Review of Regression Analysis

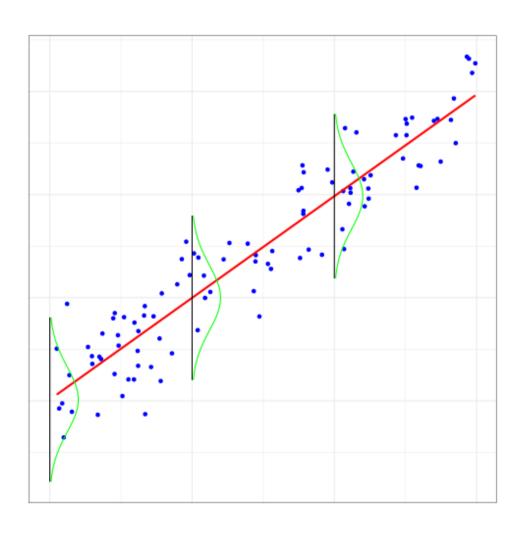
PSYC 575

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Statistical Model



A set of statistical assumptions describing how data are generated

• Deterministic/fixed component

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \dots$$

• Stochastic/random component

$$Y_i = eta_0 + eta_1 X_{1i} + eta_2 X_{2i} + \ldots + oldsymbol{e_i} \ e_i \sim N(0,\sigma)$$

Why Regression?

MLM is an extension of multiple regression to deal with data from multiple levels

Learning Objectives

Refresh your memory on regression

- Describe the statistical model
- Write out the model equations
- Simulate data based on a regression model
- Plot interactions

R Demonstration

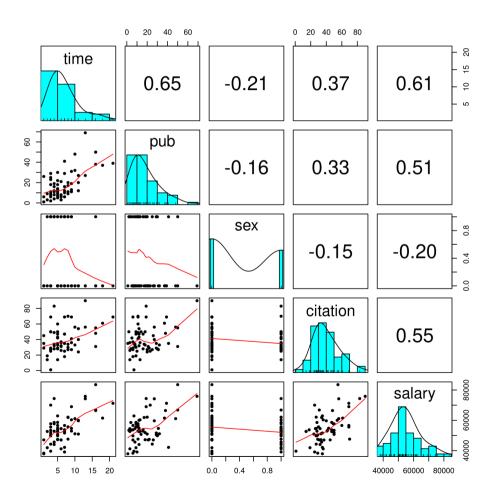
Salary Data

From Cohen, Cohen, West & Aiken (2003)

Examine factors related to annual salary of faculty in a university department

- time = years after receiving degree
- pub = # of publications
- sex = gender (0 = male, 1 = female)
- citation = # of citations
- salary = annual salary

Data Exploration



- How does the distribution of salary look?
- Are there more males or females in the data?
- How would you describe the relationship between number of publications and salary?

Simple Linear Regression

Sample regression line

Confidence intervals

Centering

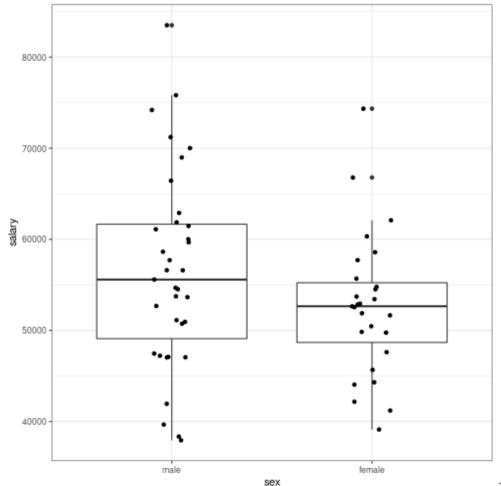
Simulation

Categorical Predictors

Dummy Coding

With k categories, one needs $k\!-\!1$ dummy variables

The coefficients are differences relative to the reference group



Categorical Predictors

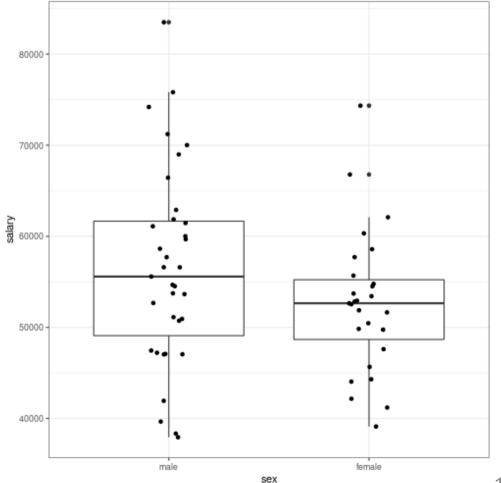
Dummy Coding

With k categories, one needs $k\!-\!1$ dummy variables

The coefficients are differences relative to the reference group

Male = 0

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1(0) = \beta_0$$



Categorical Predictors

Dummy Coding

With k categories, one needs $k\!-\!1$ dummy variables

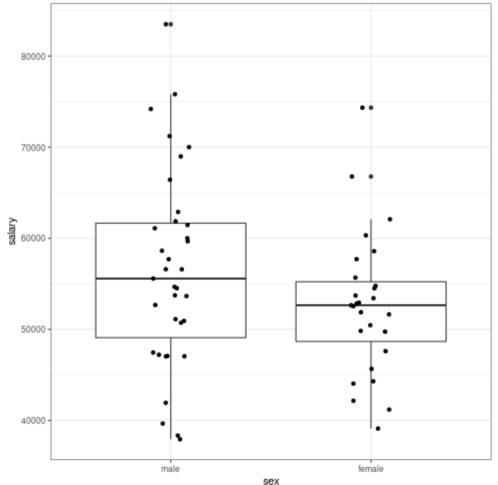
The coefficients are differences relative to the reference group

Male = 0

$$y=\beta_0+\beta_1(0)=\beta_0$$

Female = 1

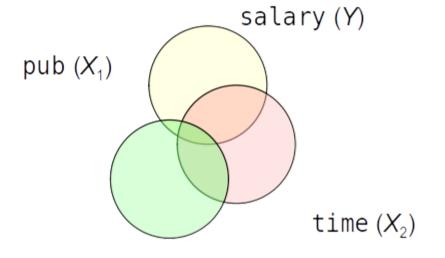
$$y=\beta_0+\beta_1(1)=\beta_0+\beta_1$$



Multiple Regression

Partial Effects

$$\operatorname{salary}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \operatorname{pub}_i^c + \beta_2 \operatorname{time}_i + e_i$$



Interpretations

Every unit increase in X is associated with β_1 unit increase in Y, when all other predictors are constant

Interactions

Regression slope of a predictor depends on another predictor

$$\widehat{ ext{salary}} = 54238 + 105 imes ext{pub}^c + 964 imes ext{time}^c \ + 15 (ext{pub}^c) (ext{time}^c)$$

 $\texttt{time} = 7 \Rightarrow \texttt{time_c} = 0.21$

$$ext{salary} = 54238 + 105 imes ext{pub}^c + 964(0.21) \ + 15(ext{pub}^c)(0.21) \ = 54440 + 120 imes ext{pub}^c$$

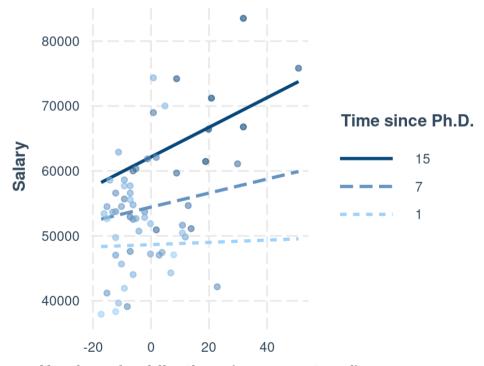
 $time = 15 \Rightarrow time_c = 8.21$

$$\widehat{ ext{salary}} = 54238 + 105 imes ext{pub}^c + 964(8.21) \ + 15(ext{pub}^c)(8.21) \ = 62152 + 228 imes ext{pub}^c$$

Interactions

Regression slope of a predictor depends on another predictor

$$\widehat{\mathrm{salary}} = 54238 + 105 \times \mathrm{pub}^c + 964 \times \mathrm{time}^c + 15(\mathrm{pub}^c)(\mathrm{time}^c)$$
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 $\widehat{\mathrm{salary}} = 54238 + 105 \times \mathrm{pub}^c + 964(8.21) + 15(\mathrm{pub}^c)(8.21) = 62152 + 228 \times \mathrm{pub}^c$



Number of publications (mean-centered)

modelsummary::msummary()

```
library(modelsummary)
msummary(list("M3 + Interaction" = m4),
    fmt = "%.1f")  # keep one digit
```

	M3 + Interaction
(Intercept)	54238.1
	(1183.0)
pub_c	104.7
	(98.4)
pub_c:time_c	15.1
	(17.3)
time_c	964.2
	(339.7)
Num.Obs.	62
R2	0.399

Summary

Concepts

- What is a statistical model
- Linear/Multiple Regression
 - Centering
 - Categorical predictor
 - Interpretations
 - Interactions

HW 2

Try replicating the examples in the Rmd file