

2.3.1: SAS - Simple Inference

Dr. Bean – Stat 5100

Example: (The Toluca Company data from Chapter 1 & Chapter 3 Handouts)

We really want to say something about how lotsize affects workhours – does it?

```

/*****
/* Input Toluca data (recall Ch. 1 example) */
data toluca; input lotsize workhours @@; cards;
  80 399 30 121 50 221 90 376 70 361 60 224
 120 546 80 352 100 353 50 157 40 160 70 252
 90 389 20 113 110 435 100 420 30 212 50 268
 90 377 110 421 30 273 90 468 40 244 80 342
 70 323
;
run;

/* Now fit simple linear model with Y=workhours and
   X=lotsize, with residuals and predicted values saved
   in data set tolucaout */
proc reg data=toluca;
  model workhours = lotsize;
  output out=tolucaout r=resid p=pred;
  title1 'Simple linear model';
run;

/* Check assumptions */
/* Define shortcut macro, using line copied from
   www.stat.usu.edu/jrstevens/stat5100/resid_num_diag_1line.sas
   */
%macro resid_num_diag(dataset, ...

%resid_num_diag(dataset=out1, datavar=resid, label='Residual',
  predvar=pred, predlabel='Predicted Value');

/* See output from this on p.5 of Handout #4.
   Only when assumptions are met does inference make sense!
   */

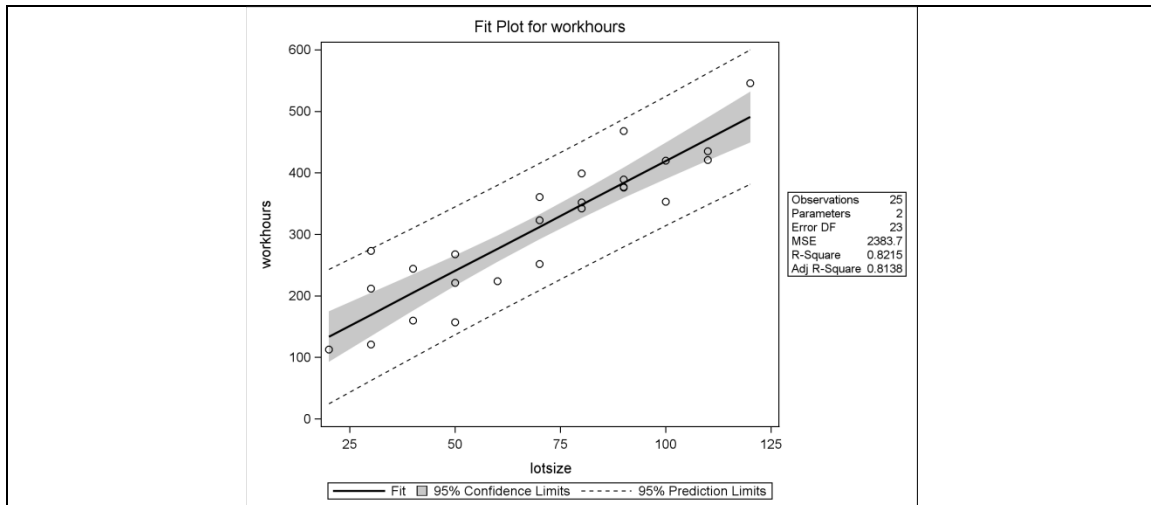
```

```

/* Fit a simple linear model with Y=workhours and X=lotsize;
output the 95% confidence intervals for the coefficients.
Get predicted values (call them Predict here) and
upper and lower 95% prediction and confidence intervals
for each X value; put all this in a dataset called confidence.
Also, include prediction for two X-levels not in original
data set (X=10 and X=130). */
data dummy; input lotsize @@; cards;
10 130
;
data trick; set toluca dummy;
run;
proc reg data=trick;
model workhours = lotsize / clb alpha=.05;
/* 1-alpha is level */
output out=confidence p=Predict
ucl=uPred /* upper and lower limits for */
lcl=lPred /* individual prediction */
uclm=uConf /* upper and lower limits for */
lclm=lConf; /* group mean confidence */
title1 'Regression with 95% interval estimation';
run;

```

Regression with 95% interval estimation							
Parameter Estimates							
Variable	D F	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > t	95% Confidence Limits	
Intercept	1	62.36586	26.17743	2.38	0.0259	8.21371	116.51801
lotsize	1	3.57020	0.34697	10.29	<.0001	2.85244	4.28797



```

/* Look at partial result */
proc print data=confidence;
  where lotsize < 50;
    /* which observations to use in proc */
  var lotsize workhours Predict lPred uPred lConf uConf;
  title1 'Predicted values and confidence and predicted
intervals';
  title2 'for lotsize < 50; these are 95% intervals.';
run;

```

Predicted values and confidence and predicted intervals for lotsize < 50; these are 95% intervals.							
Obs	lotsize	workhours	Predict	lPred	uPred	lConf	uConf
2	30	121	169.472	62.5464	276.397	134.367	204.577
11	40	160	205.174	99.9483	310.400	175.649	234.698
14	20	113	133.770	24.6977	242.842	92.587	174.952
17	30	212	169.472	62.5464	276.397	134.367	204.577
21	30	273	169.472	62.5464	276.397	134.367	204.577
23	40	244	205.174	99.9483	310.400	175.649	234.698
26	10	.	98.068	-13.5719	209.708	50.500	145.636

```

/*****
Note: there are other ways to get the CI for Y in SAS, but they

```

aren't included here; just know that if you needed to, you
could get the SE for \hat{Y} using the stdp and stdi options
in proc reg.
*****/

```

/* Look at Reduced model */
proc reg data=toluca;
  model workhours = ;
  title1 'Reduced Model (dropped lotsize predictor)';
run;

```

Reduced Model (dropped lotsize predictor)

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Value	Pr > F
Model	0	0	.	.	.
Error	24	307203	12800		
Corrected Total	24	307203			

Parameter Estimates

Variable	DF	Parameter Estimate	Standard Error	t Value	Pr > t
Intercept	1	312.28000	22.62753	13.80	<.0001

