

STAT-S631

Assignment 8

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```
dp <- loadNamespace('dplyr')
import::from(magrittr, `%>%`, `%<>%`)
import::from(readr, read_table2)
import::from(xtable, xtable)
library(ggplot2)
theme_set(theme_bw())

robey.df <- read.table('~/.dev/stats-hw/stat-s631/Robey.txt') %>%
  dp$mutate(country = rownames(.))

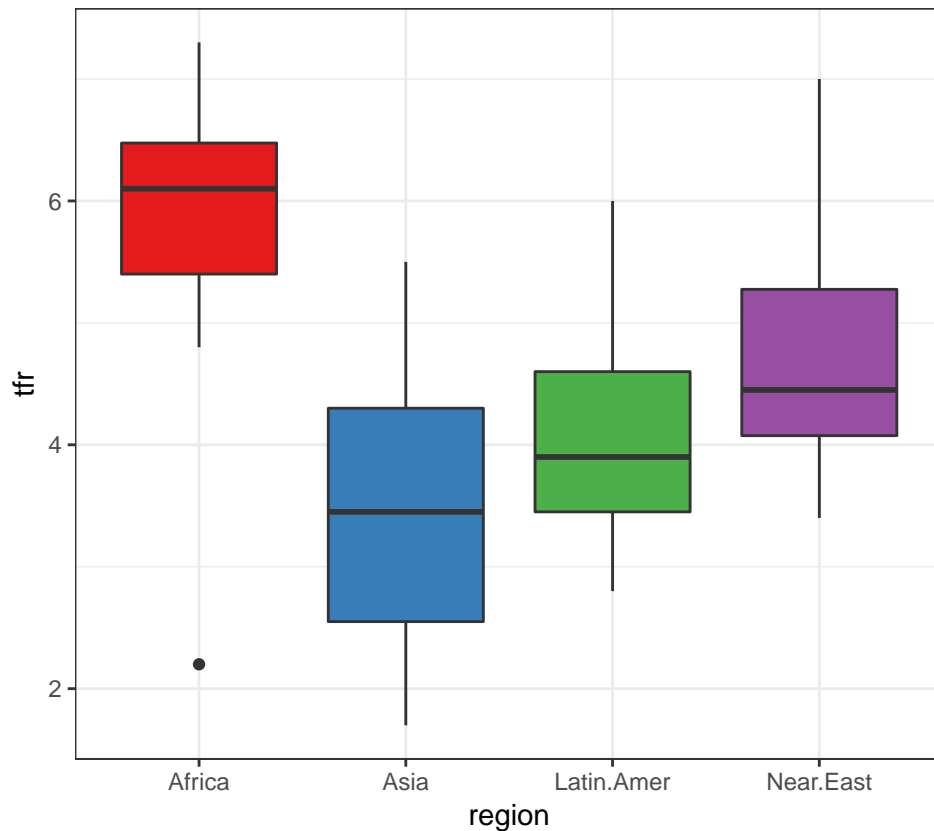
head(robey.df) %>%
  xtable() %>%
  print(include.rownames = FALSE)
```

region	tfr	contraceptors	country
Africa	4.80	35	Botswana
Africa	6.50	9	Burundi
Africa	5.90	16	Cameroon
Africa	6.10	13	Ghana
Africa	6.50	27	Kenya
Africa	6.40	6	Liberia

tfr (total fertility rate) makes the most sense as a response variable since **contraceptors** (percent of married women using contraception) would directly affect this.

Part a

```
robey.df %>%
  ggplot() +
  geom_boxplot(aes(x = region, group = region, y = tfr, fill = region)) +
  scale_fill_brewer(palette = 'Set1') +
  theme(legend.position = 'bottom')
```



region ■ Africa ■ Asia ■ Latin.Amer ■ Near.East

From a plot of fertility rate vs. region, we might expect that there is a somewhat significant difference between Africa and the Near East while there isn't much of a significant difference between Asia and Latin America.

```
region.mod <- lm(tfr ~ region, data = robey.df)
summary(region.mod)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = tfr ~ region, data = robey.df)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.6556	-0.7875	-0.0028	0.6444	2.2000

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	5.8556	0.2674	21.897	< 2e-16 ***
regionAsia	-2.3156	0.4475	-5.175	4.88e-06 ***
regionLatin.Amer	-1.8056	0.3898	-4.632	2.99e-05 ***
regionNear.East	-1.0556	0.5348	-1.974	0.0544 .

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 1.135 on 46 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.428, Adjusted R-squared: 0.3907

F-statistic: 11.47 on 3 and 46 DF, p-value: 9.719e-06

From the model summary, we can see that the significance value between Africa (the baseline in the model) vs the Near East is 0.0544. If we set our $\alpha = 0.05$ or 0.01, then we would fail to reject the null hypothesis, although the value is still very close to 0.05 and below 0.1, another common significance level.

Comparing Asia and Latin America is a bit more difficult. One thing we can do is perform the following hypothesis test:

$$H_0 : \beta_1 = \beta_2$$

$$H_A : \beta_1 \neq \beta_2$$

Then our test statistic is a t value with degrees of freedom $n - p - 1$:

$$t_{n-p-1} = \frac{\hat{\beta}_2 - \hat{\beta}_3}{\sqrt{SE_2^2 + SE_3^2}}$$

where SE_i is the sample standard error for the i^{th} coefficient (written this way for brevity).

```
coefs <- summary(region.mod)$coefficients
t.stat <-
  (coefs['regionAsia', 'Estimate'] - coefs['regionLatin.Amer', 'Estimate']) /
  sqrt(coefs['regionAsia', 'Std. Error'] ^ 2 + coefs['regionLatin.Amer', 'Std. Error'] ^ 2)

# p-value
pt(t.stat, region.mod$df.residual) / 2
```

```
[1] 0.09864546
```

So if $\alpha = 0.05$ or 0.01, we would fail to reject the null hypothesis, but again, if our significance level was just 10%, we would reject the null hypothesis.

Part b

The intercept term $\hat{\beta}_0$ is the average fertility rate of the baseline region, Africa. So on average, the fertility rate of African countries is around 5.856.

The rest of the coefficients are relative to the baseline. So Asia's average fertility rate is 2.316 less than Africa's, Latin America's average fertility rate is 1.806 less than Africa's, and the Near East's average fertility rate is 1.056 less than Africa's.

$$E[Y|Africa] = \hat{\beta}_0 = 5.856$$

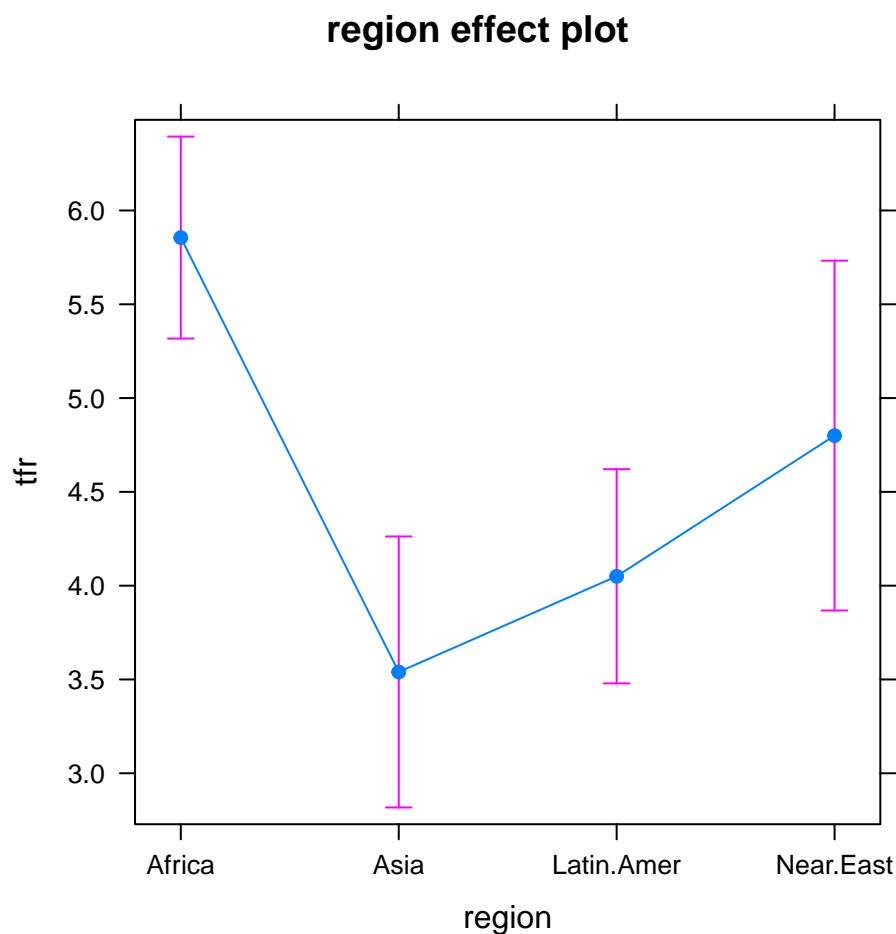
$$E[Y|Asia] = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 = 5.856 - 2.316 = 3.54$$

$$E[Y|LatinAmerica] = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_2 = 5.856 - 1.806 = 4.05$$

$$E[Y|NearEast] = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_3 = 5.856 - 1.056 = 4.8$$

Part c

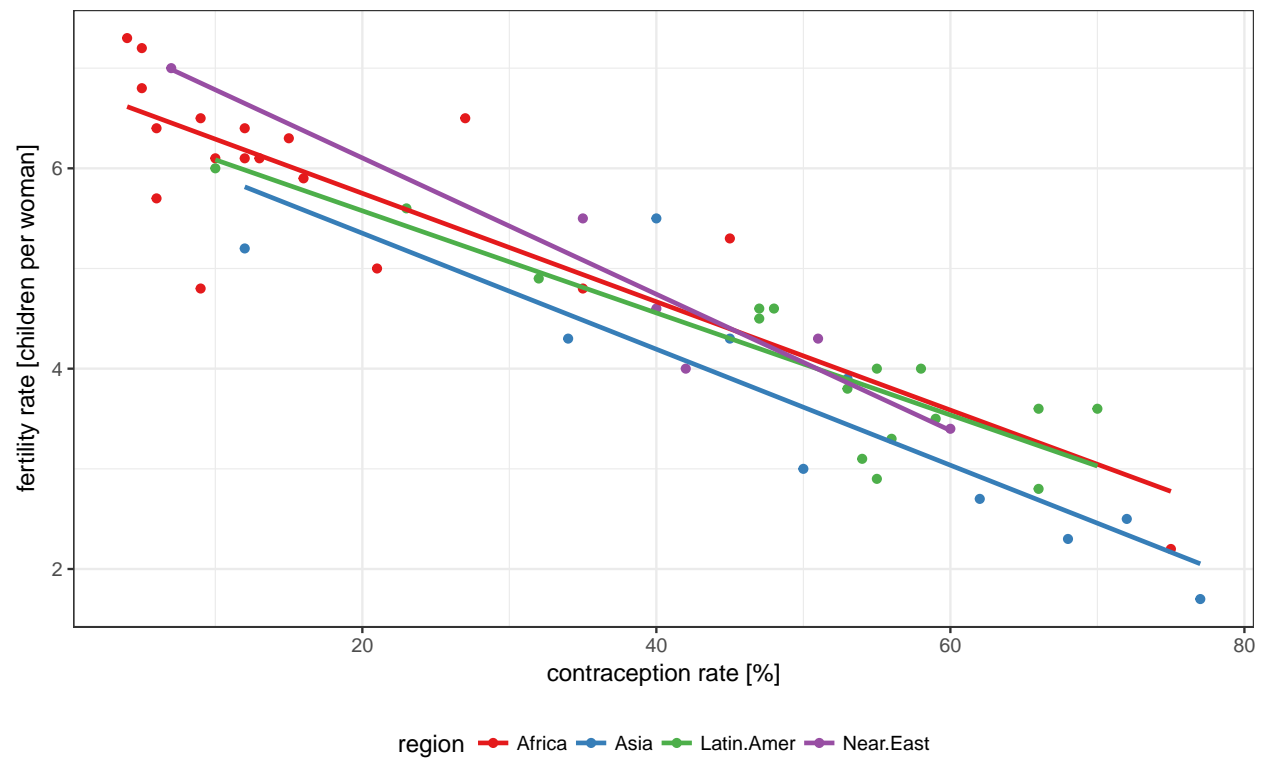
```
plot(effects::Effect('region', region.mod, confidence.level = .95))
```



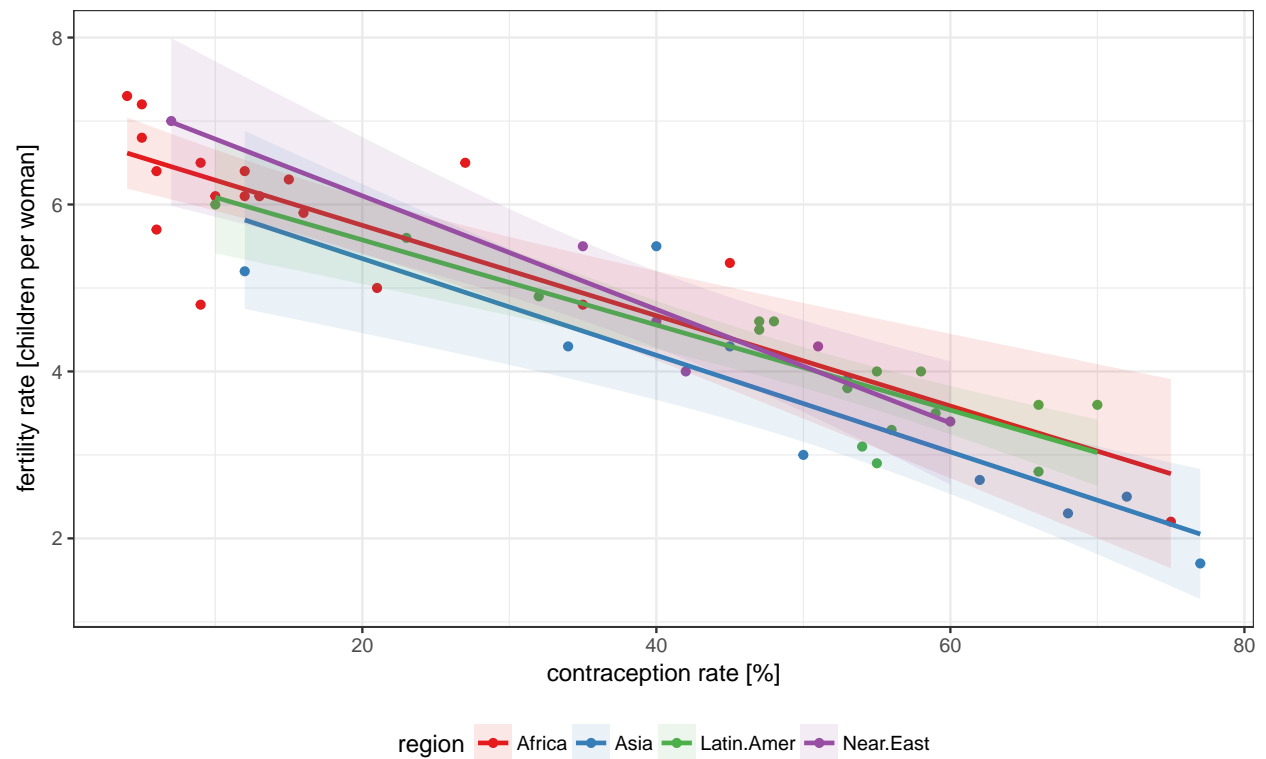
The above plot shows the sample mean and 95% confidence interval of fertility rate for each region. Going back to part a, the sample mean fertility rate of Africa is inside the 95% confidence interval of the fertility rate of the Near East (and vice versa), and the same is true of Asia and Latin America.

Part d

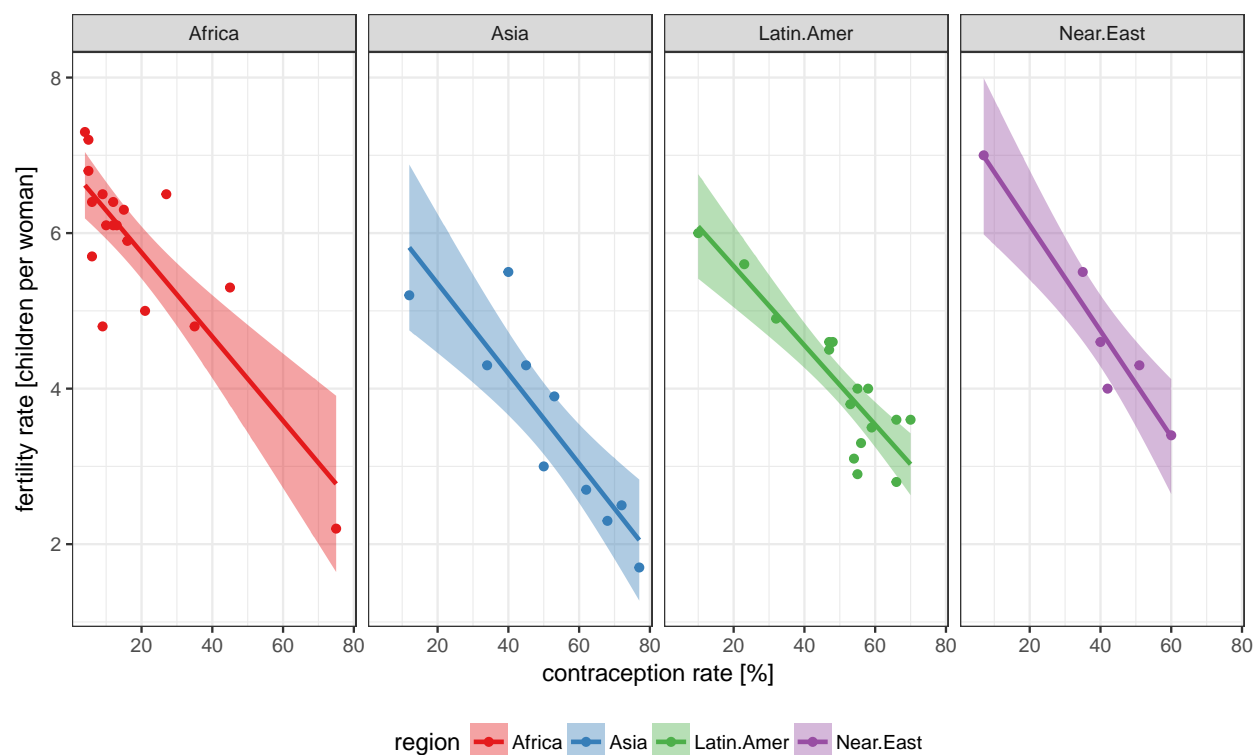
```
ggplot(robey.df) +
  geom_point(aes(x = contraceptors, y = tfr, colour = region)) +
  stat_smooth(method = 'lm',
             aes(x = contraceptors, y = tfr,
                 fill = region, colour = region),
             se = FALSE) +
  scale_colour_brewer(palette = 'Set1') +
  scale_fill_brewer(palette = 'Set1') +
  labs(x = 'contraception rate [%]',
       y = 'fertility rate [children per woman]') +
  theme(legend.position = 'bottom')
```



```
ggplot(robey.df) +
  geom_point(aes(x = contraceptors, y = tfr, colour = region)) +
  stat_smooth(method = 'lm',
    aes(x = contraceptors, y = tfr,
      fill = region, colour = region),
    alpha = .1) +
  scale_colour_brewer(palette = 'Set1') +
  scale_fill_brewer(palette = 'Set1') +
  labs(x = 'contraception rate [%]',
    y = 'fertility rate [children per woman]') +
  theme(legend.position = 'bottom')
```



```
ggplot(robey.df) +
  geom_point(aes(x = contraceptors, y = tfr, colour = region)) +
  stat_smooth(method = 'lm',
             aes(x = contraceptors, y = tfr,
                 fill = region, colour = region)) +
  scale_colour_brewer(palette = 'Set1') +
  scale_fill_brewer(palette = 'Set1') +
  labs(x = 'contraception rate [%]',
       y = 'fertility rate [children per woman]') +
  theme(legend.position = 'bottom') +
  facet_wrap(~ region, nrow = 1)
```



We can nitpick a bit, but overall, it appears that there's no reason to believe that there is a significant difference in slopes or intercepts among the regions. Especially once we add the standard errors, they all overlap.

Part e

```
full.mod <- lm(tfr ~ contraceptors * region, data = robey.df)
summary(full.mod)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = tfr ~ contraceptors * region, data = robey.df)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.54546	-0.26527	-0.04661	0.34689	1.30579

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	6.832351	0.194090	35.202	< 2e-16 ***
contraceptors	-0.054099	0.007718	-7.009	1.41e-08 ***
regionAsia	-0.322375	0.563627	-0.572	0.570
regionLatin.Amer	-0.237356	0.520948	-0.456	0.651
regionNear.East	0.631733	0.632999	0.998	0.324
contraceptors:regionAsia	-0.003795	0.012389	-0.306	0.761
contraceptors:regionLatin.Amer	0.003136	0.012044	0.260	0.796
contraceptors:regionNear.East	-0.013920	0.016141	-0.862	0.393

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.5732 on 42 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.8667, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8445
F-statistic: 39.01 on 7 and 42 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

As expected, the `region` terms (differences in the intercept among regions) and the interaction terms (differences in the slope among regions) are all not significant, although we can't say this just from the individual *t*-tests.

Again, the baseline region is Africa. On average, if no country in Africa used contraception, a fertility rate of 6.833% is expected (although we can't exactly say this since contraception rate of 0 isn't in the data for any country). Similarly, the average fertility rates of Asia, Latin America, and the Near East are 6.51%, 6.595%, and 7.464% respectively, given that the contraceptive use rate is 0.

Moving onto the slopes, the average fertility rate in Africa decreases by 0.054 per 1% increase in contraception use. For Asia, this value is -0.058, for Latin America, it's -0.051 and for the Near East, it's -0.068.

Part f

First, we can build a few more models:

```
contraceptor.mod <- lm(tfr ~ contraceptors, data = robey.df)
summary(contraceptor.mod)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = tfr ~ contraceptors, data = robey.df)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.5493	-0.3013	0.0254	0.3957	1.2021

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	6.875085	0.156860	43.83	<2e-16 ***
contraceptors	-0.058416	0.003584	-16.30	<2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.5745 on 48 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.847, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8438
F-statistic: 265.7 on 1 and 48 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```
no.interact.mod <- lm(tfr ~ contraceptors + region, data = robey.df)
summary(no.interact.mod)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = tfr ~ contraceptors + region, data = robey.df)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.56044	-0.30085	-0.05744	0.39619	1.32998


```

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)    6.86223    0.15674  43.782 < 2e-16 ***
contraceptors  -0.05575    0.00466 -11.963 1.42e-15 ***
regionAsia      -0.46203    0.27012  -1.710  0.0941 .
regionLatin.Amer -0.02800    0.24338  -0.115  0.9089
regionNear.East  0.12148    0.28217   0.431  0.6689
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```

```

Residual standard error: 0.561 on 45 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.8632,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.851
F-statistic: 70.97 on 4 and 45 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

```

```

slopes.mod <- lm(tfr ~ contraceptors:region, data = robey.df)
summary(slopes.mod)

```

```

Call:
lm(formula = tfr ~ contraceptors:region, data = robey.df)

```

```

Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-1.53692 -0.26526 -0.05922  0.35752  1.20887

```

```

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)    6.820867    0.161691  42.185 < 2e-16 ***
contraceptors:regionAfrica -0.053772    0.007024  -7.655 1.1e-09 ***
contraceptors:regionAsia   -0.063243    0.004294 -14.727 < 2e-16 ***
contraceptors:regionLatin.Amer -0.055089    0.004002 -13.765 < 2e-16 ***
contraceptors:regionNear.East -0.054074    0.006460  -8.371 1.0e-10 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```

```

Residual standard error: 0.5649 on 45 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared:  0.8613,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.849
F-statistic: 69.85 on 4 and 45 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

```

```

anova(contraceptor.mod, no.interact.mod, full.mod)

```

Analysis of Variance Table

```

Model 1: tfr ~ contraceptors
Model 2: tfr ~ contraceptors + region
Model 3: tfr ~ contraceptors * region
  Res.Df  RSS Df Sum of Sq    F Pr(>F)
1      48 15.840
2      45 14.163   3   1.67724 1.7018 0.1812
3      42 13.798   3   0.36524 0.3706 0.7746

```

```

anova(region.mod, no.interact.mod, full.mod)

```

Analysis of Variance Table

```

Model 1: tfr ~ region

```

```

Model 2: tfr ~ contraceptors + region
Model 3: tfr ~ contraceptors * region
  Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq      F    Pr(>F)
1      46 59.208
2      45 14.163  1    45.045 137.1158 8.226e-15 ***
3      42 13.798  3     0.365   0.3706   0.7746
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

anova(slopes.mod, full.mod)

```

Analysis of Variance Table

```

Model 1: tfr ~ contraceptors:region
Model 2: tfr ~ contraceptors * region
  Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq      F Pr(>F)
1      45 14.358
2      42 13.798  3    0.56068 0.5689 0.6386

anova(contraceptor.mod, slopes.mod)

```

Analysis of Variance Table

```

Model 1: tfr ~ contraceptors
Model 2: tfr ~ contraceptors:region
  Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq      F Pr(>F)
1      48 15.840
2      45 14.358  3    1.4818 1.548 0.2152

```

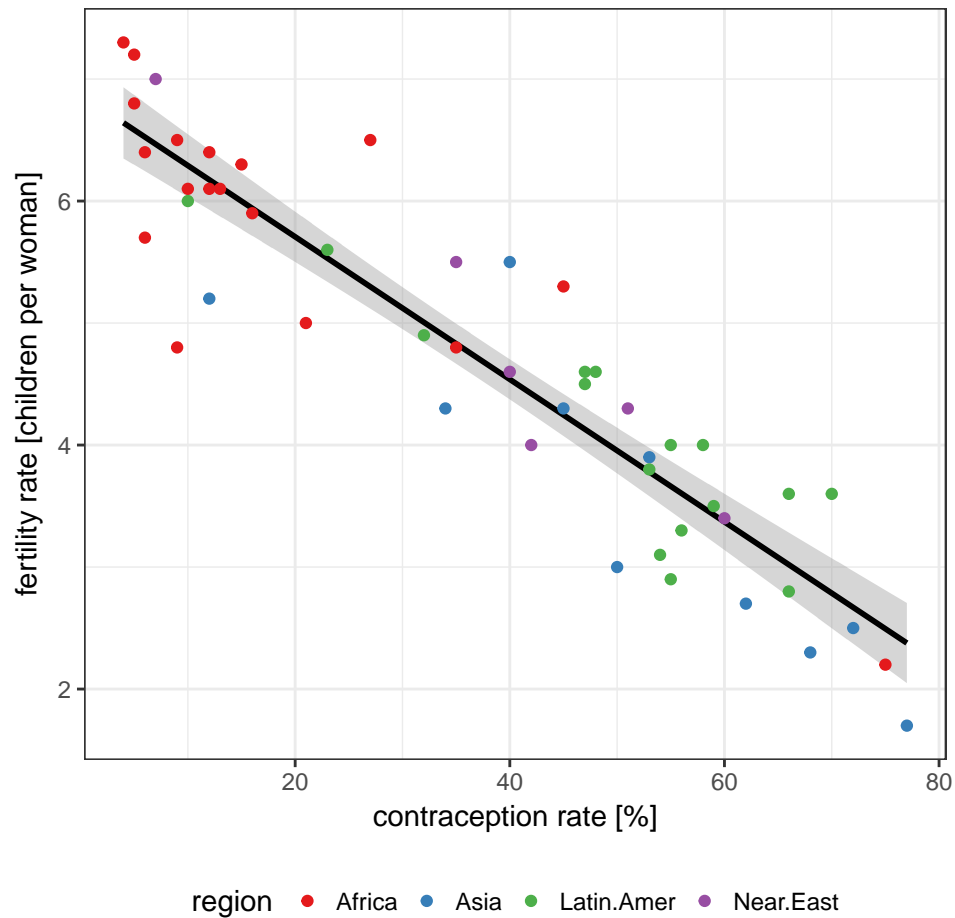
Just from the individual model summaries, we might be tempted to say `slopes.mod`, the model for which each region has its own slope but they all share the same intercept, is the best model, since all of the coefficients are significant. However, we can't take all of the individual *t*-tests together as one summary, and from the *F*-tests, it appears that this model is not significantly different from the model that disregards region altogether and just regresses on contraception use rate.

Part g

```

ggplot(robey.df) +
  stat_smooth(method = 'lm', colour = 'black',
             aes(x = contraceptors, y = tfr)) +
  geom_point(aes(x = contraceptors, y = tfr, colour = region)) +
  scale_colour_brewer(palette = 'Set1') +
  labs(x = 'contraception rate [%]',
       y = 'fertility rate [children per woman]') +
  theme(legend.position = 'bottom')

```



```
summary(contraceptor.mod)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = tfr ~ contraceptors, data = robey.df)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
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Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.5745 on 48 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.847, Adjusted R-squared: 0.8438

F-statistic: 265.7 on 1 and 48 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

Part h