computational Assigment #6

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### computation

***1.)*** *For the STRESS variable, make a histogram and obtain summary statistics. Obtain a normal probability (Q-Q) plot for the STRESS variable. Is STRESS a normally distributed variable? What do you think is its most likely probability distribution for STRESS? Give a justification for the distribution you selected.*

***2.)*** *Fit an OLS regression model to predict* ***STRESS (Y)*** *using* ***COHES****,* ***ESTEEM****,* ***GRADES****,* ***SATTACH*** *as explanatory variables (X). Obtain the typical diagnostic information and graphs. Discuss how well this model fits. Obtain predicted values (Y\_hat) and plot them in a histogram. What issues do you see?*

***3.)*** *Create a transformed variable on Y that is LN(Y). Fit an OLS regression model to predict LN(Y) using* ***COHES****,* ***ESTEEM****,* ***GRADES****,* ***SATTACH*** *as explanatory variables (X). Obtain the typical diagnostic information and graphs. Discuss how well this model fits. Obtain predicted values (LN(Y)\_hat) and plot them in a histogram. What issues do you see? Does this correct the issue?*

***4.)*** *Use the glm() function to fit a Poisson Regression for STRESS (Y) using COHES, ESTEEM, GRADES, SATTACH as explanatory variables (X). Interpret the model’s coefficients and discuss how this model’s results compare to your answer for part 3). Similarly, fit an over-dispersed Poisson regression model using the same set of variables. How do these models compare?*

***5.)*** *Based on the Poisson model in part 4), compute the predicted count of* ***STRESS*** *for those whose levels of family cohesion are less than one standard deviation below the mean (call this the low group), between one standard deviation below and one standard deviation above the mean (call this the middle group), and more than one standard deviation above the mean (high). What is the expected percent difference in the number of stressful events for those at high and low levels of family cohesion?*

***6.)*** *Compute the AICs and BICs from the Poisson Regression and the over-dispersed Poisson regression models from part 4). Is one better than the other?*

***7.)*** *Using the Poisson regression model from part 4), plot the deviance residuals by the predicted values. Discuss what this plot indicates about the regression model.*

***8.)*** *Create a new indicator variable (Y\_IND) of* ***STRESS*** *that takes on a value of 0 if* ***STRESS****=0 and 1 if* ***STRESS****>0. This variable essentially measures is stress present, yes or no. Fit a logistic regression model to predict Y\_IND using the variables using* ***COHES****,* ***ESTEEM****,* ***GRADES****,* ***SATTACH*** *as explanatory variables (X). Report the model, interpret the coefficients, obtain statistical information on goodness of fit, and discuss how well this model fits. Should you rerun the logistic regression analysis? If so, what should you do next?*

### Research

***9.)*** *It may be that there are two (or more) process at work that are overlapped and generating the distributions of* ***STRESS****(Y). What do you think those processes might be? To conduct a ZIP regression model by hand, fit a Logistic Regression model to predict if stress is present (Y\_IND), and then use a Poisson Regression model to predict the number of stressful events (****STRESS****) conditioning on stress being present. Is it reasonable to use such a model? Combine the two fitted model to predict* ***STRESS*** *(Y). Obtained predicted values and residuals. How well does this model fit? HINT: You must be thoughtful about this. It is not as straight forward as plug and chug!*

### Conclusion

***10.)*** *Use the pscl package and the zeroinfl() function to Fit a ZIP model to predict STRESS(Y). You should do this twice, first using the same predictor variable for both parts of the ZIP model. Second, finding the best fitting model. Report the results and goodness of fit measures. Synthesize your findings across all of these models, to reflect on what you think would be a good modeling approach for this data.*