

Summer Institute in Epidemiology and Biostatistics
One week Short course on Multi-level Models June 16 - June 20, 2003
Selected Bibliography and Additional Reading

• **Module I & II**

Diggle et al. (1994)

Heagerty (1999)

Heagerty and Zeger (1999)

Carroll and Stefanski (1990)

Dominici F. Longitudinal Data Analysis web site:

<http://www.biostat.jhsph.edu/~fdominic/teaching/LDA/lda.html>

Gelman et al. (1995)

Goldstein (1995)

Raudenbush and Bryk (2002)

Korn (1991)

Singer (1998)

• **Module III**

Gatsonis (1998)

Normand et al. (1997)

Normand et al. (1996)

Daniels and Gatsonis (1999)

Hofer and Hayward (1999)

• **Module IV**

Elliott et al. (2000)

Clayton and Kaldor (1987)

Lawson (2001)

Dominici et al. (2000)

Dominici et al. (2002)

Winbugs web site:

<http://www.mrc-bsu.cam.ac.uk/bugs/>

Dominici F. National Mortality Morbidity Study references web site:

<http://www.biostat.jhsph.edu/~fdominic/teaching/LDA/research.html>

References

- Carroll, R. J. and Stefanski, L. A. (1990). "Approximate Quasi-likelihood Estimation in Models With Surrogate Predictors." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 85, 652–663.
- Clayton, D. and Kaldor, J. (1987). "Empirical Bayes Estimates of Age-standardized Relative Risks for Use in Disease Mapping." *Biometrics*, 43, 671–681.
- Daniels, M. J. and Gatsonis, C. (1999). "Hierarchical Generalized Linear Models in the Analysis of Variations in Health Care Utilization." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 94, 29–42.
- Diggle, P. J., Liang, K.-Y., and Zeger, S. L. (1994). *Analysis of Longitudinal Data*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Dominici, F., Daniels, M., Zeger, S. L., and Samet, J. M. (2002). "Air Pollution and Mortality: Estimating Regional and National Dose-Response Relationships." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 97, 100–111.
- Dominici, F., Samet, J. M., and Zeger, S. L. (2000). "Combining Evidence on Air pollution and Daily Mortality from the Twenty Largest US cities: A Hierarchical Modeling Strategy (with discussion)." *Royal Statistical Society, Series A, with discussion*, 163, 263–302.
- Elliott, P., Cuzick, J., English, D., and Stern, R. (2000). *Geographical and Environmental Epidemiology: Methods for Small area studies*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Gatsonis, C. A., ed. (1998). *Profiling Providers of Medical Care*. Encyclopedia of Biostatistics, New York Wiley.
- Gelman, A., Carlin, J., Stern, H., and Rubin, D. (1995). *Bayesian Data Analysis*. London: Chapman and Hall.
- Goldstein, H. (1995). *Multilevel Statistical Models*. New York: Halstead Press.
- Heagerty, P. J. (1999). "Marginally Specified Logistic-normal Models for Longitudinal Binary Data." *Biometrics*, 55, 688–698.
- Heagerty, P. J. and Zeger, S. L. (1999). "Marginalized Multi-level Models and Likelihood Inference." *Statistical Science*, 15, 1–26.
- Hofer, T. and Hayward, R. (1999). "The unreliability of individual physician report cards for assessing the costs and quality of care of a chronic disease." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 281, 2098–2105.
- Korn, E.L. Graubard, B. I. (1991). "Epidemiological Studies Utilizing Surveys: Accounting for the Sampling Design." *American Journal of Public Health*, 81, 1166–1173.
- Lawson, A. B., ed. (2001). *Statistical Methods in Spatial Epidemiology*. Wiley, London.
- Normand, S., Glickman, M., and Gatsonis, C. (1997). "Statistical Methods for Profiling Providers of Medical Care: Issues and Applications." *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 92, 803–814.
- Normand, S., Glickman, M., Sharma, R., and McNeil, B. J. (1996). "Using Admission Characteristics to predict short-term mortality from myocardial infarction in elderly patients: Results from the Cooperative Cardiovascular Project." *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 275, 1322–1328.
- Raudenbush, S. W. and Bryk, A. S., eds. (2002). *Hierarchical linear models in social and behavioral research: Applications and data-analysis methods*. Newbury Park, CA.

Singer, J. (1998). “Using SAS PROC MIXED to fit multilevel models, hierarchical models, and individual growth models.” *Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics*, 23, 323–355.