Regressione Lineare e Anova Progetto di Modelli e Metodi dell'Inferenza Statistica

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Scelta del dataset: QS World University Rankings 2025

Fonte: QS world university ranking 2025

[https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings].

Dataset preso da:

[https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/darrylljk

/worlds-best-universities-qs-rankings-2025/data]



Covariate

Presentazione del Dataset

- 2025 Rank (discreta)
- Institution Name (categorica)
- Location (categorica)
- Size (categorica)
- Academic Reputation (continua)
- Faculty Student (continua)
- Citations per Faculty (continua)
- International Students (continua)
- Employment Outcomes (continua)
- Sustainability (continua)
- QS overall score (continua)

con 595 osservazioni.



Obiettivo

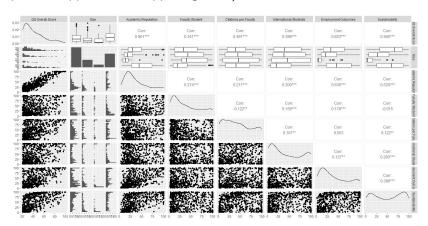
Overview dei dati

```
2025.Rank
                                          Institution.Name Location Size Academic.Reputation Faculty.Student
           1 Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
                                                                                             100.0
                                                                                                               100.0
                                    Imperial College London
                                                                                              98.5
                                                                                                                98.2
3
            3
                                        University of Oxford
                                                                                              100.0
                                                                                                               100.0
                                          Harvard University
                                                                                             100.0
                                                                                                                96.3
                                    University of Cambridge
                                                                                             100.0
                                                                                                               100.0
                                         Stanford University
                                                                                             100.0
                                                                                                               100.0
 Citations.per.Faculty International.Students Employment.Outcomes
                   100.0
93.9
84.8
                                                                  100.0
                                                                                                     100.0
                                                                                                      98.5
96.9
                                                                   93.4
                                                                                   99.7
                                             97.7
                                                                  100.0
                                                                                   85.0
                                                                  100.0
                   100.0
                    84.6
99.0
                                                                  100.0
```

Ci sono degli NA, per cui tolgiamo le righe in cui sono presenti, arrivando a 587 ossrervazioni.



Primo ggpairs (togliendo *Institution Name*, *Rank 2025* e *Location*, per non appesantire troppo il grafico)



Generiamo il primo modello lineare, come risposta QS.Overall.Score e come covariate le stesse del *ggpairs* (dataset con l'80% dei dati = 469 osservazioni).

```
Call:
lm(formula = QS.Overall.Score ~ Size + Academic.Reputation +
   Faculty.Student + Citations.per.Faculty + International.Students +
   Employment.Outcomes + Sustainability, data = data_train)
Residuals:
   Min
           10 Median
                          30
                                Max
-6.3291 -1.8006 -0.1858 1.7555 8.2446
Coefficients:
                     Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)
                     2.843376
                               0.369787
                                         7 689 9 09e-14 ***
SizeM
                     0.547339 0.362293 1.511 0.1315
                    -0.117019 0.562815 -0.208 0.8354
SizeS
SizeXI.
                    -0.722049 0.308647 -2.339 0.0197 *
Academic.Reputation
                    Faculty.Student
                    Citations.per.Faculty 0.200287
                               0.004173 47.995 < 2e-16 ***
International.Students 0.086636
                               0.003841 22.553 < 2e-16 ***
Employment.Outcomes
                               0.005251 14.251 < 2e-16 ***
                    0.074830
Sustainability
                     0.064085
                               0.004790 - 13.380 < 2e-16 ***
Signif. codes: 0 ', 0.001 ', 0.01 ', 0.05 '., 0.1 ', 1
Residual standard error: 2.595 on 459 degrees of freedom
```

Multiple R-squared: 0.9814, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9811

 R_{adi}^2 iniziale ottimo: 0.9811.

Tutte le covariate molto significative tranne Size.

p-value dell'F-test 2.2e-16, c'è evidenza per dire che almeno una covariata sia significativa. Notiamo una leggera asimmetria nei residui.

Togliamo Size dal modello

```
Call:
lm(formula = QS.Overall.Score ~ Academic.Reputation + Faculty.Student +
   Citations.per.Faculty + International.Students + Employment.Outcomes +
    Sustainability, data = data train)
Residuals:
   Min
            10 Median
                                   Max
-6.3805 -1.8357 -0.1695 1.7910 8.4921
Coefficients:
                      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                      2.633709
(Intercept)
                                0.329181 8.001 1.01e-14 ***
Academic.Reputation
                      0.431138
                                0.006935 62.168 < 2e-16 ***
Faculty.Student
                      0.105311
                                0.004298 24.505 < 2e-16 ***
Citations.per.Faculty 0.202486
                                0.004086 49.551 < 2e-16 ***
International.Students 0.088763
                                0.003731 23.791 < 2e-16 ***
Employment.Outcomes
                      0.075067
                                 0.005250 14.298 < 2e-16 ***
Sustainability
                                 0.004570 14.121 < 2e-16 ***
                      0.064529
Signif. codes: 0 ', 0.001 ', 0.01 ', 0.05 ', 0.1 ', 1
Residual standard error: 2.614 on 462 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.981.Adjusted R-squared: 0.9808
F-statistic: 3981 on 6 and 462 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Come ci si aspettava l' R_{adj}^2 rimane praticamente invariato. Escludiamo quindi questa covariata.

Cross-Validation

Vediamo ora se stiamo overfittando i dati. L'MSE del test set è 6.811108, mentre l'MSE sul training set è 6.732053. Utilizziamo dunque la **Cross-Validation** con K=5 folds. L'errore di Cross-Validation è 6.888628, come ci aspettavamo è maggiore del MSE sul training set.

Semplificazione del Modello

Cerchiamo ora di rendere il modello più semplice per una migliore interpretazione e di levare covariate altamente correlate tra loro (ggpairs). Applichiamo un metodo Stepwise direzione Both.

```
Start: AIC=908.33
QS.Overall.Score Academic.Reputation + Faculty.Student + Citations.per.Faculty +
    International.Students + Employment.Outcomes + Sustainability
                         Df Sum of Sa
<none>
                               1362.8 4520.1 1074.61

    Sustainability

- Employment.Outcomes
                             1397.1 4554.5 1078.16
- International Students 1
                            3868.2 7025.5 1281.44
- Faculty.Student
                               4103.7 7261.0 1296.91
- Citations.per.Faculty
                             16779.6 19936.9 1770.62
- Academic.Reputation
                              26412.9 29570.2 1955.50
Call: lm(formula = QS.Overall.Score Academic.Reputation + Faculty.Student +
    Citations.per.Faculty + International.Students + Employment.Outcomes +
    Sustainability, data = data train)
Coefficients:
           (Intercept)
                           Academic.Reputation
                                                       Faculty.Student
                                                                         Citations.per.Faculty International.Students
               2.63371
                                                               0 10531
                                                                                        0 20249
                                                                                                                0.08876
   Employment.Outcomes
                                Sustainability
               0.07507
                                       0.06453
```

Notiamo che dovremmo prendere ancora tutte e 6 le covariate.



Proviamo allora a massimizzare l' R_{adi}^2 tramite una selezione delle covariate.

I 5 migliori modelli sono:

Modello Lineare

Scegliamo allora il 4º modello.

Modello Lineare

Modello finale

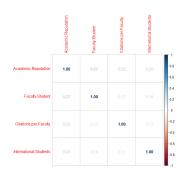
```
Call:
lm(formula = QS.Overall.Score ~ Academic.Reputation + Faculty.Student +
   Citations.per.Faculty + International.Students. data = data train)
Residuals:
   Min
            10 Median
                                  Max
-8 1212 -2 6972 -0 0187 2 4106 12 7287
Coefficients:
                      Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
                     5.439329
                                0.417135
                                           13.04
                                                 <2e-16 ***
(Intercept)
Academic.Reputation
                    0.533100
                                0.006883 77.45 <2e-16 ***
Faculty.Student
                     0.092938
                                0.005875 15.82 <2e-16 ***
Citations.per.Faculty 0.192838
                                           33.99 <2e-16 ***
                                0.005673
International Students 0.101901
                                0.005081
                                           20.05 <2e-16 ***
Signif. codes: 0 ', 0.001 ', 0.01 ', 0.05 '., 0.1 ', 1
Residual standard error: 3.655 on 464 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.9627, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9624
F-statistic: 2998 on 4 and 464 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Correlazione tra covariate

VIF:

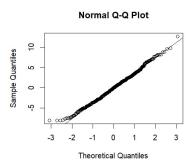
Academic.Reputation 1.180027

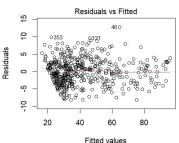
Faculty.Student Citations.per.Faculty International.Students 1.157112 1.080647 1.080132



Controlliamo le ipotesi di validità

Q-Q plot ottimo e Shapiro Test con p-value: 0.07681. Omoschedasticità buona.

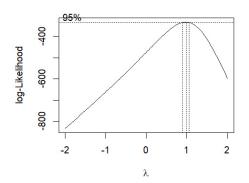




verall.Score ~ Academic.Reputation + Faculty.Student + C

Procediamo con una pulizia del dataset individuando punti leva e residui molto grandi. Prima di tutto facciamo un Box Cox.

Box Cox



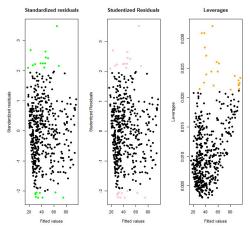
Modello Lineare

 $\lambda_{opt} = 0.989899$



Punti influenti

Punti leva (lev < 2p/n), residui standardizzati e studentizzati.



Dopo aver tolto i leverage:

```
Call:
lm(formula = QS.Overall.Score ~ Academic.Reputation + Faculty.Student +
   Citations.per.Faculty + International.Students, data = data_train,
    subset = (lev < 2 * p/n))
Residuals:
   Min
            10 Median
                                  Max
-8 0847 -2 6753 0 0005 2 3802 12 5575
Coefficients:
                     Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)
                     5.553871
                                0.442143 12.56 <2e-16 ***
Academic.Reputation 0.525918
                                0.007542 69.73 <2e-16 ***
Faculty.Student
                                0.006520 14.59 <2e-16 ***
                 0.095134
Citations.per.Faculty 0.194918
                                0.006192
                                          31.48 <2e-16 ***
International Students 0.101780
                                0.005294 19.23 <2e-16 ***
Signif. codes: 0 ', 0.001 ', 0.01 ', 0.05 '., 0.1 ', 1
Residual standard error: 3.67 on 443 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.9582, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9578
F-statistic: 2539 on 4 and 443 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Modello Lineare

Dopo aver tolto gli studentizzati:

```
Call:
lm(formula = QS.Overall.Score ~ Academic.Reputation + Faculty.Student +
   Citations.per.Faculty + International.Students. data = data train.
    subset = (abs(stud) < 2))
Residuals:
   Min
            10 Median
                                  Max
-7 2952 -2 4373 0 0352 2 4015 7 3446
Coefficients:
                     Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)
                     5.492925
                                0.377197 14.56 <2e-16 ***
Academic.Reputation 0.536268
                                0.006182 86.75 <2e-16 ***
Faculty.Student
                                0.005317 17.47 <2e-16 ***
                 0.092893
Citations.per.Faculty 0.187612
                                0.005121
                                          36.63 <2e-16 ***
International Students 0.101405
                                0.004578 22.15 <2e-16 ***
Signif. codes: 0 ', 0.001 ', 0.01 ', 0.05 '., 0.1 ', 1
Residual standard error: 3.217 on 441 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.9714, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9712
F-statistic: 3750 on 4 and 441 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

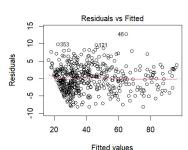
Dopo aver tolto i leverage e gli studentizzati:

```
Call:
lm(formula = QS.Overall.Score ~ Academic.Reputation + Faculty.Student +
   Citations.per.Faculty + International.Students, data = data_train,
    subset = (abs(stud) < 2 | lev < 2 * p/n))
Residuals:
   Min
            10 Median
                                  Max
-8.1212 -2.6972 -0.0187 2.4106 12.7287
Coefficients:
                     Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)
                     5.439329
                                0.417135 13.04 <2e-16 ***
Academic.Reputation 0.533100
                                0.006883 77.45 <2e-16 ***
Faculty.Student
                                0.005875 15.82 <2e-16 ***
                 0.092938
Citations.per.Faculty 0.192838
                                0.005673
                                          33.99 <2e-16 ***
International.Students 0.101901
                                0.005081
                                          20.05 <2e-16 ***
Signif. codes: 0 ', 0.001 ', 0.01 ', 0.05 ', 0.1 ', 1
Residual standard error: 3.655 on 464 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.9627, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9624
```

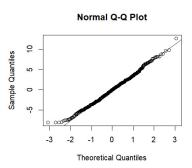
F-statistic: 2998 on 4 and 464 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

-	post lev.	post stud.	post both	
AIC	2443.243	2314.942	2553.622	
R_{adj}^2	0.9578	0.9712	0.9624	
p-val. ST	0.04692	0.006266	0.07681	

Scegliamo il modello trovato senza i leverage e i residui studentizzati (post both).



verall.Score ~ Academic.Reputation + Faculty.Student + C



Modello Lineare

0000000000000000000000

Interpretazione

```
QS.Overall.Score = 5.439329 + 0.533100 *
Academic.Reputation +0.092938*Faculty.Student +0.192838*
Citation.Per.Faculty + 0.101901 * International.Student
```

Previsione

_	Institution.Name	Academic.Reputation	Faculty.Student	Citations.per.Faculty	International.Students	QS.Overall.Score		
111	Politecnico di Milano	70.8	5.8	40.2	56.8	58.2		

- Previsione puntuale: 57.2619
- Intervallo di previsione: [50.03878, 64.48501]
- Intervallo di confidenza: [56.49222, 58.03158]

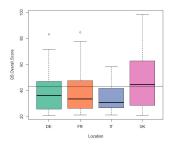
Gli intervalli sono di livello 95%.

Procediamo ora con l'ANOVA, siamo interessati a capire se le università Europee sono sullo stesso livello tra di loro (A) e se le università Americane sono migliori di quelle Italiane (B).

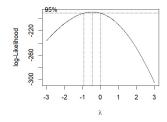
Dividiamo le università in base alla Location, quelle Europee sono: UK, FR, DE, IT.

Lo Shapiro test ci porta tuttavia a rifiutare la normalità nei gruppi.

DF. FR. TT IJK 0.0066716080 0.0074668074 0.0179989071 0.0009852993



Procediamo con la trasformazione Box Cox



Otteniamo $\lambda_{opt} = -0.47$ Dallo Shapiro Test non rifiutiamo più la normalità dei gruppi.

DE FR. IT UK 0.13134455 0.21398589 0.37093015 0.01169522

Il Levene e il Bartlett test confermano la stessa variabilità nei singoli gruppi.

```
Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance (center = median)
      Df F value Pr(>F)
      3 1.5982 0.1934
group
      121
```

Bartlett test of homogeneity of variances

data: (dataset_anova\$QS.Overall.Score^best_lambda - 1)/best_lambda and dataset_anova\$Location Bartlett's K-squared = 2.5263, df = 3, p-value = 0.4706

Genero il modello

```
Call:
lm(formula = (QS.Overall.Score^best_lambda - 1)/best_lambda ~
   Location, data = dataset_anova)
Residuals:
                     Median
                                   30
     Min
                10
                                            Max
-0.139567 -0.064283 -0.002314 0.056338 0.131952
Coefficients:
             Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 1.7311392 0.0125875 137.528 <2e-16 ***
LocationFR 0.0004509 0.0218023 0.021 0.9835
LocationIT -0.0197814 0.0213947 -0.925 0.3570
LocationUK 0.0273904 0.0159576 1.716
                                        0.0886 .
Signif. codes: 0 ", 0.001 ", 0.01 ", 0.05 "., 0.1 ", 1
Residual standard error: 0.0734 on 121 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.05483, Adjusted R-squared: 0.0314
F-statistic: 2.34 on 3 and 121 DF, p-value: 0.07677
```

Procediamo con l'ANOVA

```
Analysis of Variance Table
```

```
Response: (QS.Overall.Score^best_lambda - 1)/best_lambda
          Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
           3 0.03782 0.0126058
                                2.34 0.07677 .
Location
Residuals 121 0.65185 0.0053872
Signif. codes: 0 ', 0.001 ', 0.01 ', 0.05 '., 0.1 ', 1
```

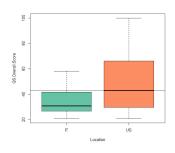
Il p-value risulta 0.07677, quindi non ho evidenze per dire che in Europa ci siano stati con università migliori di altri.

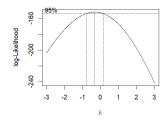


В

Dividiamo le università in base alla Location: IT, US. Lo Shapiro test ci porta tuttavia a rifiutare la normalità nei gruppi.

IT US 1.799891e-02 2.057953e-05





Otteniamo $\lambda_{opt} = -0.33$ Dallo Shapiro Test non rifiutiamo più la normalità dei gruppi.

IT US 0.31156126 0.00213126



Il Levene e il Bartlett test confermano la stessa variabilità nei singoli gruppi.

```
Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance (center = median)
      Df F value Pr(>F)
group 1 6.4951 0.01234 *
      100
```

Bartlett test of homogeneity of variances

data: (dataset_anova_2\$QS.Overall.Score^best_lambda - 1)/best_lambda and dataset_anova_2\$Location Bartlett's K-squared = 2.9646, df = 1, p-value = 0.0851

Genero il modello

```
Call:
lm(formula = QS.Overall.Score ~ Location, data = dataset_anova_2)
Residuals:
   Min
            1Q Median
                                  Max
-28.090 -16.590 -4.394 15.060 51.110
Coefficients:
           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 34.394
                         5.057
                                6.801 7.71e-10 ***
LocationUS
           14.496
                        5.573
                                2.601 0.0107 *
Signif. codes: 0 ', 0.001 ', 0.01 ', 0.05 '., 0.1 ', 1
Residual standard error: 21.46 on 100 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.06337.Adjusted R-squared: 0.054
```

F-statistic: 6.766 on 1 and 100 DF, p-value: 0.0107

Procediamo con l'ANOVA

```
Analysis of Variance Table
```

```
Response: QS.Overall.Score

Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
Location 1 3115 3114.94 6.7658 0.0107 *
Residuals 100 46039 460.39
---
Signif. codes: 0 '' 0.001 '' 0.01 '' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Il p-value risulta 0.0107, quindi fino al 2% ho evidenze ad affermare che le università Americane siano migliori di quelle Italiane.