

American obesity and Multiple Indicators

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Abstract

The obesity rate of a country is vital for society. The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System from CDC provide a valuable opportunity to analysis the obesity rate of American. The reason... , The effect of obesity... .

introduction

The obesity rate of a country is vital for society and plays such an indisputably important role in human life. The rising obesity rates in developed countries have brought continuous challenges to their policymakers. The United States of America, as one of the most powerful nations around the world, has been facing the highest obesity rate overall OECD Countries in the past decades(Marion Devaux and Colombo (2017)). Over 36.2% of population is obese in 2017. Further investigation into what causes such a high rate and how the obesity rate impacts individuals' lives is urgent.

A regular daily routine, including sleep and exercise, are essential to a healthy life(Karen R. Segal (1989)). We all know that energy is counted in calories. Too many calories in but fewer calories burned will cause energy imbalance and lead to obesity. Highly active and sedentary individuals have a significant difference in their weight if we remove other factors and group them appropriately. Mental health is straightly related to one's obesity as well. Individuals with PTSD were 5% less likely to have healthy diets(Berk-Clark C (2017)). In the long run, it will destroy various body functions, resulting in the accumulation of fat in the body, thereby causing obesity. Besides, pregnancy for women and alcohol for men are also very strong relevance to the obesity rate. The recent data and analysis from the mentioned factors conducted in America remain inadequate.

How BMI related to obesity

This paper examines... The remaining part of the paper was organized into ...

data

The dataset I used in this report is the “Overall version data weighted with _LLCPWT,” which was collected by The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System ((**BRFSS?**)). The Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System is an important foundational project supported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention ((**CDC?**))’s Population Health Surveillance Branch, under the Division of Population Health at CDC’s National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. BRFSS aims to collect data on health-related risk behaviors in the United States. The target population is 18 years or older who live in their own house in the United States. Every questionnaire has 3 different modules: a core component, a standard set of questions that all states use, optional BRFSS modules that are the questions on specific topics that states elect, and State-added questions that states select but CDC does not edit or track responses from these questions. In the 2020 annual survey, there were 401958 in 53 different states or territories responses. The Data Collection is based on Computer-Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) systems that could provide an individual questionnaire for the interviewer and finish the procedure in 15 minutes.

The dataset was processed and analyzed in

Data Characteristic

**Fig.1 Histogram of Body Mass Index
for each respondent.**

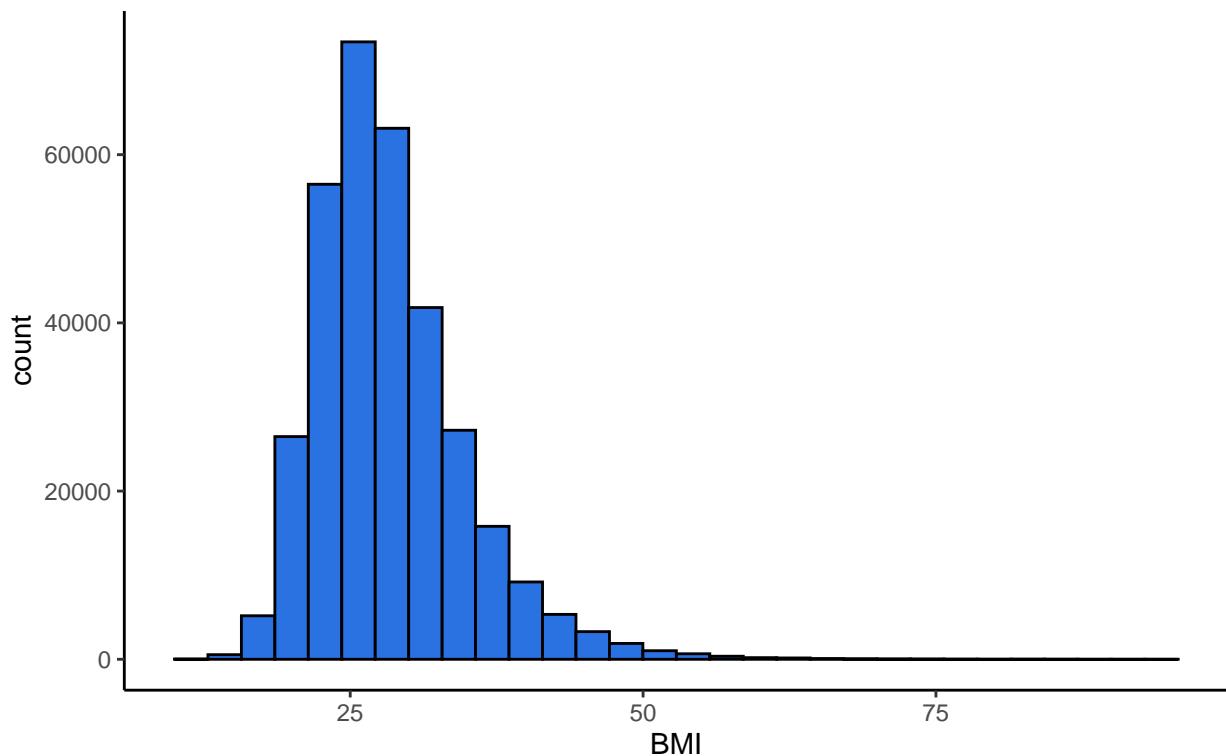


Table 1: summary statistic of Body Mass Index

mean	min	1st Qu.	median	3st Qu.	max	IQR	sd	small_outliers	large_outliers
28.33764	12.02	24.03	27.34	31.46	94.85	7.43	6.374841	41	10421

In total, this dataset spans 280 columns which include 17 different main aspects. After filtering the missing and invalid values, there were 332479 rows remaining and I selected the Body Mass Index as my responsible variable. That is because BMI is defined as weight divided by the square of height. It is an indicator of overall nutritional status, and BMI is statistically highly correlated with body fat. Figure 1 reflects the distribution of the Body Mass Index. The BMI is right-skewed and single-peaked, which means most Americans have a score of BMI under 50, and concentrated around 25. Combined with Table1, the mean is about 28 and the median is 27.34. There are varied large outliers on the right tail and only 41 small outliers on the left tail, which are great facts to justify from the Figure1. Since the height and weight was collected directly from the answer of the respondent and most of the respondent would like to an inflated height and a lower weight(**BMIbias?**), the BMI shows could be smaller than the reality.

Fig.2 Four numerical Indicators

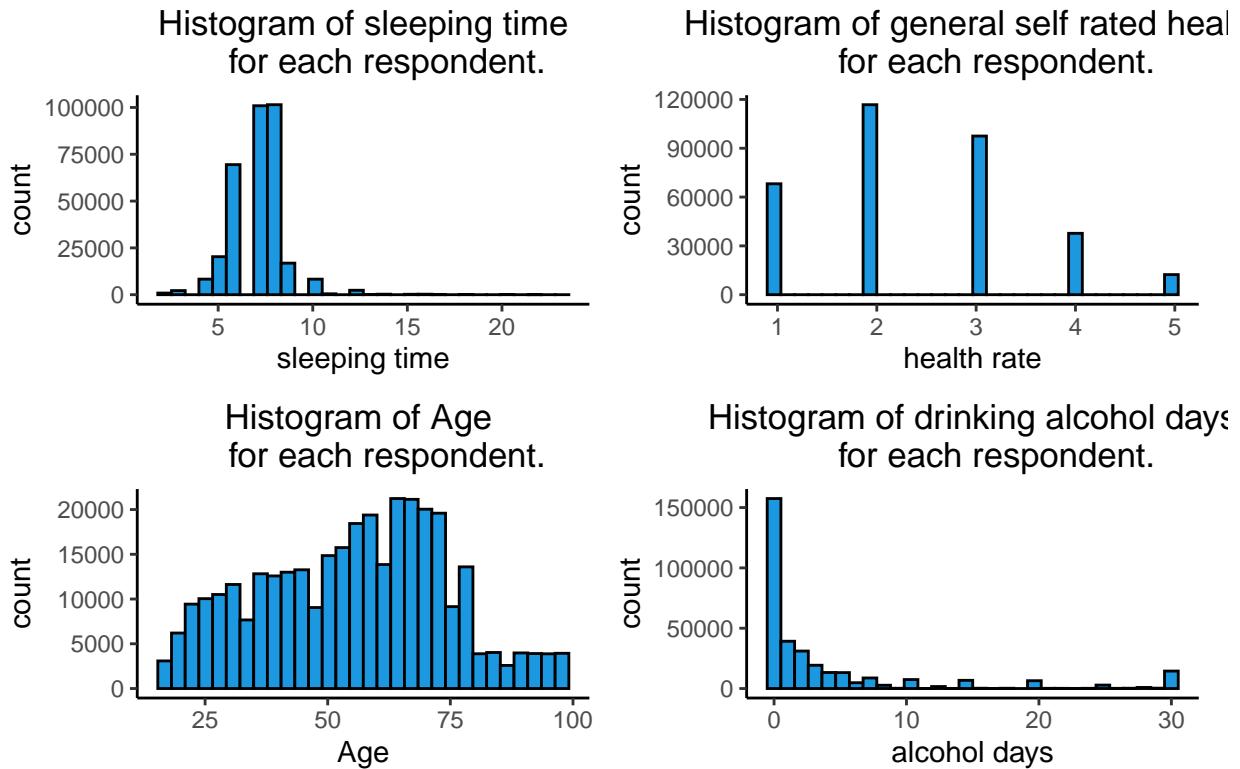


Table 2: summary statistic of Four numerical Indicators

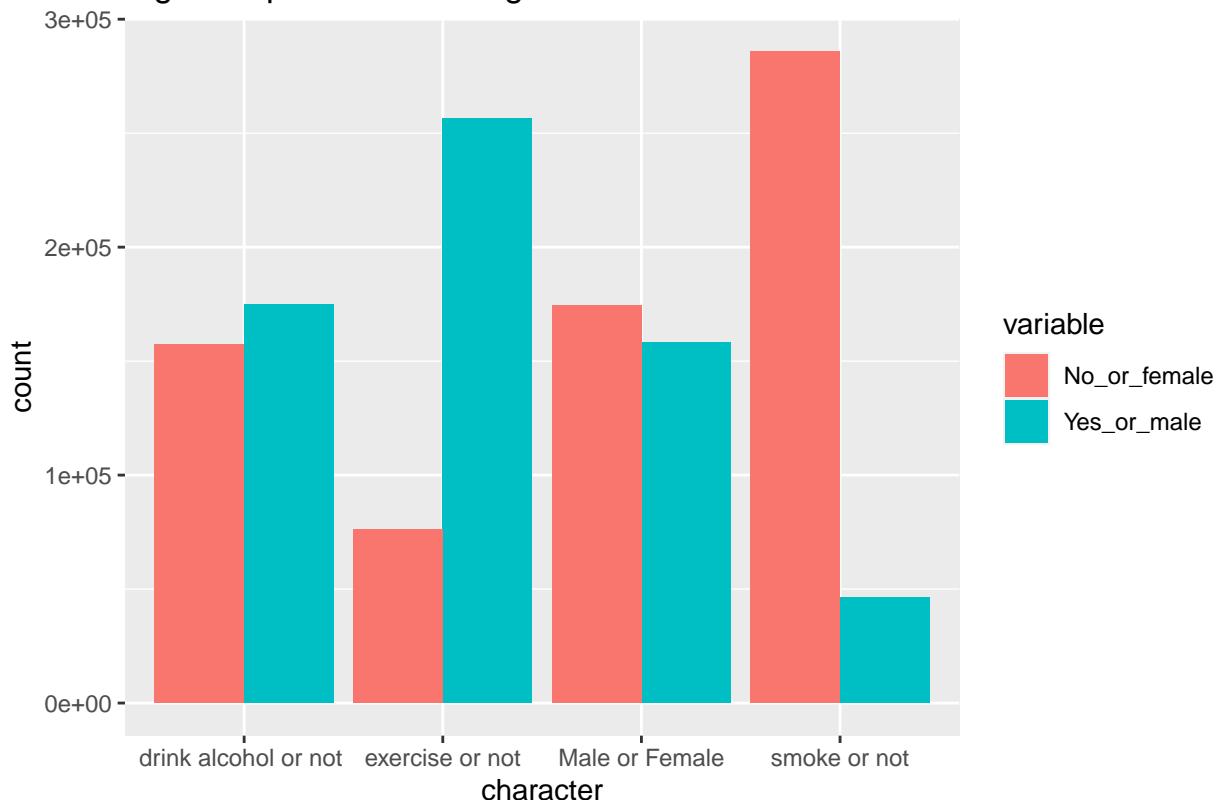
SLEPTIM1	GENHLTH	X_AGE5YR	ALCDAY5
Min. : 2.000	Min. :1.000	Min. :18.00	Min. : 0.000
1st Qu.: 6.000	1st Qu.:2.000	1st Qu.:40.00	1st Qu.: 0.000
Median : 7.000	Median :2.000	Median :57.00	Median : 1.000
Mean : 7.105	Mean :2.426	Mean :55.29	Mean : 3.882
3rd Qu.: 8.000	3rd Qu.:3.000	3rd Qu.:69.00	3rd Qu.: 4.000
Max. :23.000	Max. :5.000	Max. :99.00	Max. :30.000

Besides the responsible variable, there are 8 interesting variables, SLEPTIM1, GENHLTH, ALCDAY5, SEXVAR, X_RFSMOK3, X_AGE5YR, EXERANY2, DRNKANY5. Figure 2 shows all four interesting numerical reasons that may affect the Body Mass Index. Panel A is called the “sleeping time for each respondent.” It is generated by SLEPTIM1 and represents the total sleeping time every day for each respondent. The sleeping time is right-skewed and single-peaked which means almost all of Americans sleep under 10 hours. From the table, I found the median of sleep time is 7 hours and mean is 7.1 which is a healthy duration since most adults need 7 to 9 hours or less. There is some extreme value on the right tail, which is over 20 hours. But considering there is some illnesses, such as Kleine-Levin Syndrome could cause this result((**Syndrome?**)), I did not filter them.

Panel B is called “the general self-rated health for each respondent.” The data is calculated from GENHLTH and represents self-rated general health in 5 different grades. where 1 means “Excellent” and 5 means “poor.” All respondents are required to answer the question, “Would you say that in general your health is?” The sleeping time is right-skewed and single-peaked as well. The median is 2 and the mean is 2.4, which means most of the citizens have an above Good feeling about their life. The major responses are concentrated in the score of 2 and 3, which is because the Americans may not be prone to give extremely worse emotional expressions when rating their feeling about life.

Panel C is the age of each respondent. Since the original data only provided 13 five-year age categories, X_AGE5YR, I randomly assigned the age for each respondent in all 13 groups separately. In the plot, The shape is symmetric and single-peaked. The median is 57 years old and the mean is 55 years old. Panel D is the alcohol each respondent drinks every day and the variable name is ALCDAY5. All respondents must answer the question, “During the past 30 days, how many days did you have at least one drink of any alcoholic beverage?” The alcohol drinking is right-skewed and single-peaked and can be proved by the median on the table, which is only 1 and the mean is 3.882. So, most Americans do not drink at all.

Fig.3 Barplot of four categorical variables



The figure 3 above is the Barplot of four interesting categorical variables, from left to right is “drink alcohol or not,” “Male or Female,” “smoke or not,” and “exercise or not.” Each of them has 2 levels shown on the graph. For exercise and smoking, It is fairly apparent that most of the people exercise regularly and have no smoking habit. Other than that, about half of the population is male and about 170000 is abstinent.

Methodology

This study aims to find the most relevant variables with a linear relationship with Body Mass Index, so a linear regression model is applied. Linear regression is a statistical analysis method that uses regression analysis in mathematical statistics to determine the interdependent relationship between two or more variables, dependent variables and multiple other independent variables. Here, I have more than one variable, so the process is called multiple linear regression. Since the model parameters are unknown we could estimate from the data by using linear predictor functions. It is expressed extensively in the form of $y = w'x + y'z + e$, where e is a normal distribution with a mean of 0 and is ignorable.

The model assumes that:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 * SLEPTIM1 + \beta_2 * GENHLTH + \beta_3 * SEXVAR + \beta_4 * X_RFSMOK3 + \beta_5 * X_AGE5YR \\ + \beta_6 * EXERANY2 + \beta_7 * DRNKANY5$$

where, Y : the response variable: Body Mass Index

β_0 = the interaction term where every independent variable is equal to 0

β_1 = the expected change of Y for an unit increase in sleeping time

β_2 = the expected change of Y for an unit increase in general health

β_3 = the expected change of Y for an unit increase in age

β_4 = the expected change of Y for the value of the sex

β_5 = the expected change of Y for the value of the smoking

β_6 = the expected change of Y for the value of the exercise

β_7 = the expected change of Y for the value of the drinking alcohol

There are seven variables of interest for my multiple linear regression model. In general, there are two types of linear regression models that can be plotted, one is several parallel straight lines and the other is straight lines with interaction. By looking at the equation only, it is impossible that the lines are parallel with each other since the β for different variables are different. However, since I have more than two independent variables, It is hard to draw a 2d graph. So instead, the conclusion will be shown in tables.

For the reason to fit the best predictive model to the observed data set and the values of Y , there are a few steps to mutate the model. The first step is data validation. I separated data into "train" and "test" 2 datasets. The target is to achieve a rationally similar performance as a result. The model should not only fit on this sample we have collected, even though it is relevantly huge but also on others from the same population in America. Applying the multiple linear regression model on both datasets is the next step. To make sure the model is fitted, I use a residual plot for each of them could be applied to prove that there is no violation in linearity, constant variance, independence and normality. A residual plot is a commonly used diagnostic tool in multiple regression, especially to evaluate whether a model contains nonlinear terms in various dependent variables. If any of the violations above is satisfied, we need to adjust the model to eliminate it. Simultaneously, there are 2 conditions that have to be met in case the residual plot is trusted. The condition one is a clear pattern with the response value and fitted value and the other one is no clear pattern between each independent value which indicates no correlation. This could also be checked by function vif. After that, I will use the box-cox transformation on both responses variable and independent value to discover how to fix the model. The box-cox transformation is used to transform the data which is not normally distributed. It automatically computes the transformation powers into the best-fitted one. Furthermore, a model reduction is the next tool to compare different factors in the model and filter the insignificant ones. This is the best way to get rid of its dross and get its essence. There are three selection criteria: R^2 adj, AIC and BIC. For any model, the largest R^2 adj, smallest AIC and BIC for the model is the best subset of each size. Last but not least are removing insignificant variables and problematic observations. Leverage Point, Outlier and Cook's Distance are three kinds of data points that I will remove systematically. Leverage Points are points that have x-values with a tremendous effect on the estimated regression model. Cook's Distance is the y-values with a tremendous effect on the estimated regression model. Outliers are points that do not follow the pattern set of the data. The plot will be more clear to view after filtering them off.

result

model

The model was run on 7 independent variables to explore the relationship between all factors and BMI in two groups: training group and test group.

Train

Table3: box-cox transformation

Coefficients	Estimate	P value
Intercept	1.921e-01	<2e-16 ***
sleeping time	1.539e-03	<2e-16 ***
general health	-1.204e-02	<2e-16 ***
sex	6.356e-03	<2e-16 ***
smoke	-4.994e-03	<2e-16 ***
age	4.953e-05	<2e-16 ***
exercise	4.514e-03	<2e-16 ***
drinking alcohol	2.325e-03	<2e-16 **
Multiple R-squared: 0.06829, Adjusted R-squared: 0.06826		

I randomly select 80% responses of the total dataset to form the training dataset. After checking the residual plot, there is enough evidence that could indicate some of the assumptions are violated. So I apply the box-cox transformation to the training group. Table 3 is a general summary of the box-cox transformation. Since all the p-values are extremely small and smaller than 0.05, all of them should be significant and not rejected. This means each of them affects the BMI a lot. Unfortunately, the p-values could only explain that the data is not unusual under this model, but whether there is a causal relationship between them and BMI is not justified. Besides, the adjusted r-squared is relatively low, which means there is almost no trend, regardless of whether they are logically related. All in all, I combined it with the output of box-cox transformation, the following model is formed:

$$Y^{-0.5} = 1.921e^{-01} + 1.539e^{-03} * SLEPTIM1^{0.66} + -1.204e^{-02} * GENHLTH^{0.5} + 6.356e^{-03} * SEXVAR^{0.5} \\ + -4.994e^{-03} * X_RFSMOK3^{-10} + 4.953e^{-05} * X_AGE5YR + 4.514e^{-03} * EXERANY2^{-6} + 2.325e^{-03} * DRNKANY5^{-0.5}$$

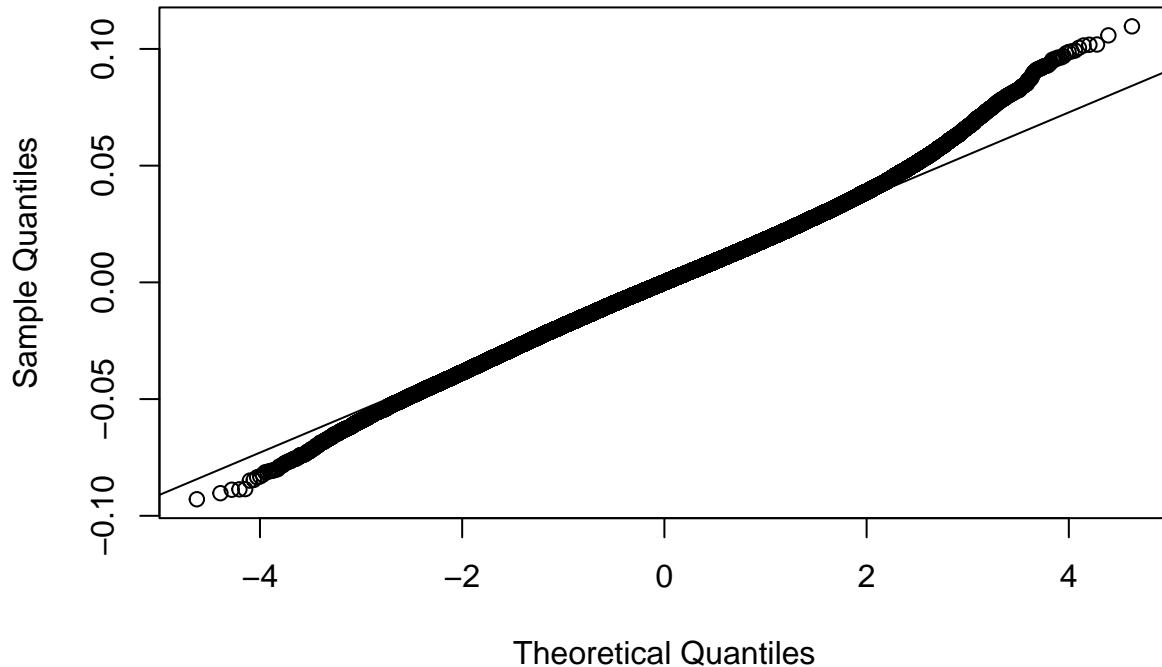
The box-cox transformation will give a suggested change on the power of each factor. In this case, The main effect of the sleeping time is $1.539e^{-03}$, the power of the sleeping time is 0.66 representing that the BMI increases by 0.0392, the root of $1.539e^{-03}$ since BMI has a power of 0.5 when I increase 1 unit in sleeping time.

Table4: Vif

sleeping time	general health	sex	smoke	age	exercise	drinking alcohol
1.025300	1.154639	1.015313	1.046565	1.089449	1.108380	1.064806

Next step, I check the vif in order to avoid multicollinearity. All of them are round than 1 which means not correlated.

Fig4: Normal Q–Q Plot



In the methodology, There is an assumption that the error term (e) in the multiple linear regression model is under Normal Distribution, which also means the total model should also follow a Normal Distribution. Therefore here is the Normal Q-Q Plot, which indicates the normality is not violated if a strong linear pattern is closed to the diagonal. From this Normal Q-Q Plot, the points follow a strong linear pattern in the mid of the lines but shift away on both ends. Since the residual plot is also well formed, I would like to say that our data is normally distributed and the model is correct.

Table5: model reduction

model	adj R^2	AIC
Original	0.06826133	-1351736
Reduction	0.06087429	-1349636

In this section, I tried to add a new factor called mental health instead of drinking alcohol and smoking since those activities could be associated with psychological distress((**distress?**)) and I hope to get a reduced model. However, the reduced model has a lower adj R^2 as 0.060 and a bigger AIC and BIC, relevantly speaking. In this case, the original model is kept.

Test

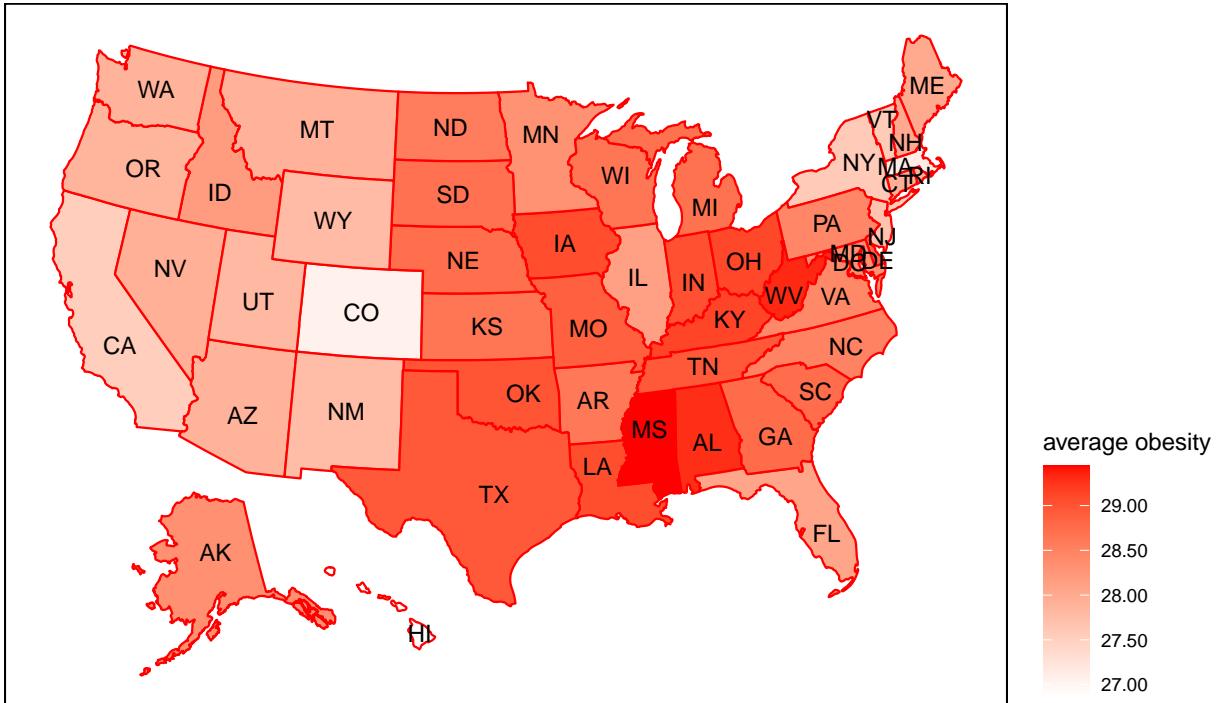
I form the test dataset the rest 20% responses of the total dataset and apply the same steps and transformation to it. The estimates are close to the training model as below and there is no violation on residual plot. In conclusion, the final model is valid.

Table6: box-cox transformation

Coefficients	Estimate	P value
Intercept	1.921e-01	<2e-16 ***
sleeping time	1.434e-03	<2e-16 ***
general health	-1.218e-02	<2e-16 ***
sex	6.096e-03	<2e-16 ***
smoke	-4.869e-03	<2e-16 ***
age	5.810e-05	<2e-16 ***
exercise	4.307e-03	<2e-16 ***
drinking alcohol	2.791e-03	1.05e-07 ***

map

Fig.5: average obesity in each state

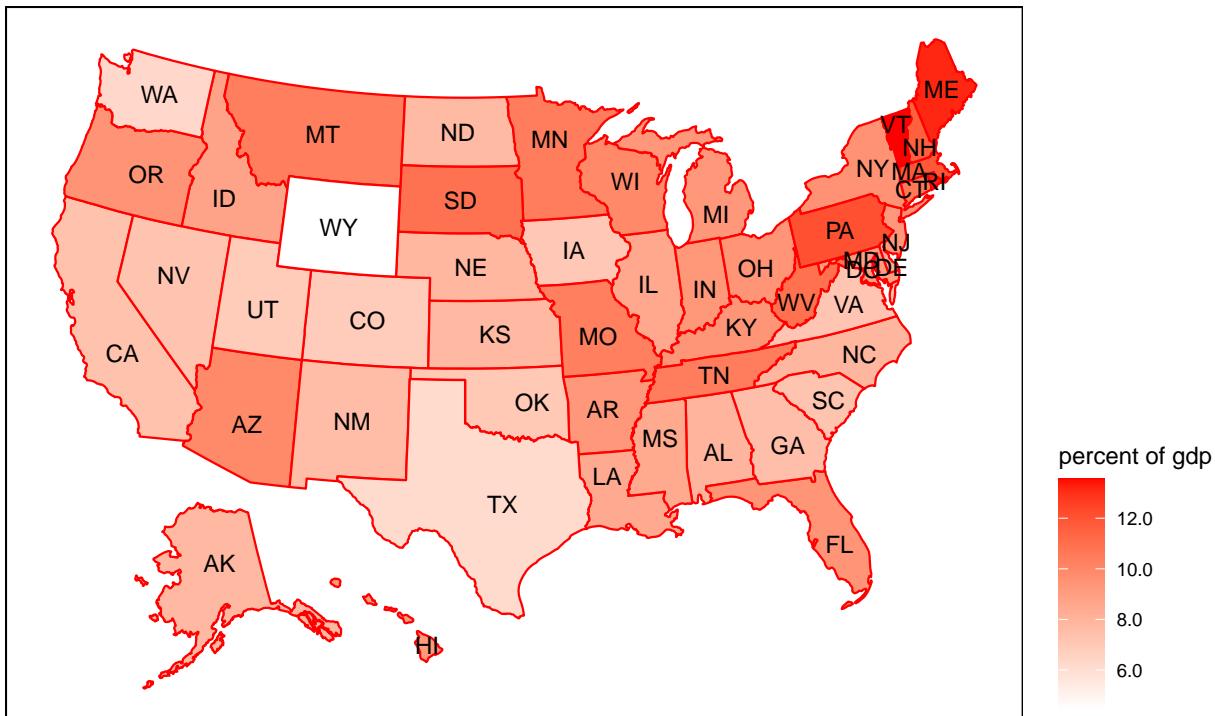


As we all know, there are plenty of other reasons and factors that I mentioned before that could apply to the BMI since it is a quite complicated and personal data. Figure 5 describes the state-by-state trends of BMI in the U.S. As shown in Figure 5, the overall body mass function in the United States is around 28 as mentioned in data section. Except for the average 26 BMI in Colorado, all the other states have at least 27 BMI. Among them, the overall BMI in the western states of the United States was smaller, with WA, OR, ID, CA, NV, UT, CO, AZ, NM, MT and WY with an average around 27.5. On the other hand, the middle and eastern states saw a greater BMI average around 28.5 where Mississippi has BMI over 29.4.

Since obesity could be a serious problem for every state, the government does put a lot of its Budget on it. The second map, fig.6 shows the percent of the output of “Educational services, health care, and social assistance” in the total GDP in each states. As shown in Figure 6, the output of health care in the United

States is around 8%. Most of the states has an output of health care under 10% where Wyoming has lowest one about 4.47, and Vermont has the highest one as 13.54.

Fig.6: Educational services, health care, and social assistance contributes to GDP



discussion

Combined two maps we can conclude that the output of health care could reduce the BMI in some ways. On the

reference

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Survey Data. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, [appropriate data year or years].

Appendix

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Marion Devaux, Yevgeniy Goryakin, Sahara Graf, and Francesca Colombo. 2017. "Obesity Update 2017 - OECD." <https://www.oecd.org/els/health-systems/Obesity-Update-2017.pdf>.