

Improving a Multiple Regression Model by Choosing a Different Baseline Coefficient

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Machine Learning and Multiple Linear Regression

We recently used machine learning, specifically multiple linear regression, in a surgical wait times data set, where the surgical specialties were the independent (feature) variables, and the predicted surgical wait time the dependent (outcome) variable. We decided to blog about this analysis, as the choice of the default B0 coefficient, cardiac surgery, had different implications for significance of the other individual coefficients than choosing a different default B0 coefficient, such as general surgery.

Cardiac Surgery as the Default B0 Coefficient

Cardiac surgery was chosen as the default B0 coefficient by R application as it ordered the independent variables in alphabetical order, with cardiac surgery being the first in the alphabetized list. The following analysis shows the summary statistics of the features, where cardiac surgery is picked by R as the default B0 coefficient:

```
## Warning: package 'dplyr' was built under R version 3.5.1
## Warning: package 'broom' was built under R version 3.5.1
## Warning: package 'e1071' was built under R version 3.5.1
##
## Attaching package: 'magrittr'
##
## The following object is masked from 'package:purrr':
##
##      set_names
##
## [1] Period          Specialty          Procedure          Provider
## [5] Zone             Facility          Year              Quarter
## [9] Consult_Median Consult_90th      Surgery_Median Surgery_90th
##
## # A tibble: 2 x 3
##   feature missing_count nonmissing_count
##   <chr>          <int>          <int>
## 1 procedure             0             6843
## 2 specialty             0             6843
##
##           procedure observations
## 1                all           296
## 2      hernia repair (adult)     185
## 3  hernia repair - inguinal/femoral 177
## 4      gallbladder surgery     166
## 5  hysterectomy (cancer not suspected) 159
##
##           feature missing_count nonmissing_count
## 1   consult_90th             12             284
## 2 consult_median             12             284
```

```
## 3      facility      0      296
## 4      period      0      296
## 5      procedure    0      296
## 6      provider     0      296
## 7      quarter    296      0
## 8      specialty    0      296
## 9      surgery_90th 0      296
## 10     surgery_median 0      296
## 11     year        296      0
## 12     zone         0      296
```

```
##          specialty minimum maximum average sigma total observations
## 1          cardiac      66      198      157      49      702           5
## 2           dental     148     1032      327     319     7006          16
## 3          general      65     2234      177     298    14432          56
## 4      neurosurgery     155      949      252     236     3081          10
## 5 obstetrics/gynaecology      64      882      199     149     9573          41
## 6      ophthalmology     115     2875      392     497    16779          33
## 7      oral maxillofacial     171      620      421     159     4332          11
## 8          orthopaedic     162     1365      662     318    26539          38
## 9      otolaryngology (ent)     136     1081      390     258    11910          25
## 10         plastic      151      738      372     186     5598          15
## 11         thoracic       73      449      179     134     1307           6
## 12         urology        61      819      219     170     6002          22
## 13         vascular      112      685      307     242     2151           6
```

```
##
```

```
## Call:
```

```
## lm(formula = specialty90 ~ specialty)
```

```
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
```

```
##          (Intercept)          specialtydental
##          140.40              297.47
##          specialtygeneral          specialtyneurosurgery
##          117.31              167.70
## specialtyobstetrics/gynaecology          specialtyophthalmology
##          93.09              368.05
##          specialtyoral maxillofacial          specialtyorthopaedic
##          253.42              557.99
##          specialtyotolaryngology (ent)          specialtyplastic
##          336.00              232.80
##          specialtythoracic          specialtyurology
##          77.43              132.42
##          specialtyvascular
##          218.10
```

```
##
```

```
## Call:
```

```
## lm(formula = specialty90 ~ specialty)
```

```
##
```

```
## Residuals:
```

```
##      Min      1Q   Median      3Q      Max
## -536.39 -144.57  -66.16   70.76 2366.55
```

```
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
```

```
##               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)      140.40     129.84  1.081  0.28051
## specialtydental    297.47     148.75  2.000  0.04652 *
## specialtygeneral   117.31     135.51  0.866  0.38742
## specialtyneurosurgery 167.70     159.02  1.055  0.29256
## specialtyobstetrics/gynaecology 93.09     137.53  0.677  0.49907
## specialtyophthalmology 368.05     139.33  2.642  0.00873 **
## specialtyoral maxillofacial 253.42     156.59  1.618  0.10676
## specialtyorthopaedic 557.99     138.12  4.040 6.97e-05 ***
## specialtyotolaryngology (ent) 336.00     142.23  2.362  0.01887 *
## specialtyplastic    232.80     149.93  1.553  0.12165
## specialtythoracic    77.43     175.80  0.440  0.65996
## specialtyurology    132.42     143.84  0.921  0.35808
## specialtyvascular   218.10     175.80  1.241  0.21583
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 290.3 on 271 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.2383, Adjusted R-squared:  0.2046
## F-statistic: 7.066 on 12 and 271 DF,  p-value: 3.522e-11
## # A tibble: 1 x 11
##   r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value    df logLik   AIC   BIC
## *   <dbl>         <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>    <dbl> <int>  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1     0.238         0.205   290.        7.07 3.52e-11    13 -2007. 4042. 4093.
## # ... with 2 more variables: deviance <dbl>, df.residual <int>
## [1] 1.758386
```

General Surgery as the Default B0 Coefficient

General surgery was chosen as the default B0 coefficient to observe if it had any changes in the in statistical significance of the other independent variables, when comapred to choosing cardiac surgery as the default. The following analysis shows the summary statistics of the features, where general surgery is picked as the default B0 coefficient:

```
## [1] Period          Specialty      Procedure      Provider
## [5] Zone              Facility       Year           Quarter
## [9] Consult_Median Consult_90th  Surgery_Median Surgery_90th

## # A tibble: 2 x 3
##   feature    missing_count nonmissing_count
##   <chr>          <int>          <int>
## 1 procedure            0            6843
## 2 specialty            0            6843

##               procedure observations
## 1                   all            296
## 2             hernia repair (adult)    185
## 3   hernia repair - inguinal/femoral    177
## 4                 gallbladder surgery    166
## 5 hysterectomy (cancer not suspected)    159

##           feature missing_count nonmissing_count
## 1   consult_90th            12            284
## 2   consult_median           12            284
```

```

## 3      facility      0      296
## 4      period      0      296
## 5      procedure    0      296
## 6      provider     0      296
## 7      quarter    296      0
## 8      specialty    0      296
## 9      surgery_90th  0      296
## 10     surgery_median 0      296
## 11     year        296      0
## 12     zone         0      296

##              specialty minimum maximum average sigma total observations
## 1              cardiac      66      198      157      49      702           5
## 2              dental     148     1032      327     319     7006          16
## 3              general      65     2234      177     298    14432          56
## 4              neurosurgery 155      949      252     236     3081          10
## 5      obstetrics/gynaecology 64      882      199     149     9573          41
## 6              ophthalmology 115     2875      392     497    16779          33
## 7              oral maxillofacial 171      620      421     159     4332          11
## 8              orthopaedic   162     1365      662     318    26539          38
## 9              otolaryngology (ent) 136     1081      390     258    11910          25
## 10             plastic      151      738      372     186     5598          15
## 11             thoracic       73      449      179     134     1307           6
## 12             urology        61      819      219     170     6002          22
## 13             vascular     112      685      307     242     2151           6

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = specialty90 ~ specialty)
##
## Coefficients:
##              (Intercept)              specialtycardiac
##              257.71              -117.31
##              specialtydental              specialtyneurosurgery
##              180.16              50.39
##      specialtyobstetrics/gynaecology              specialtyophthalmology
##              -24.23              250.74
##              specialtyoral maxillofacial              specialtyorthopaedic
##              136.10              440.68
##      specialtyotolaryngology (ent)              specialtyplastic
##              218.69              115.49
##              specialtythoracic              specialtyurology
##              -39.88              15.10
##              specialtyvascular
##              100.79

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = specialty90 ~ specialty)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -536.39 -144.57  -66.16   70.76 2366.55
##
## Coefficients:

```

```
##               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)      257.71      38.80   6.643 1.68e-10 ***
## specialtycardiac -117.31     135.51  -0.866 0.387417
## specialtydental   180.16      82.30   2.189 0.029447 *
## specialtyneurosurgery  50.39      99.67   0.506 0.613607
## specialtyobstetrics/gynaecology -24.23      59.68  -0.406 0.685083
## specialtyophthalmology 250.74      63.71   3.935 0.000106 ***
## specialtyoral maxillofacial  136.10      95.75   1.421 0.156338
## specialtyorthopaedic  440.68      61.02   7.222 5.19e-12 ***
## specialtyotolaryngology (ent) 218.69      69.83   3.131 0.001930 **
## specialtyplastic    115.49      84.41   1.368 0.172388
## specialtythoracic    -39.88     124.72  -0.320 0.749385
## specialtyurology      15.10      73.05   0.207 0.836358
## specialtyvascular    100.79     124.72   0.808 0.419727
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 290.3 on 271 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.2383, Adjusted R-squared:  0.2046
## F-statistic: 7.066 on 12 and 271 DF,  p-value: 3.522e-11
## # A tibble: 1 x 11
##   r.squared adj.r.squared sigma statistic p.value    df logLik   AIC   BIC
## *      <dbl>         <dbl> <dbl>      <dbl>    <dbl> <int>  <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>
## 1      0.238         0.205   290.        7.07 3.52e-11    13 -2007. 4042. 4093.
## # ... with 2 more variables: deviance <dbl>, df.residual <int>
## [1] 1.758386
```

Effect of choosing a different baseline B0 coefficient

When comparing the summary statistics of choosing cardiac surgery versus general surgery as the default B0 coefficient, we do see a difference in the number of individual coefficients being statistically significant at a confidence level of 95%: cardiac surgery as default has 4 statistically significant coefficients, while general surgery as default has 5 statistically significant coefficients.

However, when looking at the statistical significance of the overall model, the F-statistic for both baselines are equal, at F-statistic = 1.76. Therefore, the choice of the default B0 coefficient has no effect on the statistical significance of the overall model.

Multiple Inference and Interpreting Multiple Coefficients

When interpreting more than one coefficient in a regression equation, it is important to use appropriate methods for multiple inference, rather than using just the individual confidence intervals that are automatically given by most software. One technique for multiple inference in regression is using confidence regions. <https://www.ma.utexas.edu/users/mks/statmistakes/regressioncoeffs.html> <https://www.ma.utexas.edu/users/mks/statmistakes/multipleinference.html>