

Preface	xi
What you should be able to do after reading and working through this book	xi
Fun chapter titles	xii
Additional material for teaching and learning	xiii
Part 1: Fundamentals	1
1 Overview	3
1.1 The three challenges of statistics	3
1.2 Why learn regression?	4
1.3 Some examples of regression	5
1.4 Challenges in building, understanding, and interpreting regressions	9
1.5 Classical and Bayesian inference	13
1.6 Computing least squares and Bayesian regression	16
1.7 Bibliographic note	17
1.8 Exercises	17
2 Data and measurement	21
2.1 Examining where data come from	21
2.2 Validity and reliability	23
2.3 All graphs are comparisons	25
2.4 Data and adjustment: trends in mortality rates	31
2.5 Bibliographic note	33
2.6 Exercises	34
3 Some basic methods in mathematics and probability	35
3.1 Weighted averages	35
3.2 Vectors and matrices	36
3.3 Graphing a line	37
3.4 Exponential and power-law growth and decline; logarithmic and log-log relationships	38
3.5 Probability distributions	40
3.6 Probability modeling	45
3.7 Bibliographic note	47
3.8 Exercises	47
4 Statistical inference	49
4.1 Sampling distributions and generative models	49
4.2 Estimates, standard errors, and confidence intervals	50
4.3 Bias and unmodeled uncertainty	55
4.4 Statistical significance, hypothesis testing, and statistical errors	57
4.5 Problems with the concept of statistical significance	60
4.6 Example of hypothesis testing: 55,000 residents need your help!	63
4.7 Moving beyond hypothesis testing	66

4.8	Bibliographic note	67
4.9	Exercises	67
5	Simulation	69
5.1	Simulation of discrete probability models	69
5.2	Simulation of continuous and mixed discrete/continuous models	71
5.3	Summarizing a set of simulations using median and median absolute deviation	73
5.4	Bootstrapping to simulate a sampling distribution	73
5.5	Fake-data simulation as a way of life	76
5.6	Bibliographic note	76
5.7	Exercises	76
Part 2:	Linear regression	79
6	Background on regression modeling	81
6.1	Regression models	81
6.2	Fitting a simple regression to fake data	82
6.3	Interpret coefficients as comparisons, not effects	84
6.4	Historical origins of regression	85
6.5	The paradox of regression to the mean	87
6.6	Bibliographic note	90
6.7	Exercises	91
7	Linear regression with a single predictor	93
7.1	Example: predicting presidential vote share from the economy	93
7.2	Checking the model-fitting procedure using fake-data simulation	97
7.3	Formulating comparisons as regression models	99
7.4	Bibliographic note	101
7.5	Exercises	101
8	Fitting regression models	103
8.1	Least squares, maximum likelihood, and Bayesian inference	103
8.2	Influence of individual points in a fitted regression	107
8.3	Least squares slope as a weighted average of slopes of pairs	108
8.4	Comparing two fitting functions: <code>lm</code> and <code>stan_glm</code>	109
8.5	Bibliographic note	111
8.6	Exercises	111
9	Prediction and Bayesian inference	113
9.1	Propagating uncertainty in inference using posterior simulations	113
9.2	Prediction and uncertainty: <code>predict</code> , <code>posterior_linpred</code> , and <code>posterior_predict</code>	115
9.3	Prior information and Bayesian synthesis	119
9.4	Example of Bayesian inference: beauty and sex ratio	121
9.5	Uniform, weakly informative, and informative priors in regression	123
9.6	Bibliographic note	128
9.7	Exercises	128
10	Linear regression with multiple predictors	131
10.1	Adding predictors to a model	131
10.2	Interpreting regression coefficients	133
10.3	Interactions	134
10.4	Indicator variables	136
10.5	Formulating paired or blocked designs as a regression problem	139

10.6	Example: uncertainty in predicting congressional elections	140
10.7	Mathematical notation and statistical inference	144
10.8	Weighted regression	147
10.9	Fitting the same model to many datasets	148
10.10	Bibliographic note	149
10.11	Exercises	150
11	Assumptions, diagnostics, and model evaluation	153
11.1	Assumptions of regression analysis	153
11.2	Plotting the data and fitted model	156
11.3	Residual plots	161
11.4	Comparing data to replications from a fitted model	163
11.5	Example: predictive simulation to check the fit of a time-series model	166
11.6	Residual standard deviation σ and explained variance R^2	168
11.7	External validation: checking fitted model on new data	171
11.8	Cross validation	172
11.9	Bibliographic note	180
11.10	Exercises	180
12	Transformations and regression	183
12.1	Linear transformations	183
12.2	Centering and standardizing for models with interactions	185
12.3	Correlation and “regression to the mean”	187
12.4	Logarithmic transformations	189
12.5	Other transformations	195
12.6	Building and comparing regression models for prediction	199
12.7	Models for regression coefficients	206
12.8	Bibliographic note	210
12.9	Exercises	211
Part 3:	Generalized linear models	215
13	Logistic regression	217
13.1	Logistic regression with a single predictor	217
13.2	Interpreting logistic regression coefficients and the divide-by-4 rule	220
13.3	Predictions and comparisons	222
13.4	Latent-data formulation	226
13.5	Maximum likelihood and Bayesian inference for logistic regression	228
13.6	Cross validation and log score for logistic regression	230
13.7	Building a logistic regression model: wells in Bangladesh	232
13.8	Bibliographic note	237
13.9	Exercises	237
14	Working with logistic regression	241
14.1	Graphing logistic regression and binary data	241
14.2	Logistic regression with interactions	242
14.3	Predictive simulation	247
14.4	Average predictive comparisons on the probability scale	249
14.5	Residuals for discrete-data regression	253
14.6	Identification and separation	256
14.7	Bibliographic note	259
14.8	Exercises	259

15 Other generalized linear models	263
15.1 Definition and notation	263
15.2 Poisson and negative binomial regression	264
15.3 Logistic-binomial model	270
15.4 Probit regression: normally distributed latent data	272
15.5 Ordered and unordered categorical regression	273
15.6 Robust regression using the t model	278
15.7 Constructive choice models	279
15.8 Going beyond generalized linear models	283
15.9 Bibliographic note	286
15.10 Exercises	286
Part 4: Before and after fitting a regression	289
16 Design and sample size decisions	291
16.1 The problem with statistical power	291
16.2 General principles of design, as illustrated by estimates of proportions	293
16.3 Sample size and design calculations for continuous outcomes	297
16.4 Interactions are harder to estimate than main effects	301
16.5 Design calculations after the data have been collected	304
16.6 Design analysis using fake-data simulation	306
16.7 Bibliographic note	310
16.8 Exercises	310
17 Poststratification and missing-data imputation	313
17.1 Poststratification: using regression to generalize to a new population	313
17.2 Fake-data simulation for regression and poststratification	320
17.3 Models for missingness	322
17.4 Simple approaches for handling missing data	324
17.5 Understanding multiple imputation	326
17.6 Nonignorable missing-data models	332
17.7 Bibliographic note	333
17.8 Exercises	333
Part 5: Causal inference	337
18 Causal inference and randomized experiments	339
18.1 Basics of causal inference	339
18.2 Average causal effects	342
18.3 Randomized experiments	345
18.4 Sampling distributions, randomization distributions, and bias in estimation	346
18.5 Using additional information in experimental design	347
18.6 Properties, assumptions, and limitations of randomized experiments	350
18.7 Bibliographic note	355
18.8 Exercises	356
19 Causal inference using regression on the treatment variable	363
19.1 Pre-treatment covariates, treatments, and potential outcomes	363
19.2 Example: the effect of showing children an educational television show	364
19.3 Including pre-treatment predictors	367
19.4 Varying treatment effects, interactions, and poststratification	370
19.5 Challenges of interpreting regression coefficients as treatment effects	373
19.6 Do not adjust for post-treatment variables	374

19.7	Intermediate outcomes and causal paths	376
19.8	Bibliographic note	379
19.9	Exercises	380
20	Observational studies with all confounders assumed to be measured	383
20.1	The challenge of causal inference	383
20.2	Using regression to estimate a causal effect from observational data	386
20.3	Assumption of ignorable treatment assignment in an observational study	388
20.4	Imbalance and lack of complete overlap	391
20.5	Example: evaluating a child care program	394
20.6	Subclassification and average treatment effects	397
20.7	Propensity score matching for the child care example	399
20.8	Restructuring to create balanced treatment and control groups	405
20.9	Additional considerations with observational studies	413
20.10	Bibliographic note	416
20.11	Exercises	417
21	Additional topics in causal inference	421
21.1	Estimating causal effects indirectly using instrumental variables	421
21.2	Instrumental variables in a regression framework	427
21.3	Regression discontinuity: known assignment mechanism but no overlap	432
21.4	Identification using variation within or between groups	440
21.5	Causes of effects and effects of causes	445
21.6	Bibliographic note	449
21.7	Exercises	450
Part 6:	What comes next?	455
22	Advanced regression and multilevel models	457
22.1	Expressing the models so far in a common framework	457
22.2	Incomplete data	458
22.3	Correlated errors and multivariate models	459
22.4	Regularization for models with many predictors	459
22.5	Multilevel or hierarchical models	460
22.6	Nonlinear models, a demonstration using Stan	460
22.7	Nonparametric regression and machine learning	464
22.8	Computational efficiency	467
22.9	Bibliographic note	471
22.10	Exercises	471
Appendixes		473
A	Computing in R	475
A.1	Downloading and installing R and Stan	475
A.2	Accessing data and code for the examples in the book	476
A.3	The basics	476
A.4	Reading, writing, and looking at data	481
A.5	Making graphs	482
A.6	Working with messy data	484
A.7	Some R programming	488
A.8	Working with rstanarm fit objects	490
A.9	Bibliographic note	492

B	10 quick tips to improve your regression modeling	493
B.1	Think about variation and replication	493
B.2	Forget about statistical significance	493
B.3	Graph the relevant and not the irrelevant	493
B.4	Interpret regression coefficients as comparisons	494
B.5	Understand statistical methods using fake-data simulation	494
B.6	Fit many models	495
B.7	Set up a computational workflow	495
B.8	Use transformations	496
B.9	Do causal inference in a targeted way, not as a byproduct of a large regression	496
B.10	Learn methods through live examples	496
References		497
Author Index		516
Subject Index		523