



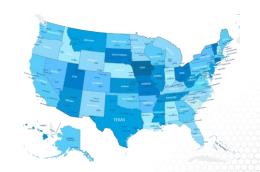
Linear Regression: Example 2

Controlling Factors:

- X₁ = % of total eligible students in the state who took the exam
- X₆ = Median percentile of ranking of test takers within their secondary school classes

Explanatory Factors:

- X₂ = Median income of families of test takers, in hundreds of dollars
- X₃ = Average number of years that test takers had in social sciences, natural sciences, and humanities
- X_4 = % of test takers who attended public schools
- X_5 = State expenditure on secondary schools, in hundreds of dollars per student



Georgia Tech

2

Ranking States by SAT Performance

- Which variables are associated with state average SAT scores?
- After accounting for selection biases, how do the states rank?
- Which states perform best for the amount of money they spend?



Georgia Tech

Response & Predicting Variables

Response Variable:

sat State average SAT score (verbal and quantitative combined)

Predicting Variables:

takers % of eligible students (high school seniors) in state who took the exam

rank Median percentile of ranking of test takers within their secondary school classes

income Median income of families of test takers, in hundreds of dollars

years Average number of years that test takers had in social sciences, natural

sciences, and humanities

public % of test takers who attended public schools

expend State expenditure on secondary schools, in hundreds of dollars per student

Georgia Tech

_

Controlling Variables

Selection Bias:

- The states with high average SAT scores had low percentages of takers.
- Those taking the test tend to be in the higher median percentiles of rankings of test takers within their secondary school classes.

Controlling Factors:

takers % of eligible students (high school seniors) in state who took the exam

rank Median percentile of ranking of test takers within their secondary school classes



Read the Data in R

Read the data using the 'read.table()' R command because it is an ASCII file data = read.table("SATData.txt", header = TRUE)

Check data to make sure correctly read in R

data[1:4,]

	State	sat	takers	income	years	public	expend	rank
1	Iowa	1088	3	326	16.79	87.8	25.60	89.7
2	SouthDakota	1075	2	264	16.07	86.2	19.95	90.6
3	NorthDakota	1068	3	317	16.57	88.3	20.62	89.8
4	Kansas	1045	5	338	16.30	83.9	27.14	86.3

Check dimensionality of the data file

dim(data)

[1] 50 8

Attach data to automatically recognize the columns in the data as individual vectors attach(data)

The data consist of 50 rows, each corresponding to a U.S. state.

Georgia Tech

7

Exploratory Data Analysis in R

Evaluate the shape of the distribution of each predicting variable and of the response variable

par(mfrow = c(2, 4))

hist(sat, main = "Histogram of SAT Scores", xlab = "Mean SAT Score", col = 1)

hist(takers, main = "Histogram of Takers", xlab = "Percentage of Students Tested", col = 2)

hist(income, main = "Histogram of Income", xlab = "Mean Household Income (\$100s)", col = 3)

hist(years, main = "Histogram of Years", xlab = "Mean Years of Sciences and Humanities", col = 4)

hist(public, main = "Public Schools Percentage", xlab = "Percentage of Students in Public Schools", col = 5) hist(expend, main = "Histogram of Expenditures", xlab = "Schooling Expenditures/Student (\$100s)", col = 6)

hist(rank, main = "Histogram of Class Rank", xlab = "Median Class Ranking Percentile", col = 7)

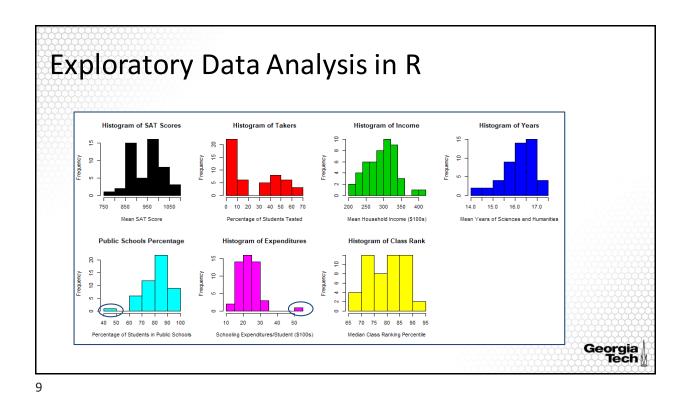
Evaluate the scatter plot matrix of the data, ignoring the first column

par(mfrow = c(1, 1))plot(data[,-1])

Explore the correlation coefficients

round(cor(data[,-1]), 2)





Exploratory Data Analysis in R (Cont'd) sat takers income years public expend rank 1.00 -0.86 0.58 0.33 -0.08 -0.06 0.88 0.28 -0.94 takers -0.86 1.00 -0.66 -0.10 0.12 income 0.58 -0.66 1.00 0.13 -0.31 0.13 0.53 years 0.33 -0.10 0.13 1.00 -0.42 0.06 0.07 public -0.08 0.12 -0.31 -0.42 1.00 0.28 0.05 expend -0.06 0.28 0.13 0.06 0.28 1.00 -0.26 0.88 -0.94 0.53 0.07 0.05 -0.26 1.00 years public rank Georgia

