

Marathon Data Set

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Objectives

1. Based on our dataset, what variables influence marathon time and what variable has the strongest influence on marathon time?
2. Do injury and footwear interact to affect marathon time?
3. Can we accurately predict gender based on age, marathon time, weekly mileage and peak mileage?



What Influences Marathon Time?

Data Analysis Type: Multiple Linear Regression

Variables:

$Y = \text{Marathon Time}$

$X_1 = \text{Age}$

$X_2 = \text{Gender}$

$X_3 = \text{bmi}$

$X_4 = \text{Weekly Mileage}$

$X_5 = \text{Peak Mileage}$

$X_6 = \text{Marathon Fitness}$

$X_7 = \text{Footwear}$

$X_8 = \text{Injury}$

Response Marathon Time					
Whole Model					
Summary of Fit					
RSquare		0.571426			
RSquare Adj		0.566018			
Root Mean Square Error		29.43156			
Mean of Response		224.4658			
Observations (or Sum Wgts)		964			
Analysis of Variance					
Source	DF	Sum of Squares	Mean Square	F Ratio	Prob > F
Model	12	1098351.0	91529.3	105.6655	<.0001*
Error	951	823772.2	866.2		
C. Total	963	1922123.2			<.0001*
Parameter Estimates					
Term		Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob> t
Intercept		155.24213	10.70111	14.51	<.0001*
age		0.8394545	0.107079	7.84	<.0001*
Gender[0]		-15.89261	1.060096	-14.99	<.0001*
bmi		4.7448012	0.361177	13.14	<.0001*
injury[1]		-1.326279	1.487286	-0.89	0.3728
injury[2]		-3.519069	1.687323	-2.09	0.0373*
footwear[1]		-10.32045	3.00151	-3.44	0.0006*
footwear[2]		-6.262343	2.815066	-2.22	0.0263*
Marathon Fitness[1]		-11.07294	2.54633	-4.35	<.0001*
Marathon Fitness[2]		-6.064288	2.396364	-2.53	0.0115*
Marathon Fitness[3]		0.9823164	3.869712	0.25	0.7997
Weekly Mileage		-1.020893	0.128241	-7.96	<.0001*
Peak Mileage		-0.199946	0.105888	-1.89	0.0593
Effect Tests					
Source	Nparm	DF	Sum of Squares	F Ratio	Prob > F
age	1	1	53236.83	61.4590	<.0001*
Gender	1	1	194682.54	224.7504	<.0001*
bmi	1	1	149493.59	172.5822	<.0001*
injury	2	2	4401.41	2.5406	0.0794
footwear	2	2	10256.34	5.9202	0.0028*
Marathon Fitness	3	3	16616.12	6.3941	0.0003*
Weekly Mileage	1	1	54895.45	63.3738	<.0001*
Peak Mileage	1	1	3088.56	3.5656	0.0593
Residual by Predicted Plot					

Summary of Fit	
RSquare	0.356178
RSquare Adj	0.354166
Root Mean Square Error	35.90359
Mean of Response	224.4658
Observations (or Sum Wgts)	964

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares		F Ratio
		Mean Square	Prob > F	
Model	3	684618.0	228206	177.0318
Error	960	1237505.2	1289	<.0001*
C. Total	963	1922123.2		<.0001*

Lack Of Fit

Source	DF	Sum of Squares		F Ratio
		Mean Square	Prob > F	
Lack Of Fit	930	1204037.7	1294.66	1.1605
Pure Error	30	33467.5	1115.58	<.0001*
Total Error	960	1237505.2		0.3187
			Max RSq	0.9826

Parameter Estimates

Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob> t
Intercept	27.105177	10.43579	2.60	.0095*
age	0.8319484	0.12952	6.42	<.0001*
bmi	7.3629888	0.412921	17.83	<.0001*
Gender[0]	-20.50976	1.245513	-16.47	<.0001*

0.9826

Parameter Estimates

Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob> t
Intercept	27.813743	11.0019	2.53	.0116*
age	0.7964404	0.146024	5.45	<.0001*
bmi	7.3648863	0.416941	17.66	<.0001*
Gender[0]	-20.44938	1.280023	-15.98	<.0001*
(age-37.3071)*(bmi-23.3692)	0.0610712	0.049804	1.23	0.2204
(bmi-23.3692)*Gender[0]	0.5741155	0.423511	1.36	0.1755
(age-37.3071)*Gender[0]	0.0468547	0.149637	0.31	0.7543

Effect Tests

Response Marathon Time

Whole Model

Actual by Predicted Plot

Summary of Fit

RSquare	0.569819
RSquare Adj	0.564848
Root Mean Square Error	29.47119
Mean of Response	224.4658
Observations (or Sum Wgts)	964

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	Sum of Squares		F Ratio
		Mean Square	Prob > F	
Model	11	1095262.5	99569.3	114.6384
Error	952	826860.7	868.6	<.0001*
C. Total	963	1922123.2		<.0001*

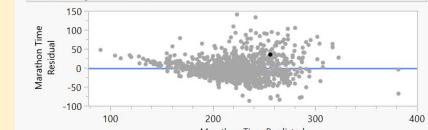
Parameter Estimates

Term	Estimate	Std Error	t Ratio	Prob> t
Intercept	152.57928	10.62207	14.36	<.0001*
age	0.8480613	0.107126	7.92	<.0001*
Gender[0]	-16.05314	1.058105	-15.17	<.0001*
bmi	4.7653897	0.361498	13.18	<.0001*
injury[1]	-1.37053	1.489104	-0.92	0.3576
injury[2]	-3.559294	1.689461	-2.11	0.0354*
footwear[1]	-10.66026	3.000144	-3.55	0.0004*
footwear[2]	-6.280326	2.818841	-2.23	0.0261*
Marathon Fitness[1]	-11.01254	2.549558	-4.32	<.0001*
Marathon Fitness[2]	-5.964113	2.399003	-2.49	0.0131*
Marathon Fitness[3]	0.3151462	3.858737	0.08	0.9349
Weekly Mileage	-1.228299	0.066279	-18.53	<.0001*

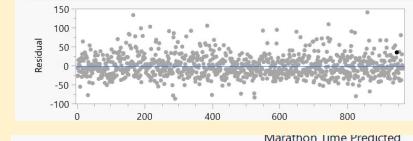
Effect Tests

Source	Nparm	DF	Sum of Squares		F Ratio	Prob > F
			Prob > F			
age	1	1	54432.72	62.6707	<.0001*	
Gender	1	1	199920.82	230.1774	<.0001*	
bmi	1	1	150931.31	173.7736	<.0001*	
injury	2	2	4533.67	2.6099	0.0741	
footwear	2	2	11015.44	6.3413	0.0018*	
Marathon Fitness	3	3	16566.79	6.3580	0.0003*	
Weekly Mileage	1	1	298294.35	343.4390	<.0001*	

Residual by Predicted Plot



Residual by Row Plot



Prediction Expression

```

152.57928381
+0.8480613155 * age
+Match(Gender) ("0" => -16.05313773)
+Match(injury) ("1" => 16.053137727)
+else => .
+4.7653897376 * bmi
+Match(footwear) ("1" => -1.37052964)
("2" => -3.559293751)
("3" => 4.9298233912)
+else => .
+Match(Marathon Fitness) ("1" => -10.66026162)
("2" => -6.280326091)
("3" => 16.940587707)
+else => .
("4" => -11.01253597)
("5" => -5.964112761)
+Match(Weekly Mileage) ("1" => 0.315146156)
("2" => 16.661502575)
+else => .
+ -1.228298574 * Weekly Mileage

```

Do injury and footwear interact to affect marathon time?

Data Analysis Type: Two-Way ANOVA with replicates

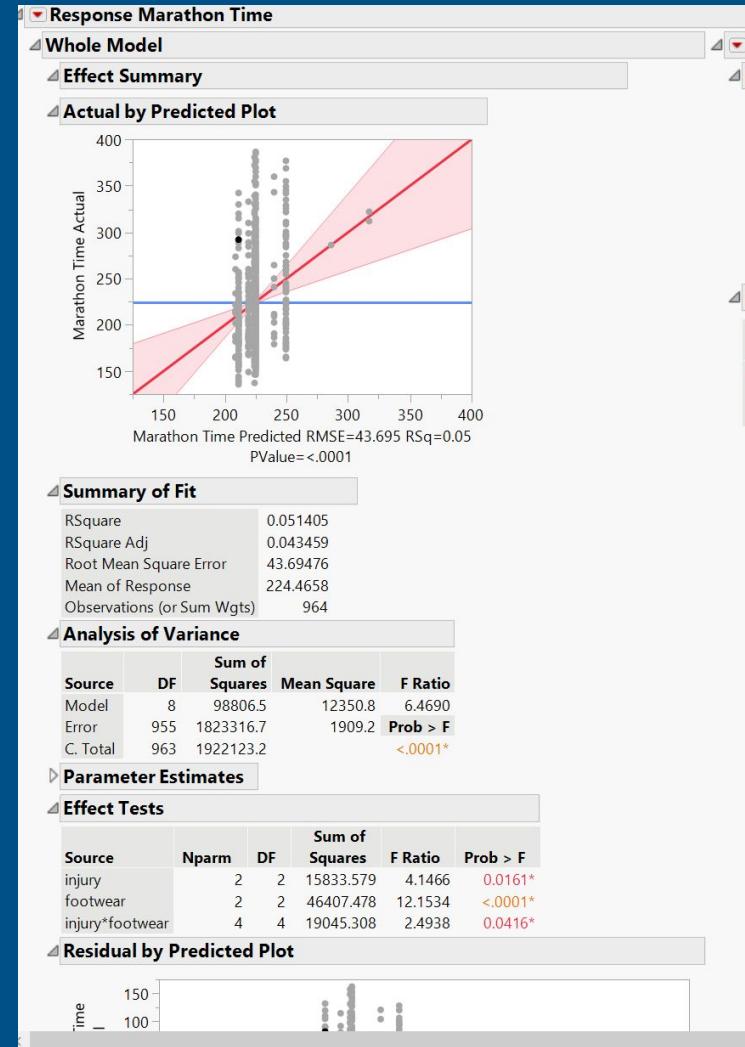
Variables:

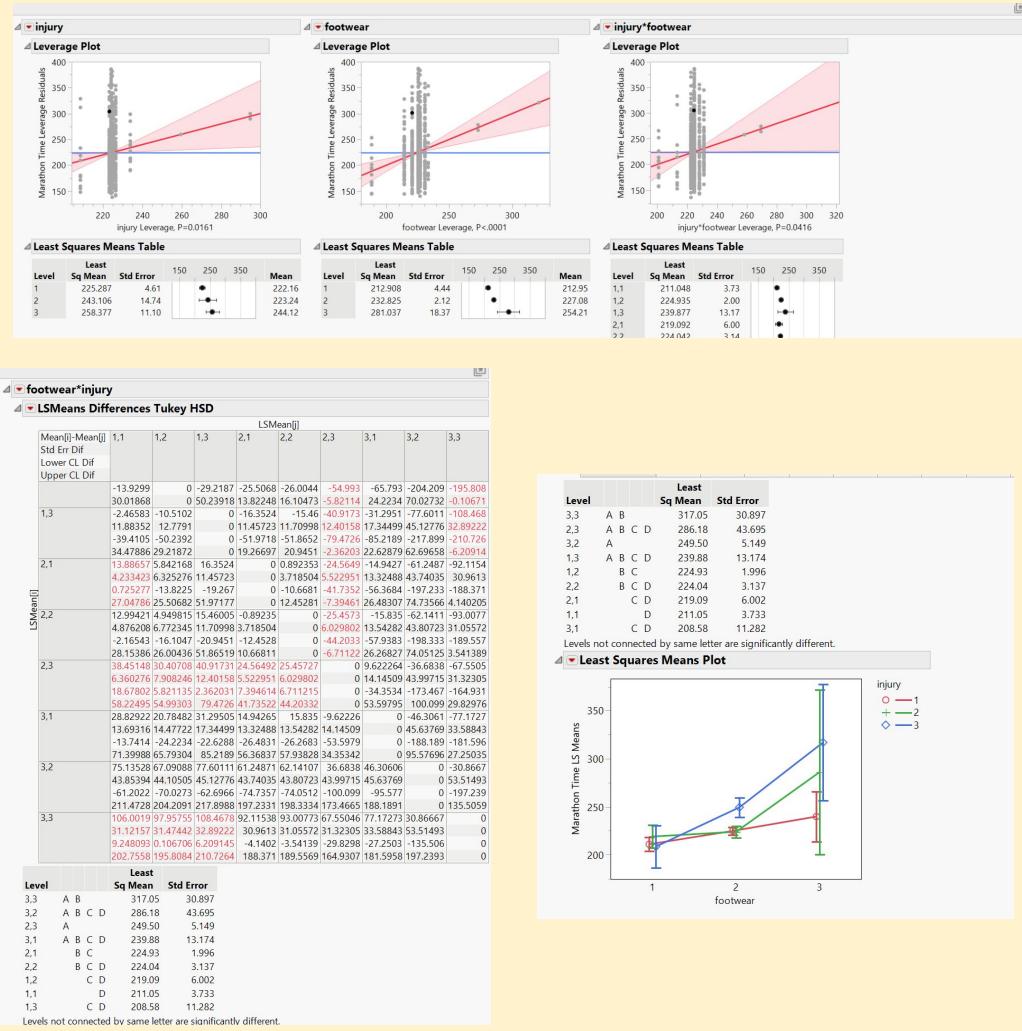
$Y = \text{Marathon Time}$

$X_1 = \text{Injury}$

$X_2 = \text{Footwear}$

$X_3 = \text{Injury} * \text{Footwear}$





Prediction Expression

242.25664005

+ Match(injury) $\begin{cases} "1" \Rightarrow -16.96999105 \\ "2" \Rightarrow 0.8493780113 \\ "3" \Rightarrow 16.120613041 \\ \text{else} \Rightarrow . \end{cases}$

+ Match(footwear) $\begin{cases} "1" \Rightarrow -29.34906385 \\ "2" \Rightarrow -9.431164776 \\ "3" \Rightarrow 38.780228625 \\ \text{else} \Rightarrow . \end{cases}$

+ Match(footwear*injury) $\begin{cases} "1" \Rightarrow 15.110468384 \\ "2" \Rightarrow 9.0791365184 \\ "3" \Rightarrow -24.1896049 \\ \text{else} \Rightarrow . \end{cases}$

+ Match(injury) $\begin{cases} "1" \Rightarrow 5.3354986234 \\ "2" \Rightarrow -9.632585239 \\ "3" \Rightarrow 4.297086616 \\ \text{else} \Rightarrow . \end{cases}$

+ Match(footwear) $\begin{cases} "1" \Rightarrow -20.44596701 \\ "2" \Rightarrow 0.5534487209 \\ "3" \Rightarrow 19.892518286 \\ \text{else} \Rightarrow . \end{cases}$

Can we predict gender based on age, marathon time, weekly mileage, and peak mileage?

Data Analysis Type: Logistic Regression

Variables:

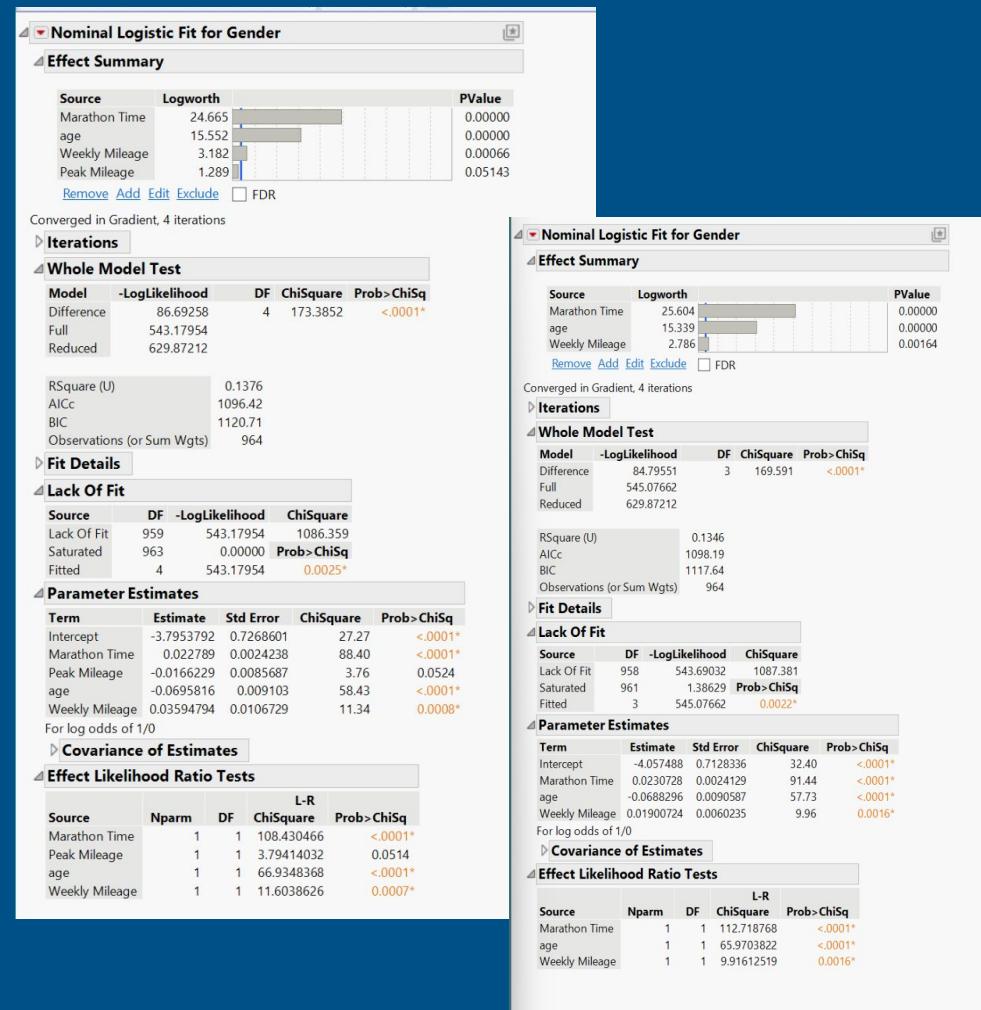
Y= Gender (Male/Female)

X₁= Marathon Time

X₂= Age

X₃= Weekly Mileage

X₄= Peak Mileage



Final Model

P = probability of female

$$P = \frac{e^{-4.057 + 0.023x_1 - 0.069x_2 + 0.019x_3}}{1 + e^{-4.057 + 0.023x_1 - 0.069x_2 + 0.019x_3}}$$

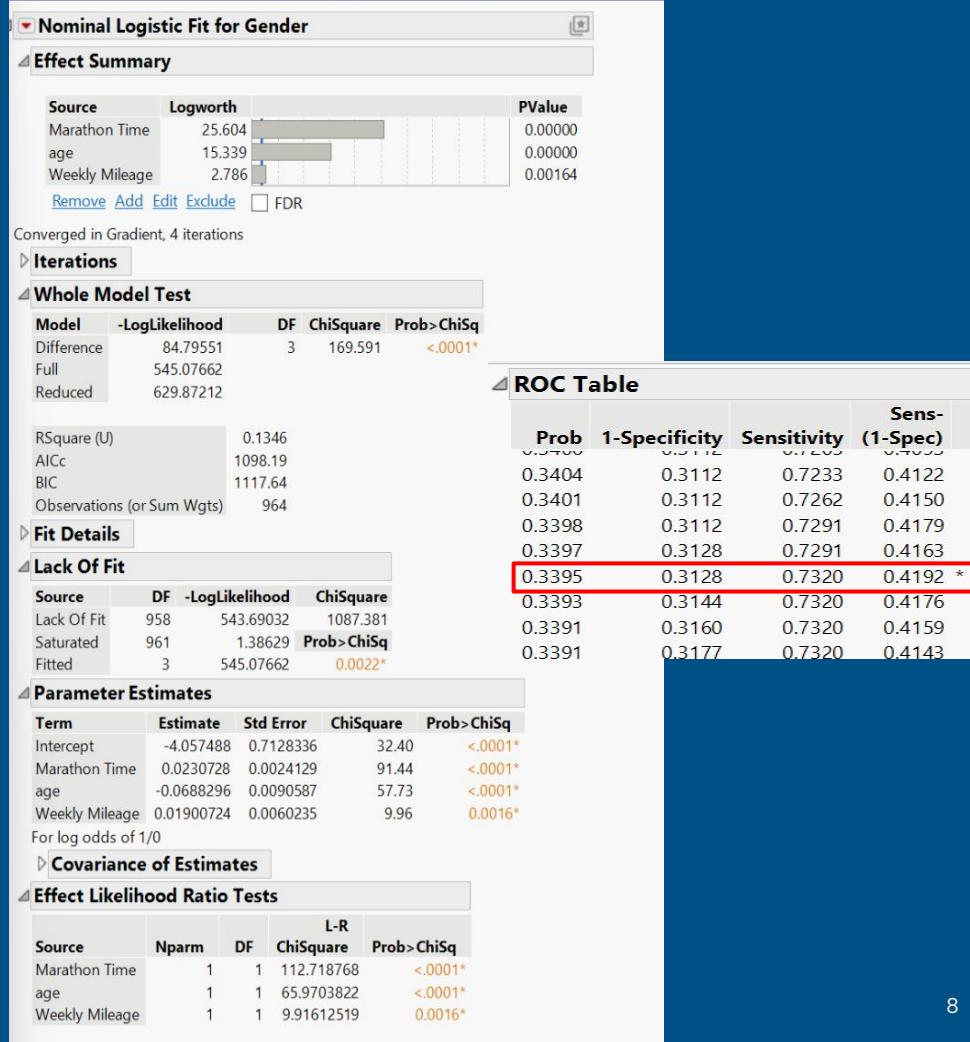
ROC table:

If p >= 0.3395

Predict Female

If p < 0.3395

Predict Male



Confusion Matrix + Odds Ratio

Model Accuracy:

Sensitivity: Model's ability to predict Female

$$136/347 = 0.392$$

Specificity: Model's ability to predict Male

$$548/617 = 0.888$$

Interpret Odds Ratio:

OR Marathon Time: For each additional minute a participant runs, the odds the participant is female increase by 2.33%.

OR Age: For each additional year older a participant is, the odds the participant is female decrease by 6.65%.

OR Weekly: For each additional mile a participant adds to their weekly mileage, the odds the participant is female increase by 1.92%

Confusion Matrix

Training

Actual	Predicted	
	Count	
Gender	1	0
1	136	211
0	69	548

Actual	Predicted	
	Rate	
Gender	1	0
1	0.392	0.608
0	0.112	0.888

Odds Ratios

For Gender odds of 1 versus 0

Unit Odds Ratios

Per unit change in regressor

Term	Odds Ratio	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Reciprocal
Marathon Time	1.023341	1.018627	1.028317	0.9771913
age	0.933486	0.916722	0.94989	1.0712536
Weekly Mileage	1.019189	1.007222	1.031325	0.9811723

