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Statistical models theory and practice david freedman pdf

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He was a distinguished mathematical statistician whose wide-ranging research included the analysis of martingale inequalities, Markov processes, de Finetti's theorem, consistency of Bayes estimators, sampling, the bootstrap, and procedures for testing and evaluating models. He published extensively on methods for causal inference and the behavior of standard statistical models under non-standard conditions – for example, how regression models behave when fitted to data from randomized experiments. Freedman also wrote widely on the application—and misapplication—of statistics in the social sciences, including epidemiology, public policy, and law. Biography and awards Freedman was a fellow of the Institute of Mathematical Statistics and the American Statistical Association and an elected fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He won the 2003 John J. Carty Award for the Advancement of Science from the National Academy of Sciences "for his profound contributions to the theory and practice of statistics, including rigorous foundations for Bayesian inference and trenchant analysis of census adjustment."[1] He was a Fellow at the Miller Institute for Basic Research in Science in 1990, an Alfred P. Sloan Foundation Fellow in 1964-66, and a Canada Council Fellow at Imperial College London in 1960-61. Freedman was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, on 5 March 1938. He received a B.Sc. from McGill University in 1958 and a M.A. and a Ph.D. from Princeton University in 1959 and 1960, respectively. He joined the University of California, Berkeley Department of Statistics in 1961 as a lecturer and was appointed to the research faculty in 1962. He remained at Berkeley his entire career. He started his professional life as a probabilist and mathematical statistician with Bayesian leanings but became one of the world's leading applied statisticians and a circumspect frequentist. Freedman was a consulting or testifying expert on statistics in disputes involving employment discrimination, fair loan practices, voting rights, duplicate signatures on petitions, railroad taxation, ecological inference, flight patterns of golf balls, price scanner errors, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (mad cow disease), and sampling. He consulted for the Bank of Canada, the Carnegie Commission, the City of San Francisco, the County of Los Angeles, and the Federal Reserve, as well as the U.S. departments of energy, treasury, justice, and commerce. Freedman and his colleague Kenneth Wachter testified to the United States Congress and the courts against adjusting the 1980 and 1990 censuses using estimates of differential undercounts. A 1990 lawsuit that sought to compel the United States Department of Commerce to adjust the census was heard on appeal by the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled unanimously in favor of the Commerce Department and Freedman and Wachter's analysis. With David Kaye, Freedman wrote a widely used primer on statistics for lawyers and judges published by the Federal Judicial Center, the education and research agency for the United States federal courts. In addition to his work in forensic statistics, Freedman had a broad impact on the application of statistics to important medical, social, and public policy issues, such as clinical trials, epidemiology, economic models, and the interpretation of scientific experiments and observational studies. In his applied work, Freedman emphasized exposing and checking the assumptions that underlie standard methods, as well as understanding how those methods behave when the assumptions are false. He characterized circumstances in which the methods continue to perform well, and those where they break down—regardless of the quality of the data. Two of his earlier results (1963 and 1965) investigate whether or not and under what circumstances a Bayesian learning approach is consistent, i.e. when does the prior converge to the true probability distribution given sufficiently many observed data. In particular the 1965 paper with the innocent title "On the asymptotic behaviour of Bayes estimates in the discrete case II" finds the rather disappointing answer that when sampling from a countably infinite population the Bayesian procedure fails almost everywhere, i.e. one does not obtain the true distribution asymptotically. This situation is quite different from the finite case when the (discrete) random variable takes only finite many values and the Bayesian method is consistent in agreement with earlier findings of Doob (1948). Freedman was the author or co-author of 200 articles, 20 technical reports and six books, including a highly innovative and influential introductory statistics textbook, *Statistics* (2007), with Robert Pisani and Roger Purves, which has gone through four editions. The late Amos Tversky of Stanford University observed that "This is a great book. It is the best introduction to how to think about statistical issues..." It has a "wealth of real-world examples that illuminate principles and applications...a classic." Freedman's *Statistical Models: Theory and Practice* (2005) is an advanced text on statistical modeling that likewise achieves a remarkable integration between extensive examples and statistical theory. Landmark articles by Freedman include "Statistical Models and Shoe Leather" (1991), "What is the Chance of an Earthquake?" (2003), "Methods for Census 2000 and Statistical Adjustments" (2007), and "On Types of Scientific Enquiry: The Role of Qualitative Reasoning" (2008). 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"Statistical Models and Shoe Leather" (1991). *Sociological Methodology*, vol. 21, pp. 291-313. "What is the Chance of an Earthquake?" (2003). With Philip B. Stark. *Earthquake Science and Seismic Risk Reduction*, NATO Science Series IV: Earth and Environmental Sciences, vol. 32, pp. 201-13.1- (preprint) "Methods for Census 2000 and Statistical Adjustments" (2007). With Kenneth Wachter. *Social Science Methodology*, Sage, pp. 232-45. "On Types of Scientific Enquiry: The Role of Qualitative Reasoning" (2008). *Oxford Handbook of Political Methodology*, Oxford University Press. [1] "Survival analysis: A Primer". *The American Statistician* (2008) 62: 110-119. See also Freedman-Diaconis rule Freedman's paradox References ^ "John J. Carty Award for the Advancement of Science". National Academy of Sciences. Retrieved 12 January 2016. Reminiscences of a Statistician: The Company I Kept (Springer, 2008) [2] *Statistics* 4th edition, by Freedman, Pisani and Purves (Norton, 2007) [3] *Statistical Models: Theory and Practice* by Freedman (Cambridge, 2005) [4] External links Personal website University of California, Berkeley, Obituary Obituary for the Institute of Mathematical Statistics Retrieved from " Search for more papers by this author The full text of this article hosted at iucr.org is unavailable due to technical difficulties. Your password has been changed Please check your email for instructions on resetting your password. If you do not receive an email within 10 minutes, your email address may not be registered, and you may need to create a new Wiley Online Library account. Can't sign in? Forgot your username? Enter your email address below and we will send you your username If the address matches an existing account you will receive an email with instructions to retrieve your username Page 2 Search for more papers by this author The full text of this article hosted at iucr.org is unavailable due to technical difficulties. Your password has been changed Please check your email for instructions on resetting your password. If you do not receive an email within 10 minutes, your email address may not be registered, and you may need to create a new Wiley Online Library account. Can't sign in? Forgot your username? Enter your email address below and we will send you your username If the address matches an existing account you will receive an email with instructions to retrieve your username Page 3 This feature enables you to download the bibliographic information (also called citation data, header data, or metadata) for the articles on our site. Use the radio buttons to choose how to format the bibliographic data you're harvesting. Several citation manager formats are available, including EndNote and BibTex. If you have citation management software installed on your computer your Web browser should be able to import metadata directly into your reference database. Direct Import: When the Direct Import option is selected (the default state), a dialogue box will give you the option to Save or Open the downloaded citation data. Choosing Open will either launch your citation manager or give you a choice of applications with which to use the metadata. The Save option saves the file locally for later use. Indirect Import: When the Indirect Import option is selected, the metadata is displayed and may be copied and pasted as needed. They're quite different. (A) is explicitly introductory (but in many ways not elementary). That may seem contradictory: perhaps it's fair to say that (A) assumes intelligent readers willing to think hard, but not previous knowledge of statistics. There are no gimmicks such as colour photographs of happy people, boxes of various kinds with extra materials, or rude stories based on the author's wilder experiences or over-fertile imagination. (I allude without references to some of the more appalling alternatives in the market.) A smart high school student or anyone who remembered most of their high school mathematics would find it rewarding, as well as the more obvious undergraduate market. (B) is more a second text and would be tough going for anybody who didn't find the content of (A) familiar. I'd say (B) depends on readers having encountered most of the material at least once before, because many of the explanations are cleverly concise but equally rather condensed. I'd say it's really for researchers, minimally final-year undergraduates preparing a dissertation or research paper. It's also more opinionated, which you'll love or loathe according to whether you agree with Freedman, whose high standards often excluded almost anybody else's work. I re-read (A) with profit and pleasure every few years and have done so since the first edition (with skimming and skipping). Disclosure: I am not a statistician either; nor I have ever taken courses taught by statisticians. Gossip: A biography of John Tukey (see here for details and a review) twice includes an undocumented story that David Freedman as a graduate student at Princeton really couldn't get on with Tukey's sometimes elliptical and elusive teaching style. It is tempting to speculate that this may have been an underlying reason why (A) avoids box plots and Tukeyish exploratory methods generally. 'At last, a second course in statistics that is serious, correct, and interesting. The book teaches regression, causal modeling, maximum likelihood, and the bootstrap. Everyone who analyzes real data should read this book.' Persi Diaconis, Stanford University'This book is outstanding for the clarity of its thought and writing. It prepares readers for a critical assessment of the technical literature in the social and health sciences, and provides a welcome antidote to the standard formulaic approach to statistics.' Erich L. Lehmann, University of California, Berkeley'In *Statistical Models*, David Freedman explains the main statistical techniques used in causal modeling - and where the skeletons are buried. Complex statistical ideas are clearly presented and vividly illustrated with interesting examples. Both newcomers and practitioners will benefit from reading this book.' Alan Krueger, Princeton University'Regression techniques are often applied to observational data with the intent of drawing causal conclusions. In what circumstances is this justified? What are the assumptions underlying the analysis? *Statistical Models* answers these questions. The book is essential reading for anybody who uses regression to do more than summarize data. The treatment is original, and extremely well written. Critical discussions of research papers from the social sciences are most insightful. I highly recommend this book to anybody who engages in statistical modeling, or teaches regression, and most certainly to all of my students.' Aad van der Vaart, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam'A pleasure to read, *Statistical Models* shows the field's most elegant writer at the height of his powers. While most textbooks hurry past core assumptions in order to explicate technique, this book places the spotlight on the core assumptions, challenging readers to think critically about how they are invoked in practice.' Donald Green, Yale University'*Statistical Models*, a modern introduction to the subject, discusses graphical models and simultaneous equations among other topics. There are plenty of instructive exercises and computer labs. Especially valuable is the critical assessment of the main 'philosophers's stones' in applied statistics. This is an inspiring book and a very good read, for teachers as well as students.' Gesine Reinert, Oxford University'*Statistical models: theory and practice* is lucid, helpful, insightful and a joy to read. It focuses on the most common tools of applied statistics with a clear and simple presentation.' *Mathematical Reviews* Explains the basic ideas of association and regression, taking you through the current models that link these ideas to causality. David A. Freedman is Professor of Statistics at the University of California, Berkeley. He has also taught in Athens, Caracas, Jerusalem, Kuwait, London, Mexico City, and Stanford. He has written several previous books, including a widely used elementary text. He is one of the leading researchers in probability and statistics, with 200 papers in the professional literature. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 2003, he received the John J. Carty Award for the Advancement of Science from the National Academy of Sciences, recognizing his 'profound contributions to the theory and practice of statistics'. Freedman has consulted for the Carnegie Commission, the City of San Francisco, and the Federal Reserve, as well as several departments of the US government. He has testified as an expert witness on statistics in law cases that involve employment discrimination, fair loan practices, duplicate signatures on petitions, railroad taxation, ecological inference, flight patterns of golf balls, price scanner errors, sampling techniques, and census adjustment.

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