College of Public Health News

October 30, 2015

Georgia Southern University

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The Lindley-Cox model is considered as an alternative model facilitating analyses of time-to-event data with covariates. Covariate information is incorporated using Cox's proportional hazard model with the Lindley model as the time dependent component.

Simulation studies are performed to assess the size and power of tests of hypotheses on parameters arising from maximum likelihood estimators of parameters in the Lindley-Cox model. Results are contrasted with those arising from Cox's partial maximum likelihood estimator. The Lindley-Cox model is used to analyze a publicly available data set and is contrasted with other models.

"Size and Power of Tests of Hypotheses on Survival Parameters from the Lindley Distribution with Covariates" is published in Austin Biometrics and Biostatistics.

Dr. Macaulay Okwuokenye, alumni of the Doctor of Public Health in Biostatistics program at the Jiann-Ping Hsu College of Public Health (JPHCOPH) at Georgia Southern University was the lead author and Dr. Karl E. Peace, professor of biostatistics at JPHCOPH and Georgia Cancer Coalition Distinguished Cancer Scholar was the co-author.
Georgia Southern Analyzes Awareness about Emerging Public Health Trends

October 30, 2015

Several recent developments are trending in public health, providing an important window into the future of policy and practice in the field. The extent to which public health workforce is aware of these trends has not been assessed.

This research examined the extent to which the public health workforce is familiar with 8 important developments and trends in public health and explored factors associated with variation in awareness levels. This study characterizes an observational cross-sectional design, based on analysis of secondary data collected by the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials through the Public Health Workforce Interests and Needs Survey (PH WINS).

The authors concluded that public health trends that are important for health agencies should be brought to the spotlight in national dialogue in order to increase practitioner involvement in those initiatives.


Dr. Gulzar Shah, Associate Dean for Research, is the lead author. Dr. Madamala, Public Health Systems Consultant, is the co-author.