



Data Example 1: High School Awards

Objective: To model and predict the number of awards earned by students at one high school for multiple high schools.

Response Variable: The number of awards earned by students at a high school <u>per</u> *year*

Predicting Variables:

- The type of program in which the student was enrolled, with three levels:
 1 = "General", 2 = "Academic" and 3 = "Vocational"; and
- The score on the final exam in math.

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3

Goodness-Of-Fit

Deviance Test for GOF

with(m1, cbind(res.deviance = deviance, df = df.residual, p = 1- pchisq(deviance, df.residual))) res.deviance df p [1,] 189.4496 196 0.6182274

Test for goodness-of-fit:

- Using deviance residuals: p-value = 0.61
- Do not reject the null hypothesis of good fit.

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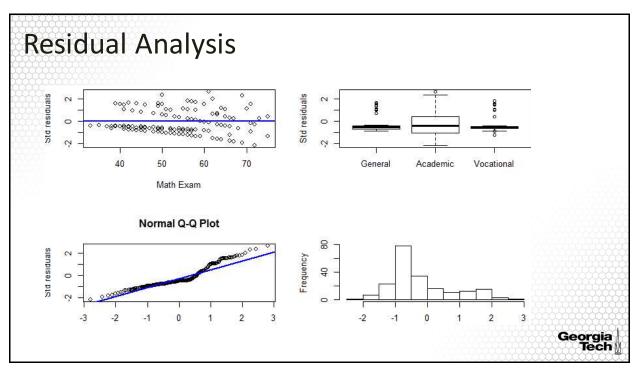
Residual Analysis

Residual Plots

```
res = resid(m1,type="deviance")
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot(awardsdata$math,res,ylab="Std residuals",xlab="Math Exam")
abline(0,0,col="blue",lwd=2)
boxplot(res~prog,ylab = "Std residuals")
qqnorm(res, ylab="Std residuals")
qqline(res,col="blue",lwd=2)
hist(res,10,xlab="Std residuals", main="")
```

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5



6

Modeling Nonlinear Relationships

Fit a logistic regression model with math nonlinearly associated to awards count library(mgcv)

 $m2 = gam(num_awards \sim prog + s(math), family="poisson", data=awardsdata)$

- The residuals vs math: downward trend: Consider a **non-parametric** transformation of 'math' predicting variable
- Nonparametric association: not specifying the transformation but allowing the data to best identify/fit the transformation
- For this example, we do not see an improvement in the fit.

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Summary



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