

Regression Assignment

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Assignment Overview

You will perform 4 regression analyses in this assignment. For each you will interpret the regression coefficients, and test for a potential confounder Z .

1. Multiple Linear Regression: $Q \sim X + Z$
 - For this assignment choose a quantitative X and a binary confounder Z , where the bivariate $Q \sim Q$ relationship is significant.
2. Logistic Regression: $\text{logit}(B) \sim X + Z$
 - Your binary response variable Y must be coded as 1 (event) and 0 (non-event).
 - For this assignment, choose a binary X and a binary confounder Z .
3. Log-Linear Regression: $\log(Q) \sim X + Z$
 - The explanatory variable X can be binary or quantitative.
4. Using one of the three above analyses (or a new model) add a third categorical (more than 2 levels) variable e.g.: $Q \sim Q + C$.

Instructions

0. Use the template provided: [RMD] for R users, and [Word] for SPSS users.
 1. Identify variables under consideration
 - Determine a third variable Z that you want to test as a potential confounder.
 - Consider the relationship and ask yourself: “If I had to predict a future persons response based on the Predictor/Explanatory variable and some other variable(s), what would they be?”
 - For the purposes of this assignment your potential confounder Z must be binary. In reality, confounders, covariates, mediators, and moderators can come in all data types.
 2. Write out the null, alternative, and confounder Hypotheses statements.
 - **Null** - that there is no relationship between response and explanatory variables
 - **Alternative** - that there is a relationship between response and explanatory variables.
 - **Confounder** - that there is a relationship between response and explanatory variables after controlling for the confounding variable.
 3. Fit the simple model
 - Model the response variable on the explanatory variable $y \sim x$
 - Determine if you are going to reject the null in favor of the alternative.
 4. Fit the multivariable model.
 - Only do this if you rejected the null.
 - Model the response variable on the explanatory variable and the third variable. $y \sim x + z$
 - Determine if Z is a confounder by looking at the p-value for the explanatory variable.
 - If it is still significant, the third variable **is not** a confounding variable.
 - If it is no longer significant, the third variable **is** a confounding variable. This means that the third variable is explaining the relationship between the explanatory variable and the response variable.
 5. Interpret all regression coefficients except the intercept.
 6. Write a conclusion.
-

Multiple Linear Regression

1. Identify variables

If you have a “Strongly Agree” to “Strongly Disagree” variable that you have kept all 5 levels, you can treat it as a Quantitative Variable.

- Quantitative outcome: Income (variable `income`).
- Quantitative predictor: Time you wake up in the morning (variable `wakeup`)
- Binary confounder: Gender (variable `female_c`)

2. State the research Hypothesis

- Null: There is no relationship between the time you wake up and your personal earnings
- Alternative: There is a relationship between the time you wake up and your personal earnings
- Confounder: There is still a relationship between the time you wake up and your personal earnings, after controlling for gender.

3. Fit the simple model

Is there a relationship between income and time a person wakes up?

```
lm.mod1 <- lm(income ~ wakeup, data=addhealth)
```

The estimate of the regression coefficient for `wakeup` is significant ($b_1 = -488$, $p = 0.001$). There is reason to believe that the time you wake up is associated with your income.

4. Fit the multivariable model

Fit the same multiple linear regression model and include the potential confounding variable. Determine if the third variable is a confounder.

```
lm.mod2 <- lm(income ~ wakeup + female_c, data=addhealth)
kable(confint(lm.mod2), digits=2)
```

	2.5 %	97.5 %
(Intercept)	46303.12	51035.72
wakeup	-904.24	-318.41
female_cFemale	-10074.58	-6979.58

The relationship between income and wake up time is still significant after controlling for gender. Gender is not a confounder. Don't forget to calculate the confidence interval for each coefficient to use in your conclusion.

Optional new package `stargazer` for printing regression models as columns. Great for comparisons, looks like journal articles. Your R code chunk header must look like this: ```{r, results='asis'}` and be sure to use the correct output format: `type='html'` or `type='latex'`. Vignette found at: <https://www.jakeruss.com/cheatsheets/stargazer/>

```
library(stargazer)
stargazer(lm.mod1, lm.mod2, type='latex', ci=TRUE, single.row=TRUE, digits=1,
          omit.stat="rsq", column.labels=c("SLR", "MLR"), model.numbers=FALSE)
```

Table 2:

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	income	
	SLR	MLR
wakeup	-487.7*** (-784.1, -191.3)	-611.3*** (-904.2, -318.5)
female_cFemale		-8,527.1*** (-10,074.1, -6,980.1)
Constant	43,548.4*** (41,341.0, 45,755.8)	48,669.4*** (46,303.9, 51,035.0)
Observations	3,814	3,813
Adjusted R ²	0.002	0.03
Residual Std. Error	24,666.5 (df = 3812)	24,297.2 (df = 3810)
F Statistic	10.4*** (df = 1; 3812)	63.7*** (df = 2; 3810)
<i>Note:</i>		*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

5. Interpret the regression coefficients.

- b_1 : Holding gender constant, for every hour later a person wakes up, their predicted average income drops by \$611.
- b_2 : Controlling for the time someone wakes up in the morning, the predicted average income for females is \$8,527 lower than for males.

6. Conclusion

- Use the numerical results from the multivariable model to fill in the values in the conclusion below.
- Look at the Adjusted R^2 to see how much of the variance in the response you are accounting for with the predictor.

Replace the **bold** words with your variables, the **highlighted** words with data from your analysis, and choose between *conclusion options*.

After adjusting for the potential confounding factor of **third variable**, **explanatory variable** (b_1 = parameter estimate, CI confidence interval range, p = significance value) was ***significantly/not significantly** and **positively/negatively** associated with **response variable**. Approximately R-Square*100 of the variance of **response** can be accounted for by **explanatory** after controlling for **third variable**. Based on these analyses, **third variable is not/is** a confounding factor because the association between **explanatory** and **response is still/is no longer** significant after accounting for **third variable**.

So the conclusion for this analysis reads:

After adjusting for the potential confounding factor of **gender**, **wake up time** (b_1 = -611, 95% CI: (-904, -318), p<.0001) was **significantly** and **negatively** associated with **income**. Approximately 3.2% of the variance of **income** can be accounted for by **wake up time** after controlling for **gender**. Based on these analyses, **gender is not** a confounding factor because the association between **wake up time** and **income is still** significant after accounting for **gender**.

Additional example interpretation

After adjusting for the potential confounding factor of gender, an adolescent's weight (Beta = 1.34, 95% CI -0.53, 3.21, p = .1558) was not significantly associated with the number of cigarettes

smoked in the past 30 days. Approximately 0.78% of the variance in cigarettes smoked can be accounted for by weight after controlling for gender. Based on these analyses, gender is a confounding factor because the association between weight and cigarettes smoked is no longer significant after accounting for gender.

Logistic Regression

Your outcome variable must be coded as 1 (event) and 0 (non-event). Recoding this way ensures you are predicting the presence of your categorical variable and not the absence of it.

1. Identify variables

- Binary outcome: Poverty (variable `poverty`). This is an indicator if reported personal income is below \$10,210.
- Binary predictor: Ever smoked a cigarette (variable `eversmoke_c`)
- Binary confounder: Gender (variable `female_c`)

2. State hypotheses

- Null hypothesis: There is no relationship between the probability of living below the poverty level and the time you wake up in the morning.
- Alternative hypothesis: There is a relationship between the probability of living below the poverty level and the time you wake up in the morning.
- Confounding hypothesis: There *still is* a relationship between the probability of living below the poverty level and the time you wake up in the morning after controlling for gender.

3. Fit the simple model

Fit the logistic regression model (a.k.a generalized linear model) of the explanatory variable on the response variable. Decide to reject the null hypothesis in favor of the alternative.

```
log.mod.1 <- glm(poverty~eversmoke_c, data=addhealth, family='binomial')
summary(log.mod.1)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = poverty ~ eversmoke_c, family = "binomial", data = addhealth)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.7064  -0.7064  -0.7064  -0.6210   1.8659
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)      -1.54800    0.06444 -24.021  < 2e-16 ***
## eversmoke_cSmoked at least once  0.28711    0.07737   3.711 0.000207 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
```

```
##
## Null deviance: 4907.4 on 4834 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 4893.3 on 4833 degrees of freedom
## (1669 observations deleted due to missingness)
## AIC: 4897.3
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

The p-value for the b1 estimate of the regression coefficient for `eversmoke_c` is significant at 0.0002. There is reason to believe that smoking status is associated with the probability of living below the poverty level.

4. Fit the multivariable model

Fit the same logistic regression model and include the potential confounding variable. **This is only done if there is a significant relationship between the explanatory and response variable.** Determine if the third variable is a confounder.

```
log.mod.2 <- glm(poverty~eversmoke_c + female_c, data=addhealth, family='binomial')
summary(log.mod.2)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = poverty ~ eversmoke_c + female_c, family = "binomial",
## data = addhealth)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
## Min 1Q Median 3Q Max
## -0.8335 -0.7048 -0.5652 -0.4716 2.1221
##
## Coefficients:
## Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept) -2.14045 0.08662 -24.71 < 2e-16 ***
## eversmoke_cSmoked at least once 0.38725 0.07886 4.91 9.09e-07 ***
## female_cFemale 0.87450 0.07690 11.37 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
## Null deviance: 4906.9 on 4833 degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance: 4755.4 on 4831 degrees of freedom
## (1670 observations deleted due to missingness)
## AIC: 4761.4
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

The p-value for the regression coefficient estimate of `eversmoke_c` is still significant at <.0001 after controlling for gender. Thus gender is **not** a confounder.

5. Interpret the Odds Ratio estimates

The regression coefficients b_p from a logistic regression must be *exponentiated* before interpretation. This is done by raising the constant e to the value of the coefficient. So, $OR = e^b$. Below I create a table containing

the odds ratio estimates and 95% CI for those estimates using the confounding model. You will see one of three things:

```
# For your assignment - replace the saved model object `log.mod.2` with whatever YOU named this model.
kable(
  data.frame(
    OR = exp(coef(log.mod.2)),
    LCL = exp(confint(log.mod.2))[,1],
    UCL = exp(confint(log.mod.2))[,2]
  ),
  digits=2, align = 'ccc')

```

	OR	LCL	UCL
(Intercept)	0.12	0.10	0.14
eversmoke_cSmoked at least once	1.47	1.26	1.72
female_cFemale	2.40	2.06	2.79

- **OR = 1** = equal chance of response variable being YES given any explanatory variable value. You are not able to predict participants' responses by knowing their explanatory variable value. This would be a non significant model when looking at the p-value for the explanatory variable in the parameter estimate table.
- **OR > 1** = as the explanatory variable value increases, the presence of a YES response is more likely. We can say that when a participant's response to the explanatory variable is YES (1), they are more likely to have a response that is a YES (1).
- **OR < 1** = as the explanatory variable value increases, the presence of a YES response is less likely. We can say that when a participant's response to the explanatory variable is YES (1) they are less likely to have a response that is a YES (1).

For this example, the OR for the explanatory variable of ever smoker is 1.47 and the OR for gender is 2.40.

Interpreting confidence intervals for Odds Ratios

- Confidence intervals are a range for the population's predicted odds ratio based on the sample data. We are 95% confident that any given population's odds ratio would range between those two values.
- When the confidence intervals for the explanatory variables and third variables do not overlap, the variable with the higher values we can interpret as being more strongly associated with our response variable.
- For both the odds ratio and confidence interval interpretation, when you add in third variables it is explained in the same way except that you are controlling for the third variable or explanatory variable.
- When you add a third variable to the logistic regression, if you determine one is a confound then you do not interpret the variable that becomes non significant in the odds ratio.

After controlling for gender, smokers have 1.47 times the odds of reporting making below the federal poverty level compared to non smokers. After controlling for smoking status, females have 2.4 time the odds of reporting annual earned wages below the federal poverty level compared to males. Gender is a stronger predictor of earning a lower wage than smoking status.

6. Conclusion

Replace the **bold** words with your variables, the **highlighted** words with data from your analysis, and choose between *conclusion options*.

After adjusting for the potential confounding factor of **third variable**, **explanatory variable** (OR odds ratio estimate, CI confidence interval range, p = significance value) was *significantly/not sig-*

nificantly and *positively/negatively* associated with the likelihood of **response variable**. In this analysis, the odds ratio tells us that those who are [**describe what dummy code 1 of your explanatory variable means here**] are 0.05 times *more (if OR greater than 1)/less (if OR less than 1)* likely to [**describe what dummy code 1 of your response variable means here**]. Based on these analyses, **third variable** is *not/is* a confounding factor because the association between **explanatory** and **response** is *still/is no longer* significant after accounting for **third variable**.

So the conclusion for this analysis reads:

After adjusting for the potential confounding factor of **gender, smoking status** (1.47, CI 1.26–1.72, $p < .0001$) was *significantly* and *positively* associated with the likelihood of **earning under the poverty level**. In this analysis, the odds ratio tells us that those who **have ever smoked** are 1.47 times *more* likely to **earn income below the federal poverty level**. Based on these analyses, **gender** is *not* a confounding factor because the association between **smoking** and **poverty status** is *still* significant after accounting for **gender**.

Additional example interpretation

- After adjusting for the potential confounding factor of gender, being overweight (OR 0.920, CI 0.822 – 1.028, $p = .1420$) was not significantly associated with the likelihood of participating in an active sport. In this analysis, the odds ratio tells us that those adolescents who are overweight are 0.920 times less likely to participate in an active sport. Based on these analyses, gender is a confounding factor because the association between being overweight and active sport participation is no longer significant after accounting for gender.
- After adjusting for the potential confounding factor of gender, being overweight (OR 3.65, CI 1.573 – 4.891, $p = .0001$) was significantly and positively associated with the likelihood of participating in an active sport. In this analysis, the odds ratio tells us that those adolescents who are overweight are 3.65 times more likely to participate in an active sport. Based on these analyses, gender is not a confounding factor because the association between being overweight and active sport participation is still significant after accounting for gender.

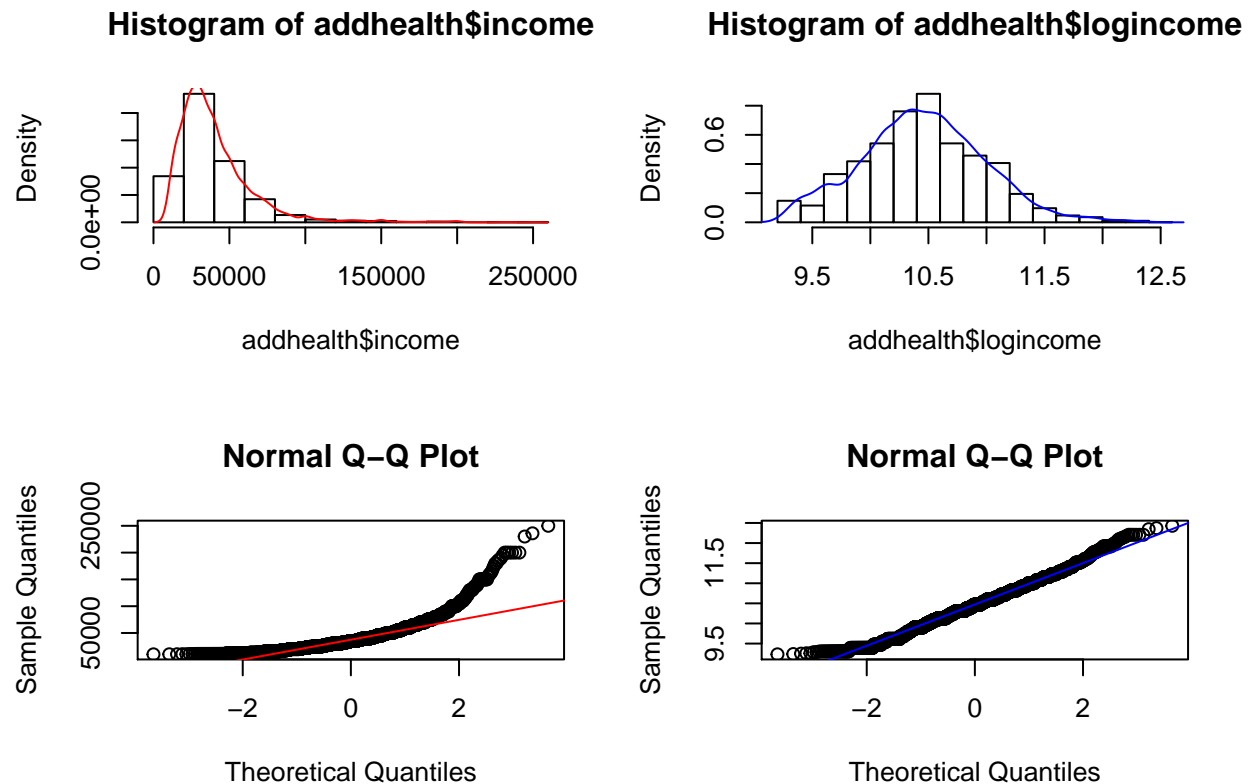
Log Transformed Response

We are going to analyze personal income as the quantitative outcome for this piece of the assignment. First I need to clean up, and log transform the variable for personal earnings H4EC2 by following the steps below *in order*.

1. Remove values above 999995 (structural missing).
2. Create a new variable called **income**, that sets all values of personal income to be NA if below the federal poverty line.
 - First set `income= H4EC2`
 - Then set income to missing, if `H4EC2 < 10210` (the federal poverty limit from 2008)
3. Then create a new variable: **logincome** that is the natural log (\ln) of income. e.g. `addhealth$logincome = log(addhealth$income)`

Why are we transforming income? To achieve normality.

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
hist(addhealth$income, probability = TRUE); lines(density(addhealth$income, na.rm=TRUE), col="red")
hist(addhealth$logincome, probability = TRUE); lines(density(addhealth$logincome, na.rm=TRUE), col="blue")
qqnorm(addhealth$income); qqline(addhealth$income, col="red")
qqnorm(addhealth$logincome); qqline(addhealth$logincome, col="blue")
```



1. Identify variables

- Quantitative outcome that has been log transformed: Income (variable `logincome`)
- Binary predictor: Ever smoked a cigarette (variable `eversmoke_c`)
- Binary confounder: Gender (variable `female_c`)

2. State hypothesis

- Null hypothesis: There is no relationship between the time you wake up in the morning and your income level
- Alternative hypothesis: There is a relationship between the time you wake up in the morning and your income level.
- Confounding hypothesis: There *still is* a relationship between the time you wake up in the morning and your income, after controlling for gender.

3. Fit the simple model

$$\ln(Y) \sim \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1$$

```
ln.mod.1 <- lm(logincome~wakeup, data=addhealth)
summary(ln.mod.1)
```

```
##
## Call:
```



```
## lm(formula = logincome ~ wakeup, data = addhealth)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.23205 -0.34407 -0.00154  0.35211  1.97669
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 10.537321   0.024294 433.738 < 2e-16 ***
## wakeup      -0.012113   0.003262  -3.713 0.000207 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.5321 on 3812 degrees of freedom
## (2690 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.003604,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.003343
## F-statistic: 13.79 on 1 and 3812 DF,  p-value: 0.0002075
```

There is a significant relationship between the time you wake up and the natural log of your income.

4. Fit the multivariable model

$$\ln(Y) \sim \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2$$

```
ln.mod.2 <- lm(logincome~wakeup + female_c, data=addhealth)
summary(ln.mod.2)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = logincome ~ wakeup + female_c, data = addhealth)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -1.32215 -0.33473 -0.00461  0.34058  2.01559
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 10.653062   0.025995 409.805 < 2e-16 ***
## wakeup      -0.014907   0.003218  -4.633 3.73e-06 ***
## female_cFemale -0.192710   0.017000 -11.336 < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.5233 on 3810 degrees of freedom
## (2691 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.03611,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.0356
## F-statistic: 71.36 on 2 and 3810 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

There is still significant relationship between the time someone wakes up and the natural log of their income.

5. Interpret the regression coefficients.

Recall that our outcome was log transformed, similar to logistic regression we need to *exponentiate* the regression coefficient before we can interpret the number as a **percentage** change in Y for a unit increase in

x_j .

- $b_j < 1$: The expected value of Y for when $x = 0$ is $1 - e^{b_j}$ percent *lower* than when $x = 1$
- $b_j \geq 1$: The expected value of Y for when $x = 0$ is e^{b_j} percent *higher* than when $x = 1$
- For every hour later one wakes up in the morning, one can expect to earn $1 - \exp(-0.015) = 1.4\%$ less income than someone who wakes up one hour earlier. This is after controlling for gender.
- Females have on average $1 - \exp(-0.19) = 17\%$ percent lower income than males, after controlling for the wake up time.

6. Conclusion

Don't forget to add the confidence intervals and p-values into your conclusion.

```
1-exp(confint(ln.mod.2)[-1,])
```

```
##                2.5 %      97.5 %
## wakeup          0.02099299 0.008561652
## female_cFemale 0.20231394 0.147326777
```

Both gender and time one wakes up are significantly associated with the amount of personal earnings one makes. Waking up later in the morning is associated with 1.4% (95% CI 0.8%-2%, $p < .0001$) percent lower income than someone who wakes up one hour earlier. Females have 17% (95% CI 15%-20%, $p < .0001$) percent lower income than males.

Categorical predictors

For any of the regression models above, or a new model if you choose, add a categorical variable with more than 2 levels. * If the confounder was significant, use the multivariable model including confounder. * If the confounder was not significant, use the bivariate model without the confounder. * Interpret the regression coefficients for at least two levels of the categorical variable.

1. Identify variables and their data type

- Outcome: BMI (variable `BMI`). This is a quantitative measure.
- Predictor: Income (variable `income`). This is a quantitative measure.
- Predictor: general health (variable `genhealth`). This is a categorical measure.

2. Write the mathematical model.

Define what each x is, and write the mathematical model. State what group is the reference group.

- Let x_1 be `income`
- Let $x_2 = 1$ when `genhealth='Very good'`, and 0 otherwise,
- let $x_3 = 1$ when `genhealth='Good'`, and 0 otherwise,
- let $x_4 = 1$ when `genhealth='Fair'`, and 0 otherwise,
- let $x_5 = 1$ when `genhealth='Poor'`, and 0 otherwise.

The reference group for `genhealth` is `Excellent`.

The mathematical model would look like:

$$Y \sim \beta_0 + \beta_1 * x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \beta_5 x_5$$

3. State hypothesis in words and symbols

- Null: General health is not associated with BMI after controlling for income. All levels of general health have the same relationship with income.
- Alternative: General health is associated with BMI after controlling for income - at least one level of General health has a different association with income.

$$H_0 : \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = \beta_5 = 0$$

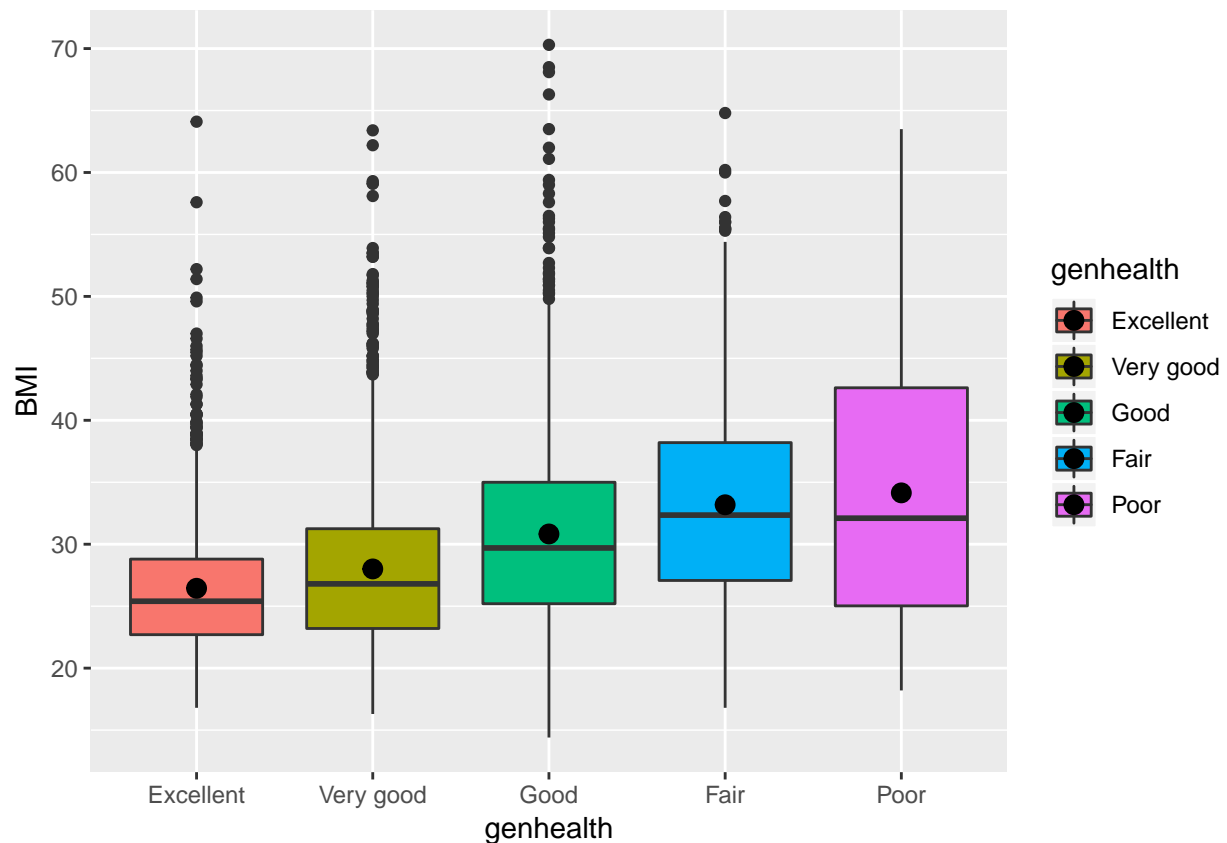
$$H_A : \text{at least one } \beta_j \text{ is not } 0$$

3. Visualize this relationship

Create a graphic to explore the relationship between the categorical variable and the response variable.

- If your outcome is quantitative, this will be a side by side boxplot
- If your outcome is binary, this will be side by side barcharts

```
topplot <- addhealth %>% select(BMI, genhealth) %>% na.omit()
ggplot(topplot, aes(y=BMI, x=genhealth, fill=genhealth)) + geom_boxplot() +
  stat_summary(fun.y="mean", geom="point", size=3, position=position_dodge(width=0.75))
```



I would expect that the average BMI differs significantly across general health category.

4. Fit the multivariable model with both predictors.

Print out the coefficients and 95% CI's.

```
gh.model <- lm(BMI~income + genhealth, data=addhealth)
summary(gh.model)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = BMI ~ income + genhealth, data = addhealth)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -16.837  -4.802  -1.091   3.441  39.132
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    2.652e+01  3.298e-01  80.409  < 2e-16 ***
## income        -4.735e-06  4.686e-06  -1.010    0.312
## genhealthVery good  1.602e+00  3.100e-01   5.166 2.52e-07 ***
## genhealthGood      4.758e+00  3.245e-01  14.664  < 2e-16 ***
## genhealthFair      6.917e+00  5.039e-01  13.726  < 2e-16 ***
## genhealthPoor      9.350e+00  1.392e+00   6.717 2.13e-11 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 6.967 on 3771 degrees of freedom
## (2727 observations deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.09217,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.09096
## F-statistic: 76.57 on 5 and 3771 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

round(confint(gh.model),1)

##              2.5 % 97.5 %
## (Intercept)    25.9   27.2
## income          0.0    0.0
## genhealthVery good  1.0    2.2
## genhealthGood      4.1    5.4
## genhealthFair      5.9    7.9
## genhealthPoor      6.6   12.1
```

5. Interpret the regression coefficients.

- b_1 : After controlling for general health, for every additional \$1 a person makes annually, their BMI decreases .0000047. This is not a significant relationship. A more meaningful interpretation would be to look at a \$1000 increase in annual income. For every additional \$1,000,000 in income a person makes annually, their BMI decreases by 4.7.
- b_2 : Those reporting very good health have 1.6 (0.99, 2.2, $p < .0001$) higher BMI compared to those reporting excellent health.
- b_3 : Those reporting good health have 4.8 (4.1, 5.4, $p < .0001$) higher BMI compared to those reporting excellent health.

- b_4 : Those reporting fair health have 6.9 (5.9, 7.9, $p < .0001$) higher BMI compared to those reporting excellent health.
- b_5 : Those reporting poor health have 9.4 (6.6, 12.1, $p < .0001$) higher BMI compared to those reporting excellent health.

6. Conclusion

After controlling for general health, income is not significantly associated with BMI. General health is significantly associated with BMI, the average BMI increases as reported general health decreases.