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Titolo	Blake, Wordsworth, religion / Jonathan Roberts
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (142 p.)
Collana	New directions in religion and literature
Disciplina	821/.7
Soggetti	Religion in literature
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index
Nota di contenuto	Two religious visions -- Biography and history -- Autobiography -- Mysticism and psychedelics -- Theology -- Religion -- In conclusion Series Editors Preface \ Note on Text and Abbreviations \ Foreword by Christopher Rowland \ 1. Introduction \ 2. Two religious visions \ 3. Biography and history \ 4. Autobiography \ 5. Mysticism and psychedelics \ 6. Theology \ 7. Religion \ 8. In conclusion \ Acknowledgments \ Bibliography \ Index
Sommario/riassunto	Current public discussion of religion is characterized by conflict and acerbity. This is due in part to the deeply antagonistic structures of religious debates: science vs religion, theism vs atheism, creationism vs evolution, and so on. This book looks to Blake's and Wordsworth's poetry for a different type of interpretive engagement with religion: one that can include rather than exclude, and creatively interrelateGCorather than destructively set at oddsGCodifferent approaches to religion. The discussion focuses on a key religious vision of each poet, and finds its way into the question of r

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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xxvii, 516 pages) : illustrations
Collana	Wiley series in probability and statistics
Disciplina	001.433
Soggetti	Longitudinal method
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
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Nota di contenuto	Cover -- Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics -- Title Page -- Copyright -- Contents -- List of Contributors -- Preface -- About the Companion Website -- Chapter 1 Refreshment Sampling for Longitudinal Surveys -- 1.1 Introduction -- 1.2 Principles -- 1.3 Sampling -- 1.3.1 Sampling Frame -- 1.3.2 Screening -- 1.3.3 Sample Design -- 1.3.4 Questionnaire Design -- 1.3.5 Frequency -- 1.4 Recruitment -- 1.5 Data Integration -- 1.6 Weighting -- 1.7 Impact on Analysis -- 1.8 Conclusions -- References -- Chapter 2 Collecting Biomarker Data in Longitudinal Surveys -- 2.1 Introduction -- 2.2 What Are Biomarkers, and Why Are They of Value? -- 2.2.1 Detailed Measurements of Ill Health -- 2.2.2 Biological Pathways -- 2.2.3 Genetics in Longitudinal Studies -- 2.3 Approaches to Collecting Biomarker Data in Longitudinal Studies -- 2.3.1 Consistency and Relevance of Measures Over Time -- 2.3.2 Panel Conditioning and Feedback -- 2.3.3 Choices of When and Who to Ask for Sensitive or Invasive Measures -- 2.3.4 Cost -- 2.4 The Future -- References -- Chapter 3 Innovations in Participant Engagement and Tracking in Longitudinal Surveys -- 3.1 Introduction and Background -- 3.2 Literature Review -- 3.3 Current Practice -- 3.4 New Evidence on Internet and Social Media for Participant Engagement -- 3.4.1

Background -- 3.4.2 Findings -- 3.4.2.1 MCS -- 3.4.2.2 Next Steps -- 3.4.3 Summary and Conclusions -- 3.5 New Evidence on Internet and Social Media for Tracking -- 3.5.1 Background -- 3.5.2 Findings -- 3.5.3 Summary and Conclusions -- 3.6 New Evidence on Administrative Data for Tracking -- 3.6.1 Background -- 3.6.2 Findings -- 3.6.3 Summary and Conclusions -- 3.7 Conclusion -- Acknowledgements -- References -- Chapter 4 Effects on Panel Attrition and Fieldwork Outcomes from Selection for a Supplemental Study: Evidence from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics.
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9.3.5 The Korean Labour and Income Panel Study (KLIPS) -- 9.3.6 The Swiss Household Panel (SHP) -- 9.4 The MixedMode Pilot of the Swiss Household Panel Study -- 9.4.1 Design of the SHP Pilot -- 9.4.2 Results of the First Wave -- 9.4.2.1 Overall Response Rates in the Three Groups -- 9.4.2.2 Use of Different Modes in the Three Groups -- 9.4.2.3 Household Nonresponse in the Three Groups -- 9.4.2.4 Individual Nonresponse in the Three Groups -- 9.5 Conclusion -- References -- Chapter 10 Estimating the Measurement Effects of Mixed Modes in Longitudinal Studies: Current Practice and Issues -- 10.1 Introduction -- 10.2 Types of MixedMode Designs -- 10.3 Mode Effects and Longitudinal Data -- 10.3.1 Estimating Change from MixedMode Longitudinal Survey Data -- 10.3.2 General Concepts in the Investigation of Mode Effects -- 10.3.3 Mode Effects on Measurement in Longitudinal Data: Literature Review -- 10.4 Methods for Estimating Mode Effects on Measurement in Longitudinal Studies -- 10.5 Using Structural Equation Modelling to Investigate Mode Differences in Measurement -- 10.6 Conclusion -- Acknowledgement -- References -- Chapter 11 Measuring Cognition in a MultiMode Context -- 11.1 Introduction -- 11.2 Motivation and Previous Literature -- 11.2.1 Measurement of Cognition in Surveys -- 11.2.2 Mode Effects and Survey Response -- 11.2.3 Cognition in a MultiMode Context -- 11.2.4 Existing Mode Comparisons of Cognitive Ability -- 11.3 Data and Methods -- 11.3.1 Data Source -- 11.3.2 Analytic Sample -- 11.3.3 Administration of Cognitive Tests -- 11.3.4 Methods -- 11.3.4.1 Item Missing Data -- 11.3.4.2 Completion Time -- 11.3.4.3 Overall Differences in Scores -- 11.3.4.4 Correlations Between Measures -- 11.3.4.5 Trajectories over Time -- 11.3.4.6 Models Predicting Cognition as an Outcome -- 11.4 Results -- 11.4.1 Item Missing Data -- 11.4.2 Completion Time.
11.4.3 Differences in Mean Scores -- 11.4.4 Correlations Between Measures -- 11.4.5 Trajectories over Time -- 11.4.6 Substantive Models -- 11.5 Discussion -- Acknowledgements -- References -- Chapter 12 Panel Conditioning: Types, Causes, and Empirical Evidence of What We Know So Far -- 12.1 Introduction -- 12.2 Methods for Studying Panel Conditioning -- 12.3 Mechanisms of Panel Conditioning -- 12.3.1 Survey Response Process and the Effects of Repeated Interviewing -- 12.3.2 Reflection/Cognitive Stimulus -- 12.3.3 Empirical Evidence of Reflection/Cognitive Stimulus -- 12.3.3.1 Changes in Attitudes Due to Reflection -- 12.3.3.2 Changes in (Self Reported) Behaviour Due to Reflection -- 12.3.3.3 Changes in Knowledge Due to Reflection -- 12.3.4 Social Desirability Reduction -- 12.3.5 Empirical Evidence of Social Desirability Effects -- 12.3.6 Satisficing -- 12.3.7 Empirical Evidence of Satisficing -- 12.3.7.1 Misreporting to Filter Questions as a Conditioning Effect Due to Satisficing -- 12.3.7.2 Misreporting to More Complex Filter (Looping) Questions -- 12.3.7.3 WithinInterview and BetweenWaves Conditioning in Filter Questions -- 12.4 Conclusion and Implications for Survey Practice -- References -- Chapter 13 Interviewer Effects in Panel Surveys -- 13.1 Introduction -- 13.2 Motivation and State of

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13.4.1 Methods.

Sommario/riassunto

"The methodology of longitudinal surveys is a specialist topic which has evolved from the field of survey methodology. Survey methodology itself has evolved over the last century or so, with an early focus on sampling theory (1890s to 1940s), followed by attention to question and questionnaire design (1940s to 1970s) and obtaining respondent participation (1980s to 2000s). More recent developments included web survey methods and mixed mode methods, other uses of new technologies, data linkage, the use of paradata. Though the first longitudinal surveys began in the 1960s, such surveys were rare until the 1980s. Researchers became increasingly aware of various unique features and opportunities of longitudinal surveys and methodological research into these unique features developed rapidly throughout the 1990s and 2000s. The data produced by longitudinal surveys allow researchers to better understand dynamic processes of change, including processes of cause-and-effect, that can barely be addressed by data from cross-sectional surveys. An understanding of the implications of the methodological options available for the design and implementation of such surveys will help researchers to produce better longitudinal data in future."--

3.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910438147603321
	Titolo	Statistical methods for spatial planning and monitoring / / Silvestro Montrone, Paola Perchinunno, editors
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	ISBN	1-283-74096-6 88-470-2751-9
	Edizione	[1st ed. 2013.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (166 p.)
	Collana	Contributions to statistics, , 1431-1968
	Altri autori (Persone)	MontroneSilvestro PerchinunnoPaola
	Disciplina	519.5
	Soggetti	Spatial analysis (Statistics) Mathematical statistics
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
	Nota di contenuto	1. Geographical Disparities in Mortality Rates: Spatial Data Mining and Bayesian Hierarchical Modeling -- 2. A Fuzzy Approach to Ward's Method of Classification: an Application Case To the Italian University System -- 3. Geostatistics and the Role of Variogram in Time Series Analysis: a Critical Review -- 4. Geostatistics and GIS: Tools for Environmental Risk Assessment -- 5. Socio-Economic Zoning: Comparing Two Statistical Methods -- 6. A Geostatistical Approach to Measure Shrinking Cities: the Case of Taranto -- 7. Social Identity as Determinant of Real Estate Economy in Manhattan. .
	Sommario/riassunto	The book aims to investigate methods and techniques for spatial statistical analysis suitable to model spatial information in support of decision systems. Over the last few years there has been a considerable interest in these tools and in the role they can play in spatial planning and environmental modelling. One of the earliest and most famous definition of spatial planning was "a geographical expression to the economic, social, cultural and ecological policies of society": borrowing from this point of view, this text shows how an interdisciplinary approach is an effective way to an harmonious integration of national policies with regional and local analysis. A wide range of spatial models and techniques is, also, covered: spatial data mining, point processes

analysis, nearest neighbor statistics and cluster detection, Fuzzy Regression model and local indicators of spatial association; all of these tools provide the policy-maker with a valuable support to policy development.