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## References

**Arbuckle: Full information estimation in the presence of incomplete data**

**Arbuckle-1996**

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James L. Arbuckle. "Full information estimation in the presence of incomplete data". In: *Advanced structural equation modeling*. Ed. by George A. Marcoulides and Randall E. Schumacker. 1996. doi: [10.4324/9781315827414](https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315827414).

**Brockwell et al.: Time series: Theory and methods**

**Brockwell-Davis-1991**

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Peter J. Brockwell and Richard A. Davis. *Time series: Theory and methods*. Springer New York, 1991. ISBN: 9781441903204. doi: [10.1007/978-1-4419-0320-4](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4419-0320-4).

Abstract: This edition contains a large number of additions and corrections scattered throughout the text, including the incorporation of a new chapter on state-space models. The companion diskette for the IBM PC has expanded into the software package ITSM: An Interactive Time Series Modelling Package for the PC, which includes a manual and can be ordered from Springer-Verlag.\* We are indebted to many readers who have used the book and programs and made suggestions for improvements. Unfortunately there is not enough space to acknowledge all who have contributed in this way; however, special mention must be made of our prize-winning fault-finders, Sid Resnick and F. Pukelsheim. Special mention should also be made of Anthony Brockwell, whose advice and support on computing matters was invaluable in the preparation of the new diskettes. We have been fortunate to work on the new edition in the excellent environments provided by the University of Melbourne and Colorado State University. We thank Duane Boes particularly for his support and encouragement throughout, and the Australian Research Council and National Science Foundation

for their support of research related to the new material. We are also indebted to Springer-Verlag for their constant support and assistance in preparing the second edition.

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**Collins et al.: Best methods for the analysis of change: Recent advances, unanswered questions, future directions**      **Collins-Horn-1991**

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Linda M. Collins and John L. Horn, eds. *Best methods for the analysis of change: Recent advances, unanswered questions, future directions*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1991. ISBN: 978-1-55798-113-4. DOI: [10.1037/10099-000](https://doi.org/10.1037/10099-000).

Abstract: The chapters making up this book represent a rich offering of current research on the analysis of change.

Library: BF637.C4 B48 1991.

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**Davidson et al.: Estimation and inference in econometrics**      **Davidson-MacKinnon-1993**

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Russell Davidson and James G. MacKinnon. *Estimation and inference in econometrics*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 1993. ISBN: 9780195060119.

Library: HB139 .D368 1993.

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**Davison et al.: Bootstrap methods and their application**      **Davison-Hinkley-1997**

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Anthony Christopher Davison and David Victor Hinkley. *Bootstrap methods and their application*. Cambridge Series in Statistical and Probabilistic Mathematics. Cambridge and New York, NY, USA: Cambridge University Press, 1997. ISBN: 9780521573917. DOI: [10.1017/CBO9780511802843](https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511802843).

Abstract: Bootstrap methods are computer-intensive methods of statistical analysis, which use simulation to calculate standard errors, confidence intervals, and significance tests. The methods apply for any level of modelling, and so can be used for fully parametric, semiparametric, and completely

nonparametric analysis. This 1997 book gives a broad and up-to-date coverage of bootstrap methods, with numerous applied examples, developed in a coherent way with the necessary theoretical basis. Applications include stratified data; finite populations; censored and missing data; linear, nonlinear, and smooth regression models; classification; time series and spatial problems. Special features of the book include: extensive discussion of significance tests and confidence intervals; material on various diagnostic methods; and methods for efficient computation, including improved Monte Carlo simulation. Each chapter includes both practical and theoretical exercises. S-Plus programs for implementing the methods described in the text are available from the supporting website.

Library: QA276.8 .D38 1997.

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**Efron et al.: An introduction to the bootstrap****Efron-Tibshirani-1993**

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Bradley Efron and Robert J. Tibshirani. *An introduction to the bootstrap*. Monographs on statistics and applied probability ; 57. New York: Chapman & Hall, 1993. ISBN: 9780412042317. DOI: [10.1201/9780429246593](https://doi.org/10.1201/9780429246593).

Abstract: Statistics is a subject of many uses and surprisingly few effective practitioners. The traditional road to statistical knowledge is blocked, for most, by a formidable wall of mathematics. The approach in An Introduction to the Bootstrap avoids that wall. It arms scientists and engineers, as well as statisticians, with the computational techniques they need to analyze and understand complicated data sets.

Library: QA276.8 .E3745 1993.

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**Finkel: Causal analysis with panel data****Finkel-1995**

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Steven E. Finkel. *Causal analysis with panel data*. Quantitative applications in the social sciences 105. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, 1995. 98 pp. ISBN: 9780803938960.

Abstract: Panel data, which consist of information gathered from the same individuals or units at several different points in time, are commonly used in the social sciences to test theories of individual and social change. This book provides an overview of models that are appropriate for the analysis of panel data, focusing specifically on the area where panels offer major advantages over cross-sectional research designs: the analysis of causal interrelationships among variables. Without “painting” panel data as a cure all for the problems of causal inference in nonexperimental research, the author shows how panel data offer multiple ways of strengthening the causal inference process. In addition, he shows how to estimate models that contain a variety of lag specifications, reciprocal effects, and imperfectly measured variables. Appropriate for readers who are familiar with multiple regression analysis and causal modeling, this book will offer readers the highlights of developments in this technique from diverse disciplines to analytic traditions.

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**Gollob et al.: Interpreting and estimating indirect effects assuming time lags really matter** **Gollob-Reichardt-1991**

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Harry F. Gollob and Charles S. Reichardt. “Interpreting and estimating indirect effects assuming time lags really matter”. In: *Best methods for the analysis of change: Recent advances, unanswered questions, future directions*. Ed. by Linda M. Collins and John L. Horn. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 1991, pp. 243–259. ISBN: 978-1-55798-113-4. DOI: [10.1037/10099-015](https://doi.org/10.1037/10099-015).

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**Hamilton: Time series analysis** **Hamilton-1994**

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James D. Hamilton. *Time series analysis*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1994. 1799 pp.  
ISBN: 9780691218632.

**Harvey: Forecasting, structural time series models and the Kalman filter****Harvey-1990**

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Andrew C. Harvey. *Forecasting, structural time series models and the Kalman filter*. Cambridge University Press, Feb. 1990. DOI: [10.1017/cbo9781107049994](https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9781107049994).

**Abstract:** In this book, Andrew Harvey sets out to provide a unified and comprehensive theory of structural time series models. Unlike the traditional ARIMA models, structural time series models consist explicitly of unobserved components, such as trends and seasonals, which have a direct interpretation. As a result the model selection methodology associated with structural models is much closer to econometric methodology. The link with econometrics is made even closer by the natural way in which the models can be extended to include explanatory variables and to cope with multivariate time series. From the technical point of view, state space models and the Kalman filter play a key role in the statistical treatment of structural time series models. The book includes a detailed treatment of the Kalman filter. This technique was originally developed in control engineering, but is becoming increasingly important in fields such as economics and operations research. This book is concerned primarily with modelling economic and social time series, and with addressing the special problems which the treatment of such series poses. The properties of the models and the methodological techniques used to select them are illustrated with various applications. These range from the modelling of trends and cycles in US macroeconomic time series to an evaluation of the effects of seat belt legislation in the UK.

**Kenny et al.: Data analysis in social psychology****Kenny-Kashy-Bolger-1998**

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David A. Kenny, Deborah A. Kashy, and Niall Bolger. “Data analysis in social psychology”. In: *The handbook of social psychology*. Ed. by Daniel Todd Gilbert, Gardner Lindzey, and Susan T. Fiske. 4th ed. Boston, MA: McGraw Hill, 1998, pp. 233–265. ISBN: 978-0195213768.

Abstract: Focuses on structural equation modeling and multilevel modeling. The chapter begins by discussing nonindependence of observations in group research. After considering ANOVA solutions, multilevel models that can be used to estimate many forms of grouped data are discussed. Identification in structural equation models and the problem of testing mediation are discussed.

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**Kim et al.: State-space models with regime switching: Classical and Gibbs-sampling approaches with applications** Kim-Nelson-1999

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Chang-Jin Kim and Charles R. Nelson. *State-space models with regime switching: Classical and Gibbs-sampling approaches with applications*. The MIT Press, 1999. ISBN: 9780262277112. DOI: [10.7551/mitpress/6444.001.0001](https://doi.org/10.7551/mitpress/6444.001.0001).

Abstract: Both state-space models and Markov switching models have been highly productive paths for empirical research in macroeconomics and finance. This book presents recent advances in econometric methods that make feasible the estimation of models that have both features. One approach, in the classical framework, approximates the likelihood function; the other, in the Bayesian framework, uses Gibbs-sampling to simulate posterior distributions from data. The authors present numerous applications of these approaches in detail: decomposition of time series into trend and cycle, a new index of coincident economic indicators, approaches to modeling monetary policy uncertainty, Friedman's "plucking" model of recessions, the detection of turning points in the business cycle and the question of whether booms and recessions are duration-dependent, state-space models with heteroskedastic disturbances, fads and crashes in financial markets, long-run real exchange rates, and mean reversion in asset returns.

Library: HB135 .K515 1999.

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**Ollendick et al.: Advances in clinical child psychology** Ollendick-Prinz-1996

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Thomas H. Ollendick and Ronald J. Prinz, eds. *Advances in clinical child psychology. Volume 18*. Springer US, 1996. ISBN: 9781461303237. DOI: [10.1007/978-1-4613-0323-7](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4613-0323-7).

**Abstract:** As in past volumes, the current volume of Advances in Clinical Child Psychology strives for a broad range of timely topics on the study and treatment of children, adolescents, and families. Volume 18 includes a new array of contributions covering issues pertaining to treatment, etiology, and psychosocial context. The first two contributions address conduct problems. Using qualitative research methods, Webster-Stratton and Spitzer take a unique look at what it is like to be a parent of a young child with conduct problems as well as what it is like to be a participant in a parent training program. Chamberlain presents research on residential and foster-care treatment for adolescents with conduct disorder. As these chapters well reflect, Webster-Stratton, Spitzer, and Chamberlain are all veterans of programmatic research on treatment of child and adolescent conduct problems. Wills and Filer describe an emerging stress-coping model that has been applied to adolescent substance use and is empirically well justified. This model has implications for furthering intervention strategies as well as enhancing our scientific understanding of adolescents and the development of substance abuse. Foster, Martinez, and Kulberg confront the issue that researchers face pertaining to race and ethnicity as it relates to our understanding of peer relations. This chapter addresses some of the measurement and conceptual challenges relative to assessing ethnic variables and relating these to social cognitions of peers, friendship patterns, and peer acceptance.

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**Robinson et al.: The role of emotion in pain****Robinson-Riley-1999**

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Michael E. Robinson and Joseph III L. Riley. "The role of emotion in pain". In: *Psychosocial factors in pain: Critical perspectives*. Ed. by Robert J. Gatchel and Dennis C. Turk. The Guilford Press, 1999, pp. 74–88.

**Abstract:** The purpose of this chapter is to review the role of negative emotion in the experience of pain. The authors focus their attention on the broad categories of depression, anxiety, and anger. They will also discuss several issues and controversies surrounding the role of negative emotion in pain. These include (1) the prevalence of negative emotion in patients with pain conditions, (2) the measurement of negative affect in pain conditions, (3) the role of negative emotion in disability and

outcomes, (4) causal relationships between pain and negative affect, and (5) models incorporating negative emotion and pain.

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**Schafer: Analysis of incomplete multivariate data****Schafer-1997**

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Joseph L. Schafer. *Analysis of incomplete multivariate data*. Chapman and Hall/CRC, Aug. 1997.  
ISBN: 9780367803025. DOI: [10.1201/9780367803025](https://doi.org/10.1201/9780367803025).

Abstract: The last two decades have seen enormous developments in statistical methods for incomplete data. The EM algorithm and its extensions, multiple imputation, and Markov Chain Monte Carlo provide a set of flexible and reliable tools from inference in large classes of missing-data problems. Yet, in practical terms, those developments have had surprisingly little impact on the way most data analysts handle missing values on a routine basis. *Analysis of Incomplete Multivariate Data* helps bridge the gap between theory and practice, making these missing-data tools accessible to a broad audience. It presents a unified, Bayesian approach to the analysis of incomplete multivariate data, covering datasets in which the variables are continuous, categorical, or both. The focus is applied, where necessary, to help readers thoroughly understand the statistical properties of those methods, and the behavior of the accompanying algorithms. All techniques are illustrated with real data examples, with extended discussion and practical advice. All of the algorithms described in this book have been implemented by the author for general use in the statistical languages S and S Plus. The software is available free of charge on the Internet.

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**Wills et al.: Stress-Coping Model of Adolescent Substance Use****Wills-Filer-1996**

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Thomas Ashby Wills and Marnie Filer. “Stress-Coping Model of Adolescent Substance Use”. In: *Advances in Clinical Child Psychology*. Springer US, 1996, pp. 91–132. ISBN: 9781461303237. DOI: [10.1007/978-1-4613-0323-7\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4613-0323-7_3).

Abstract: The goal of this chapter is to discuss research on adolescent substance use from the perspective of a stress-coping model. In addition to the long-term health implications of cigarette

smoking and alcohol use (e.g., Helzer, 1987; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1988), adolescent substance use is of concern to clinical psychology both because early onset of substance use has prognostic significance for later substance abuse problems (Robins & Przybeck, 1985) and because substance use tends to be correlated with other problem behaviors, including aggressive and depressive symptomatology (e.g., see Cole & Carpentieri, 1990; Loeber, 1988). Thus, research aimed at a better understanding of adolescent substance use has relevance for informing research on other types of child behavior problems.