Lesson 5 HW 1 Chancey

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3.11 parts a and b

Set Up

```
raceparty <- matrix(c(192,75,8,459,586,471), byrow = TRUE, nrow = 2)
dimnames(raceparty) <- list(race=c("Black", "White"),</pre>
                             party=c("Democrat", "Independent", "Republican"))
raceparty
##
          party
           Democrat Independent Republican
## race
##
     Black
                192
                              75
                                          8
     White
                459
                             586
                                        471
##
```

G Test

```
library("DescTools")

## Warning: package 'DescTools' was built under R version 3.4.4

rpg <- GTest(raceparty)

rpg

##

## Log likelihood ratio (G-test) test of independence without

## correction

##

## data: raceparty

## G = 197.39, X-squared df = 2, p-value < 2.2e-16</pre>
```

The G^2 value of this contingency table is very high. This provides evidence to reject the null hypothesis, H_0 : $\pi_{ij} = \pi_{i+}\pi_{+j}$. The p-value indicates that this method will rarely reject the H_0 when its true.

Standardized Residuals

```
rppf<- procfreq(raceparty)
rppf$adjusted.residuals

## party
## race Democrat Independent Republican
## Black 12.54209 -3.598555 -9.70631
## White -12.54209 3.598555 9.70631</pre>
```

Additional Problem 1

Investigators studied the relationship between stage of breast cancer at diagnosis (local or advance) and a woman's living arrangement. Of 144 women living alone, 41.0% had an advanced case; of 209 living with a spouse, 52.2% were advanced; and of 89 living with others, 59.6% were advanced. The investigators reported their P-value for the relationship as 0.02 (Moritz and Satariano, J. Clin. Epidemiol. 45:443-454, 1993). Reconstruct the analysis performed to obtain this P-value.

Set Up

```
cancer <- matrix(c(</pre>
             round(144*.41),
             round(209*.522),
             round(89*.596),
             round(144*.59),
             round(209*.478),
             round(89*.404)),
             byrow = TRUE,
             nrow = 2)
dimnames(cancer) <- list(stage=c("Advanced", "Local"),</pre>
                         living=c("Alone", "Spouse", "Others"))
cancer <- t(cancer)</pre>
cancer
##
           stage
## living Advanced Local
##
    Alone
                   59
                         85
##
     Spouse
                  109
                        100
##
     Others
                   53
                          36
```

Method One

```
library(MASS)
chisq.test(cancer)

##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test
##
## data: cancer
## X-squared = 8.3292, df = 2, p-value = 0.01554
```

Method Two

```
cancerpf <- procfreq(cancer)
cancerpf$chi.square

## [1] 8.329195
## attr(,"P-value")
## [1] 0.01553596</pre>
```

I assume that researchers round up, given that I obtain a p value of 0.015.

Additional Problem 2

Table 3.13 (p 106) presents a contingency table for a sample of patients by their diagnosis and whether they were prescribed medication. Obtain standardized Pearson residuals for the independence model. Interpret these results.

Set Up

```
drug <- matrix(c(105,8,12,2,18,19,47,52,0,13), byrow = TRUE, nrow = 5)
dimnames(drug) <- list(diagnosis=c("Schizophrenia", "Affective", "Neurosis",</pre>
"Personality", "Special"),
                             drug=c("Yes", "No"))
drug
##
                  drug
## diagnosis
                  Yes No
     Schizophrenia 105 8
## Affective
                 12 2
     Neurosis 18 19
Personality 47 52
Special 0 13
## Neurosis
##
##
chisq.test(drug, correct = TRUE)
## Warning in chisq.test(drug, correct = TRUE): Chi-squared approximation may
## be incorrect
##
## Pearson's Chi-squared test
##
## data: drug
## X-squared = 84.188, df = 4, p-value < 2.2e-16
```

The X^2 value is 84.188 with a very small p value, well below 0.05. This result provides evidence to reject the null hypothesis - H_0 : $\pi_{ij} = \pi_{i+}\pi_{+j}$. The p-value indicates that this method will rarely reject the H_0 when its true.

Session Info

```
## R version 3.4.1 (2017-06-30)
## Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
## Running under: Windows 10 x64 (build 16299)
##
## Matrix products: default
##
## locale:
## [1] LC_COLLATE=English_United States.1252
## [2] LC_CTYPE=English_United States.1252
```

```
## [3] LC_MONETARY=English_United States.1252
## [4] LC NUMERIC=C
## [5] LC_TIME=English_United States.1252
## attached base packages:
## [1] stats
                graphics grDevices utils
                                              datasets methods
                                                                  base
##
## other attached packages:
                         DescTools_0.99.25
## [1] MASS_7.3-47
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
## [1] Rcpp 0.12.13
                         lattice 0.20-35
                                         mvtnorm 1.0-6
                                                          digest 0.6.12
## [5] rprojroot_1.2
                         grid_3.4.1
                                         backports_1.1.0 magrittr_1.5
## [9] evaluate_0.10.1 stringi_1.1.5
                                         Matrix_1.2-10
                                                           boot_1.3-19
## [13] rmarkdown_1.6
                         tools_3.4.1
                                         stringr_1.2.0
                                                          foreign_0.8-69
## [17] yaml_2.1.14
                         compiler_3.4.1
                                         manipulate_1.0.1 htmltools_0.3.6
## [21] knitr_1.16
                         expm_0.999-2
```