Statistical Inference with R

Regression

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GW Libraries Workshop
Dan Kerchner ~ November 6, 2020
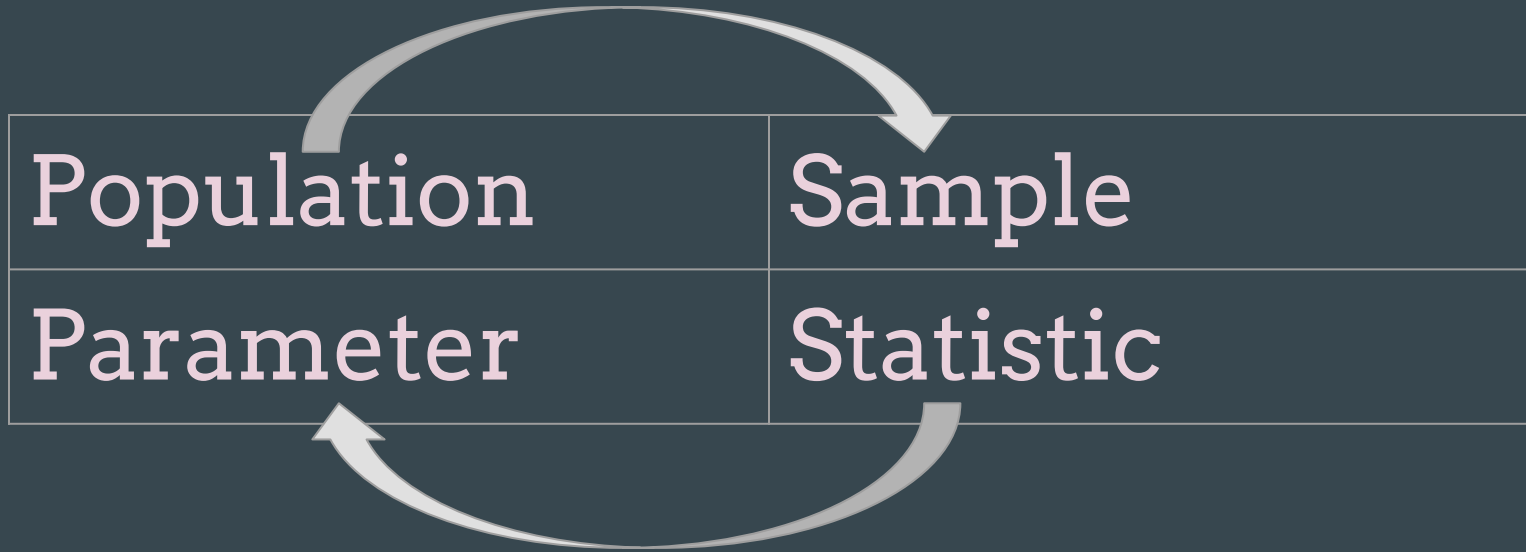
go.gwu.edu/rstats

Logistics

- Just speak up OR use the Webex chat
- Kiri can provide individual help
- Plan for 1 brief ☕ break
- Collaborative Notes document: bit.ly/rstats3

Super-Brief Review of Inference for Regression

High-Level Objective

Population	Sample
Parameter	Statistic

Regression Model

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \ldots + \beta_n X_n$$

Interpretation

β_0 = Mean Y when X_i values are 0

β_i = Mean change in Y for a 1-point increase in X_i, adjusting for other X variables

Correlation between dependent & independent variables

Pearson correlation (ϱ) measures strength and direction (+/-) of linear association between X_i and Y. Ranges from -1 to 1.

If relationship looks non-linear (but monotonic) then Spearman correlation should be considered.

H_0: $\varrho = 0$
H_1: $\varrho \neq 0$

Valid if joint distribution of X, Y is bivariate normal

Linear Regression Model

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \ldots + \beta_n X_n$$

where Y is a <u>continuous</u> outcome

<u>Interpretation</u>

β_0 = Mean Y when X_i values are 0

β_i = Mean change in Y for a 1-point increase in X_i, adjusting for other X variables

Linear Regression Assumptions

- Observations are independent
- Linearity
- Homoscedasticity
- Normality

Inference for Regression Modeling

Confidence Interval

$95\% \text{ CI for } \beta = (0.44, 0.49)$

Hypothesis Testing

$H_0: \beta = \beta_0 \leftarrow$ Null Hypothesis
$H_A: \beta \neq \beta_0 \leftarrow$ Alternative Hypothesis

p-value: Chance that we are rejecting H_0 when we should not be

Logistic Regression Model

$$log(\frac{p}{1-p}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + ... + \beta_n X_n$$

where p = Probability of Y = 1
1-p = Probability of Y = 0

Interpretation

β_i = log OR (Odds Ratio) for having $Y = 1$ for a 1-point increase
in X_i

e^{β_i} = OR for having $Y = 1$ for a 1-point increase in X_i

Logistic Regression Assumptions

- Binary outcome (0, 1)
- Each predictor is linearly related to the log odds of the outcome

Goals

Today's Goal

- Learn to use R to read in data and conduct regression analysis and associated inference tests
  - Checking assumptions
  - Visualizing
  - Computing p-values, regression coefficients, confidence intervals, and odds ratios (for logistic models)

Today: 2 Scenarios

- Linear Regression (continuous outcome)
  - Single variable (1 continuous)
  - Multivariable (1 continuous, 1 categorical)
- Logistic Regression (categorical outcome)
  - Multivariable (continuous and categorical)

Today's Data Set: Framingham Heart Study

- framinghamheartstudy.org
- Long-term prospective study of the etiology of cardiovascular disease among a population of subjects in Framingham, MA
- Began in 1948 with 5,209 subjects
- Is the source of the term "risk factor"
- Over 3,000 peer-reviewed papers published based on this study
- Participants were each followed for a total of 24 years for cardiovascular events (heart attack, stroke, death, etc.)

Some Handy R Links

Tutorials

- RStudio R paths: education.rstudio.com/learn/
- Data Carpentry & Software Carpentry:
  - datacarpentry.org
  - software-carpentry.org
- Linkedin Learning @ GW: go.gwu.edu/linkedinlearning
- r-tutor.com/r-introduction & r-tutor.com/elementary-statistics
- UCLA Data Analysis Examples: stats.idre.ucla.edu/other/dae/
- R Graph Gallery (w/code): r-graph-gallery.com

Books you can access for free

- Free books online - Hadley Wickham:
  - R for Data Science [r4ds.had.co.nz](r4ds.had.co.nz)
  - Advanced R adv-r.hadley.nz/
- Through your GW library privileges:

Reference Links

- R language (CRAN): r-project.org
- R search engine: rseek.org
- rstudio.com
  - Cheat Sheets! rstudio.com/resources/cheatsheets
- stackoverflow.com

Statistics+R help @ GW

R-Statistics Appointments:

calendly.com/statistical-consulting-gw
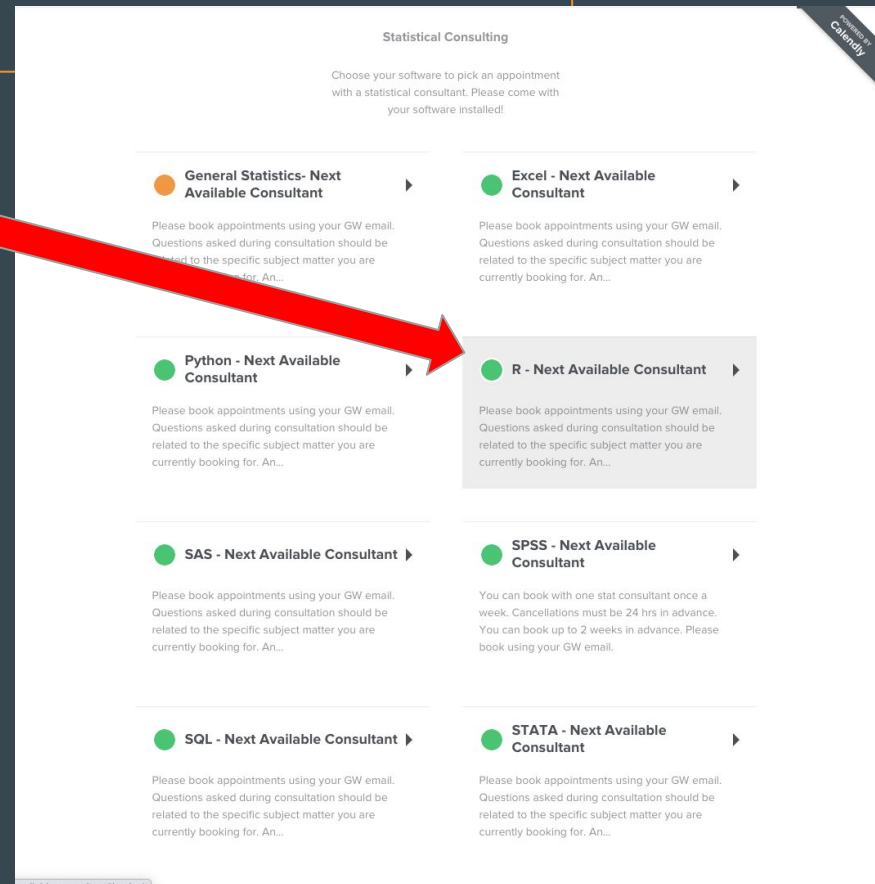
Also...

Appointments with me:

calendly.com/kerchner

Coding consultations (Python, git, etc.):

calendly.com/gwul-coding/

Thanks!

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