Covariate effect of neighborhood in the autologistic model

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Abstract

In this work we apply the autologistic model in Citrus Leprose data. The objective is compare two forms of consider the plant neighboring information in covariate form. The estimate probabilities for two models, considering binary covariates and counting, had been compared and used a chi-square test to evaluate the goodness of fit adjustment. The form to consider the information of the neighboring plants was excellent in the majority of the analyzed evaluations of the data, being the counting form best.

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