Assignment 8: Birth Times

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Exercise 1

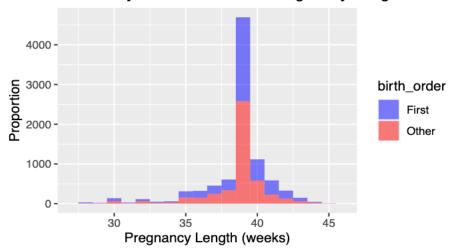
```
live_births <- nsfg6 %>%
  filter(outcome == 1) %>%
  mutate(
    birth_order = if_else(
        birthord == 1,
        "first",
        "other"
    )
)
```

```
pregnancy_length <- live_births %>%
select(prglngth, birth_order)
```

Exercise 2

- ## Warning: Removed 80 rows containing non-finite values (stat_bin).
- ## Warning: Removed 4 rows containing missing values (geom_bar).

Probability Mass Function of Pregnancy Length



- i. The mode is at ariund 37 weeks.
- ii. To confirm the statement that "first born children either arrive early or arrive late when compared with non-first-borns," we should most definitely use a hypothesis test because correlation does not equal causation. This dataset may have other variables that can contribute to its results.

Exercise 3

```
pregnancy_length %>%
  group_by(birth_order) %>%
  summarize(
    mean = mean(prglngth),
    median = median(prglngth),
    sd = sd(prglngth),
    IQR = IQR(prglngth),
    min = min(prglngth),
    max = max(prglngth)
)
```

birth_order	mean	median	sd	IQR	min	max
first	38.60095	39	2.791901	1	0	48
other	38.52291	39	2.615852	0	4	50

i. The different summary statistics between the two distributions are not significantly different from each other. Everything execept the minimum are close in number to each other.

Exercise 4

i. The test statistic to this experiment is the difference in means of pregnancy lengths between first borns and non- first borns.

- ii. Null Hypothesis: There is no difference between pregnancy lengths between first borns and non- first borns.
- iii. Alternative Hypothesis: There is a difference between pregnancy lengths between first borns and non- first borns.

First borns have a longer pregnancy length that non-first borns. First borns have a shorter pregnancy length that non-first borns.

iv. This is a two sided hypothesis test.

Exercise 5

```
##null_distribution <- pregnancy_length %>%

##specify(prglngth ~ birth_order) %>%

##hypothesize(null = "independence") %>%

##generate(reps = 10000, type = "") %>%

##calculate(stat = "diff in means", order = c("first", "other"))

## get_p_value(x = pregnancy_length, obs_stat = observed_statistic, direction = "two-sided")

##shade_p_value(obs_stat = observed_statistic, direction = ##"two-sided") +

##labs(title = "Distribution of Difference in Pregnancy Length ##by Birth Order",

## x = "Difference in Pregnancy Length (weeks)",

## y = "Probability")
```

Exercise 6

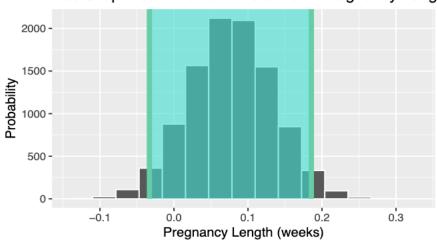
```
birth_bootstraps <- pregnancy_length %>%
   specify(prglngth ~ birth_order) %>%
   generate(10000, type = "bootstrap") %>%
   calculate(stat = "diff in means", order = c("first", "other"))

bootstrap_ci <- birth_bootstraps %>%
   get_confidence_interval()

## Using `level = 0.95` to compute confidence interval.
bootstrap_ci
```

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{lower_ci} & upper_ci \\ -0.0331656 & 0.1856359 \end{array}$

Bootstrap Distribution of Difference in Pregnancy Lengt



Exercise 7

```
bootstrap_results <- cohens_d_bootstrap(data = pregnancy_length, model = prglngth ~ birth_order
bootstrap_report(bootstrap_results)
## BOOTSTRAP CONFIDENCE INTERVAL CALCULATIONS
## Based on 5000 bootstrap replicates
##
## CALL :
## boot::boot.ci(boot.out = cohens_d_bootstrap_sim, type = c("perc"))
##
## Intervals :
## Level
            Percentile
        (-0.0112, 0.0713)
## 95%
## Calculations and Intervals on Original Scale
##
## Response variable
## prglngth
## Explanatory variable
## birth_order
## Explanatory category with larger mean
## first
```

```
##
## Explanatory category with smaller mean
## other
##
## Cohen's d observed value
## 0.0288791
```

plot_ci(bootstrap_results)

Bootstrap distribution: Cohen's d confidence interval (-0.0112, 0.0713)

