



UTAustinX: UT.7.20x Foundations of Data Analysis - Part 2



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Bookmark

Reflect on the Question

Analyze the Data

Draw Conclusions

Primary Research Questions

- 1) Can you confirm the claim that Beck Depression Inventory score is a significant predictor of Overall Quality of Life among students enrolled in the Clinical Sciences program?
- 2) For students enrolled in the Clinical Sciences program, examine the effects of DREEM: Social Self Perception, DREEM: Academic Self Perception, Resilience, BDI, and Age on Med School Quality of Life?

Breakdown Your Analysis

Let's break this analysis into its required steps:

Testing (One Group Means)

- ▶ Week 3: Hypothesis Testing (Two Group Means)

- ▶ Week 4: Hypothesis Testing (Categorical Data)

- ▶ Week 5: Hypothesis Testing (More Than Two Group Means)

- ▼ **Week 6: Correlation and Regression**

Readings

Reading Check due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC



Lecture Videos

Comprehension Check due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC



R Tutorial Videos

Pre-Lab

1. Subset out just students in the Clinical Sciences program.
2. Run a basic correlation matrix for Research Question 1.
3. Run the model for Research Question 1 and examine.
4. Run a basic correlation matrix for Research Question 2.
5. Run the model for Research Question 2 and examine.
6. Follow up Research Question 2 with contextual analysis.


Here is the code you will use:

```
#Subset into the Clinical Sciences
clin <- res[res$Group == "Clinical Sciences",]
```


Question One

```
#Intial Correlations
vars <- c("QoL", "BDI")
cor(clin[,vars])
```


```
#RQ1 Model
ov_mod <- lm(QoL ~ BDI, data=clin)
summary(ov_mod)
confint(ov_mod)
```

Pre-Lab due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC 

Lab

Lab due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC 

Problem Set

Problem Set due May 03, 2016 at 17:00 UTC 

#Diagnostics

```
plot(ov_mod, which=1)
cutoff <- 4/(ov_mod$df)
plot(ov_mod, which=4, cook.levels=cutoff)
```

Question Two

#Initial correlations

```
vars <- c("MS.QoL", "DREEM.S.SP", "DREEM.A.SP", "Resilience", "BDI", "Age")
cor(clin[,vars], use="pairwise.complete.obs")
```

#Test the initial correlations

```
library(psych)
corr.test(clin[,vars], use="pairwise.complete.obs")
```

#RQ2 Model

```
ms_mod <- lm(MS.QoL ~ DREEM.S.SP + DREEM.A.SP + Resilience + BDI + Age, data=clin)
summary(ms_mod)
confint(ms_mod)
```

#Diagnostics

```
library(car)
vif(ms_mod)
plot(ms_mod, which=1)
cutoff <- 4/(ms_mod$df)
plot(ms_mod, which=4, cook.levels=cutoff)
```

```
#Put model into context  
lmBeta(ms_mod)  
round(pCorr(ms_mod), 4)
```

(1/1 point)

1. What does the summary() function do?

- ☒ provides the output from the linear model in the console ✓
- ☐ shows the standardized betas of the model
- ☐ runs the linear model for the research question
- ☐ provides summary statistics for the outcome variable

[Click here for a video explanation of how to answer this question.](#)

You have used 1 of 1 submissions

(1/1 point)

2. What is the purpose of the following code option in `cor()`?

`use="pairwise.complete.obs"`

- ☐ It is the option that shows the correlation matrix
- ☐ It shows the p-values associated with each correlation
- ☒ It allows for all complete data to be used in the correlations ✓
- ☐ It calls the "pairwise.complete.obs" data set

[Click here for a video explanation of how to answer this question.](#)

You have used 1 of 1 submissions

(1/1 point)

3. What kind of diagnostic plot is provided from the following code?

```
plot(ov_mod, which=1)
```

- ☐ A Cook's Distance plot
- ☐ A Q-Q plot for normality
- ☐ A scatterplot
- ☒ A Residuals vs. Fitted plot ✓

[Click here for a video explanation of how to answer this question.](#)

You have used 1 of 1 submissions

(1/1 point)

4. What does the function `lmBeta()` do?

- ☐ Provides the partial correlation coefficients for the model

- ☐ Provides the semi-partial (part) correlation coefficients for the model
- ☒ Provides the Standardized Betas for the model ✓
- ☐ Runs all diagnostic plots

[Click here for a video explanation of how to answer this question.](#)

You have used 1 of 1 submissions

(1/1 point)

5. You want to run a correlation matrix, and then get the p-value for each bivariate correlation. You run the following code. What caused the error?

```
vars <- c('MS.QoL', 'DREEM.S.SP', 'DREEM.A.SP', 'Resilience', 'BDI',  
'Age')  
cor.test(clin[,vars], use="pairwise.complete.obs")
```

Warning messages:

```
Error in cor.test.default(clin[, vars], use = "pairwise.complete.obs") :  
,  
argument "y" is missing, with no default
```

☒ The function is called corr.test rather than cor.test ✓

☐ A correlation matrix only has two variables, not six.

☐ The dataset "pairwise.complete.obs" is not provided.

☐ DREEM.S.SP is not the outcome variable (y)

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