# Math 189: Homework 6

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# Introduction

In this learning assignment, we used data surrounding child-birth and whether smoking impacts baby weight and gestation period. However, for this exercise we flipped the idea, and tried to see if we could predict whether or not the mother smoked based on factors from the baby and mother. After cleaning up the data and determining the suitable variables for prediction, we split the data into a training and test set and developed a logistic regression model to do the classification. We then determined the accuracy of the test, and graphed the results. The data can be found on GitHub.

## Data

The data is taken from The Child Health and Development Studies (CHDS) data are presented in Stat Labs: Mathematical Statistics Through Applications by Deborah Nolan and Terry Speed (Springer). The variables that we will be looking at is as described below.

- bwt: Baby's weight at birth, to the nearest ounce
- **gestation**: Duration of the pregnancy in days, calculated from the first day of the last normal menstrual period.
- parity: Indicator for whether the baby is the first born (1) or not (0).
- age: Mother's age at the time of conception, in years
- height: Height of the mother, in inches
- weight: Mother's prepregnancy weight, in pounds
- smoking Indicator: for whether the mother smokes (1) or not (0); (9) denotes unknown.

```
baby <- read.table("babies.dat", header = TRUE)
head(baby)</pre>
```

```
##
     bwt gestation parity age height weight smoke
## 1 120
                 284
                              27
                                             100
## 2 113
                 282
                              33
                                      64
                                             135
                                                      0
                           0
## 3 128
                 279
                              28
                                      64
                                             115
                                                      1
## 4 123
                 999
                              36
                                      69
                                             190
                                                      0
                           0
## 5 108
                 282
                              23
                                      67
                                             125
                                                      1
## 6 136
                 286
                              25
                                      62
                                              93
                                                      0
                           0
```

# Methods & Analysis

1. Explore the data graphically in order to investigate the association between the **smoking indicator** and bwt, gestation, or *any of the other variables* that seem appropriate. Which of the other features seem most likely to be useful in predicting smoker status?

```
any(is.na(baby))
```

#### ## [1] FALSE

#### summary(baby)

```
##
          bwt
                        gestation
                                            parity
                                                                age
    Min.
            : 55.0
                      Min.
##
                              :148.0
                                       Min.
                                               :0.0000
                                                          Min.
                                                                  :15.00
##
    1st Qu.:108.8
                      1st Qu.:272.0
                                        1st Qu.:0.0000
                                                          1st Qu.:23.00
##
    Median :120.0
                      Median :280.0
                                       Median :0.0000
                                                          Median :26.00
##
    Mean
            :119.6
                      Mean
                              :286.9
                                                :0.2549
                                                          Mean
                                                                  :27.37
                                       Mean
                                       3rd Qu.:1.0000
                      3rd Qu.:288.0
##
    3rd Qu.:131.0
                                                          3rd Qu.:31.00
##
    Max.
            :176.0
                      Max.
                              :999.0
                                       Max.
                                                :1.0000
                                                          Max.
                                                                  :99.00
##
        height
                          weight
                                          smoke
##
    Min.
            :53.00
                      Min.
                              : 87
                                     Min.
                                             :0.0000
##
    1st Qu.:62.00
                      1st Qu.:115
                                     1st Qu.:0.0000
##
    Median :64.00
                      Median:126
                                     Median :0.0000
            :64.67
                      Mean
##
    Mean
                              :154
                                             :0.4644
                                     Mean
##
    3rd Qu.:66.00
                      3rd Qu.:140
                                     3rd Qu.:1.0000
##
    Max.
            :99.00
                      Max.
                              :999
                                     Max.
                                             :9.0000
```

It can be seen that the maximum for gestation is 999.0, age is 99.0, height is 99.0, weight is 999, and smoke is 9. These can definitely be seen as outliers. Therefore we need to clean up the data.

We are first going to sort the data such that the outlier values are the first values

```
sort(baby$gestation, decreasing = TRUE)
```

```
##
    ##
       330 329 328 324 323 323 321 320 319 319 318 318 318 318 316 316 315
                                                           315
##
   [37] 315 314 313 313 313 312 312 311 310 309 308 308 308 308 307
                                                     307 307
                                                           306
##
    [55] 306 306 306 306 306 305 305 305 305 304 304 304 303 303 303
##
   [73] 302 302 302 302 302 302 302 302 302 301 301 301 301 301 300
                                                     300 300
                                                           300
##
   [91] 300 300 300 300 300 299 299 299
                               299 299
                                      299
                                         299 299
                                               299
                                                  298 298 298
   ##
                                                           296
##
   [127] 296 296 296 296 296 296 296 296 296
                                     295 295 295 295 295 295
   [145] 295 295 295
                295 295 294
                         294 294 294 294
                                      294 294 294
                                               294
##
                                                  294
                                                     294 294
                                                           294
##
   293
##
   ##
   [217] 292 292 292 291 291 291 291 291 291
                                      291 291 291
##
                                               291 291 291 291
##
   [235] 291 291 291 291 291 291 291 291 290
                                      290 290 290 290 290 290
                                                           290
##
   [253] 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290
                                      290 290
                                            290 290 290 290 290
                                                           290
   [271] 290 290 290
                290 289
                      289
                         289 289 289 289
                                      289 289
                                            289
                                               289
                                                  289 289 289
##
                                                           289
##
   [289] 289
          289
             289
                289
                   289
                      289
                         289
                            289
                                289 289
                                      289
                                         289
                                            289
                                               288
                                                  288
                                                     288 288
                                                           288
##
   [307] 288 288 288
                288 288 288 288 288 288 288
                                      288 288 288 288 288
                                                     288 288
                                                           288
   [325] 288
          288 288
                288 288 288
                         288 288
                               288
                                  288
                                      288
                                         287
##
                                            287
                                               287 287
                                                     287 287
##
   [343] 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287 287
                                      287 287 287 286 286
                                                     286 286
                                                           286
   [361] 286 286 286
                286 286 286
                         286 286
                               286 286
                                      286
                                         286
                                            286
                                               286
                                                     286 286
##
                                                  286
                                                           286
##
   [379] 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286 286
                                      286 286 286 286 286
                                                     286 286
                                                           286
   [397] 285 285 285
                285 285 285 285 285 285
                                     285 285 285 285 285
                                                     285 285
   ##
```

```
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
## [1135] 260 260 259 259 259 258 258 258 258 258 257 257 257 257 256 256 256
## [1171] 254 253 252 252 252 252 252 251 251 251 250 250 250 249 249 249 249 248
## [1189] 248 248 247 247 247 246 246 246 246 246 245 245 245 245 245 244 244 244
## [1207] 243 242 242 241 241 240 239 238 238 238 237 237 236 235 234 234 234 233
## [1225] 232 232 232 229 228 225 225 224 223 204 181 148
```

#### sort(baby\$age, decreasing = TRUE)

```
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
## [1201] 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
## [1225] 18 18 18 18 17 17 17 17 17 17 15
```

### sort(baby\$weight, decreasing = TRUE)

```
[91] 170 170 170 170 170 170 170 169 169 168 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165
##
[127] 160 160 160 160 160 159 159 159 159 158 157 157 156 156 156 156 156
##
[217] 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 146 146 146 146 145 145 145 145 145
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
```

```
## [1099] 107 107 107 107 107 107 107 106 106 106 106 106 106 106 105 105 105 105
99
               99
                 99
                  99
                   99
                    99
                     98
                      98
## [1207]
   98
    98
     98
      98
       97
        97
          97
           96
            96
             96
              96
               95
                 95
                  95
                   95
                    95
                     94
                      94
## [1225]
   93 93
     93
      93
       92
        91
          90
           90
            90
             89
              89
               87
```

```
sort(baby$smoke, decreasing = TRUE)
```

```
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
##
## [1222] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

Now we are going to clean up the data by taking out the outliers.

```
baby.clean = baby[baby$smoke != 9,]
baby.clean = baby.clean[baby.clean$weight != 999,]
baby.clean = baby.clean[baby.clean$age != 99,]
```

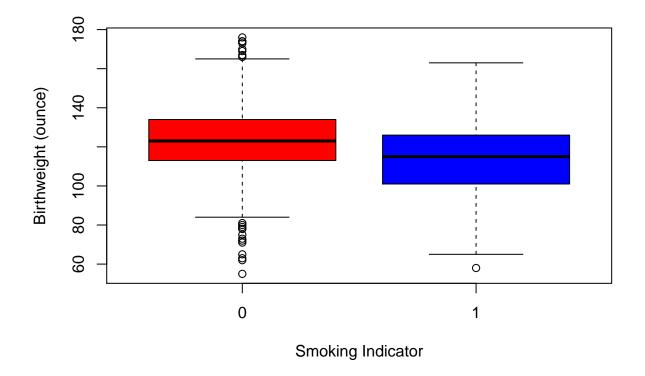
```
baby.clean = baby.clean[baby.clean$gestation != 999,]
baby.clean = baby.clean[baby.clean$height != 99,]
nrow(baby.clean)
```

## ## [1] 1174

As it can be seen the data has been cleaned up and the total number of rows have been reduced to 1174 from 1236.

Now we will explore the association between the smoking indicator and birth weight of the baby.

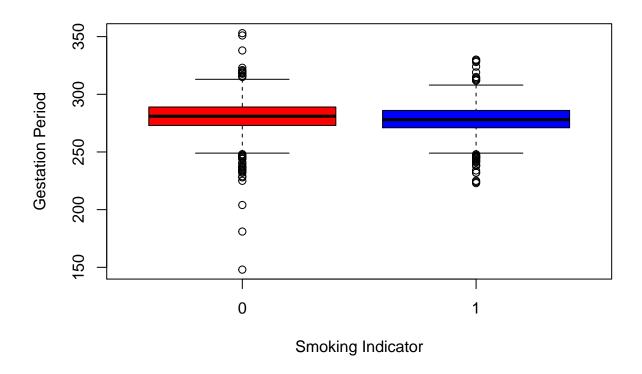
```
boxplot(baby.clean$bwt~baby.clean$smoke, xlab = "Smoking Indicator", ylab = "Birthweight (ounce)", col
```



As it can be seen there is a difference between the bwt (birth weight of the baby) from mother's that do smoke and that do not smoke. Non-smoker babies weigh more than smoker babies on average.

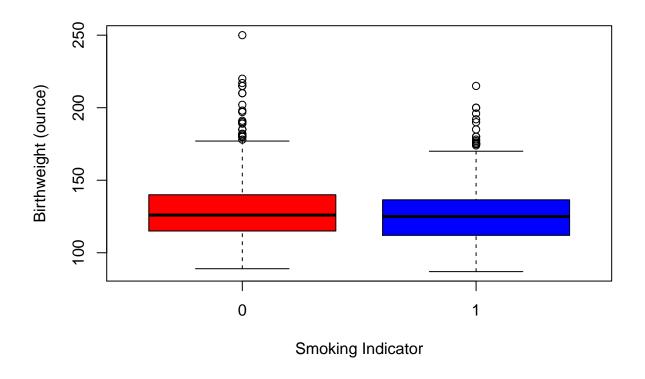
Now we will see if there is an association between gestation period and smoking indicator.

```
boxplot(baby.clean$gestation~baby.clean$smoke, xlab = "Smoking Indicator", ylab = "Gestation Period", c
```

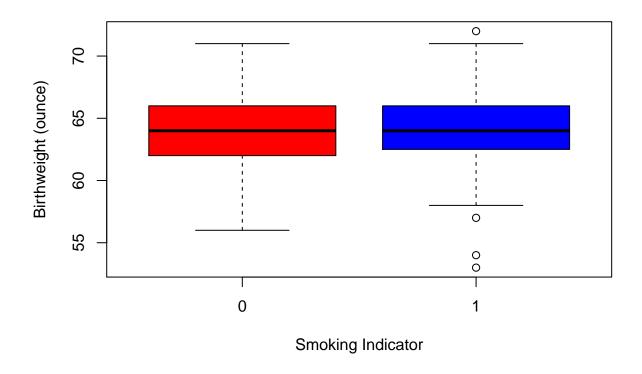


As it can be seen there seems to be no association. Therefore, the gestation period variable can be avoided. Now we will look at whether there is an association between other variables and the smoking indicator.

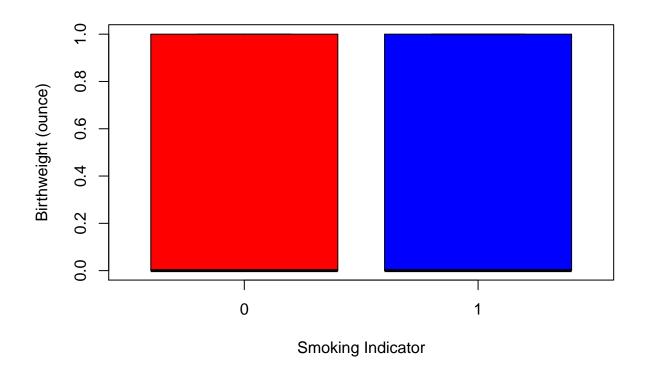
boxplot(baby.clean\$weight~baby.clean\$smoke, xlab = "Smoking Indicator", ylab = "Birthweight (ounce)", c



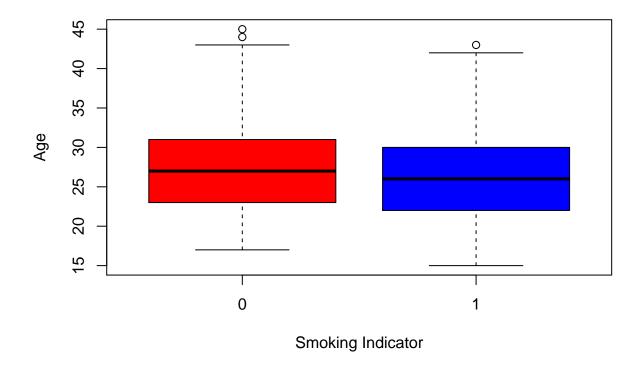
boxplot(baby.clean\$height~baby.clean\$smoke, xlab = "Smoking Indicator", ylab = "Birthweight (ounce)", c



boxplot(baby.clean\$parity~baby.clean\$smoke, xlab = "Smoking Indicator", ylab = "Birthweight (ounce)", c



boxplot(baby.clean\$age~baby.clean\$smoke, xlab = "Smoking Indicator", ylab = "Age", col = c("red", "blue



There seems to be a little association between age and smoker indicator as well as weight and smoker indicator. However, there is no association between parity and smoker indicator as well as height and smoker indicator. Therefore, they can be avoided alongside gestation period.

2. There are 1236 observations. Split the data into a training set and a test set, of sizes that you select (and justify).

Using the clean data we will roughly split the data into an 80%, 20% split into training and test data which is standard.

```
n = nrow(baby.clean)
split = floor(0.8*n)
train_val = sample(1:n, split, replace = FALSE)
test_val = (1:n)[-train_val]
baby.train = baby.clean[train_val, c(1,4,6,7)]
baby.test = baby.clean[test_val, c(1,4,6,7)]
```

3. Perform logistic regression on the training data in order to predict smoking indicator using the variables that seemed most associated.

We will now fit the logistics model using bwt, age, and weight as predictors.

```
library(ISLR)
```

```
best.fit = glm(smoke~bwt, data = baby.train, family = binomial)
summary(best.fit)
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = smoke ~ bwt, family = binomial, data = baby.train)
## Deviance Residuals:
      Min
                1Q
                     Median
                                  3Q
                                          Max
## -1.7108 -0.9981 -0.8003
                             1.2197
                                       1.9117
##
## Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
                          0.47263
                                   6.244 4.28e-10 ***
## (Intercept) 2.95087
## bwt
              -0.02824
                          0.00396 -7.131 9.94e-13 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##
      Null deviance: 1264.2 on 938 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 1208.5 on 937 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 1212.5
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
best.fit1 = glm(smoke~age, data = baby.train, family = binomial)
summary(best.fit1)
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = smoke ~ age, family = binomial, data = baby.train)
## Deviance Residuals:
      Min
              1Q
                    Median
                                  3Q
                                          Max
## -1.1259 -1.0245 -0.9385
                             1.3141
                                       1.5486
##
## Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) 0.34691
                          0.32008
                                   1.084
                                            0.2785
## age
              -0.02761
                          0.01156 - 2.388
                                            0.0169 *
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
      Null deviance: 1264.2 on 938 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 1258.4 on 937 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 1262.4
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```
best.fit2 = glm(smoke~weight, data = baby.train, family = binomial)
summary(best.fit2)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = smoke ~ weight, family = binomial, data = baby.train)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##
      Min
                 1Q
                     Median
                                   3Q
                                          Max
## -1.1054 -1.0232 -0.9718
                              1.3241
                                        1.5852
##
## Coefficients:
               Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) 0.357662
                           0.422992
                                     0.846
                                              0.398
## weight
              -0.005949
                          0.003272 -1.818
                                              0.069 .
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
       Null deviance: 1264.2 on 938 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 1260.9 on 937 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 1264.9
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

The p-values of age and weight is greater than 0.05. Therefore they can be dropped as predictors. This indicates that only bwt (babies weight at birth) is a good predictor for whether the mother is a smoker or non-smoker.

4. Generate the prediction probabilities for the test data, and discuss the results.

For each record in the test data, we can now compute the probability of smoker status as a function of Birthweight.

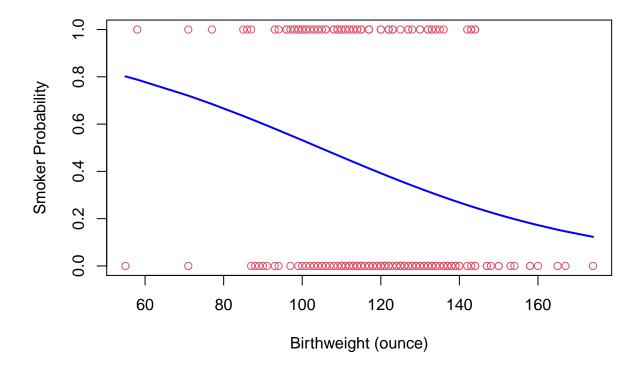
```
pred_all = function(obs){
    x = c(1, obs)
    pred = as.numeric(as.numeric(x %*% best.fit$coefficients))
    pred = 1/(1+exp(-pred))
    return(pred)
}
```

Now we will generate the probabilities.

```
prob_smoke = c()
for (x in 1:dim(baby.test)[1]) {
   prob_smoke = c(prob_smoke, pred_all(baby.test$bwt[x]))
}

A2 = cbind(prob_smoke,baby.test$bwt,baby.test$smoke)
A2 = A2[order(A2[,1], decreasing = FALSE),]
```

```
plot(A2[,2], A2[,1], type = 'l', lwd = 2, col = "blue", xlab = "Birthweight (ounce)", ylab = "Smoker Pr points(A2[,2], A2[,3], col = 2)
```



The graph above shows the probability of the mother being a smoker depending on the weight of the baby such that if the baby weighs around 65oz then the probability of the baby being a smoker baby would be around 70%.

We will now assess the performance of the above probability. We will consider any probability over 0.5 as corresponding to smoker and any less than 0.5 as a non-smoker.

```
## Predict 0 134 54
## Predict 1 18 29
```

Now we will check the accuracy of this prediction table

```
sum(diag(pred_table)) / nrow(baby.test)
```

## [1] 0.693617

Our prediction had about a 59.57% accuracy rate. Out of the 235 test data points, we correctly predicted 117 of the sample were nonsmokers and 23 of the samples were smokers. We incorrectly predicted 14 of the samples were smokers and 81 of the samples were non smokers.

## Results & Conclusion

5. In your conclusion, discuss possible applications of such a predictive model. Comment on how it is possible to predict from variables that are not causing a phenomenon.

Since the model does not have a very high accuracy rate, it should not solely be used to form conclusions. Instead, it could be used as an indicator that further analysis is needed. It seems like a lower birth weight is correlated to mothers smoking. Birth weight can be a possible indicator for the baby's health, meaning that too low of a birth weight can suggest the baby was premature. Smoking is known to cause premature births. It is most likely that the birth weight does not have any effect on whether or not the mother smokes. However, we are still able to predict whether or not the mother smokes based on the birth weight because there is a relationship between the mother being a smoker/non smoker and the birth weight. For instance, it could be that smoking or not smoking causes birth weight to increase/decrease. While birth weight can be used to predict whether or not the mother smokes, birth weight does not have to cause the mother to smoke or to not smoke in order to be used as a predictor.