

# 11 Confounding and interaction in regression

Applied regression analysis and other multivariate methods

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# Preview

Two goals in a regression analysis

- ▶ To predict the dependent variable ( $Y$ ), to find a model
- ▶ To quantify the relationship between  $X$  and  $Y$ , to produce statistical inference about coefficients

The second goal is of particular interest in clarifying a causal process

# Overview

- ▶ Interaction

- ▶ The relationship of interest is different at different levels of the extraneous variables
- ▶ e.g., dose the PAL-SBP relationship vary with AGE
- ▶ Require a statistical test

- ▶ Confounding

- ▶ Meaningfully different interpretations of the relationship of interest result when the extraneous variable is ignored or included
- ▶ e.g., dose the PAL-SBP relationship vary if we ignore AGE
- ▶ Comparison between a crude estimate of an association and an adjusted one
- ▶ Do not require a statistical test

# Interaction

Case 1

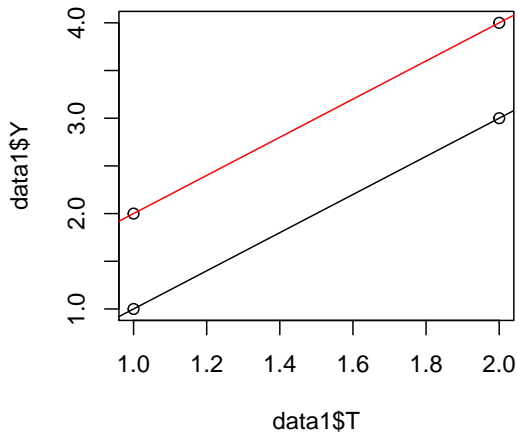


Table 1:

	Y	
	black	red
	(1)	(2)
T	2	2
Constant	-1	0
Observations	2	2
R <sup>2</sup>	1	1

*Note:* \*p<0.1; \*\*p<0.05; \*\*\*p<0.01

## Case 2

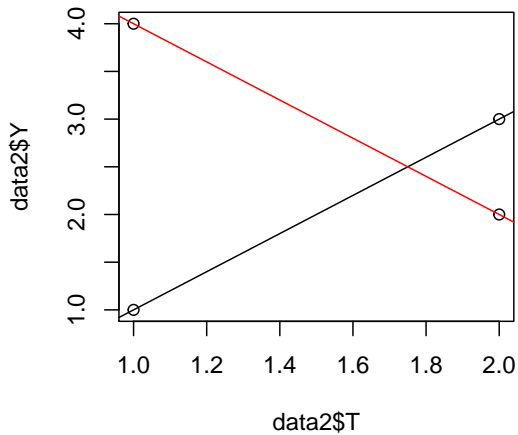


Table 2:

	Y		
	black	red	total
	(1)	(2)	(3)
T	2	-2	6
C			7
T:C			-4
Constant	-1	6	-8
Observations	2	2	4
R <sup>2</sup>	1	1	1

*Note:*

\*p&lt;0.1; \*\*p&lt;0.05; \*\*\*p&lt;0.01

# Interaction modeling in general

Three approaches to specify which terms to include

- ▶ interactions reasonable a priori based on literature and expertise
- ▶ a full set of product terms
- ▶ interaction with the primary factors



# Effect modification

## Effect-measurement modification

- ▶ Variation in the magnitude of a measure of exposure effect across levels of another variable
- ▶ A finding to be reported
- ▶ Statistics and epidemiology
- ▶ heterogeneity of effect, nonuniformity of effect, effect variation
- ▶ risk-difference modification vs. risk-ratio modification
- ▶ the presence/absence of (statistical) interaction is decided by the (epidemiological) scale (difference/ratio)

# Confounding

We have to determine subjectively

- ▶ A bias to be avoided
- ▶ Confounding should take precedence over precision
- ▶ Interactino should take precedence over confounding