

# Interactions

# What are interactions?

When we have two variables, A and B, in a regression model, we are testing whether these variables have **additive effects** on our outcome, Y. That is, the effect of A on Y is constant over all values of B.

- Example: Drinking coffee and hours of sleep have additive effects on alertness; no matter how many hours I slept the previous night, drinking one cup of coffee will make me .5 SD more awake than not drinking coffee.

# What are interactions?

However, we may hypothesize that two variables have **joint effects**, or interact with each other. In this case, the effect of A on Y changes as a function of B.

- Example: Chronic stress has a negative impact on health but only for individuals who receive little or no social support; for individuals with high social support, chronic stress has no impact on health.
- This is also referred to as **moderation**.

# Univariate regression



# Multivariate regression



# Multivariate regression with an interaction

# Example

Let's use data about stress. We have an outcome (Stress) that we are interested in predicting from trait Anxiety and levels of Social Support. We can ignore the **group** status for the time being.

```
library(here)
stress.data = read.csv(here("R/stress.csv"))
library(psych)
describe(stress.data)
```

```
##          vars    n   mean      sd median trimmed   mad  min    max   range  skew
## id           1 118 488.65 295.95 462.50  485.76 372.13 2.00 986.00 984.00  0.
## Anxiety      2 118   7.61   2.49   7.75   7.67   2.26 0.70  14.64  13.94 -0.
## Stress       3 118   5.18   1.88   5.27   5.17   1.65 0.62  10.32   9.71  0.
## Support      4 118   8.73   3.28   8.52   8.66   3.16 0.02  17.34  17.32  0.
## group*      5 118   1.53   0.50   2.00   1.53   0.00 1.00   2.00   1.00 -0.
##          kurtosis    se
## id          -1.29 27.24
## Anxiety      0.28  0.23
## Stress       0.22  0.17
## Support      0.19  0.30
## group*     -2.01  0.05
```

# In R

```
i.model1 = lm(Stress ~ Anxiety + Support + Anxiety:Support,  
              data = stress.data)  
i.model2 = lm(Stress ~ Anxiety*Support, data = stress.data)
```

Both methods of specifying the interaction above will work in R. Using the `*` tells R to create both the main effects and the interaction effect. Note, however that the following code *gives you the wrong results*:

```
imodel_bad = lm(Stress ~ Anxiety:Support,  
                data = stress.data)  
# This does not create main effects.  
# It is VERY WRONG  
# Don't do this
```

```
i.model1 = lm(Stress ~ Anxiety*Support, data = stress.data)
summary(i.model1)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Stress ~ Anxiety * Support, data = stress.data)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.8163 -1.0783  0.0373  0.9200  3.6109
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   -2.73966     1.12101   -2.444  0.01606 *
## Anxiety         0.61561     0.13010    4.732 6.44e-06 ***
## Support        0.66697     0.09547    6.986 2.02e-10 ***
## Anxiety:Support -0.04174     0.01309   -3.188  0.00185 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.462 on 114 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.4084,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.3928
## F-statistic: 26.23 on 3 and 114 DF,  p-value: 5.645e-13
```



# Conceptual interpretation

$$\hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1X + b_2Z + b_3XZ$$

You can interpret the interaction term in the same way you normally interpret a slope coefficient -- this is the effect of the interaction controlling for other variables in the model.

You can also interpret the intercept the same way as before (the expected value of Y when all predictors are 0).

But here,  $b_1$  is the effect of X on Y when Z is equal to 0.

# Conceptual interpretation

$$\hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1X + b_2Z + b_3XZ$$

**Lower-order terms** change depending on the values of the higher-order terms. The value of  $b_1$  and  $b_2$  will change depending on the value of  $b_3$ .

- These values represent "conditional effects" (because the value is conditional on the level of the other variable). In many cases, the value and significance test with these terms is either meaningless (if Z is never equal to 0) or unhelpful, as these values and significance change across the data.

**Higher-order terms** are those terms that represent interactions.  $b_3$  is a higher-order term.

- This value represents how much the slope of X changes for every 1-unit increase in Z AND how much the slope of Z changes for everyone 1-unit increase in X.

# Conceptual interpretation

Higher-order interaction terms represent:

- the change in the slope of X as a function of Z
- the degree of curvature in the regression plane
- the linear effect of the product of independent variables

```
stress.data$AxS = stress.data$Anxiety*stress.data$Support  
head(stress.data[,c("Anxiety", "Support", "AxS")])
```

##		Anxiety	Support	AxS
##	1	10.18520	6.1602	62.74287
##	2	5.58873	8.9069	49.77826
##	3	6.58500	10.5433	69.42763
##	4	8.95430	11.4605	102.62076
##	5	7.59910	5.5516	42.18716
##	6	8.15600	7.5117	61.26543

```
summary(lm(Stress ~ Anxiety + Support + AxS, data = stress.data))
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Stress ~ Anxiety + Support + AxS, data = stress.data)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.8163 -1.0783  0.0373  0.9200  3.6109
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -2.73966    1.12101  -2.444  0.01606 *
## Anxiety      0.61561    0.13010   4.732 6.44e-06 ***
## Support      0.66697    0.09547   6.986 2.02e-10 ***
## AxS          -0.04174    0.01309  -3.188  0.00185 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
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```

```
summary(lm(Stress ~ Anxiety*Support, data = stress.data))
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Stress ~ Anxiety * Support, data = stress.data)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
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##
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## (Intercept)   -2.73966    1.12101   -2.444  0.01606 *
## Anxiety         0.61561    0.13010    4.732 6.44e-06 ***
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```

**They're the same!!**

# Conditional effects and simple slopes

The regression line estimated in this model is quite difficult to interpret on its own. A good strategy is to decompose the regression equation into **simple slopes**, which are determined by calculating the conditional effects at a specific level of the moderating variable.

- Simple slope: the equation for Y on X at different levels of Z; but also refers to only the coefficient for X in this equation
- Conditional effect: the slope coefficients in the full regression model which can change. These are the lower-order terms associated with a variable. E.g., X has a conditional effect on Y.

Which variable is the "predictor" (X) and which is the "moderator" (Z)?

# Getting Simple Slopes

The conditional nature of these effects is easiest to see by "plugging in" different values for one of your variables. Return to the regression equation estimated in our stress data:

$$\hat{Stress} = -2.74 + 0.62(Anx) + 0.67(Sup) + -0.04(Anx \times Sup)$$

## Set Support to 5

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{Stress} &= -2.74 + 0.62(Anx) + 0.67(5) + -0.04(Anx \times 5) \\ &= -2.74 + 0.62(Anx) + 3.35 + -0.2(Anx) \\ &= 0.61 + 0.42(Anx)\end{aligned}$$

## Set Support to 10

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{Stress} &= -2.74 + 0.62(Anx) + 0.67(10) + -0.04(Anx \times 10) \\ &= -2.74 + 0.62(Anx) + 6.7 + -0.4(Anx) \\ &= 3.96 + 0.22(Anx)\end{aligned}$$

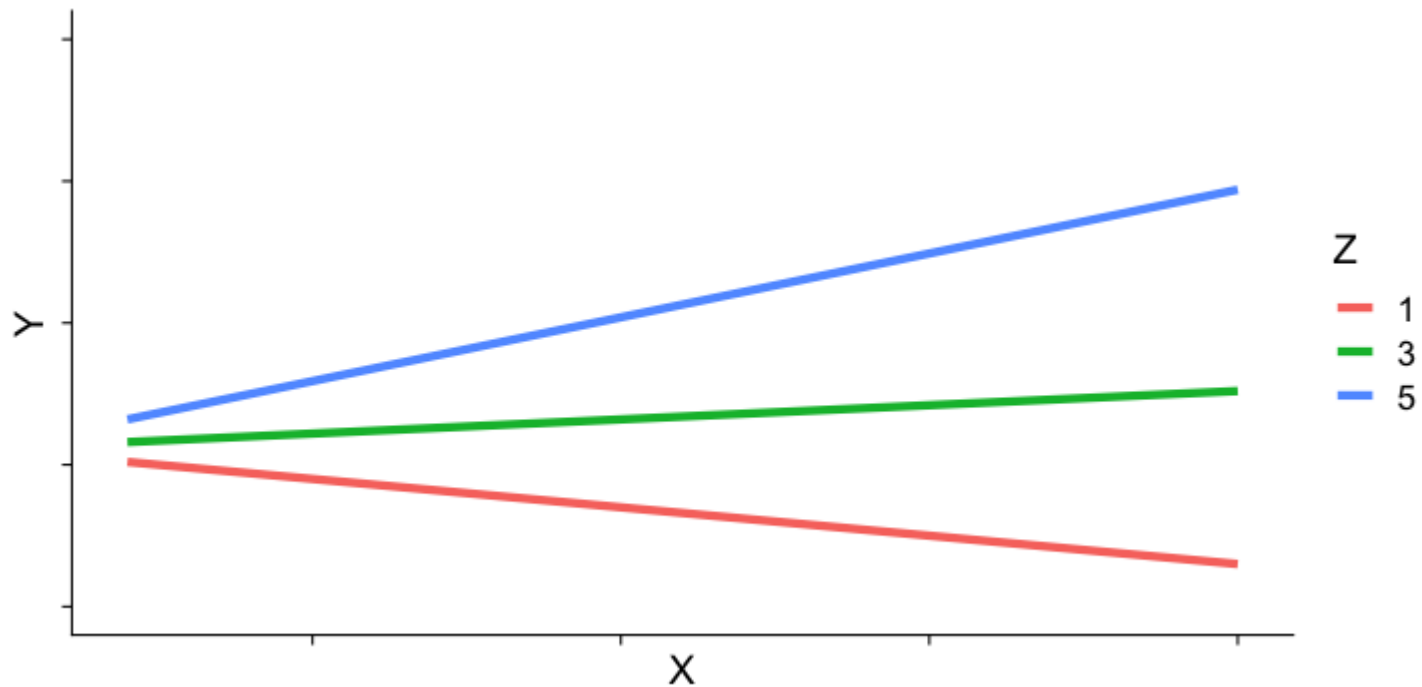
# Interaction shapes

Often we graph the simple slopes as a way to understand the interaction. Interpreting the shape of an interaction can be done using the numbers alone, but it requires a lot of calculation and mental rotation. For those reasons, consider it a requirement that you graph interactions in order to interpret them.



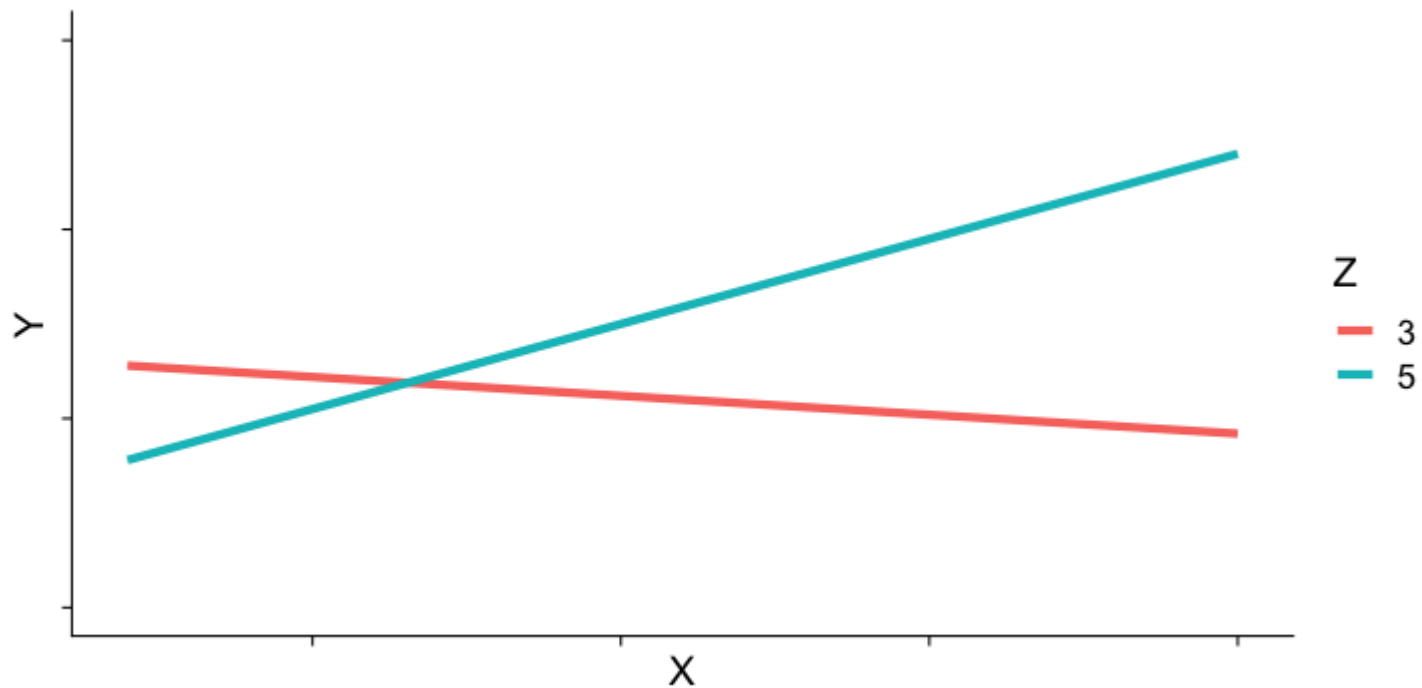
# Interaction shapes

## Ordinal interactions

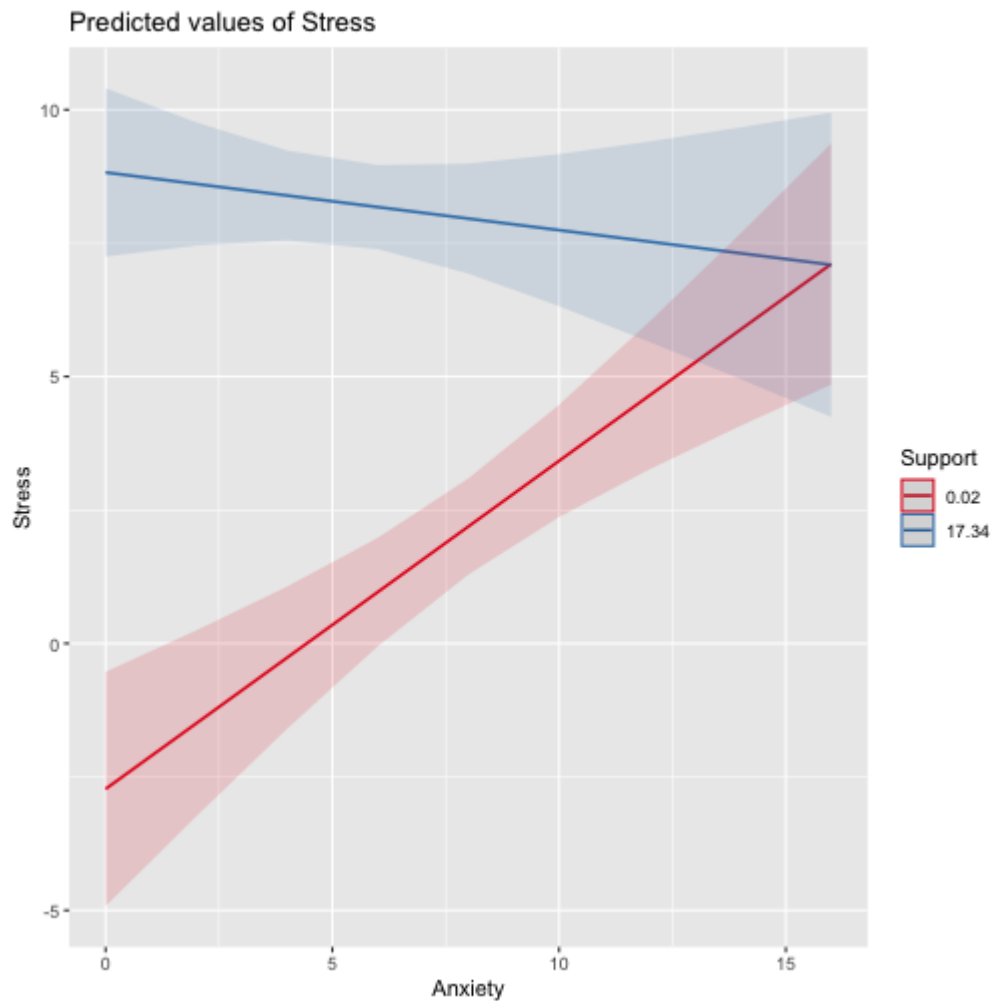


# Interaction shapes

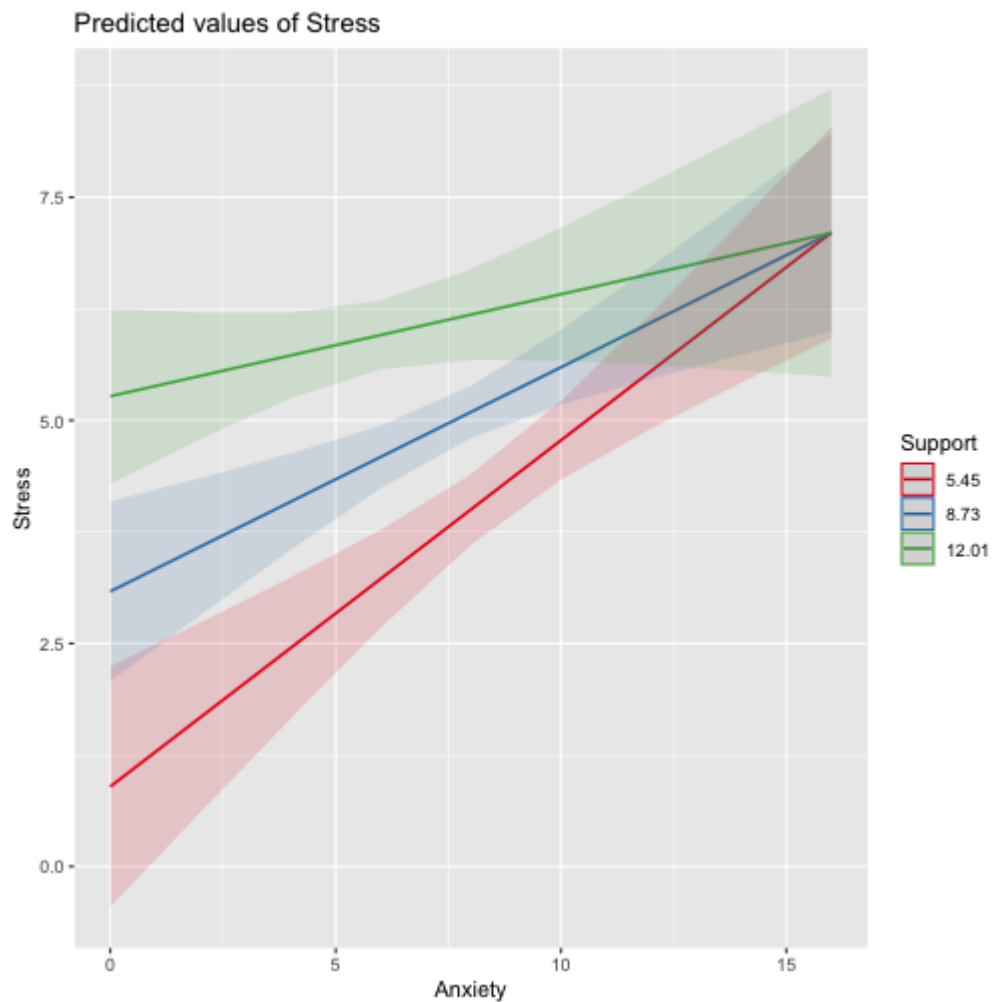
## Cross-over (disordinal) interactions



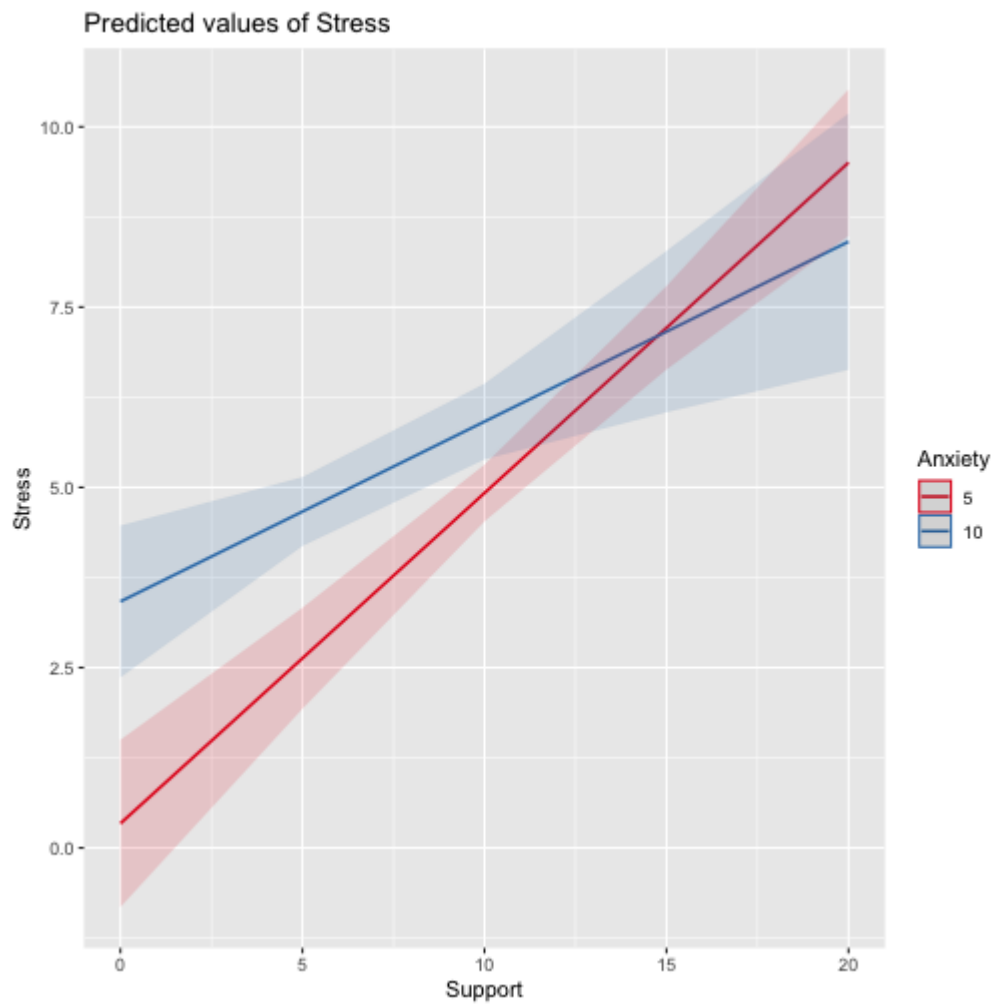
```
library(sjPlot)
plot_model(imodel, type = "int")
```



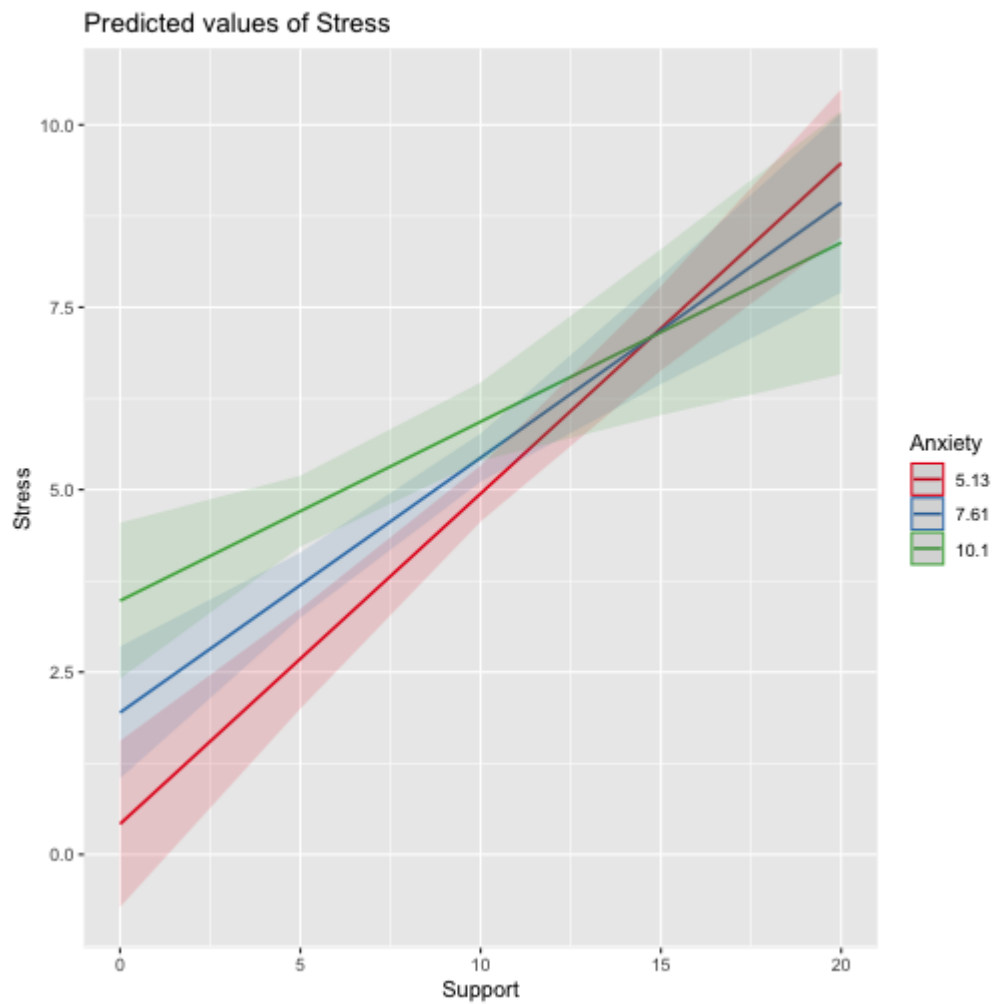
```
plot_model(imodel, type = "int", mdrt.values = "meansd")
```



```
plot_model(imodel, type = "pred", terms = c("Support", "Anxiety[5,10]"))
```



```
plot_model(imodel, type = "pred", terms = c("Support", "Anxiety"), mdrt.
```



# Simple slopes - Significance tests

$$\hat{Stress} = -2.74 + 0.62(Anx) + 0.67(Sup) + -0.04(Anx \times Sup)$$

We want to know whether anxiety is a significant predictor of stress at different levels of support.

```
library(reghelper)
simple_slopes(imodel, levels = list(Support = c(4,6,8,10,12)))
```

##	Anxiety	Support	Test	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	df	Pr(> t )	Sig.
## 1	sstest	4		0.4486	0.0886	5.0617	114	1.610e-06	***
## 2	sstest	6		0.3652	0.0733	4.9791	114	2.289e-06	***
## 3	sstest	8		0.2817	0.0654	4.3095	114	3.488e-05	***
## 4	sstest	10		0.1982	0.0674	2.9424	114	0.003946	**
## 5	sstest	12		0.1147	0.0786	1.4600	114	0.147036	

If you don't list levels, then this function will test simple slopes at the mean and 1 SD above and below the mean.

# Simple slopes - Significance tests

What if you want to compare slopes to each other? How would we test this?

The test of the interaction coefficient is equivalent to the test of the difference in slopes at levels of Z separated by 1 unit.

```
coef(summary(imodel))
```

##	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
## (Intercept)	-2.73966246	1.12100519	-2.443934	1.606052e-02
## Anxiety	0.61561220	0.13010161	4.731780	6.435373e-06
## Support	0.66696689	0.09547464	6.985802	2.017698e-10
## Anxiety:Support	-0.04174076	0.01309328	-3.187954	1.849736e-03



# Centering

The regression equation built using the raw data is not only difficult to interpret, but often the terms displayed are not relevant to the hypotheses we're interested.

- $b_0$  is the expected value when all predictors are 0, but this may never happen in real life
- $b_1$  is the slope of X when Z is equal to 0, but this may not ever happen either.

**Centering** your variables by subtracting the mean from all values can improve the interpretation of your results.

- Remember, a linear transformation does not change associations (correlations) between variables. In this case, it only changes the interpretation for some coefficients

# Centering

```
stress.data = stress.data %>%  
  mutate(Anxiety.c = Anxiety - mean(Anxiety),  
         Support.c = Support - mean(Support))  
head(stress.data[,c("Anxiety", "Anxiety.c", "Support", "Support.c")])
```

##		Anxiety	Anxiety.c	Support	Support.c
## 1		10.18520	2.57086873	6.1602	-2.5697997
## 2		5.58873	-2.02560127	8.9069	0.1769003
## 3		6.58500	-1.02933127	10.5433	1.8133003
## 4		8.95430	1.33996873	11.4605	2.7305003
## 5		7.59910	-0.01523127	5.5516	-3.1783997
## 6		8.15600	0.54166873	7.5117	-1.2182997

**DO NOT CENTER YOUR DEPENDENT VARIABLE (Y; STRESS)**

```
summary(lm(Stress ~ Anxiety.c*Support.c, data = stress.data))
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Stress ~ Anxiety.c * Support.c, data = stress.data)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.8163 -1.0783  0.0373  0.9200  3.6109
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)      4.99580    0.14647   34.108 < 2e-16 ***
## Anxiety.c         0.25122    0.06489    3.872 0.000181 ***
## Support.c         0.34914    0.05238    6.666 9.82e-10 ***
## Anxiety.c:Support.c -0.04174    0.01309   -3.188 0.001850 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.462 on 114 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.4084,    Adjusted R-squared:  0.3928
## F-statistic: 26.23 on 3 and 114 DF,  p-value: 5.645e-13
```

```
summary(imodel)
```

```
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = Stress ~ Anxiety * Support, data = stress.data)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -3.8163 -1.0783  0.0373  0.9200  3.6109
##
## Coefficients:
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## Support        0.66697    0.09547    6.986 2.02e-10 ***
## Anxiety:Support -0.04174    0.01309   -3.188  0.00185 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 1.462 on 114 degrees of freedom
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```

What changed? What stayed the same?

# Standardized regression equation

So far, we've only discussed the unstandardized regression equation. If you're interested in getting the standardized regression equation, you can follow the same procedure of standardizing your variables first and then entering them into your linear model.

An important note: You must take the product of the Z-scores, not the Z-score of the products to get the correct regression model.

## This is OK

$$Y \sim z(X) + z(Z) + z(X)*z(Z)$$

$$Y \sim z(X)*z(Z)$$

## This is not OK

$$Y \sim z(X) + z(Z) + z(X*Z)$$

# Extensions of Interactions

Interactions are all over the place and we can extend these concepts out:

- Mixing continuous & categorical variables. *"does the slope of x & y change between group 1 and group 2?"*
- ANOVAs are regressions
- Polynomials are also interactions

# Mixing categorical and continuous

Consider the case where  $D$  is a variable representing two groups. In a univariate regression, how do we interpret the coefficient for  $D$ ?

$$\hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1 D$$

$b_0$  is the mean of the reference group, and  $D$  represents the difference in means between the two groups.

# Interpreting slopes

Extending this to the multivariate case, where  $X$  is continuous and  $D$  is a dummy code representing two groups.

$$\hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1 D + b_2 X$$

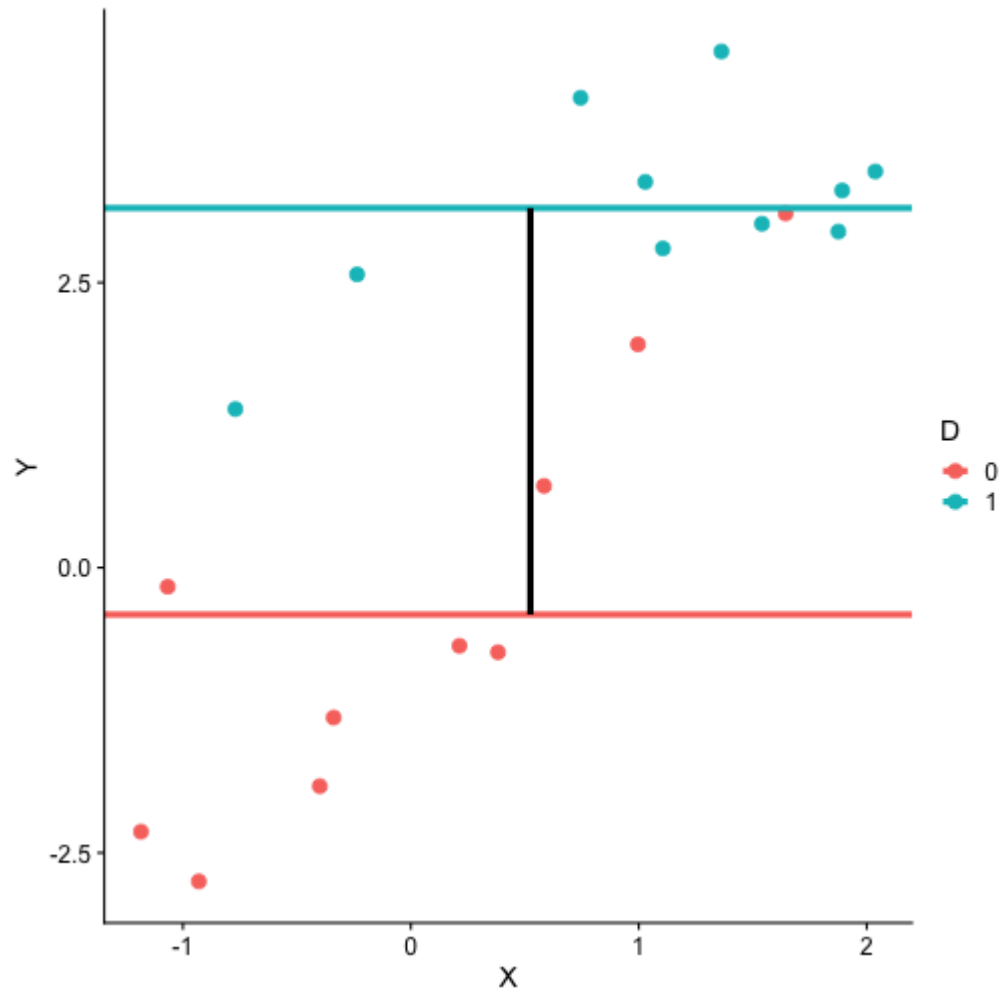
How do we interpret  $b_1$ ?

$b_1$  is the difference in means between the two groups *if the two groups have the same average level of  $X$*  or holding  $X$  constant.

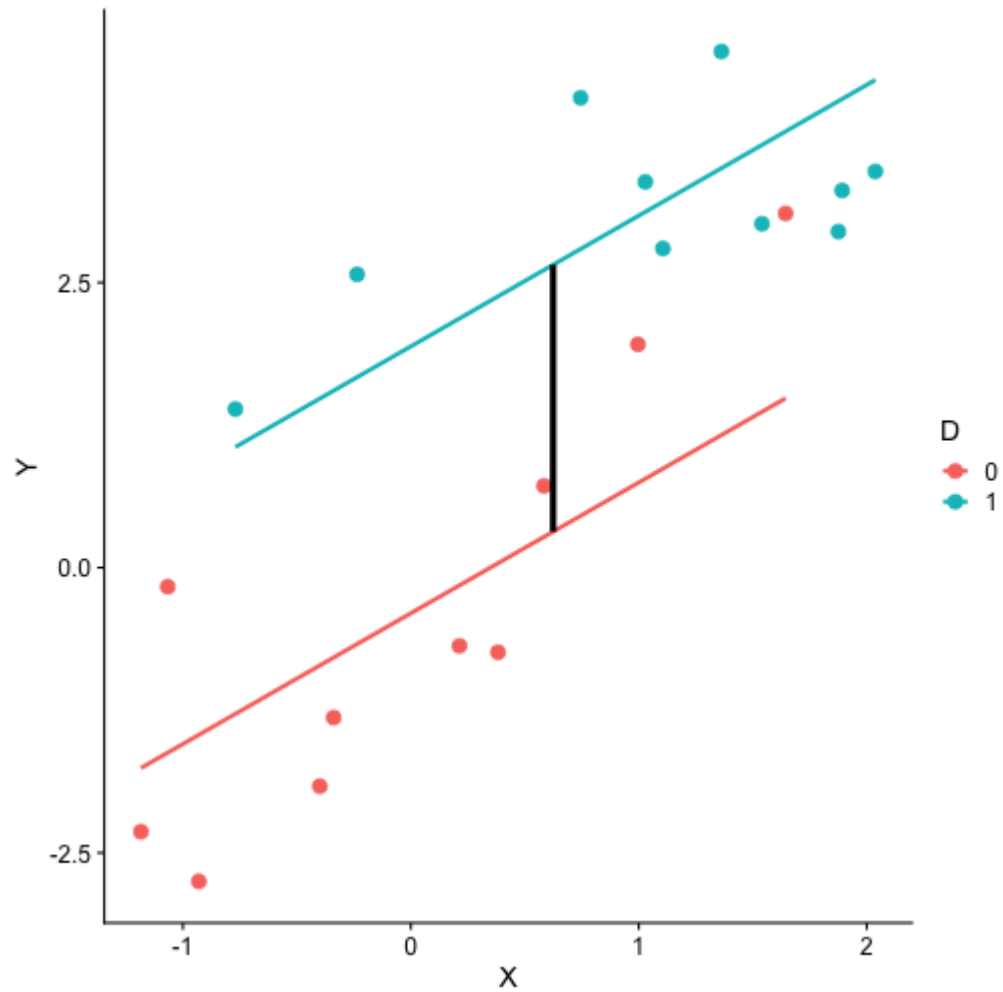
This, by the way, is ANCOVA.



# Visualizing



# Visualizing



# Visualizing



# Interactions

Now extend this example to include joint effects, not just additive effects:

$$\hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1D + b_2X + b_3DX$$

How do we interpret  $b_1$ ?

$b_1$  is the difference in means between the two groups *when X is 0*.

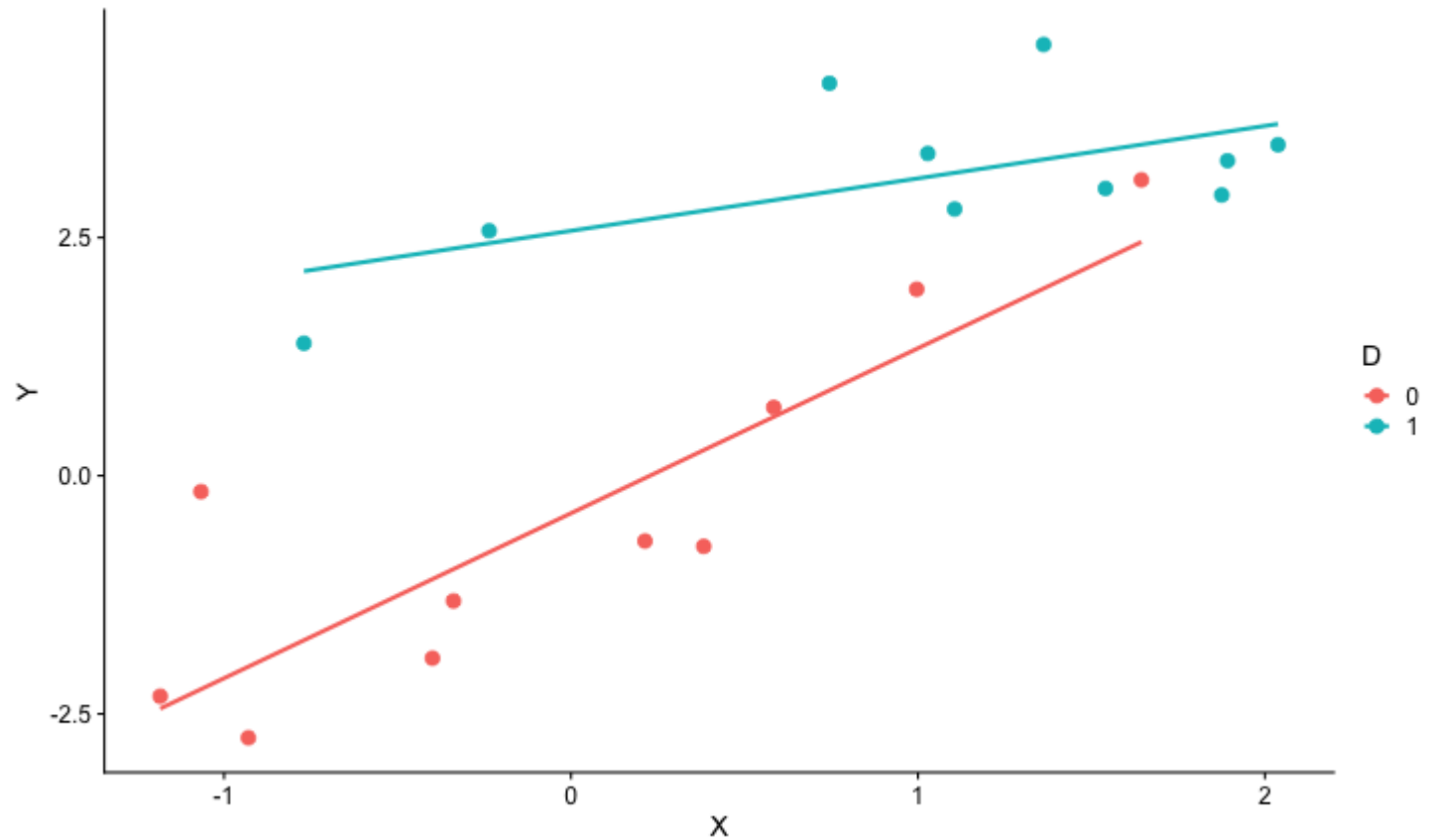
What is the interpretation of  $b_2$ ?

$b_2$  is the slope of X among the reference group.

What is the interpretation of  $b_3$ ?

$b_3$  is the difference in slopes between the reference group and the other group.

# Visualizing



# Polynomial Regression

Polynomial regression (nonlinear) is most often a form of hierarchical regression that systematically tests a series of higher order functions for a single variable.

**Linear:**  $\hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1X$

**Quadratic:**  $\hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1X + b_2X^2$

**Cubic:**  $\hat{Y} = b_0 + b_1X + b_2X^2 + b_3X^3$

**You need 16x the sample size to detect an interaction as you need for a main effect of the same size**