

SAS/STAT User's Guide, Version 8 This documentation provides the latest, detailed reference material for all of the procedures in SAS/STAT software. It provides an overview of the statistical areas covered by the software, and most of the remaining chapters describe the syntax and usage of the various procedures.

Polychlorinated biphenyls PCBs , chlorinated pesticides, and mercury are global environmental contaminants that can disrupt the endocrine system in animals and humans. However, there is little evidence that they can interfere with endocrine status in pregnant women and neonates at low levels of exp However, there is little evidence that they can interfere with endocrine status in pregnant women and neonates at low levels of exposure. The aim of this study was to examine thyroid hormone levels during pregnancy and in cord blood in relation to blood concentrations of organochlorine compounds OCs and Hg in healthy women recruited during pregnancy. No significant relationships were observed between OCs and cord serum thyroid hormones. Cord serum free thyroxin was negatively correlated with inorganic Hg. These results suggest that at even low levels of exposure, persistent environmental contaminants can interfere with thyroid status during pregnancy. Gene expression changes in the immature rat uterus: Effects of uterotrophic and sub-uterotrophic doses of bisphenol A by J. Sci , " These observations are of interest given current concerns regarding the adequacy of the ute These observations are of interest given current concerns regarding the adequacy of the uterotrophic assay to act as a sentinel for the estrogenic activity of chemicals in vivo. Expression levels of three estrogen responsive uterine genes were determined using real-time RT-PCRâ€”namely, complement component 3, lipocalin 2, and PR. Observations of gene expression were made 4 h and 72 h after the first of three daily po administrations of BPA. We apply the life-span theory of control proposed by Heckhausen and Schulz to study the change in use of control strategies related to age-related macular degeneration AMD. A mixed-model approach considers nonlinear relations of rate of change in the use of control strategies with time since diagn A mixed-model approach considers nonlinear relations of rate of change in the use of control strategies with time since diagnosis and functional ability. Compensatory primary control strategies increased shortly after the diagnosis, whereas the increase in compensatory secondary control strategies was related to functional loss in instrumental daily activities. Findings provide support for the critical role of compensatory control strategies in the event that individuals with AMD are faced with anticipated or real functional loss. The typical long-term consequence of AMD is a dramatic decrease in central vision as a result of progressive degeneration of the macula, which is essential to reading, face recognition, and the conduction of activities of daily living Predicting the success of primer extension genotyping assays using statistical modeling by Anton Yuryev, Jianping Huang, Mark Pohl, Robert Patch, Felicia Watson, Peter Bell, Miriam Donaldson, Michael S. Boyce-jacino - Nucleic Acids Res , " Using an empirical panel of more than 20 single base primer extension SNP-IT assays we have developed a set of statistical scores for evaluating and rank ordering various parameters of the SNP-IT reaction to facilitate high-throughput assay primer design with improved likelihood of success. Each score predicts either signal magnitude from primer extension or signal noise caused by mispriming of primers and structure of the PCR product. Three training sets for differ-ent types of SNP-IT reaction, each containing about 22 SNP markers, were used to assign weights to each score and optimize the prediction of the com-bined measure. This new statistical prediction can be used to improve primer design for the SNP-IT reaction and evaluate the probability of genotyping success for a given SNP based on analysis of the surrounding genomic sequence. Show Context Citation Context DNA loop free energy Dean Johnson, Jose J. Recent studies have indicated that student attitudes can assist or impede learning and that students tend to have negative attitudes towards mathematics and statistics. We used a treatmentcontrol experimental design to explore the effects of using video clips, showing applications of statistics in r We used a treatmentcontrol experimental design to explore the effects of using video clips, showing applications of statistics in real world settings, on student attitudes toward statistics. Students with higher scores on standardized tests of mathematical and verbal ability, who were exposed to the video treatment, had more positive attitudes toward statistics than video exposed students with lower ability scores and more than students who were not exposed

to the video treatment. Effects of two silvicultural practices on ground beetles Coleoptera: Carabidae in a northern hardwood by Jean-david Moore , " The impact of selective cutting 6 and 8 years after treatment and strip clear-cutting 12 and 13 years after treatment on abundance and diversity of carabid beetles was evaluated in a northern hardwood forest of Quebec, Can-ada. A total of A total of individuals belonging to 14 species were captured with pitfall traps from June to September during day-trap. Abundance of *Synuchus impunctatus* Say was significantly higher in clear-cut compared with un-cut control strips. There were no within-species differences between selectively cut and uncut plots. None of these two silvicultural systems had any significant impacts on species diversity and richness 6â€™13 years after treatment. Although we observed an effect of strip clear-cutting on the abundance of *S*. Our results suggest the use of carabid beetles as a disturbance indicator at the ecological-type scale relatively similar soil and forest type in a given region. The hypothesis of independence between the failure time and the cause of failure is studied by using the conditional probabilities of failure due to a specific cause given that there is no failure up to certain fixed time. In practice, there are situations when the failure times are available for al In practice, there are situations when the failure times are available for all units but the causes of failures might be missing for some units. We propose tests based on U-statistics to test for independence of the failure time and the cause of failure in the competing risks model when all the causes of failure cannot be observed. The asymptotic distribution is normal in each case. Simulation studies look at power comparisons for the proposed tests for two families of distributions. The one-sided and the two-sided tests based on Kendall type statistic perform exceedingly well in detecting departures from independence. We also apply the tests to a real data. Parametric family of distributions [Volatile communication between barley plants affects biomass allocation by Velemir Ninkovic - Journal of Experimental Botany " Patterns of biomass allocation between different plant organs have often been used to explain the response of plants to variations in resource availabil-ity. Based on previous experiments, com-munication between two barley *Hordeum vulgare* L.

Chapter 2 : CiteSeerX " Citation Query SAS/STAT user guide, version 8

SAS/STAT User's Guide Provides detailed reference material for using SAS/STAT software to perform statistical analyses, including analysis of variance, regression, categorical data analysis, multivariate analysis, survival analysis, psychometric analysis, cluster analysis, nonparametric analysis, mixed-models analysis, and survey data.

Preventing binge drinking during early adolescence: One- and two-year follow-up of a school-based preventive intervention by Gilbert J. The authors examined the effectiveness of a school-based prevention program on reducing binge drinking in a sample of minority, inner-city, middle-school students. The prevention program had protective effects in terms of binge drinking at the 1-year 8th grade and 2-year 9th grade follow-up assessments. There were also several significant program effects on proximal drinking variables, including drinking knowledge. These findings indicate that a school-based drug abuse prevention approach previously found to be effective among White youth significantly reduced binge drinking among urban minority youth. Show Context Citation Context Analysis We analyzed the data using chi-square tests, generalized linear modelssanalysis of variance, and logistic regression using the generalized estimat-sing equations GEE option in SAS 8. Listwisesdeletion was used for all analyses. First we conducted a series of chi-squarestests to determine pretest comparability of the intervention and controlsconditions. Second, we compared the l A longitudinal study of the development of oral reading fluency in young children at risk for reading failure by Deborah L. Ritchey - Journal of Learning Disabilities , " The purpose of this study was to examine the development of oral reading fluency in a sample of first-grade children. Using growth curve analysis, models of growth were identified for a combined sample of at-risk AR and not-at-risk NAR children, and predictors of growth were identified for the l Using growth curve analysis, models of growth were identified for a combined sample of at-risk AR and not-at-risk NAR children, and predictors of growth were identified for the longitudinal AR sample in first and second grade. Large and serious differences in reading fluency growth between the AR and NAR samples were apparent early, replicating other reports. Theories of sight-word learning and reading fluency were supported, in that letter-sound fluency was a uniquely significant predictor of first-grade reading fluency. The effects of phonological awareness and rapid automatized naming were mediated by the other variables in the model. Growth in first-grade oral reading fluency accounted for the most unique variance in second-grade growth and end-of-year performance. The results suggest that word reading fluency should be regarded as developing concomitantly with early word recognition rather than as a later-developing skill. Reading fluency is considered critical to skilled reading, given a its correla-tional if not causal connection to com- Show Context Citation Context Data were aggregated by week across cohorts. Measurement intervals were recoded to center the intercept at the last data collection point so that performance at the end of the year M Sex differentials in biological risk factors for chronic disease: They may be cited in other publications, but are intended to be work-in-progress. Additional copies are available by writing to the Office of

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SAS/IML Studio for SAS/STAT Users Note that the documentation for the Power and Sample Size Application is contained within the SAS/STAT User's Guide.

Testing the Global Null Hypothesis. Confidence Limits for a Hazard Ratio. Testing Linear Hypotheses about Regression Coefficients. Analysis of Multivariate Failure Time Data. Diagnostics Based on Weighted Residuals. Influence of Observations on Overall Fit of the Model. Survivor Function Estimation for the Cox Model. Assessment of the Proportional Hazards Model. Specifics for Bayesian Analysis. Piecewise Constant Baseline Hazard Model. Priors for Model Parameters. Sampling from the Posterior Distribution. Starting Values of the Markov Chains. Posterior Distribution for Quantities of Interest. Input and Output Data Sets. Maximum Likelihood Analysis Displayed Output. Bayesian Analysis Displayed Output. Modeling with Categorical Predictors. Conditional Logistic Regression for m: Time-Dependent Repeated Measurements of a Covariate. Analysis of Recurrent Events Data. Analysis of Clustered Data. Bayesian Analysis of the Cox Model. Bayesian Analysis of Piecewise Exponential Model. PHREG Procedure The analysis of survival data requires special techniques because the data are almost always incomplete, and familiar parametric assumptions might be unjustifiable. Investigators follow subjects until they reach a prespecified endpoint for example, death. However, subjects sometimes withdraw from a study, or the study is completed before the endpoint is reached. In these cases, the survival times also known as failure times are censored; subjects survived to a certain time beyond which their status is unknown. The uncensored survival times are sometimes referred to as event times. Methods of survival analysis must account for both censored and uncensored data. Many types of models have been used for survival data. Two of the more popular types of models are the accelerated failure time model Kalbfleisch and Prentice and the Cox proportional hazards model Cox Each has its own assumptions about the underlying distribution of the survival times. The accelerated failure time model assumes a parametric form for the effects of the explanatory variables and usually assumes a parametric form for the underlying survivor function. The survivor function can be expressed as $0 < S$. An explanatory variable is time-dependent if its value for any given individual can change over time. Time-dependent variables have many useful applications in survival analysis. You can use a time-dependent variable to model the effect of subjects changing treatment groups. Or you can include time-dependent variables such as blood pressure or blood chemistry measures that vary with time during the course of a study. You can also use time-dependent variables to test the validity of the proportional hazards model. An alternative way to fit models with time-dependent explanatory variables is to use the counting process style of input. This extension also includes recurrent events data and left truncation of failure times. The theory of these models is based on the counting process pioneered by Andersen and Gill , and the model is often referred to as the AndersenGill model. Multivariate failure time data arise when each study subject can potentially experience several events for instance, multiple infections after surgery or when there exists some natural or artificial clustering of subjects for instance, a litter of mice that induces dependence among the failure times of the same cluster. Data in the former situation are referred to as multiple events data, which include recurrent events data as a special case; data in the latter situation are referred to as clustered data. The population under study can consist of a number of subpopulations, each of which has its own baseline hazard function. The regression coefficients are assumed to be the same for all individuals across all strata. Ties in the failure times can arise when the time scale is genuinely discrete or when survival times generated from the continuous-time model are grouped into coarser units. The discrete logistic model is available for discrete time-scale data. The other three methods apply to continuous time-scale data. The exact method computes the exact conditional probability under the model that the set of observed tied event times occurs before all the censored times with the same value or before larger values. Breslow and Efron methods provide approximations to the exact method. Variable selection is a typical exploratory exercise in multiple regression when the investigator is interested in identifying important prognostic factors from a large number of candidate variables. The best subset selection method is based on the likelihood score statistic. This method identifies a specified number of best models

containing one, two, or three variables and so on, up to the single model containing all of the explanatory variables. The PHREG procedure also enables you to include an offset variable in the model; to weight the observations in the input data; to test linear hypotheses about the regression parameters; to perform conditional logistic regression analysis for matched case-control studies; to output survivor function Overview: PHREG Procedure F estimates, residuals, and regression diagnostics; and to estimate the survivor function for a new set of covariates. Model effects, including covariates, main effects CLASS variables , crossed effects interactions , and nested effects, can be specified in the same way as in the GLM procedure. The CLASS statement supports less-than-full-rank parameterization as in the GLM procedure as well as various full-rank parameterization methods such as reference coding, effect coding, and orthogonal polynomial coding. For some of the full-rank coding schemes, you can designate a specific value category or level of the CLASS variable as the reference level. The CLASS statement also enables you to specify the ordering of the categories of CLASS variables, to reverse the ordering of the categories, and to treat categories with missing values as valid categories. The BAYES statement invokes a Bayesian analysis of the Cox model or the piecewise constant baseline hazard model also known as the piecewise exponential model. In essence, the Bayesian paradigm treats parameters as random variables, and inference measurement of uncertainty about parameters is based on the posterior distribution of the parameters. A posterior distribution is a weighted likelihood function of the data with a prior distribution that uses the Bayes theorem. Without any past experience or knowledge of what prior distribution to use, you can always start with a noninformative prior. Knowledge of the prior is accumulated over time, and the Bayesian approach can be viewed as a process of learning from experience. A closed form of the posterior distribution is hard to come by, and a Markov chain Monte Carlo method is used to simulate samples from the posterior distribution. For the Cox model, the partial likelihood is used as the likelihood, which is justified by Sinha, Ibrahim, and Chen The PHREG Procedure intervals, and equal-tail credible intervals and convergence diagnostics autocorrelations; GelmanRubin, Geweke, Raftery-Lewis, and Heidelberger-Welch tests; and the effective sample size are computed for each parameter, as well as the covariance and correlation matrices of the posterior samples. Trace plots, posterior density plots, and autocorrelation function plots are also provided using ODS Graphics. For a continuous variable, the hazard ratio compares the hazards for a given change in the variable. Other enhancements include plotting the baseline functions through ODS Graphics, computing profile-likelihood-based confidence limits for hazard ratios, and allowing the bias-reducing penalized likelihood optimization as discussed by Firth and Heinze and Schemper The remaining sections of this chapter contain information about how to use PROC PHREG, information about the underlying statistical methodology, and some sample applications of the procedure. The first example carries out a classical Cox regression analysis and the second example performs a Bayesian analysis of the Cox model. Two groups of rats received different pretreatment regimes and then were exposed to a carcinogen. Investigators recorded the survival times of the rats from exposure to mortality from vaginal cancer. Four rats died of other causes, so their survival times are censored. Interest lies in whether the Classical Method of Maximum Likelihood F survival curves differ between the two groups. The following DATA step creates the data set Rats, which contains the variable Days the survival time in days , the variable Status the censoring indicator variable: The following statements produce Figure The values of Days are considered F Chapter Graphics results are enabled through ODS Graphics with the specification of the ods graphics on statement. Since Group takes only two values, the null hypothesis for no difference between the two groups is identical to the null hypothesis that the regression coefficient for Group is 0. In this model, the hazard ratio or risk ratio for Group, defined as the exponentiation of the regression coefficient for Group, is the ratio of the hazard functions between the two groups. The estimate is 0. This conclusion is also revealed in the plot of the survivor functions in Figure

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SAS/STAT User's Guide: Changes and Enhancements to SAS/STAT Software in V7 and V8: Introduction: Introduction to Regression Procedures: Introduction to Analysis-of.

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