

CS624 Final

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Problem 1

```
pension = read.csv("pension.csv")
pension = pension %>% select(-c(X, id)) %>%
  na.omit(pension)

base.model1 = lm(wealth89~., data = pension)
final1 = stepAIC(base.model1, trace = 0)
summary(final1)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = wealth89 ~ age + finc50 + finc75 + finc100 + finc101 +
##      stckin89 + irain89, data = pension)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -413.65 -113.98  -46.41   69.79 1147.64
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)  -593.247    227.590  -2.607 0.009897 **
## age           10.677      3.736   2.858 0.004758 **
## finc50         58.452     39.542   1.478 0.141065
## finc75        168.494     48.878   3.447 0.000703 ***
## finc100       151.098     47.842   3.158 0.001857 **
## finc101       350.426     70.951   4.939 1.76e-06 ***
## stckin89      109.376     34.821   3.141 0.001963 **
## irain89       90.154     33.367   2.702 0.007542 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 211.1 on 183 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.2938, Adjusted R-squared:  0.2668
## F-statistic: 10.88 on 7 and 183 DF, p-value: 1.888e-11
```

Looking at the summary of our model, a person is estimated to have negative wealth (-\$593), given no effects from all the other predictors. There seems to be a huge emphasis on how retirement contribution and investing habits (stocks, IRA) affect one's overall wealth. The majority of variables related to financial contribution holds significance for the linear regression model. The best/simplest model from stepAIC holds an R-squared of 0.2938, indicating a poor fit. This could simply be maybe these predictors just aren't ideal to be used for predicting wealth.

Problem 2

```
travel = read.table("Travel.txt", header = T)
travel = na.omit(travel)

travel$orig_destination_distance = as.numeric(travel$orig_destination_distance)
travel = na.omit(travel)
for (i in 2:length(travel)){
  travel[,i] = as.factor(travel[,i])
}
travel$srch_adults_cnt = as.numeric(travel$srch_adults_cnt)
travel$srch_rm_cnt = as.numeric(travel$srch_rm_cnt)
travel$orig_destination_distance = as.numeric(travel$orig_destination_distance)

base.model2 = glm(is_booking~orig_destination_distance+
  is_mobile+is_package+channel+
  prop_is_branded+srch_adults_cnt + srch_rm_cnt+
  prop_starrating+distance_band+
  hist_price_band+popularity_band, data = travel, family = "binomial")
final2 = stepAIC(base.model2, trace = 0)
summary(final2)
```

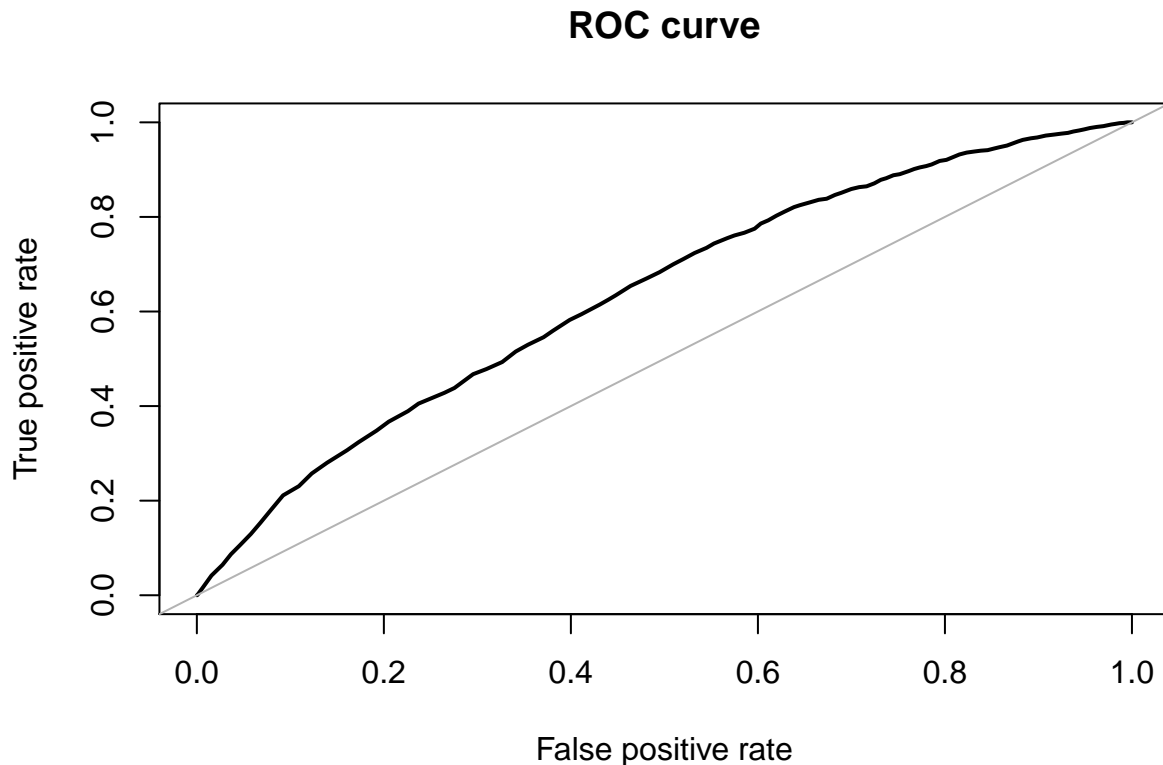
```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = is_booking ~ is_mobile + is_package + channel +
##      prop_is_branded + srch_adults_cnt + srch_rm_cnt + prop_starrating +
##      hist_price_band + popularity_band, family = "binomial", data = travel)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.8811  -0.4812  -0.4083  -0.3072   2.8218
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)    -2.51300    0.32548  -7.721 1.16e-14 ***
## is_mobile1      -0.12329    0.06263  -1.968  0.04903 *
## is_package1     -0.91826    0.08843 -10.385 < 2e-16 ***
## channel262      -0.10475    0.10937  -0.958  0.33821
## channel293      -0.37351    0.10425  -3.583  0.00034 ***
## channel324       0.10830    0.11490   0.943  0.34593
## channel355       0.45414    0.19706   2.305  0.02119 *
## channel386       0.20782    0.17921   1.160  0.24619
## channel417     -10.52529   162.32793  -0.065  0.94830
## channel448      -0.89349    0.36925  -2.420  0.01553 *
## channel479       0.53786    0.49341   1.090  0.27568
## channel510      -0.03039    0.09400  -0.323  0.74645
## channel541      -0.02693    0.07832  -0.344  0.73099
## prop_is_branded1  0.24636    0.05511   4.470 7.81e-06 ***
## srch_adults_cnt  -0.14559    0.03470  -4.196 2.72e-05 ***
## srch_rm_cnt       0.12764    0.06875   1.857  0.06337 .
## prop_starrating1  0.60909    0.66568   0.915  0.36020
## prop_starrating2  0.71843    0.28758   2.498  0.01248 *
## prop_starrating3  0.60413    0.27973   2.160  0.03080 *
## prop_starrating4  0.14103    0.28196   0.500  0.61697
```

```
## prop_starrating5 -0.09939 0.29364 -0.338 0.73501
## hist_price_bandL -0.07327 0.08706 -0.842 0.39999
## hist_price_bandM -0.04597 0.07239 -0.635 0.52539
## hist_price_bandVH 0.15868 0.10035 1.581 0.11381
## hist_price_bandVL -0.26306 0.11514 -2.285 0.02233 *
## popularity_bandL -0.71005 0.18130 -3.916 8.99e-05 ***
## popularity_bandM -0.07574 0.06986 -1.084 0.27825
## popularity_bandVH 0.30430 0.06226 4.887 1.02e-06 ***
## popularity_bandVL -0.48615 0.42381 -1.147 0.25135
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
## Null deviance: 11877 on 19992 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 11495 on 19964 degrees of freedom
## AIC: 11553
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 11
```

```
exp(final2$coefficients)-1
```

```
## (Intercept) is_mobile1 is_package1 channel262
## -0.91897515 -0.11599085 -0.60078786 -0.09944750
## channel293 channel324 channel355 channel386
## -0.31168622 0.11438152 0.57481544 0.23099075
## channel417 channel448 channel479 channel510
## -0.99997315 -0.59077563 0.71233228 -0.02993483
## channel541 prop_is_branded1 srch_adults_cnt srch_rm_cnt
## -0.02656750 0.27936099 -0.13549204 0.13614718
## prop_starrating1 prop_starrating2 prop_starrating3 prop_starrating4
## 0.83875512 1.05120573 0.82965291 0.15145346
## prop_starrating5 hist_price_bandL hist_price_bandM hist_price_bandVH
## -0.09460851 -0.07065004 -0.04493251 0.17196060
## hist_price_bandVL popularity_bandL popularity_bandM popularity_bandVH
## -0.23130149 -0.50838219 -0.07294563 0.35567416
## popularity_bandVL
## -0.38500779
```

```
p2 = predict(final2, type = "response")
roc.curve(travel$is_booking, p2)
```



```
## Area under the curve (AUC): 0.636
```

Within this abundant list of variables, it seems like only a subset of them has significance when it comes to predicting whether a customer books a hotel room. For ex: whether a customer is using a mobile app (`is_mobile`) has statistical significance. Whether or not the room comes in a package (`is_package`) is also an important predictor. Another important predictor worth noting is the popularity band of hotels relative to each other in the same destination.

Looking at the coefficients, we can exponentiate them to make it easier to interpret the odds of booking a hotel room. For ex: if the user is using a mobile app, then the odds of booking will decrease by ~ 0.115 . If the booking is included in a package, the odds of book decrease by ~ 0.6 .

Problem 3

```
fitglm = read.delim("FITglm2.txt", sep="\t")

fitglm2 = fitglm %>%
  select(-c(alloc, nosp)) %>% na.omit(fitglm)

risk.levels = levels(fitglm2$riskcat4)
fitglm2$riskcat4 = mapvalues(factor(fitglm2$riskcat4), from = risk.levels, to = seq(length(risk.levels)))

## The following `from` values were not present in `x`:

rt.levels = levels(fitglm2$rtgroup)
fitglm2$rtgroup = mapvalues(factor(fitglm2$rtgroup), from = rt.levels, to = seq(length(rt.levels)))

## The following `from` values were not present in `x`:
```

```

base.model3 = glm(numnosp~., data = fitglm2, family = "poisson")
final3 = stepAIC(base.model3, trace = 0)
summary(final3)

##
## Call:
## glm(formula = numnosp ~ frx + trialys, family = "poisson", data = fitglm2)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.53378  -0.00001  -0.00001  -0.00001   2.06252
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -23.64817   941.33476  -0.025   0.9800
## frx          23.38587   941.33474   0.025   0.9802
## trialys      0.09065    0.04537   1.998   0.0457 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)
##
##      Null deviance: 4115.61  on 6365  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance:  295.88  on 6363  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 2023.9
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 21
1-pchisq(final3$deviance, final3$df.residual)

## [1] 1
(exp(final3$coefficients) - 1) * 100

##      (Intercept)          frx      trialys
## -1.000000e+02  1.433351e+12  9.488201e+00

```

The resulted poisson regression model from stepAIC only uses 2 covariates to predict the # of non-spinal bone fractures in women with low bone densities. “Trialys”, the duration of follow-up is the only variable that holds statistical significance. Analyzing the effect sizes, for every unit increase in “trialys” or duration of follow-up, the # of expected fractures increases by 9.48%. Similarly, if the patient has spinal fractures, (frx = 1), the rate of fractures increases by 1.43%. The resulted chi-square test using the model’s deviance & residual is 1, indicating the model was a good fit.

Problem 4

```

data(wine)
base.model4 = vglm(Type~., multinomial(refLevel = 1), data = wine)
(exp(base.model4@coefficients) - 1) * 100

##      (Intercept):1      (Intercept):2      Alcohol:1      Alcohol:2
##      4.974049e+42      7.395403e+16      -9.922253e+01      -5.442847e+01
##           Malic:1           Malic:2           Ash:1           Ash:2
##      -8.507296e+01      -4.807708e+01      -9.999978e+01      4.223493e+02
##      Alkalinity:1      Alkalinity:2      Magnesium:1      Magnesium:2
##      1.774465e+02      6.311822e+01      -1.090468e+00      -1.200543e+01

```

```
##      Phenols:1      Phenols:2      Flavanoids:1      Flavanoids:2
##      1.248020e+03      1.347025e+04      -6.980202e+01      -9.989260e+01
## Nonflavanoids:1 Nonflavanoids:2 Proanthocyanins:1 Proanthocyanins:2
##      7.133476e+05      -9.999999e+01      1.294184e+02      -2.402657e+01
##      Color:1      Color:2      Hue:1      Hue:2
##      -7.864126e+01      5.409236e+02      3.564642e+06      -9.339913e+01
##      Dilution:1      Dilution:2      Proline:1      Proline:2
##      -9.397942e+01      -9.964835e+01      -2.390362e+00      -1.024325e+00
```

Since the reference level chosen is 1, this means the 2 lines of coefficients produced will represent the log odds of type 2 and 3 in respect of type 1. Looking at Alcohol1, every unit increase will result in a -99% for the odds of one choosing type2 wine. Every increase of Alcohol2 will result in a -54% for the odds of one picking type3 wine. There are contrasting coefficients for both odds equations, such as every unit increase in Hue, will lead to a huge bump for the odds of Type2 but a decrease in the odds for Type3.

Problem 5

```
data(lung)

df3 = na.omit(lung)
attach(df3)

surv.obj = Surv(time = time, event = status)

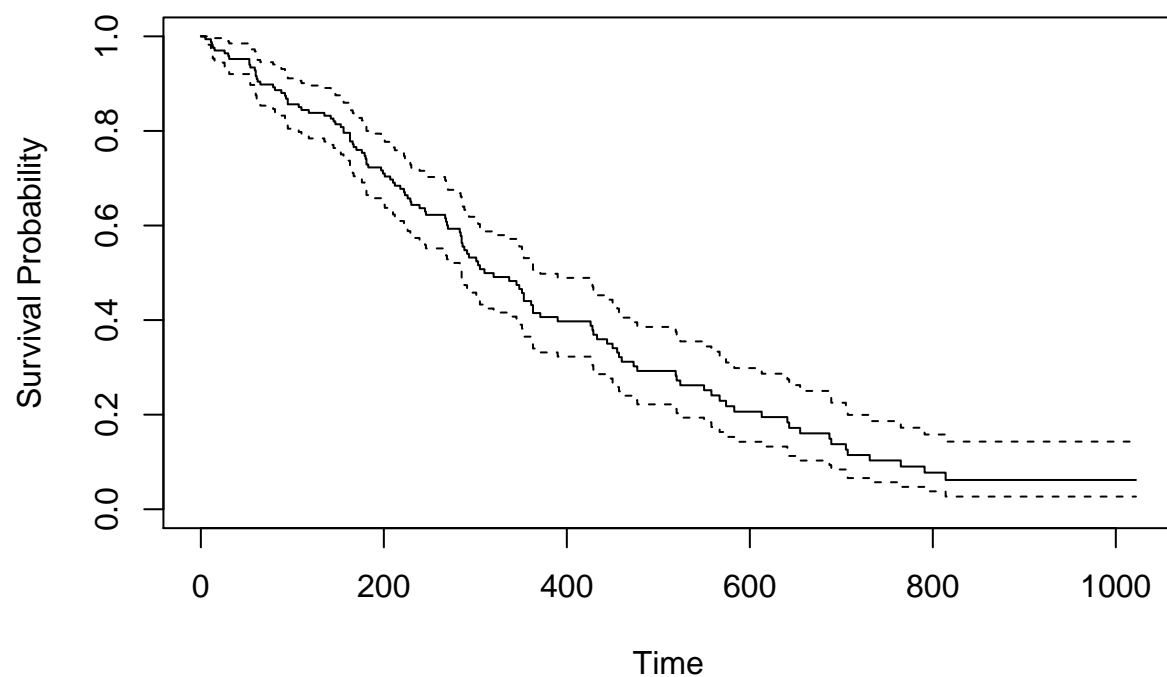
kmsurvival = survfit(surv.obj~1)
summary(kmsurvival)
```

```
## Call: survfit(formula = surv.obj ~ 1)
##
##      time n.risk n.event survival std.err lower 95% CI upper 95% CI
##      5      167      1  0.9940 0.00597  0.9824      1.000
##     11      166      1  0.9880 0.00842  0.9717      1.000
##     12      165      1  0.9820 0.01028  0.9621      1.000
##     13      164      1  0.9760 0.01183  0.9531      1.000
##     15      163      1  0.9701 0.01319  0.9446      0.996
##     26      162      1  0.9641 0.01440  0.9363      0.993
##     30      161      1  0.9581 0.01551  0.9282      0.989
##     31      160      1  0.9521 0.01653  0.9203      0.985
##     53      159      2  0.9401 0.01836  0.9048      0.977
##     54      157      1  0.9341 0.01919  0.8973      0.973
##     59      156      1  0.9281 0.01998  0.8898      0.968
##     60      155      2  0.9162 0.02145  0.8751      0.959
##     61      153      1  0.9102 0.02213  0.8678      0.955
##     62      152      1  0.9042 0.02278  0.8606      0.950
##     65      151      1  0.8982 0.02340  0.8535      0.945
##     79      150      1  0.8922 0.02400  0.8464      0.941
##     81      149      1  0.8862 0.02457  0.8394      0.936
##     88      148      1  0.8802 0.02512  0.8323      0.931
##     92      147      1  0.8743 0.02566  0.8254      0.926
##     93      146      1  0.8683 0.02617  0.8185      0.921
##     95      145      2  0.8563 0.02715  0.8047      0.911
##    107      142      1  0.8503 0.02762  0.7978      0.906
##    110      141      1  0.8442 0.02807  0.7910      0.901
##    118      140      1  0.8382 0.02851  0.7841      0.896
```

##	135	139	1	0.8322	0.02894	0.7773	0.891
##	142	138	1	0.8261	0.02935	0.7706	0.886
##	145	137	1	0.8201	0.02975	0.7638	0.881
##	147	136	1	0.8141	0.03013	0.7571	0.875
##	153	135	1	0.8080	0.03051	0.7504	0.870
##	156	134	2	0.7960	0.03122	0.7371	0.860
##	163	132	3	0.7779	0.03221	0.7173	0.844
##	166	129	1	0.7719	0.03252	0.7107	0.838
##	167	128	1	0.7658	0.03282	0.7041	0.833
##	170	127	1	0.7598	0.03311	0.6976	0.828
##	176	124	1	0.7537	0.03341	0.6910	0.822
##	179	122	1	0.7475	0.03370	0.6843	0.817
##	180	121	1	0.7413	0.03398	0.6776	0.811
##	181	120	2	0.7290	0.03452	0.6644	0.800
##	183	118	1	0.7228	0.03478	0.6577	0.794
##	197	114	1	0.7164	0.03505	0.6510	0.789
##	199	112	1	0.7101	0.03531	0.6441	0.783
##	201	111	1	0.7037	0.03557	0.6373	0.777
##	207	108	1	0.6971	0.03583	0.6303	0.771
##	210	107	1	0.6906	0.03608	0.6234	0.765
##	212	105	1	0.6840	0.03633	0.6164	0.759
##	218	104	1	0.6775	0.03658	0.6094	0.753
##	222	102	1	0.6708	0.03681	0.6024	0.747
##	223	100	1	0.6641	0.03705	0.5953	0.741
##	226	97	1	0.6573	0.03730	0.5881	0.735
##	229	96	1	0.6504	0.03753	0.5809	0.728
##	230	95	1	0.6436	0.03776	0.5737	0.722
##	239	93	1	0.6367	0.03798	0.5664	0.716
##	245	90	1	0.6296	0.03821	0.5590	0.709
##	246	89	1	0.6225	0.03843	0.5516	0.703
##	267	85	1	0.6152	0.03867	0.5439	0.696
##	268	84	1	0.6079	0.03890	0.5362	0.689
##	269	83	1	0.6005	0.03911	0.5286	0.682
##	270	81	1	0.5931	0.03933	0.5208	0.675
##	283	79	1	0.5856	0.03954	0.5130	0.668
##	284	78	1	0.5781	0.03974	0.5052	0.661
##	285	76	2	0.5629	0.04012	0.4895	0.647
##	286	74	1	0.5553	0.04029	0.4817	0.640
##	288	73	1	0.5477	0.04045	0.4739	0.633
##	291	72	1	0.5401	0.04060	0.4661	0.626
##	293	69	1	0.5322	0.04076	0.4581	0.618
##	301	66	1	0.5242	0.04093	0.4498	0.611
##	303	64	1	0.5160	0.04110	0.4414	0.603
##	305	62	1	0.5077	0.04127	0.4329	0.595
##	310	61	1	0.4993	0.04143	0.4244	0.588
##	320	60	1	0.4910	0.04157	0.4160	0.580
##	337	58	1	0.4826	0.04170	0.4074	0.572
##	345	57	1	0.4741	0.04182	0.3988	0.564
##	348	56	1	0.4656	0.04192	0.3903	0.555
##	351	55	1	0.4572	0.04201	0.3818	0.547
##	353	54	2	0.4402	0.04212	0.3650	0.531
##	361	52	1	0.4318	0.04215	0.3566	0.523
##	363	51	2	0.4148	0.04217	0.3399	0.506
##	371	49	1	0.4064	0.04215	0.3316	0.498

##	390	45	1	0.3973	0.04217	0.3227	0.489
##	426	42	1	0.3879	0.04221	0.3134	0.480
##	428	41	1	0.3784	0.04223	0.3041	0.471
##	429	40	1	0.3690	0.04222	0.2948	0.462
##	433	39	1	0.3595	0.04218	0.2856	0.452
##	444	38	1	0.3500	0.04212	0.2765	0.443
##	450	37	1	0.3406	0.04203	0.2674	0.434
##	455	36	1	0.3311	0.04192	0.2584	0.424
##	457	35	1	0.3217	0.04177	0.2494	0.415
##	460	33	1	0.3119	0.04163	0.2401	0.405
##	473	32	1	0.3022	0.04145	0.2309	0.395
##	477	31	1	0.2924	0.04124	0.2218	0.386
##	519	29	1	0.2823	0.04104	0.2123	0.375
##	520	28	1	0.2722	0.04079	0.2030	0.365
##	524	27	1	0.2622	0.04051	0.1937	0.355
##	550	25	1	0.2517	0.04022	0.1840	0.344
##	558	23	1	0.2407	0.03993	0.1739	0.333
##	567	21	1	0.2293	0.03964	0.1634	0.322
##	574	20	1	0.2178	0.03928	0.1529	0.310
##	583	19	1	0.2063	0.03885	0.1427	0.298
##	613	18	1	0.1949	0.03835	0.1325	0.287
##	641	17	1	0.1834	0.03777	0.1225	0.275
##	643	16	1	0.1720	0.03711	0.1126	0.262
##	655	15	1	0.1605	0.03636	0.1029	0.250
##	687	14	1	0.1490	0.03552	0.0934	0.238
##	689	13	1	0.1376	0.03459	0.0840	0.225
##	705	12	1	0.1261	0.03355	0.0749	0.212
##	707	11	1	0.1146	0.03240	0.0659	0.199
##	731	10	1	0.1032	0.03112	0.0571	0.186
##	765	8	1	0.0903	0.02979	0.0473	0.172
##	791	7	1	0.0774	0.02818	0.0379	0.158
##	814	5	1	0.0619	0.02646	0.0268	0.143

```
plot(kmsurvival, xlab = "Time", ylab = "Survival Probability")
```

```
kmsurvival.sex = survfit(surv.obj ~ sex)
summary(kmsurvival.sex)
```

```
## Call: survfit(formula = surv.obj ~ sex)
```

```
##
```

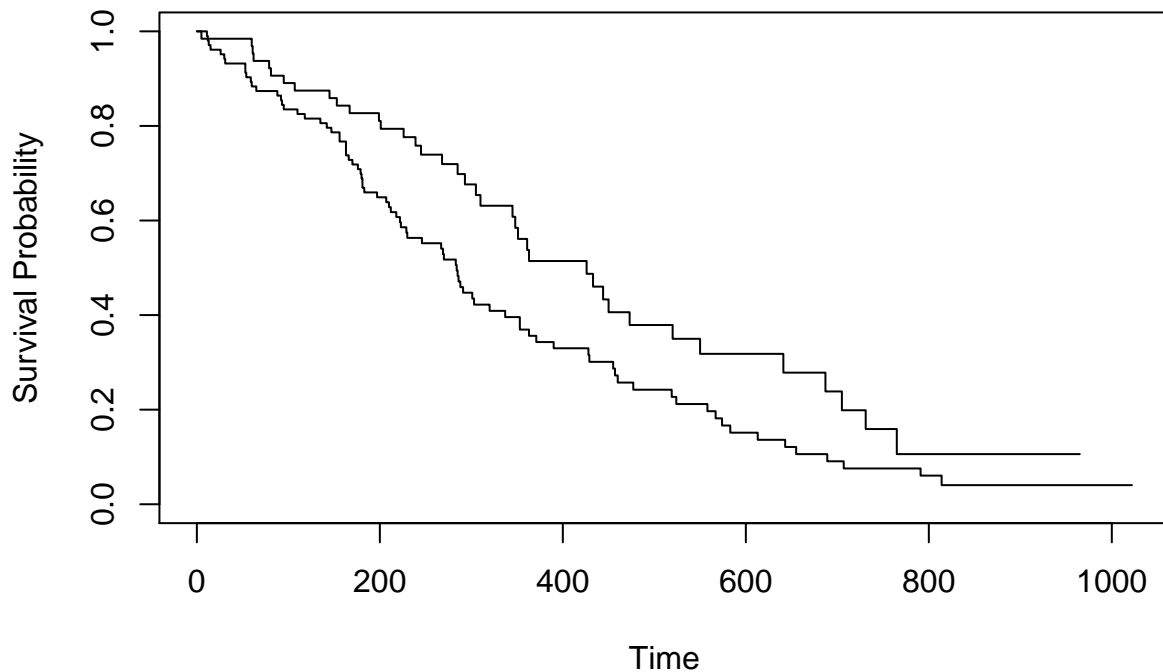
```
##           sex=1
```

##	time	n.risk	n.event	survival	std.err	lower 95% CI	upper 95% CI
##	11	103	1	0.9903	0.00966	0.9715	1.000
##	12	102	1	0.9806	0.01360	0.9543	1.000
##	13	101	1	0.9709	0.01657	0.9389	1.000
##	15	100	1	0.9612	0.01904	0.9246	0.999
##	26	99	1	0.9515	0.02118	0.9108	0.994
##	30	98	1	0.9417	0.02308	0.8976	0.988
##	31	97	1	0.9320	0.02480	0.8847	0.982
##	53	96	2	0.9126	0.02782	0.8597	0.969
##	54	94	1	0.9029	0.02917	0.8475	0.962
##	59	93	1	0.8932	0.03043	0.8355	0.955
##	60	92	1	0.8835	0.03161	0.8237	0.948
##	65	91	1	0.8738	0.03272	0.8119	0.940
##	88	90	1	0.8641	0.03377	0.8004	0.933
##	92	89	1	0.8544	0.03476	0.7889	0.925
##	93	88	1	0.8447	0.03569	0.7775	0.918
##	95	87	1	0.8350	0.03658	0.7663	0.910
##	110	86	1	0.8252	0.03742	0.7551	0.902
##	118	85	1	0.8155	0.03822	0.7440	0.894
##	135	84	1	0.8058	0.03898	0.7329	0.886

##	142	83	1	0.7961	0.03970	0.7220	0.878
##	147	82	1	0.7864	0.04038	0.7111	0.870
##	156	81	2	0.7670	0.04165	0.6895	0.853
##	163	79	3	0.7379	0.04333	0.6576	0.828
##	166	76	1	0.7282	0.04384	0.6471	0.819
##	170	75	1	0.7184	0.04432	0.6366	0.811
##	176	73	1	0.7086	0.04479	0.6260	0.802
##	179	72	1	0.6988	0.04523	0.6155	0.793
##	180	71	1	0.6889	0.04566	0.6050	0.784
##	181	70	2	0.6692	0.04642	0.5842	0.767
##	183	68	1	0.6594	0.04677	0.5738	0.758
##	197	64	1	0.6491	0.04716	0.5629	0.748
##	207	62	1	0.6386	0.04755	0.5519	0.739
##	210	61	1	0.6282	0.04791	0.5409	0.729
##	212	60	1	0.6177	0.04824	0.5300	0.720
##	218	59	1	0.6072	0.04855	0.5191	0.710
##	222	57	1	0.5966	0.04885	0.5081	0.700
##	223	55	1	0.5857	0.04915	0.4969	0.690
##	229	52	1	0.5745	0.04948	0.4852	0.680
##	230	51	1	0.5632	0.04977	0.4736	0.670
##	246	50	1	0.5519	0.05004	0.4621	0.659
##	267	48	1	0.5404	0.05030	0.4503	0.649
##	269	47	1	0.5289	0.05053	0.4386	0.638
##	270	46	1	0.5174	0.05072	0.4270	0.627
##	283	45	1	0.5059	0.05088	0.4154	0.616
##	284	44	1	0.4944	0.05101	0.4039	0.605
##	285	42	1	0.4827	0.05113	0.3922	0.594
##	286	41	1	0.4709	0.05122	0.3805	0.583
##	288	40	1	0.4591	0.05128	0.3689	0.571
##	291	39	1	0.4473	0.05129	0.3573	0.560
##	301	36	1	0.4349	0.05135	0.3451	0.548
##	303	34	1	0.4221	0.05141	0.3325	0.536
##	320	32	1	0.4089	0.05147	0.3195	0.523
##	337	31	1	0.3957	0.05147	0.3067	0.511
##	353	30	2	0.3694	0.05131	0.2813	0.485
##	363	28	1	0.3562	0.05114	0.2688	0.472
##	371	27	1	0.3430	0.05092	0.2564	0.459
##	390	26	1	0.3298	0.05064	0.2441	0.446
##	428	23	1	0.3154	0.05043	0.2306	0.432
##	429	22	1	0.3011	0.05014	0.2173	0.417
##	455	21	1	0.2868	0.04976	0.2041	0.403
##	457	20	1	0.2724	0.04929	0.1911	0.388
##	460	18	1	0.2573	0.04882	0.1774	0.373
##	477	17	1	0.2422	0.04824	0.1639	0.358
##	519	16	1	0.2270	0.04754	0.1506	0.342
##	524	15	1	0.2119	0.04672	0.1375	0.326
##	558	14	1	0.1968	0.04577	0.1247	0.310
##	567	13	1	0.1816	0.04468	0.1121	0.294
##	574	12	1	0.1665	0.04344	0.0998	0.278
##	583	11	1	0.1514	0.04205	0.0878	0.261
##	613	10	1	0.1362	0.04048	0.0761	0.244
##	643	9	1	0.1211	0.03870	0.0647	0.227
##	655	8	1	0.1059	0.03671	0.0537	0.209
##	689	7	1	0.0908	0.03444	0.0432	0.191

```
##      707      6      1  0.0757 0.03185      0.0332      0.173
##      791      5      1  0.0605 0.02886      0.0238      0.154
##      814      3      1  0.0404 0.02533      0.0118      0.138
##
##                               sex=2
##  time n.risk n.event survival std.err lower 95% CI upper 95% CI
##    5     64      1   0.984  0.0155   0.9545      1.000
##   60     63      1   0.969  0.0217   0.9270      1.000
##   61     62      1   0.953  0.0264   0.9027      1.000
##   62     61      1   0.938  0.0303   0.8800      0.999
##   79     60      1   0.922  0.0335   0.8584      0.990
##   81     59      1   0.906  0.0364   0.8376      0.981
##   95     58      1   0.891  0.0390   0.8174      0.970
##  107     56      1   0.875  0.0414   0.7972      0.960
##  145     55      1   0.859  0.0436   0.7774      0.949
##  153     54      1   0.843  0.0456   0.7581      0.937
##  167     53      1   0.827  0.0475   0.7390      0.925
##  199     50      1   0.810  0.0493   0.7194      0.913
##  201     49      1   0.794  0.0510   0.7000      0.900
##  226     45      1   0.776  0.0528   0.6794      0.887
##  239     43      1   0.758  0.0546   0.6584      0.873
##  245     40      1   0.739  0.0564   0.6366      0.859
##  268     37      1   0.719  0.0583   0.6136      0.843
##  285     34      1   0.698  0.0603   0.5894      0.827
##  293     32      1   0.676  0.0623   0.5647      0.810
##  305     30      1   0.654  0.0641   0.5394      0.792
##  310     29      1   0.631  0.0658   0.5146      0.774
##  345     27      1   0.608  0.0674   0.4892      0.755
##  348     26      1   0.584  0.0687   0.4642      0.736
##  351     25      1   0.561  0.0698   0.4397      0.716
##  361     24      1   0.538  0.0707   0.4155      0.696
##  363     23      1   0.514  0.0714   0.3918      0.675
##  426     19      1   0.487  0.0726   0.3639      0.653
##  433     18      1   0.460  0.0734   0.3366      0.629
##  444     17      1   0.433  0.0739   0.3100      0.605
##  450     16      1   0.406  0.0741   0.2839      0.581
##  473     15      1   0.379  0.0739   0.2585      0.556
##  520     13      1   0.350  0.0738   0.2314      0.529
##  550     11      1   0.318  0.0736   0.2020      0.501
##  641      8      1   0.278  0.0744   0.1648      0.470
##  687      7      1   0.239  0.0736   0.1303      0.437
##  705      6      1   0.199  0.0713   0.0984      0.401
##  731      5      1   0.159  0.0672   0.0695      0.364
##  765      3      1   0.106  0.0623   0.0335      0.335
```

```
plot(kmsurvival.sex, xlab = "Time", ylab = "Survival Probability")
```



From the survival model plot in relation to Sex, we see that over time, males actually have a lower survival rate than women despite starting off with a higher survival probability.

```
coxph.model = coxph(surv.obj~age+sex+ph.ecog+pat.karno+meal.cal+wt.loss, data = df3)
summary(coxph.model)
```

```
## Call:
## coxph(formula = surv.obj ~ age + sex + ph.ecog + pat.karno +
##       meal.cal + wt.loss, data = df3)
##
## n= 167, number of events= 120
##
##              coef exp(coef) se(coef)      z Pr(>|z|)
## age          5.610e-03  1.006e+00  1.127e-02  0.498  0.61878
## sex          -5.362e-01  5.850e-01  2.017e-01 -2.658  0.00785 **
## ph.ecog       4.424e-01  1.557e+00  1.713e-01  2.583  0.00979 **
## pat.karno    -9.933e-03  9.901e-01  8.099e-03 -1.226  0.22005
## meal.cal      1.503e-05  1.000e+00  2.529e-04  0.059  0.95261
## wt.loss      -1.340e-02  9.867e-01  7.711e-03 -1.738  0.08228 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
##              exp(coef) exp(-coef) lower .95 upper .95
## age              1.0056      0.9944   0.9836   1.0281
## sex              0.5850      1.7094   0.3940   0.8686
## ph.ecog          1.5565      0.6425   1.1126   2.1775
## pat.karno        0.9901      1.0100   0.9745   1.0060
```

```
## meal.cal      1.0000      1.0000      0.9995      1.0005
## wt.loss       0.9867      1.0135      0.9719      1.0017
##
## Concordance= 0.654 (se = 0.03 )
## Likelihood ratio test= 23.95 on 6 df, p=5e-04
## Wald test          = 23.1 on 6 df, p=8e-04
## Score (logrank) test = 23.89 on 6 df, p=5e-04

percentages = round((exp(coxph.model$coefficients)-1)*100,3)
percentages
```

```
##      age      sex  ph.ecog pat.karno meal.cal wt.loss
##    0.563  -41.500   55.652   -0.988    0.002   -1.331
```

Analyzing the hazard rates for each variable, we see that for every unit increase in age the subject is 0.56% more likely to die from lung cancer. Looking at ph.ecog, the more “bedbound” the subject is, the more likely he/she is to die from lung cancer. Their probability of dying increases by 55% for this predictor.