

Unit 6: Simple linear regression

2. Outliers & Inference for SLR

Sta 104 - Summer 2015

Duke University, Department of Statistical Science

June 15, 2015

1. Housekeeping

2. Main ideas

1. R^2 assesses model fit -- higher the better
2. Inference for regression uses the T distribution
3. Conditions for regression
4. Type of outlier determines how it should be handled

3. Summary



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Response: annual_murders_per_mil
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Residuals	18	546.86	30.38		

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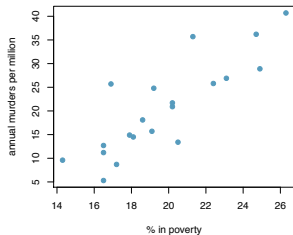
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Clicker question

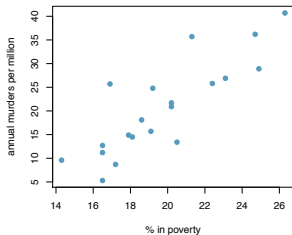
R^2 for the regression model for predicting annual murders per million based on percentage living in poverty is roughly 71%. Which of the following is the correct interpretation of this value?



- (a) 71% of the variability in percentage living in poverty is explained by the model.
- (b) 84% of the variability in the murder rates is explained by the model, i.e. percentage living in poverty.
- (c) 71% of the variability in the murder rates is explained by the model, i.e. percentage living in poverty.
- (d) 71% of the time percentage living in poverty predicts murder rates accurately.

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- (b) 84% of the variability in the murder rates is explained by the model, i.e. percentage living in poverty.
- (c) *71% of the variability in the murder rates is explained by the model, i.e. percentage living in poverty.*
- (d) 71% of the time percentage living in poverty predicts murder rates accurately.

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3. Summary

- ▶ Use a T distribution for inference on the slope, with degrees of freedom $n - 2$
 - Degrees of freedom for the slope(s) in regression is $df = n - p - 1$ where p is the number of predictors (explanatory variables) in the model.

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- ▶ Hypothesis testing for a slope: $H_0 : \beta_1 = 0$; $H_A : \beta_1 \neq 0$
 - $T_{n-2} = \frac{b_1 - 0}{SE_{b_1}}$
 - p-value = P(observing a slope at least as different from 0 as the one observed if in fact there is no relationship between x and y)

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- ▶ Confidence intervals for a slope:
 - $b_1 \pm T_{n-2}^* SE_{b_1}$

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- ▶ Nearly normally distributed residuals → histogram or normal probability plot of residuals – important for inference

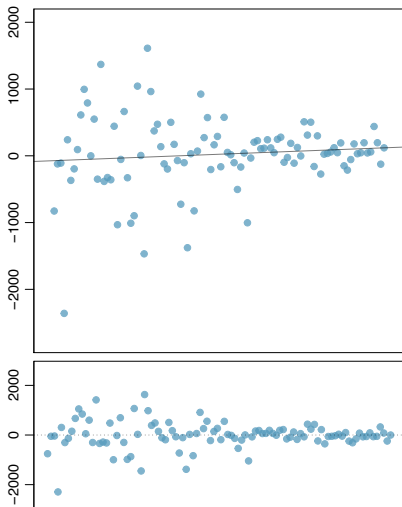
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- ▶ Independence of residuals (and hence observations) → depends on data collection method, often violated for time-series data – important for inference

Clicker question

What condition is this linear model obviously and definitely violating?

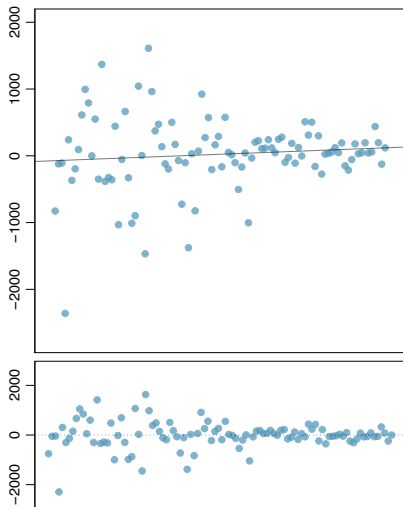
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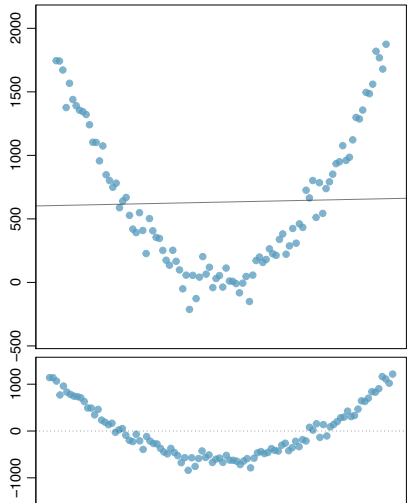
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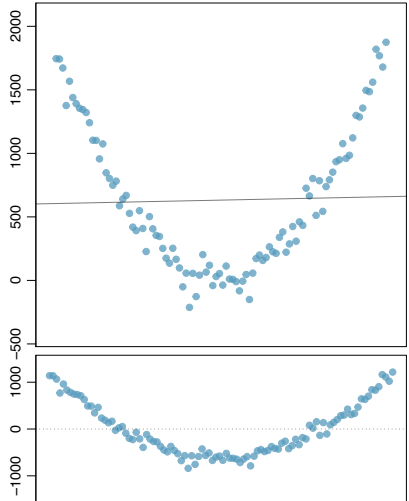
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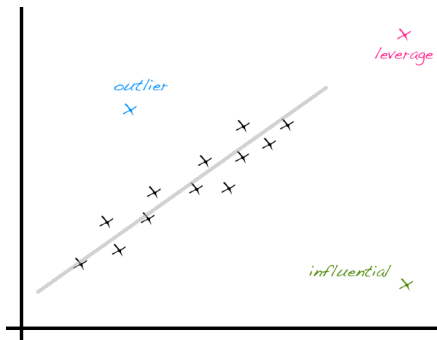
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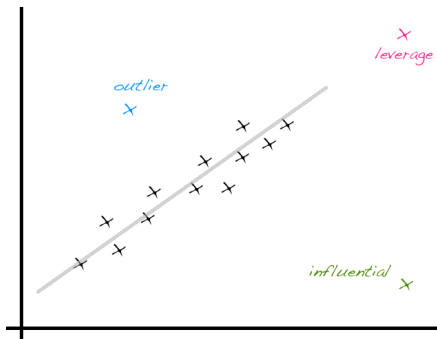
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- ▶ *Influential* point changes the slope (most likely also has high leverage) – run the regression with and without that point to determine



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- ▶ *Outlier* is an unusual point without these special characteristics (this one likely affects the intercept only)
- ▶ If clusters (groups of points) are apparent in the data, it might be worthwhile to model the groups separately.



Application exercise: 6.2 Linear regression

See course website for details

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