

EDA

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2023-03-09

Statistical Description

There are 14 categorical and 4 numerical variables in the dataset, and our target variable is “Heart-Disease”. This is a clean dataset without any missing data. Among the 319,795 observations, we removed 18,078 duplicates. Therefore, the following explanatory data analysis would only perform on 301,717 observations.

Univariate Analysis

- Numerical Data:

From Table1 we can see that the means and medians of *BMI* and *SleepTime* are close, which suggests that there are no obvious skewness of the data. On the other hand, means of both *PhysicalHealth* and *MentalHealth* are bigger than their medians, which means that they skew to the right. That makes sense because most people in a survey would rather not claiming they have health issues.

We can use the range and the standard deviation to see the spread of the data, but using histograms would be a better option. From Figure 1, we can see that most people scored their physical and mental health to be 0 which means most people did not feel bad in past month. Contrastly, some of them claimed they had physical and mental health problem every day in past month. The spreads of *PhysicalHealth* and *MentalHealth* are similar according to the charts and that makes sense because the range of scores are the same and these two variables might relate to each other.

From Figure 2, we detected many outliers existing in all the variables, but we would not remove them for now because maybe these outliers have higher chance to get heart disease.

- Categorical Data:

Table 1: Statistics for Numerical Variables

	vars	n	mean	sd	median	trimmed	mad	min	max	range	skew	kurtosis	se
BMI	1	301717	28.441970	6.468134	27.41	27.822767	5.574576	12.02	94.85	82.83	1.2977241	3.690549	0.0117755
PhysicalHealth	2	301717	3.572298	8.140657	0.00	1.192249	0.000000	0.00	30.00	30.00	2.5009749	4.971089	0.0148204
MentalHealth	3	301717	4.121475	8.128288	0.00	1.929218	0.000000	0.00	30.00	30.00	2.2374477	3.938407	0.0147979
SleepTime	4	301717	7.084559	1.467122	7.00	7.093788	1.482600	1.00	24.00	23.00	0.6972167	7.571991	0.0026710

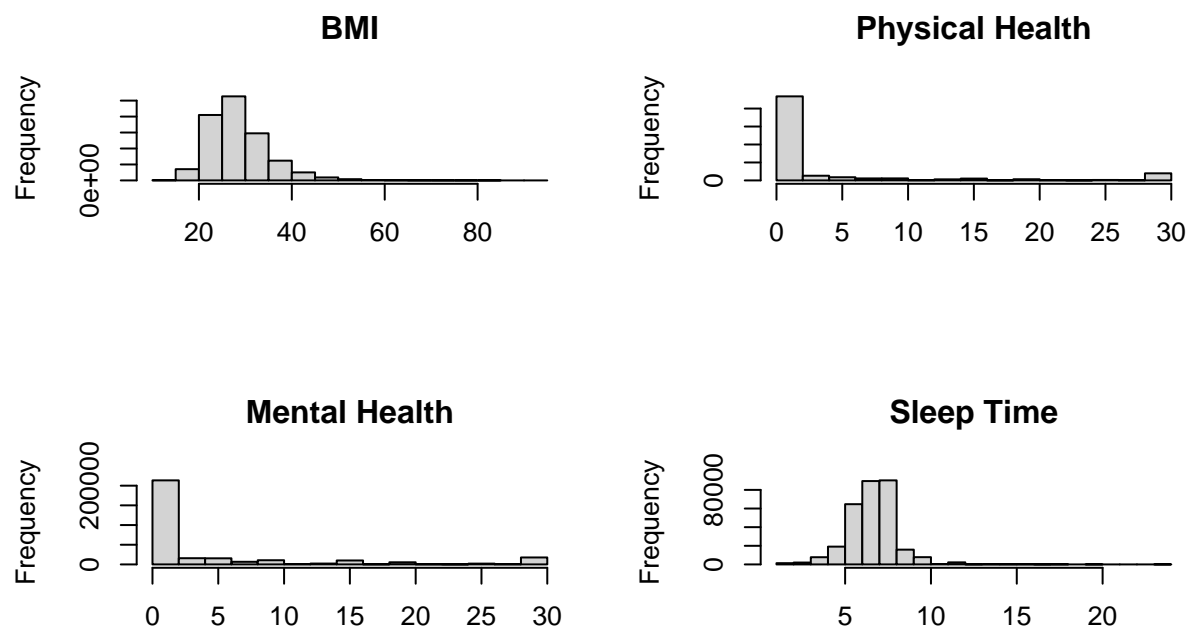


Figure 1: Histogram of Numerical Variables

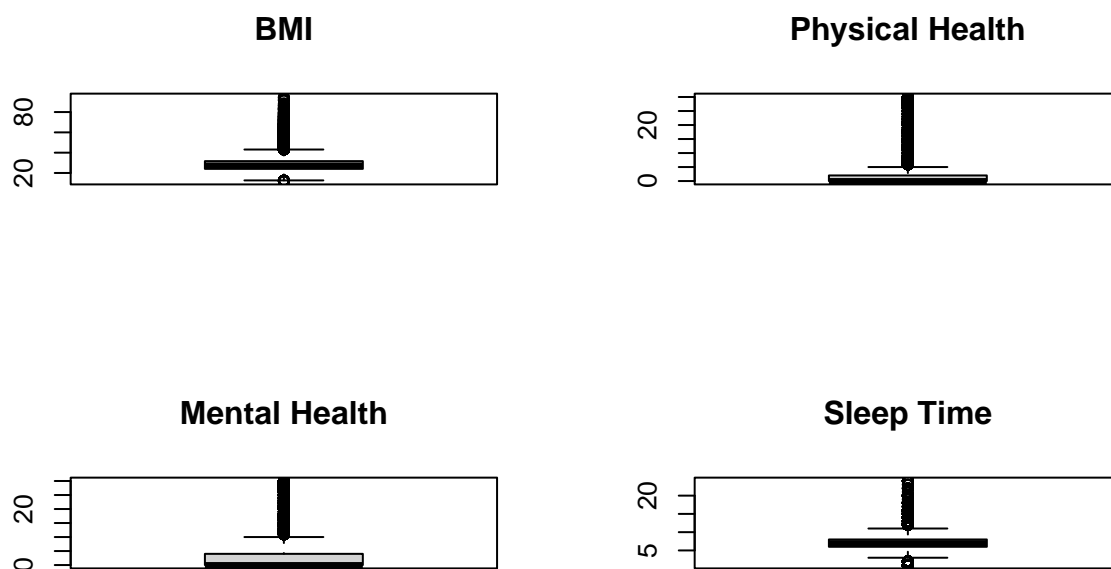


Figure 2: Boxplot of Numerical Variables

From Figure 3, We can that our target variable *HeartDisease* is unbalanced which most of the cases do not have heart disease. The *AgeCategory* and *Sex* looks balanced here, we perform χ^2 test to see if there is any significant difference of the probabilities of getting heart disease among age groups and sex later. “White” category dominates the *Race*, we would proceed the analysis by convert it to binary data with “non-white” as the other. *GenHealth* indicates that most people feeling good which match the majority of the observations do not have heart disease. The rest of the variables are binary and all of them incline to one side.

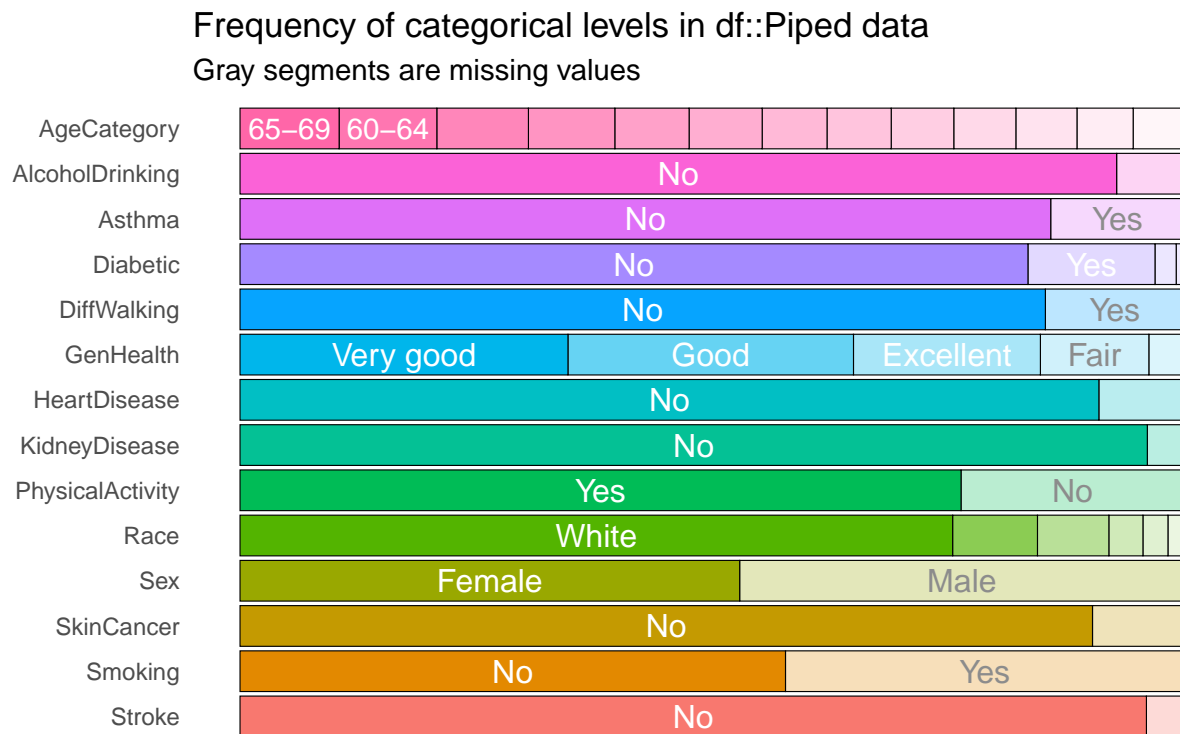


Figure 3: Frequency of Categorical Variables

Bivariate Analysis

- Categorical Data

We perform χ^2 test for correlation between *HeartDisease* and *AgeGroup* and *Sex* and *Race*:

Ho: *HeartDisease* is not correlated to *AgeGroup*.

Ha: They are correlated.

$\alpha = 0.05$

The p-value is much lower than 0.05, so we reject Ho, which suggests different groups has different probabilities to get heart disease.

```
##
```

```
## Pearson's Chi-squared test
```

```
##
```

Table 2: Correlation Table

	BMI	PhysicalHealth	MentalHealth	SleepTime
BMI	1.0000000	0.1038125	0.0567245	-0.0486534
PhysicalHealth	0.1038125	1.0000000	0.2796575	-0.0584055
MentalHealth	0.0567245	0.2796575	1.0000000	-0.1170783
SleepTime	-0.0486534	-0.0584055	-0.1170783	1.0000000

```
## data:  xtabs(~data$HeartDisease + data$AgeCategory)
## X-squared = 18912, df = 12, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

Ho: *HeartDisease* is not correlated to *Sex*.

Ha: They are correlated.

$\alpha = 0.05$

The p-value is much lower than 0.05, so we reject Ho, which suggests the probabilities to get heart disease for male and female are different.

```
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test
##
## data:  xtabs(~data$HeartDisease + data$Sex)
## X-squared = 1671.7, df = 1, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

Ho: *HeartDisease* is not correlated to *Race*.

Ha: They are correlated.

$\alpha = 0.05$

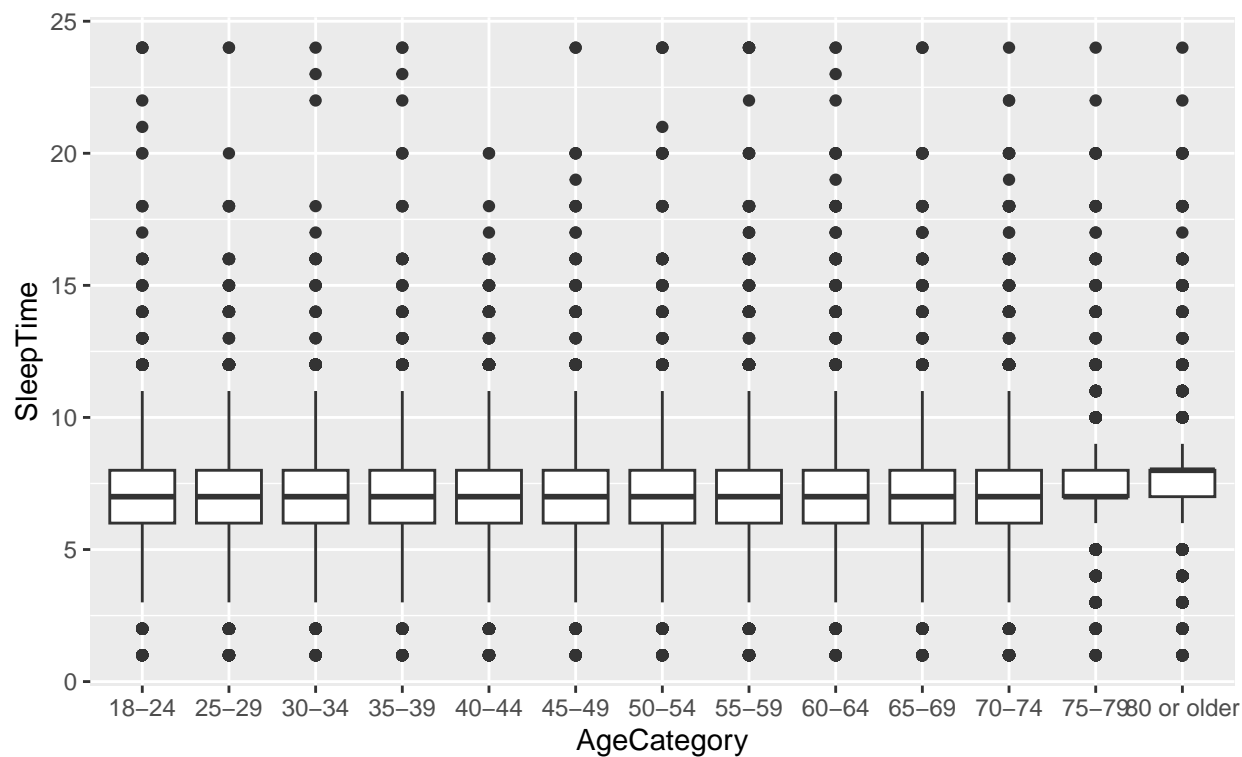
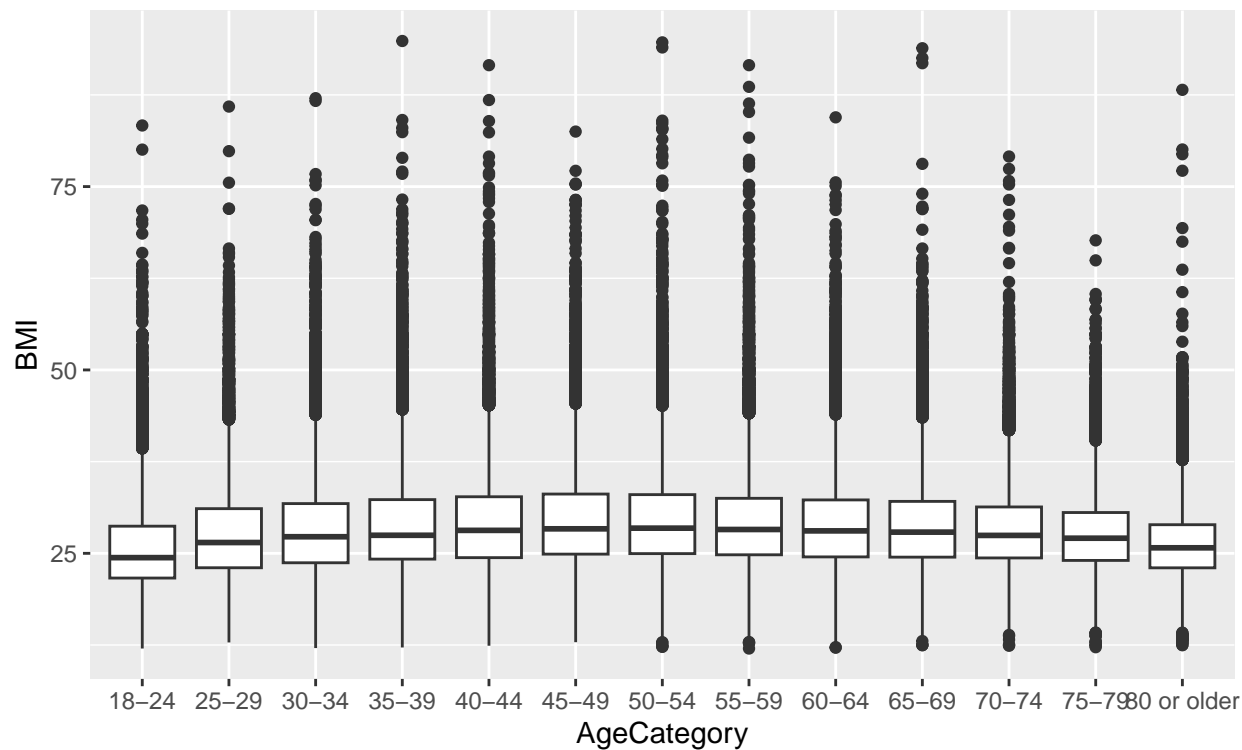
The p-value is much lower than 0.05, so we reject Ho, which suggests the probabilities to get heart disease for white and non-white are different.

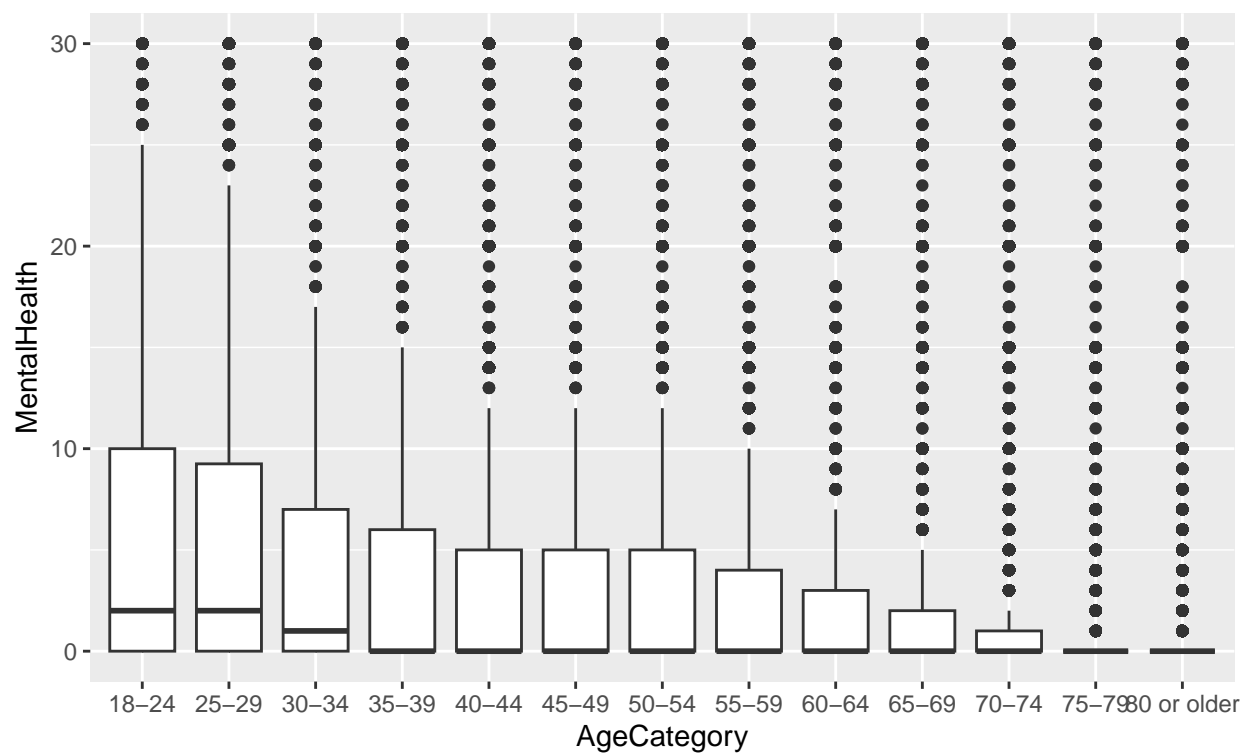
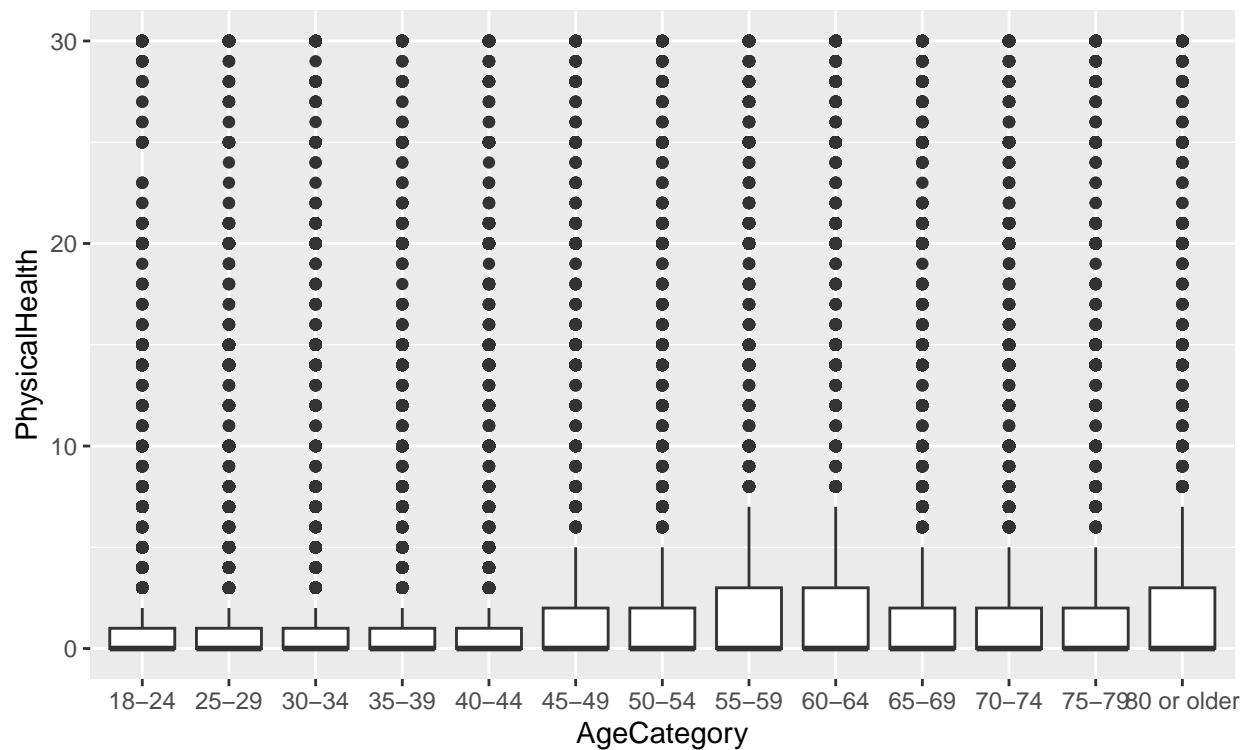
```
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test
##
## data:  xtabs(~data$HeartDisease + data$Race)
## X-squared = 721.24, df = 1, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

- Numerical Data

According to Table 2, there is no strong linear correlation among the numeric variables.

We then further analyze them in different age groups because we would love to reduce the number of age groups. *BMI* goes higher as people get older and then after 65 it gets lower. *SleepTime* reveals an uncommon phenomena that people who are 80 or older sleeps more. Figure 4 also indicates that younger generation suffer more from mental issues and older generation suffer more on physical problems.





Multivariate Analysis

- Logistic Model

By fitting logistic regression, we can see that almost all the variables are significant for predicting

HeartDisease. Surprisingly, *AlcoholDrinking* has negative association with *HeartDisease*.

Combine the result from the model and the Figure 4, we might consider to regroup the data into only 4 groups (< 40, 40-59, 60-79, >80). Also, to find the vulnerable groups of getting heart disease, we may use decision tree and the PCA.

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = as.factor(HeartDisease) ~ ., family = binomial,
##      data = data)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -2.1047  -0.4293  -0.2540  -0.1326   3.5881
##
## Coefficients:
##
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    -6.4830608  0.1034943  -62.642  < 2e-16 ***
## BMI              0.0081347  0.0011373   7.153 8.52e-13 ***
## SmokingYes       0.3482008  0.0143796  24.215  < 2e-16 ***
## AlcoholDrinkingYes -0.2716103  0.0334590  -8.118 4.75e-16 ***
## StrokeYes        1.0304371  0.0225307  45.735  < 2e-16 ***
## PhysicalHealth     0.0029129  0.0008598   3.388 0.000704 ***
## MentalHealth       0.0040747  0.0008799   4.631 3.64e-06 ***
## DiffWalkingYes     0.2074626  0.0180683  11.482  < 2e-16 ***
## SexMale           0.7083199  0.0145780  48.588  < 2e-16 ***
## AgeCategory25-29    0.1236543  0.1241782   0.996 0.319357
## AgeCategory30-34    0.4917089  0.1110833   4.426 9.58e-06 ***
## AgeCategory35-39    0.6084139  0.1063690   5.720 1.07e-08 ***
## AgeCategory40-44    1.0164925  0.1000598  10.159  < 2e-16 ***
## AgeCategory45-49    1.3409679  0.0964953  13.897  < 2e-16 ***
## AgeCategory50-54    1.7561326  0.0931489  18.853  < 2e-16 ***
## AgeCategory55-59    1.9948168  0.0916947  21.755  < 2e-16 ***
## AgeCategory60-64    2.2575566  0.0908500  24.849  < 2e-16 ***
## AgeCategory65-69    2.4930843  0.0905818  27.523  < 2e-16 ***
## AgeCategory70-74    2.7692245  0.0905100  30.596  < 2e-16 ***
## AgeCategory75-79    2.9576256  0.0910387  32.488  < 2e-16 ***
## AgeCategory80 or older 3.2136495  0.0907803  35.400  < 2e-16 ***
## RaceWhite         0.2009655  0.0185868  10.812  < 2e-16 ***
## DiabeticNo, borderline diabetes 0.0967987  0.0416679   2.323 0.020174 *
## DiabeticYes        0.4549081  0.0166775  27.277  < 2e-16 ***
## DiabeticYes (during pregnancy) 0.0927621  0.1047582   0.885 0.375894
## PhysicalActivityYes 0.0354841  0.0160041   2.217 0.026610 *
## GenHealthFair      1.4481710  0.0328406  44.097  < 2e-16 ***
## GenHealthGood       0.9747177  0.0296685  32.854  < 2e-16 ***
## GenHealthPoor       1.8457914  0.0408931  45.137  < 2e-16 ***
## GenHealthVery good   0.4479533  0.0305362  14.670  < 2e-16 ***
## SleepTime         -0.0234114  0.0043126  -5.429 5.68e-08 ***
```

```

## AsthmaYes          0.2596453  0.0191388  13.566 < 2e-16 ***
## KidneyDiseaseYes   0.5572447  0.0243079  22.924 < 2e-16 ***
## SkinCancerYes      0.0931997  0.0194867   4.783 1.73e-06 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##    Null deviance: 183054  on 301716  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 143259  on 301683  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 143327
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 7

```