Week_6

Kalyani Cauwenberghs

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Part 1

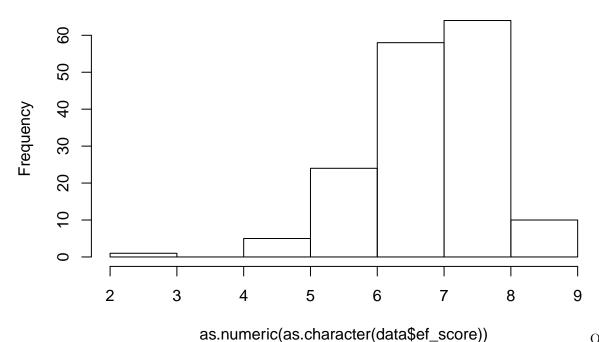
Part 2

Part 3

Describe the distribution of the outcome variable, identify a main predictor that you're interested in studying its effect on the outcome

```
#read in dataset
data<-read.csv("hfi_cc_2019.csv")
data<-data[data$year=="2017",]
#predictor: political freedom
#outcome: economic freedom
#make sure both columns have no missing data
print("pf_score contains no missing data:")
## [1] "pf_score contains no missing data:"
sum(as.character(data$pf_score)=="-")==0
## [1] TRUE
print("ef_score contains no missing data:")
## [1] "ef_score contains no missing data:"
sum(as.character(data$ef_score)=="-")==0
## [1] TRUE
#distribution of outcome aka EF
hist(as.numeric(as.character(data$ef_score)))
```

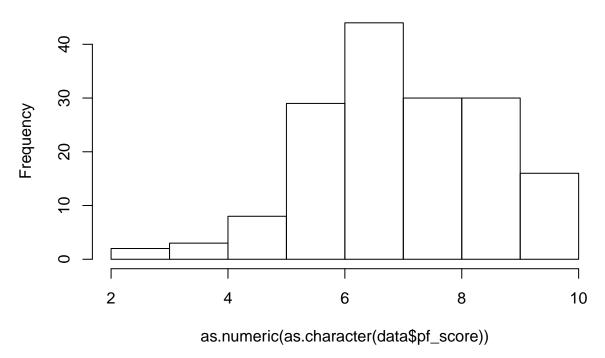
Histogram of as.numeric(as.character(data\$ef_score))



come (EF score) is normal but left skewed, mean around 6.5, median around 7. Our main predictor is PF score.

hist(as.numeric(as.character(data\$pf_score)))

Histogram of as.numeric(as.character(data\$pf_score))



Identify other variables (i.e. predictors, often called covariates) that might be related to the outcome or the

main predictor, discuss these variables in the context of part 2 above of this assignment political freedom variables can be our predictors.

```
pf_rol
pf_ss
pf_movement
pf_religion
pf_association
pf_expression
pf identity
```

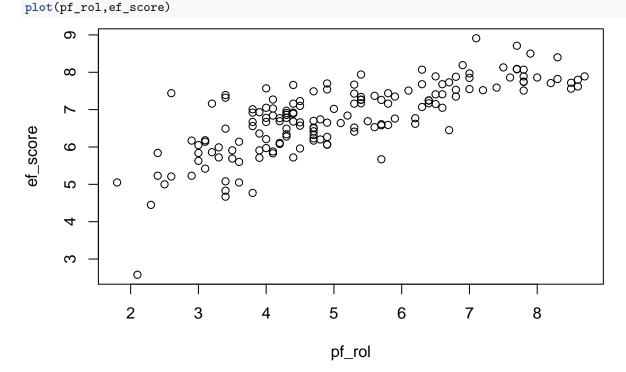
Carry out univariate logistic regression of the outcome on each of the predictors including the main predictor, interpret the results in terms of odds ratio etc.

```
#predictor: pf_rol, outcome: ef_score
print("pf_rol contains no missing data:")

## [1] "pf_rol contains no missing data:"
sum(as.character(data$pf_rol)=="-")==0

## [1] TRUE

pf_rol<-as.numeric(as.character(data$pf_rol))
ef_score<-as.numeric(as.character(data$ef_score))</pre>
```



Fit a multiple logistic regression model by including more than one predictors, interpret the results in terms of conditional odds ratio etc.