making it applicable for both beginning and advanced students of applied statistics. Generalized linear models (GLMs) are powerful tools in applied statistics that extend the ideas of multiple linear regression and analysis of variance to include response variables that are not normally distributed. As such, GLMs can model a wide variety of data types including counts, proportions, and binary outcomes or positive quantities. The book is designed with the student in mind, making it suitable for self-study or a structured course. Beginning with an introduction to linear regression, the book also devotes time to advanced topics not typically included in introductory textbooks. It features chapter introductions and summaries, clear examples, and many practice problems, all carefully designed to balance theory and practice. The text also provides a working knowledge of applied statistical practice through the extensive use of R, which is integrated into the text. Other features include: • Advanced topics such as power variance functions, saddlepoint approximations, likelihood score tests, modified profile likelihood, small-dispersion asymptotics, and randomized quantile residuals • Nearly 100 data sets in the companion R package GLMsData • Examples that are cross-referenced to the companion data set, allowing readers to load the data and follow the analysis in their own R session

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applied regression analysis and generalized linear models: R in Action, Third Edition

Robert I. Kabacoff, 2022-06-28 R is the most powerful tool you can use for statistical analysis. This definitive guide smooths R's steep learning curve with practical solutions and real-world applications for commercial environments. In *R in Action, Third Edition* you will learn how to: Set up and install R and RStudio Clean, manage, and analyze data with R Use the ggplot2 package for graphs and visualizations Solve data management problems using R functions Fit and interpret regression models Test hypotheses and estimate confidence Simplify complex multivariate data with principal components and exploratory factor analysis Make predictions using time series forecasting Create dynamic reports and stunning visualizations Techniques for debugging programs and creating packages *R in Action, Third Edition* makes learning R quick and easy. That's why thousands of data scientists have chosen this guide to help them master the powerful language. Far from being a dry academic tome, every example you'll encounter in this book is relevant to scientific and business developers, and helps you solve common data challenges. R expert Rob Kabacoff takes you on a crash course in statistics, from dealing with messy and incomplete data to creating stunning visualizations. This revised and expanded third edition contains fresh coverage of the new tidyverse approach to data analysis and R's state-of-the-art graphing capabilities with the ggplot2 package. About the technology Used daily by data scientists, researchers, and quants of all types, R is the gold standard for statistical data analysis. This free and open source language includes packages for everything from advanced data visualization to deep learning. Instantly comfortable for mathematically minded users, R easily handles practical problems without forcing you to think like a software engineer. About the book *R in Action, Third Edition* teaches you how to do statistical analysis and data visualization using R and its popular tidyverse packages. In it, you'll investigate real-world data challenges, including forecasting, data mining, and dynamic report writing. This revised third edition adds new coverage for graphing with ggplot2, along with examples for machine learning topics like clustering, classification, and time series analysis. What's inside Clean, manage, and analyze data Use the ggplot2 package for graphs and visualizations Techniques for debugging programs and creating packages A complete learning resource for R and tidyverse About the reader Requires basic math and statistics. No prior experience with R needed. About the author Dr. Robert I Kabacoff is a professor of quantitative analytics at Wesleyan University and a seasoned data scientist with more than 20 years of experience. Table of Contents PART 1 GETTING STARTED 1 Introduction to R 2 Creating a dataset 3 Basic data management 4 Getting started with graphs 5 Advanced data management PART 2 BASIC METHODS 6 Basic graphs 7 Basic statistics PART 3 INTERMEDIATE METHODS 8 Regression 9 Analysis of variance 10 Power analysis 11 Intermediate graphs 12 Resampling statistics and bootstrapping PART 4 ADVANCED METHODS 13 Generalized linear models 14 Principal components and factor analysis 15 Time series 16 Cluster analysis 17 Classification 18 Advanced methods for missing data PART 5 EXPANDING YOUR SKILLS 19 Advanced graphs 20 Advanced programming 21 Creating dynamic reports 22 Creating a package

applied regression analysis and generalized linear models: Applied Regression Modeling

Iain Pardoe, 2013-01-07 Praise for the First Edition The attention to detail is impressive. The book is very well written and the author is extremely careful with his descriptions . . . the examples are wonderful. —The American Statistician Fully revised to reflect the latest methodologies and

emerging applications, *Applied Regression Modeling*, Second Edition continues to highlight the benefits of statistical methods, specifically regression analysis and modeling, for understanding, analyzing, and interpreting multivariate data in business, science, and social science applications. The author utilizes a bounty of real-life examples, case studies, illustrations, and graphics to introduce readers to the world of regression analysis using various software packages, including R, SPSS, Minitab, SAS, JMP, and S-PLUS. In a clear and careful writing style, the book introduces modeling extensions that illustrate more advanced regression techniques, including logistic regression, Poisson regression, discrete choice models, multilevel models, and Bayesian modeling. In addition, the Second Edition features clarification and expansion of challenging topics, such as: Transformations, indicator variables, and interaction Testing model assumptions Nonconstant variance Autocorrelation Variable selection methods Model building and graphical interpretation Throughout the book, datasets and examples have been updated and additional problems are included at the end of each chapter, allowing readers to test their comprehension of the presented material. In addition, a related website features the book's datasets, presentation slides, detailed statistical software instructions, and learning resources including additional problems and instructional videos. With an intuitive approach that is not heavy on mathematical detail, *Applied Regression Modeling*, Second Edition is an excellent book for courses on statistical regression analysis at the upper-undergraduate and graduate level. The book also serves as a valuable resource for professionals and researchers who utilize statistical methods for decision-making in their everyday work.

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applied regression analysis and generalized linear models: *Applications of Regression Models in Epidemiology* Erick Suárez, Cynthia M. Pérez, Roberto Rivera, Melissa N. Martínez, 2017-02-28 A one-stop guide for public health students and practitioners learning the applications of classical regression models in epidemiology This book is written for public health professionals and students interested in applying regression models in the field of epidemiology. The academic material is usually covered in public health courses including (i) Applied Regression Analysis, (ii) Advanced Epidemiology, and (iii) Statistical Computing. The book is composed of 13 chapters, including an introduction chapter that covers basic concepts of statistics and probability. Among the topics covered are linear regression model, polynomial regression model, weighted least squares, methods for selecting the best regression equation, and generalized linear models and their applications to different epidemiological study designs. An example is provided in each chapter that applies the theoretical aspects presented in that chapter. In addition, exercises are included and the final chapter is devoted to the solutions of these academic exercises with answers in all of the major statistical software packages, including STATA, SAS, SPSS, and R. It is assumed that readers of this book have a basic course in biostatistics, epidemiology, and introductory calculus. The book will be of interest to anyone looking to understand the statistical fundamentals to support quantitative research in public health. In addition, this book: • Is based on the authors' course notes from 20

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