

Inference for numerical data – IS606 Lab5

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North Carolina births

In 2004, the state of North Carolina released a large data set containing information on births recorded in this state. This data set is useful to researchers studying the relation between habits and practices of expectant mothers and the birth of their children. We will work with a random sample of observations from this data set.

Exploratory analysis

Load the `nc` data set into our workspace.

```
load("more/nc.RData")
```

We have observations on 13 different variables, some categorical and some numerical. The meaning of each variable is as follows.

variable	description
<code>fage</code>	father's age in years.
<code>mage</code>	mother's age in years.
<code>mature</code>	maturity status of mother.
<code>weeks</code>	length of pregnancy in weeks.
<code>premie</code>	whether the birth was classified as premature (premie) or full-term.
<code>visits</code>	number of hospital visits during pregnancy.
<code>marital</code>	whether mother is <code>married</code> or <code>not married</code> at birth.
<code>gained</code>	weight gained by mother during pregnancy in pounds.
<code>weight</code>	weight of the baby at birth in pounds.

variable	description
<code>lowbirthweight</code>	whether baby was classified as low birthweight (<code>low</code>) or not (<code>not low</code>).
<code>gender</code>	gender of the baby, <code>female</code> or <code>male</code> .
<code>habit</code>	status of the mother as a <code>nonsmoker</code> or a <code>smoker</code> .
<code>whitemom</code>	whether mom is <code>white</code> or not <code>white</code> .

1. What are the cases in this data set? How many cases are there in our sample?

The case in the data set are parents of babies born in North Carolina. There are 1000 cases in our sample

```
nrow(nc)
```

```
## [1] 1000
```

As a first step in the analysis, we should consider summaries of the data. This can be done using the `summary` command:

```
summary(nc)
```

```
##      fage          mage         mature        weeks
##  Min.   :14.00   Min.   :13   mature mom :133   Min.   :20.00
##  1st Qu.:25.00  1st Qu.:22   younger mom:867  1st Qu.:37.00
##  Median :30.00  Median :27                    Median :39.00
##  Mean   :30.26  Mean   :27                    Mean   :38.33
##  3rd Qu.:35.00  3rd Qu.:32                   3rd Qu.:40.00
##  Max.   :55.00  Max.   :50                    Max.   :45.00
##  NA's    :171                         NA's    :2
##      premie       visits        marital       gained
##  full term:846  Min.   : 0.0  married   :386  Min.   : 0.00
##  premie   :152  1st Qu.:10.0  not married:613  1st Qu.:20.00
##  NA's     : 2   Median  :12.0  NA's      : 1   Median  :30.00
##                      Mean   :12.1                    Mean   :30.33
##                      3rd Qu.:15.0                   3rd Qu.:38.00
##                      Max.   :30.0                    Max.   :85.00
##                      NA's   :9                     NA's   :27
##      weight      lowbirthweight   gender        habit
##  Min.   : 1.000  low    :111   female:503  nonsmoker:873
##  1st Qu.: 6.380  not low:889   male  :497   smoker   :126
##  Median : 7.310                           NA's    : 1
##  Mean   : 7.101
##  3rd Qu.: 8.060
##  Max.   :11.750
##
##      whitemom
##  not white:284
```

```

##   white      :714
##   NA's       :  2
##
##
```

As you review the variable summaries, consider which variables are categorical and which are numerical. For numerical variables, are there outliers? If you aren't sure or want to take a closer look at the data, make a graph.

Categorical variables: mature, marital, gender, habit, premie, lowbirthweight, momwhite Numerical variables: fage, mage, weeks, visits, gained, weight,

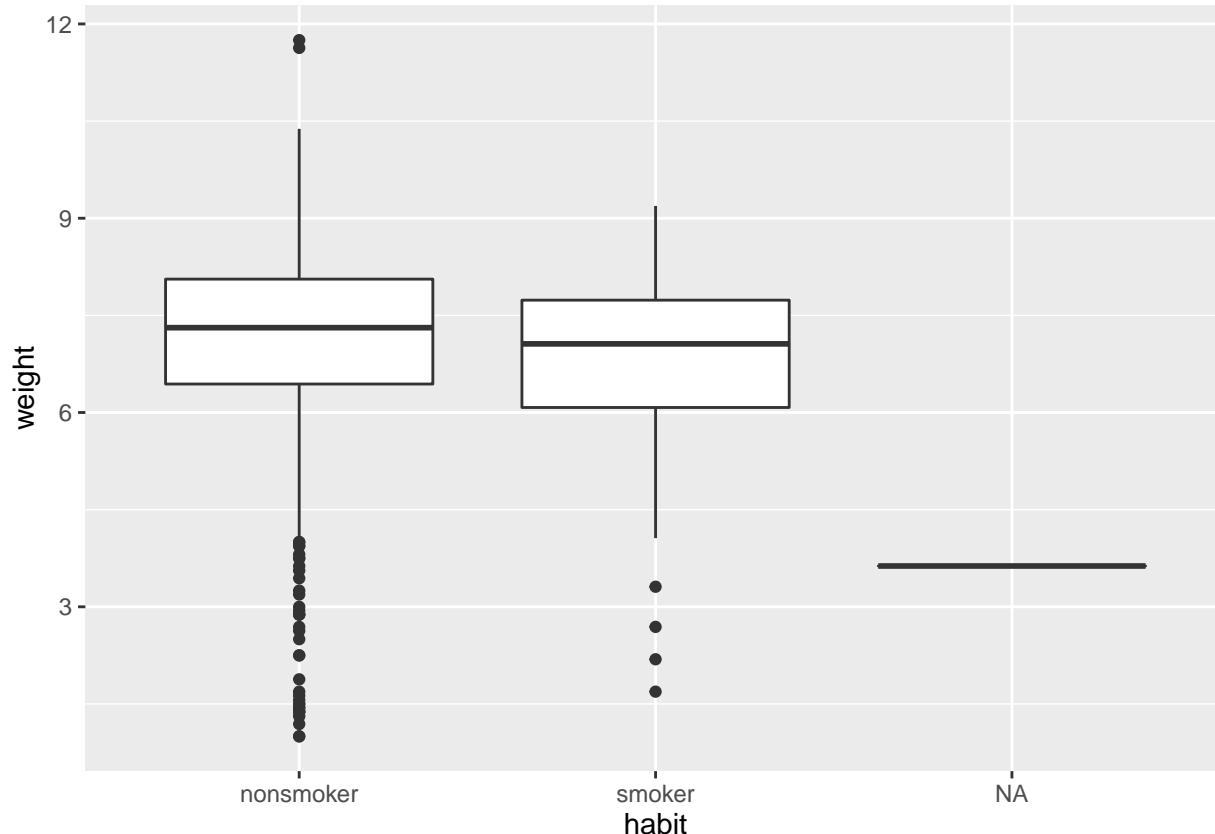
Yes there are outliers for numerical variables

Consider the possible relationship between a mother's smoking habit and the weight of her baby. Plotting the data is a useful first step because it helps us quickly visualize trends, identify strong associations, and develop research questions.

2. Make a side-by-side boxplot of `habit` and `weight`. What does the plot highlight about the relationship between these two variables?

```

library(ggplot2)
hw <- ggplot(data=nc) + geom_boxplot(aes(x=habit, y=weight))
hw
```



The box plots show how the medians of the two distributions compare, but we can also compare the means of the distributions using the following function to split the `weight` variable into the `habit` groups, then take the mean of each using the `mean` function.

```
by(nc$weight, nc$habit, mean)
```

```
## nc$habit: nonsmoker  
## [1] 7.144273  
## -----  
## nc$habit: smoker  
## [1] 6.82873
```

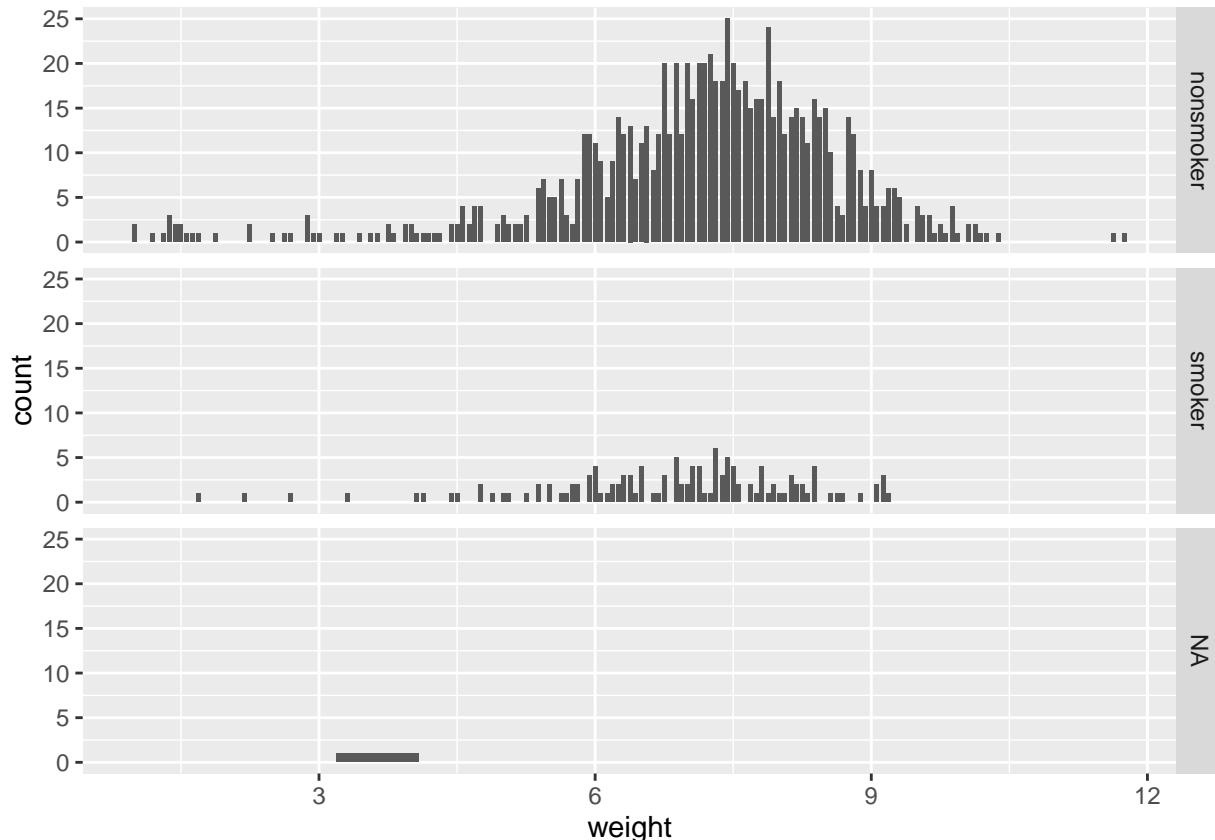
There is an observed difference, but is this difference statistically significant? In order to answer this question we will conduct a hypothesis test .

Inference

3. Check if the conditions necessary for inference are satisfied. Note that you will need to obtain sample sizes to check the conditions. You can compute the group size using the same `by` command above but replacing `mean` with `length`.

```
by(nc$weight, nc$habit, length)
```

```
## nc$habit: nonsmoker  
## [1] 873  
## -----  
## nc$habit: smoker  
## [1] 126  
hw <- ggplot(data=nc) + geom_bar(aes(x=weight)) + facet_grid(habit ~ .)  
hw
```

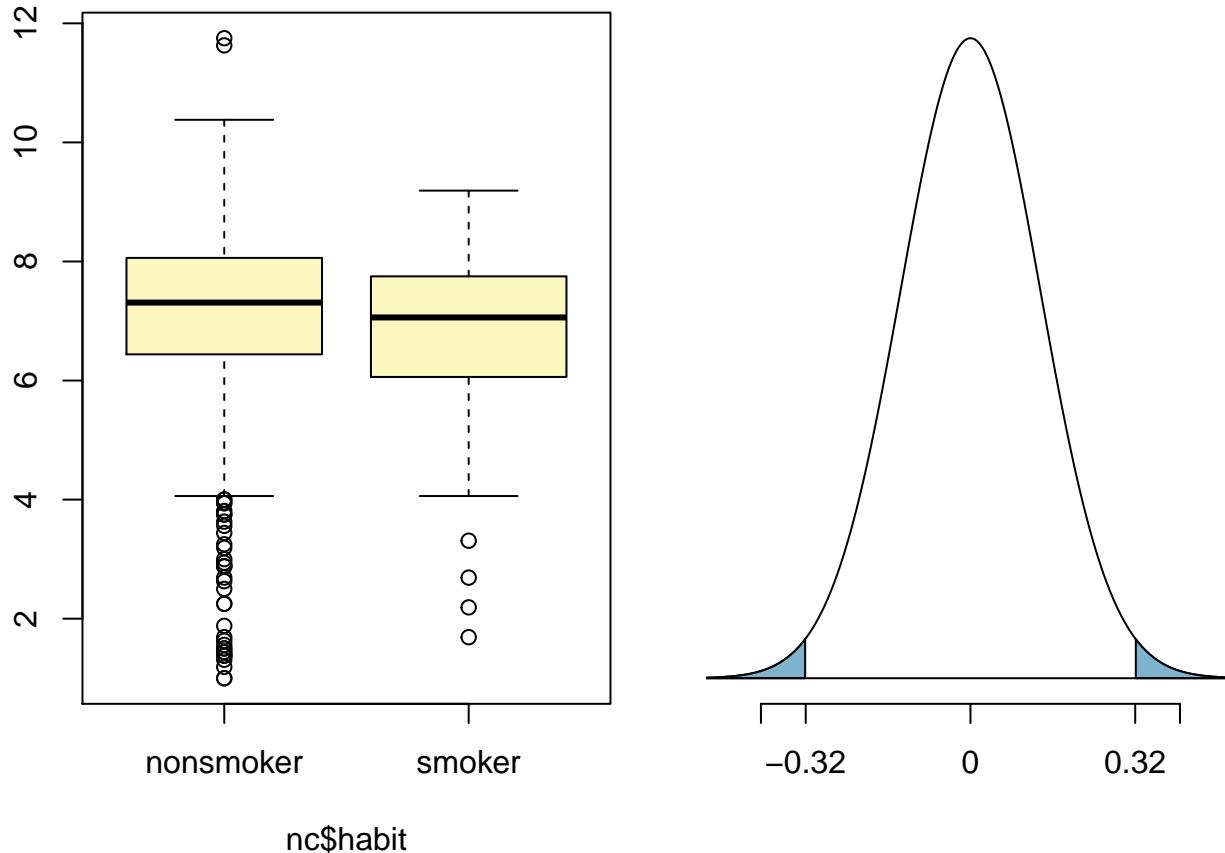


4. Write the hypotheses for testing if the average weights of babies born to smoking and non-smoking mothers are different. H_0 = There is not difference between the average weights of babies born to smoking and non-smoking mothers H_A = There is a difference between the average weights of babies born to smoking and non-smoking mothers

Next, we introduce a new function, `inference`, that we will use for conducting hypothesis tests and constructing confidence intervals.

```
inference(y = nc$weight, x = nc$habit, est = "mean", type = "ht", null = 0,
           alternative = "twosided", method = "theoretical")
```

```
## Response variable: numerical, Explanatory variable: categorical
## Difference between two means
## Summary statistics:
## n_nonsmoker = 873, mean_nonsmoker = 7.1443, sd_nonsmoker = 1.5187
## n_smoker = 126, mean_smoker = 6.8287, sd_smoker = 1.3862
## Observed difference between means (nonsmoker-smoker) = 0.3155
##
## H0: mu_nonsmoker - mu_smoker = 0
## HA: mu_nonsmoker - mu_smoker != 0
## Standard error = 0.134
## Test statistic: Z = 2.359
## p-value = 0.0184
```



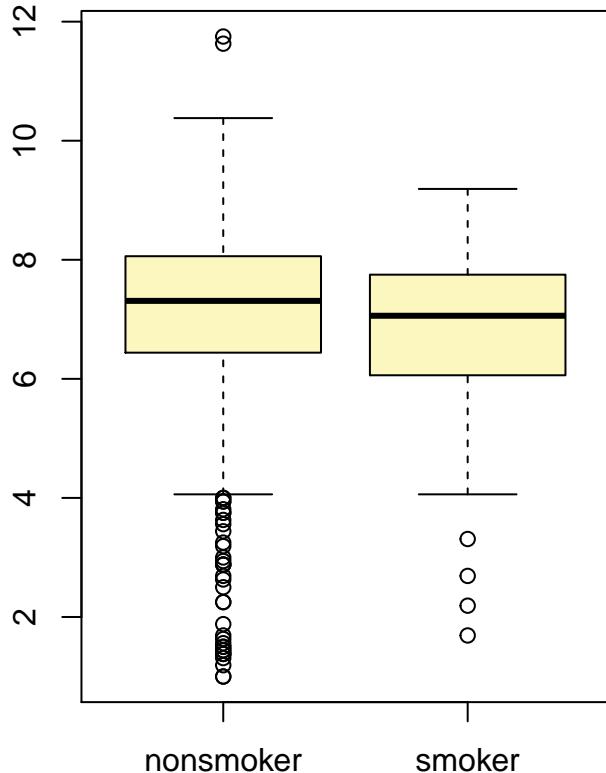
Let's pause for a moment to go through the arguments of this custom function. The first argument is `y`, which is the response variable that we are interested in: `nc$weight`. The second argument is the explanatory variable, `x`, which is the variable that splits the data into two groups, smokers and non-smokers: `nc$habit`. The third argument, `est`, is the parameter we're interested in: "mean" (other options are "median", or

"proportion".) Next we decide on the type of inference we want: a hypothesis test ("ht") or a confidence interval ("ci"). When performing a hypothesis test, we also need to supply the null value, which in this case is 0, since the null hypothesis sets the two population means equal to each other. The alternative hypothesis can be "less", "greater", or "twosided". Lastly, the method of inference can be "theoretical" or "simulation" based.

5. Change the type argument to "ci" to construct and record a confidence interval for the difference between the weights of babies born to smoking and non-smoking mothers.

```
inference(y = nc$weight, x = nc$habit, est = "mean", type = "ci", null = 0,
           alternative = "twosided", method = "theoretical")
```

```
## Response variable: numerical, Explanatory variable: categorical
## Difference between two means
## Summary statistics:
## n_nonsmoker = 873, mean_nonsmoker = 7.1443, sd_nonsmoker = 1.5187
## n_smoker = 126, mean_smoker = 6.8287, sd_smoker = 1.3862
```



```
## Response variable: numerical, Explanatory variable: categorical
## Observed difference between means (nonsmoker-smoker) = 0.3155
## Standard error = 0.1338
## 95 % Confidence interval = ( 0.0534 , 0.5777 )
```

By default the function reports an interval for $(\mu_{nonsmoker} - \mu_{smoker})$. We can easily change this order by using the order argument:

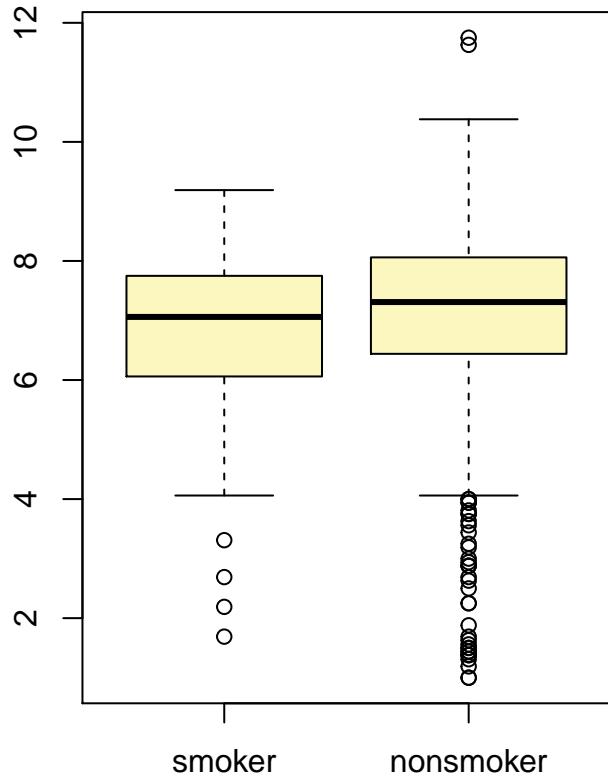
```
inference(y = nc$weight, x = nc$habit, est = "mean", type = "ci", null = 0,
           alternative = "twosided", method = "theoretical", order = c("smoker", "nonsmoker"))
```

```
## Response variable: numerical, Explanatory variable: categorical
```

```

## Difference between two means
## Summary statistics:
## n_smoker = 126, mean_smoker = 6.8287, sd_smoker = 1.3862
## n_nonsmoker = 873, mean_nonsmoker = 7.1443, sd_nonsmoker = 1.5187

```



`nc$habit`

```

## Observed difference between means (smoker-nonsmoker) = -0.3155
## 
## Standard error = 0.1338
## 95 % Confidence interval = ( -0.5777 , -0.0534 )

```

On your own

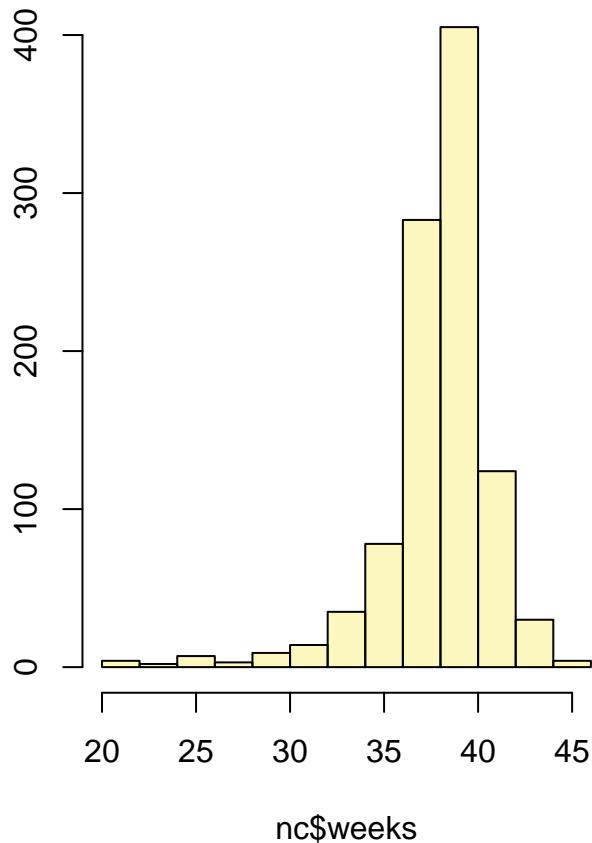
- Calculate a 95% confidence interval for the average length of pregnancies (`weeks`) and interpret it in context. Note that since you're doing inference on a single population parameter, there is no explanatory variable, so you can omit the `x` variable from the function.

```
inference(y = nc$weeks, est = "mean", type = "ci", method = "theoretical")
```

```

## Single mean
## Summary statistics:

```

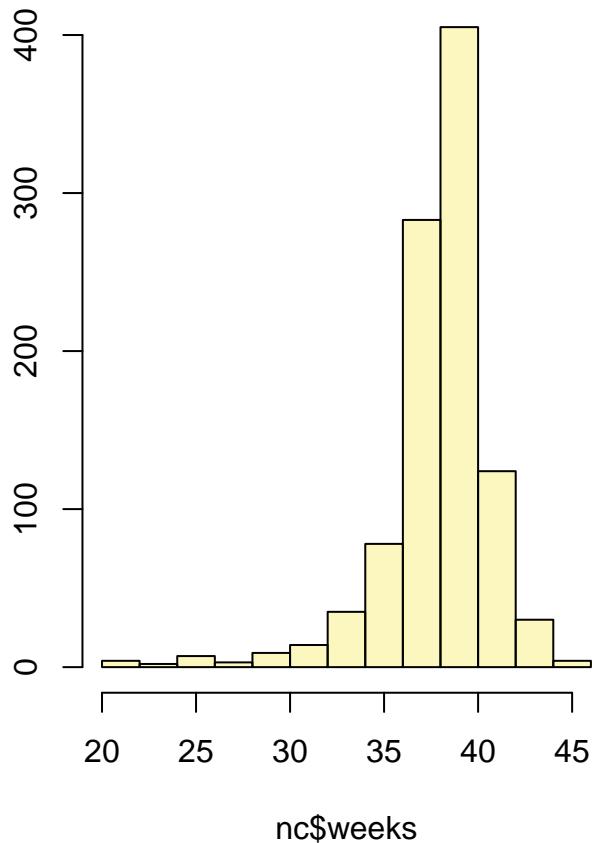


```
## mean = 38.3347 ; sd = 2.9316 ; n = 998
## Standard error = 0.0928
## 95 % Confidence interval = ( 38.1528 , 38.5165 )
```

- Calculate a new confidence interval for the same parameter at the 90% confidence level. You can change the confidence level by adding a new argument to the function: `conflevel = 0.90`.

```
inference(y = nc$weeks, est = "mean", type = "ci", method = "theoretical", conflevel = 0.90)

## Single mean
## Summary statistics:
```



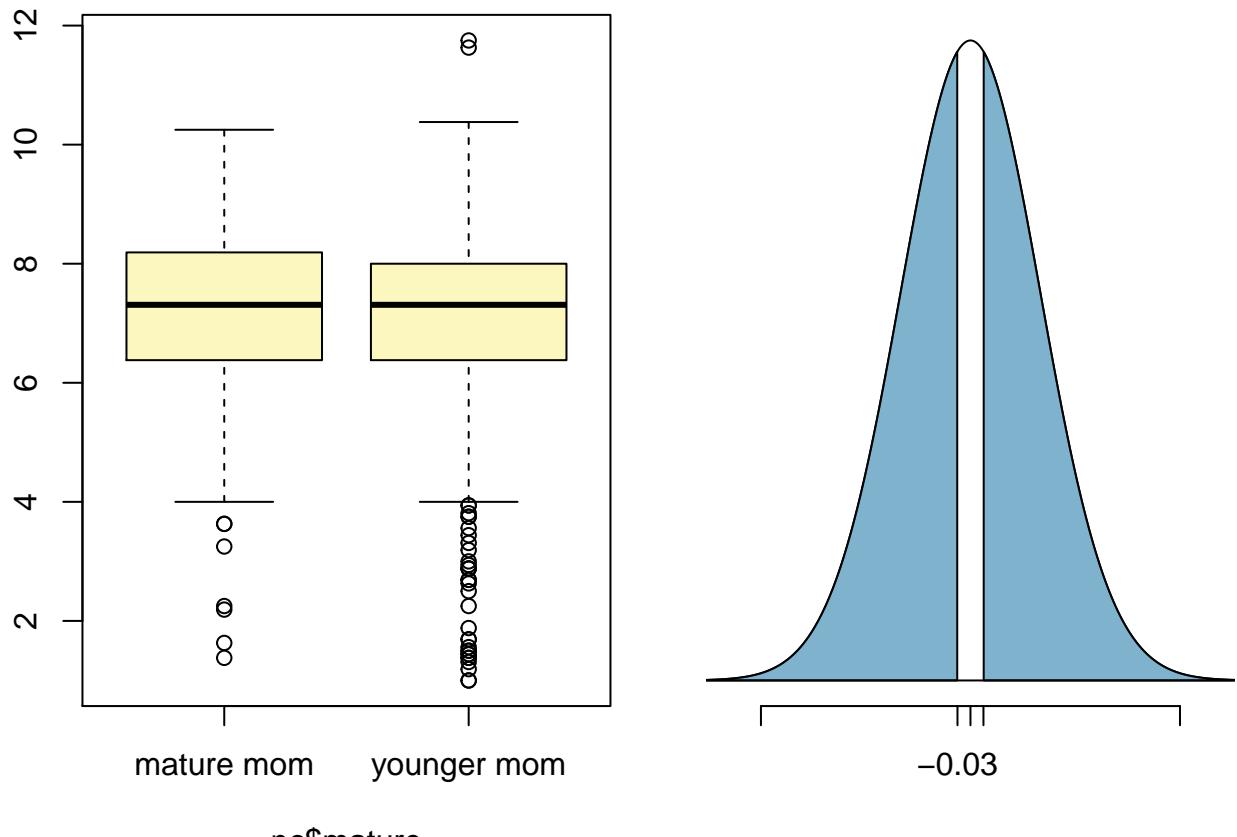
```
## mean = 38.3347 ; sd = 2.9316 ; n = 998
## Standard error = 0.0928
## 90 % Confidence interval = ( 38.182 , 38.4873 )
```

- Conduct a hypothesis test evaluating whether the average weight gained by younger mothers is different than the average weight gained by mature mothers.

We accept the alternative hypothesis – the mother's maturity has an affect on the baby's weight

```
inference(y = nc$weight, x = nc$mature, est = "mean", type = "ht", null = 0,
           alternative = "twosided", method = "theoretical")
```

```
## Response variable: numerical, Explanatory variable: categorical
## Difference between two means
## Summary statistics:
## n_mature mom = 133, mean_mature mom = 7.1256, sd_mature mom = 1.6591
## n_younger mom = 867, mean_younger mom = 7.0972, sd_younger mom = 1.4855
## Observed difference between means (mature mom-younger mom) = 0.0283
##
## H0: mu_mature mom - mu_younger mom = 0
## HA: mu_mature mom - mu_younger mom != 0
## Standard error = 0.152
## Test statistic: Z = 0.186
## p-value = 0.8526
```



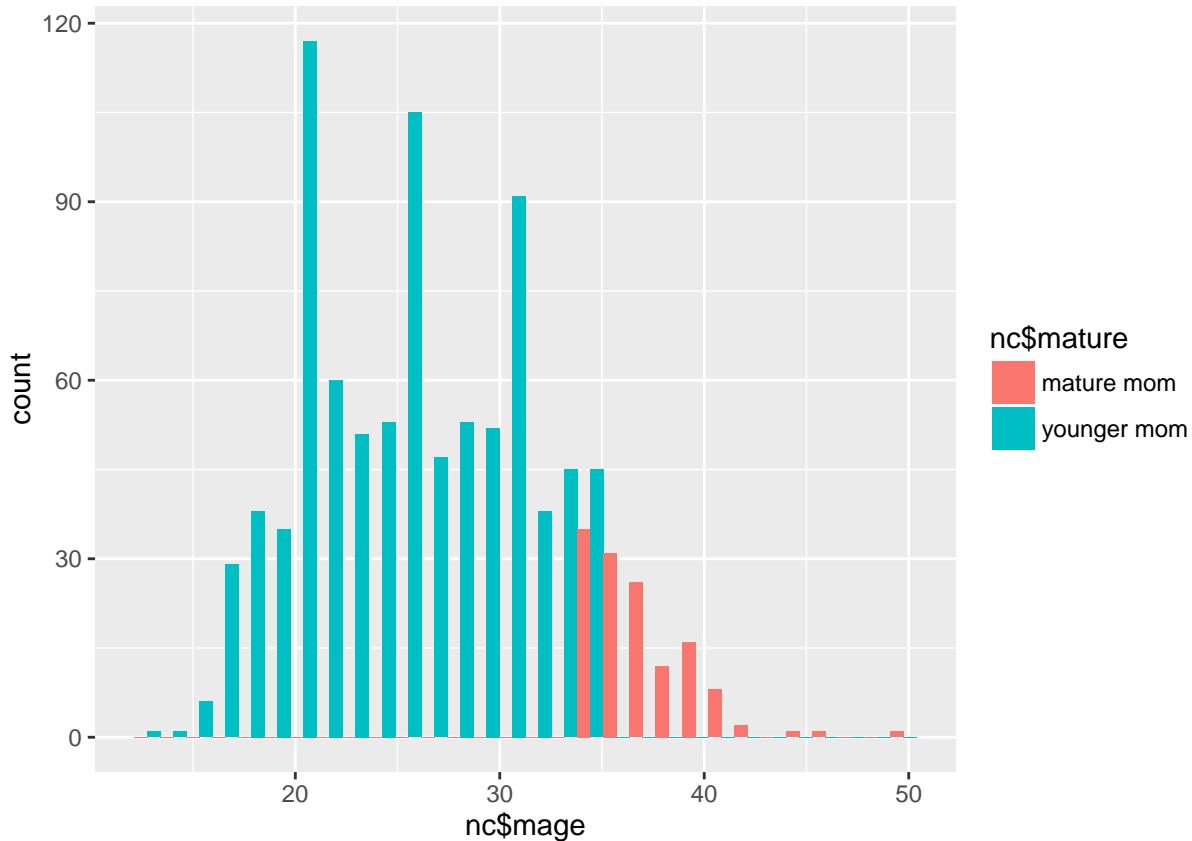
nc\$mature

- Now, a non-inference task: Determine the age cutoff for younger and mature mothers. Use a method of your choice, and explain how your method works.

The maximum age of younger moms 34, the age of mature moms is 35. The cutoff of younger moms is 34 or younger.

```
ggplot(nc, aes(nc$mage, fill = nc$mature)) + geom_histogram(position = "dodge")
```

```
## `stat_bin()` using `bins = 30`. Pick better value with `binwidth`.
```



- Pick a pair of numerical and categorical variables and come up with a research question evaluating the relationship between these variables. Formulate the question in a way that it can be answered using a hypothesis test and/or a confidence interval. Answer your question using the `inference` function, report the statistical results, and also provide an explanation in plain language.

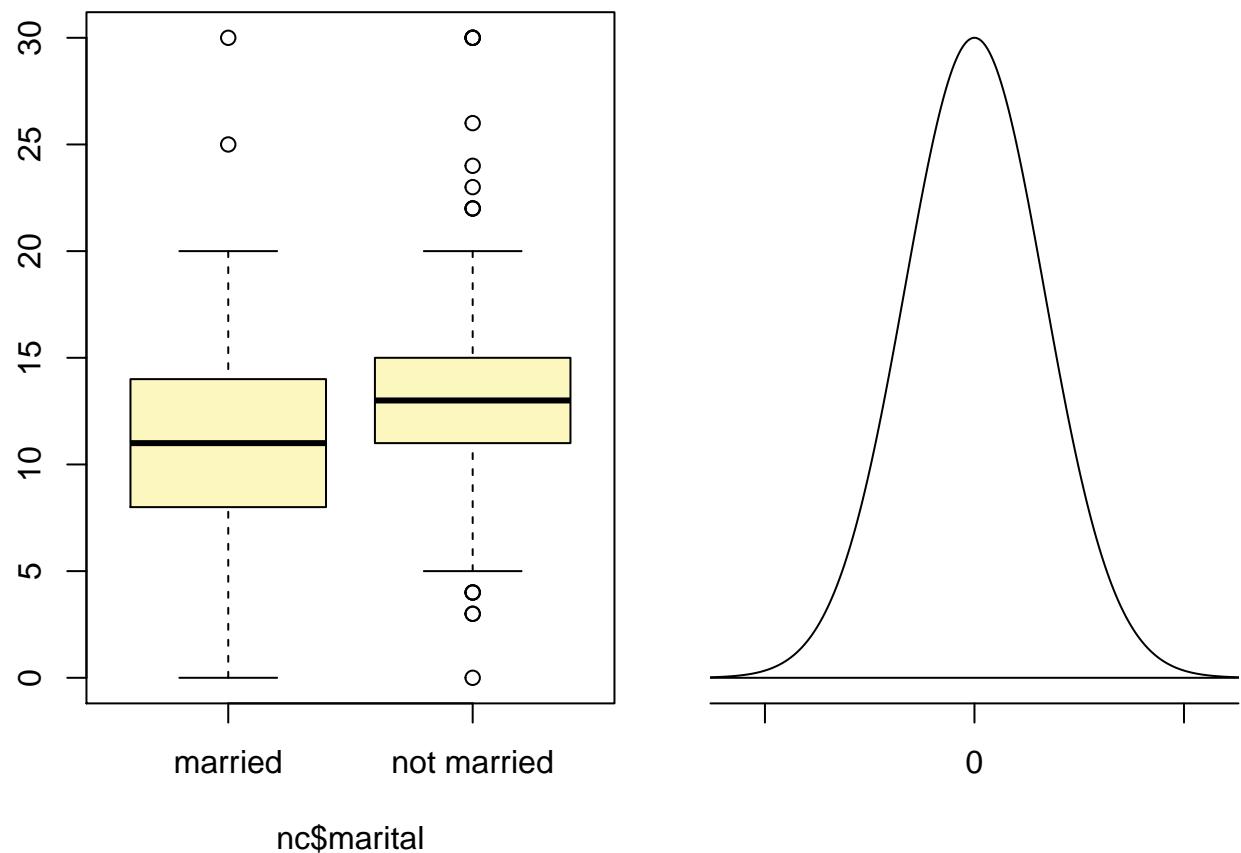
H_O = There is no difference between the number of visit to the doctor of married and unmarried moms

H_A = There is a difference between the number of visit to the doctor of married and unmarried moms

With a pvalue = 0, the null hypothesis is rejected – there is a difference between the number of visits to the doctor of married and unmarried women

```
inference(y=nc$visits, x=nc$marital, type="ht", est="mean",
           null=0, method="theoretical", alternative="twosided")
```

```
## Response variable: numerical, Explanatory variable: categorical
## Difference between two means
## Summary statistics:
## n_married = 380, mean_married = 10.9553, sd_married = 4.2408
## n_not married = 611, mean_not married = 12.82, sd_not married = 3.5883
## Observed difference between means (married-not married) = -1.8647
##
## H0: mu_married - mu_not married = 0
## HA: mu_married - mu_not married != 0
## Standard error = 0.262
## Test statistic: Z = -7.13
## p-value = 0
```



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