



Quiz: Categorical Data Analysis

Your Score: 100% Congratulations! Your score of 100% indicates that you've mastered the topics in this lesson. If you'd like, you can review the feedback.

When you're finished, exit the lesson.



1. In a PROC FREQ step, which of the following statements creates a frequency table for **Country**, a frequency table for **Size**, and a crosstabulation table for **Country** by **Size**?

- ☐ a. tables Country, Size, Country*Size;
- ☐ b. tables Country*Size;
- ☐ c. tables Country | Size;
- ☐ d. tables Country Size Country*Size;

Your answer: d

Correct answer: d

You use the TABLES statement in PROC FREQ to create frequency and crosstabulation tables. For one-way frequency tables, you separate the variable names with a space. For a crosstabulation table, you specify an asterisk between the variable names.



2. This table shows frequency statistics for the variables **Country** and **Size** from a data set that contains data about people and the cars that they drive. What evidence in the table indicates a possible association?

Table of Age by Survived				
Country	Size			
Frequency Percent Row Pct Col Pct	Large	Medium	Small	Total
American	36	53	26	115
	11.88	17.49	8.58	37.95
	31.30	46.09	22.61	

	85.71	42.74	18.98	
European	4	17	19	40
	1.32	5.61	6.27	13.20
	10.00	42.50	47.50	
	9.52	13.71	13.87	
Japanese	2	54	92	148
	0.66	17.82	30.36	48.84
	1.35	36.49	62.16	
	4.76	43.55	67.15	
Total	42	124	137	303
	13.86	40.92	45.21	100.00

- ☐ a. The frequency statistics indicate that the values of each variable are equally distributed across levels.
- ☐ b. The row percentages indicate that the distribution of size changes when the value of country changes.
- ☐ c. The column percentages indicate that most of the cars of each size are manufactured in Japan.

Your answer: **b**

Correct answer: **b**

To see a possible association, you look at the row percentages. A higher percentage of American-made cars are Large as opposed to Small. The opposite is true for European cars, and especially for Japanese cars.



3. Suppose you're testing for an association between student ratings of teachers and student grades. The **Rating** variable has the values 1 (for poor), 2 (for fair), 3 (for good), and 4 (for excellent). The **Grade** variable has the values A, B, C, D, and F.

Which of the following TABLES statements in PROC FREQ produces the appropriate chi-square statistics and measure of strength for these variables?

- ☐ a. tables Rating*Grade / chisq measures;
- ☐ b. tables Rating*Grade / chisq;
- ☐ c. tables Rating*Grade / mhchisq;
- ☐ d. tables Rating*Grade / chisq clodds=pl;

Your answer: **a**

Correct answer: **a**

Both variables are ordinal and have logically ordered values, so the Mantel-Haenszel test (for ordinal association) is a stronger test than the Pearson chi-square test (for general association) in this situation.

The CHISQ option produces both the Pearson and Mantel-Haenszel statistics. The MEASURES option produces the Spearman correlation statistic, which measures the strength of an ordinal association. MHCHISQ is not a valid option, and the CLODDS= option is not a valid option in PROC FREQ.



4. Suppose you're analyzing the relationship between hot dog ingredients and taste. Which of the following statistics provides evidence of a relatively strong association between the variables **Type** (which has the values *Beef*, *Meat*, and *Poultry*) and **Taste** (which has the values *Bad* and *Good*)?

- ☐ a. A Cramer's V statistic that is close to 1
- ☐ b. An odds ratio that is greater than 1
- ☐ c. A Spearman correlation statistic that is close to 1

Your answer: **a**

Correct answer: **a**

The Cramer's V statistic is the only appropriate statistic to use in this example. When Cramer's V is close to 1, there is a relatively strong, general association between two categorical variables. You can't use an odds ratio because the predictor **Type** is not binary, and you can't use the Spearman correlation statistic because **Type** is not ordinal.



5. Which statement about binary logistic regression is **false**?

- ☐ a. Binary logistic regression uses predictor variables to estimate the probability of a specific outcome.
- ☐ b. To model the relationship between a predictor variable and the probability of an outcome, binary logistic regression uses the logit transformation.
- ☐ c. The mean of the response in binary logistic regression is a probability, which is between 0 and 1.
- ☐ d. The response variable can have more than two levels if one of the levels is coded as 0.

Your answer: **d**

Correct answer: **d**

In binary logistic regression, the response variable can have only two levels.



6. Suppose you want to investigate the relationship between two different high schools and the student's interests in school. The variable **School** indicates the name of each school. The variable **Focus** identifies each student's main focus in school as *Grades* or *Sports*.

Which of the following MODEL statements correctly completes this PROC LOGISTIC step for your analysis?

```
proc logistic data=school.students;  
  class School;  
  _____  
run;
```

- ☐ a. model Focus(event='Sports*Grades')=School;
- ☐ b. model Focus(event='Sports')=School;
- ☐ c. model Focus(ref='Sports')=School;
- ☐ d. model Focus*School(ref='Sports');

Your answer: **b**

Correct answer: **b**

In the MODEL statement, the response variable name is followed by the EVENT= option in parentheses (which specifies the event category or the level of the response variable that you're interested in), an equal sign, and the predictor variable name.



7. Which statement about the backward elimination method is **false**?

- ☐ a. Backward elimination is a method of selecting variables for a logistic regression model.
- ☐ b. Backward elimination removes effects and interactions one at a time.
- ☐ c. All main effects and interactions that remain in the final model must be significant.
- ☐ d. To obtain a more parsimonious model, you specify a smaller significance level.

Your answer: **c**

Correct answer: **c**

Backward elimination results in a final model that can contain one or more main effects, and if specified, interactions. Any interactions in the final model must be significant. Main effects that are involved in interactions must appear in the final model, whether or not they are significant.



8. Suppose you want to fit a multiple logistic regression model to determine which of two rehabilitation programs is more effective. The categorical response variable **Relapsed** (Yes or No) indicates whether study participants stayed clean after one year. The categorical predictor variables are **Program** (1 or 2) and **Gender** (Male or Female). **Age** is a continuous predictor variable. Assume that you want to use reference cell coding with the default reference levels.

Which of the following CLASS statements correctly completes the PROC LOGISTIC step for this analysis?

```
proc logistic data=program.rehabilitation;
```

```
    model Relapsed (event='Yes') = Program | Gender | Age @2;  
run;
```

- ☐ a. class Program(param=ref ref='2') Gender(param=ref ref='Male');
- ☐ b. class Program(param=ref ref='2') Gender(param=ref ref='Male') Age (param=ref units=1);
- ☐ c. class Program(param=ref ref='1') Gender(param=ref ref='Female');

Your answer: a

Correct answer: a

The CLASS statement lists all the categorical predictor variables. For each categorical predictor, you use the PARAM= option to specify reference cell coding (REF or REFERENCE) instead of the default parameterization method, effect coding. The default reference level is the level with the highest ranked value when the levels are sorted in ascending, alphanumeric order.



9. In general, you can say that a model fits the data well when the values of which of the following are higher?

- ☐ a. the percentage of concordant pairs
- ☐ b. the percentage of discordant pairs
- ☐ c. the percentage of tied pairs
- ☐ d. both a and c

Your answer: a

Correct answer: a

In general, a high percentage of concordant pairs and low percentages of discordant and tied pairs indicate that a model fits the data well.



10. According to the goodness-of-fit statistics shown in the table below, which multiple logistic regression model would be the best to use?

Statistic	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
AIC	501.5	520.4	501.5
SC	501.5	520.4	501.5
c	0.675	0.675	0.655

- ☐ a. Model 1

- ☐ b. Model 2
- ☐ c. Model 3

Your answer: a

Correct answer: a

Models 1 and 3 are better than Model 2 because they have lower values of AIC and SC. Model 1 also has the highest values of the c statistic, so it's the best of the three models.

Close

Copyright © 2019 SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA. All rights reserved.