

Homework 6

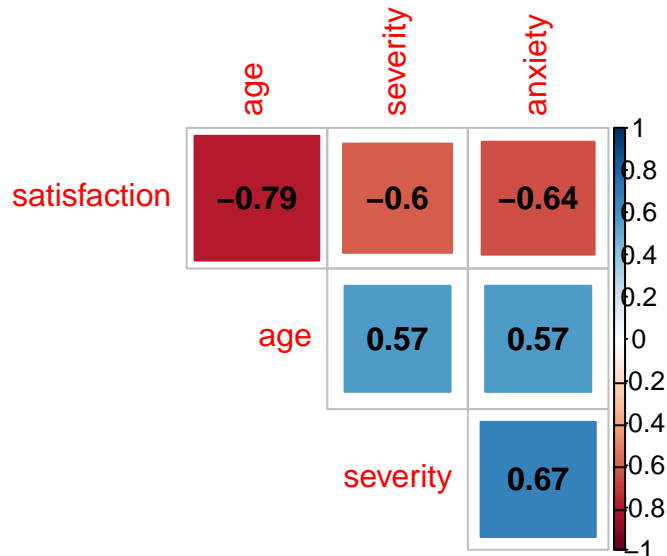
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Problem 1(15p)

A hospital administrator wishes to test the relationship between ‘patient’s satisfaction score’ (Y) and three potential predictors: ‘age’, ‘severity of illness’, and ‘anxiety level’ (see dataset ‘PatSatisfaction.csv’). The administrator randomly selected 46 patients, collected the data, and asked for your help with the analysis.

1. Create a correlation matrix for all variables and interpret your findings. Focus on the correlation values between each predictor and the outcome of interest. (2p)



2. Fit a multiple regression model including all three predictors and test whether at least one of these variables is significant. State the hypotheses, test-statistic, decision rule and conclusion. (3p)

To test if at least one of these model is significant, we propose hypothesis:

$$H_0 : \beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = 0$$

H_1 : at least one of the coefficient not equal to 0

The model we fit is:

$$satisfaction = 158.49 - 1.14age - 0.44severity - 13.47anxiety$$

We compared with the model with only intercept, and with ANOVA, we have

$$F^* = \frac{MSR(0|X1X2X3)}{MSE(X1X2X3)} \sim F_{df_L - df_S, df_L}$$

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: satisfaction ~ 1
## Model 2: satisfaction ~ age + severity + anxiety
##   Res.Df  RSS Df Sum of Sq  F Pr(>F)
## 1      45 13369
## 2      42  4249   3      9120 30 1.5e-10 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

With F statistics of 30, at 95% confidence level, we have critical value of 2.827, we reject the null hypothesis and conclude that at least one predictor have coefficient not equal to zero.

3. Show the regression results for all estimated slope coefficients with 95% CIs. Interpret the coefficient and 95% CI associated with 'severity of illness'. (5p)

term	conf.low	conf.high
(Intercept)	121.91	195.071
age	-1.57	-0.708
severity	-1.44	0.551
anxiety	-27.80	0.858

The CI for coefficient of disease severity is (-1.43, 0.55), we interpret as: the mean change of satisfaction give all the same except for disease severity per unit is somewhere within this interval, and 0 is included.

4. Obtain an interval estimate for a new patient's satisfaction with the following characteristics: Age=35, Severity=42, Anxiety=2.1. Interpret the interval. (2p)

The 95% confidence prediction interval for Age=35, Severity=42, Anxiety=2.1 is (50.06, 93.3)

5. a) Test whether 'anxiety level' can be dropped from the regression model, given the other two covariates are retained. State the hypotheses, test-statistic, decision rule and conclusion. (1.5p)

We compared the full model with model without anxiety, and with ANOVA, we have

$$H_0 : \beta_{anxiety} = 0$$

$$H_1 : \beta_{anxiety} \neq 0$$

$$F^* = \frac{MSR(X3|X1X2)}{MSE(X1X2X3)} \sim F_{df_L - df_S, df_L}$$

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: satisfaction ~ (age + severity + anxiety) - anxiety
## Model 2: satisfaction ~ age + severity + anxiety
##   Res.Df  RSS Df Sum of Sq  F Pr(>F)
## 1      43 4613
## 2      42 4249   1      364 3.6 0.065 .
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

At 95% confidence level, we can't reject the null hypothesis and conclude that the model include *anxiety* is not superior or different from model without *anxiety*.

- b) How are R^2 /adjusted R^2 impacted by the action that you took in part 5-a)? (1.5p)

model	r_square	adj_r_square
full model	0.682	0.659
model without anxiety	0.655	0.639

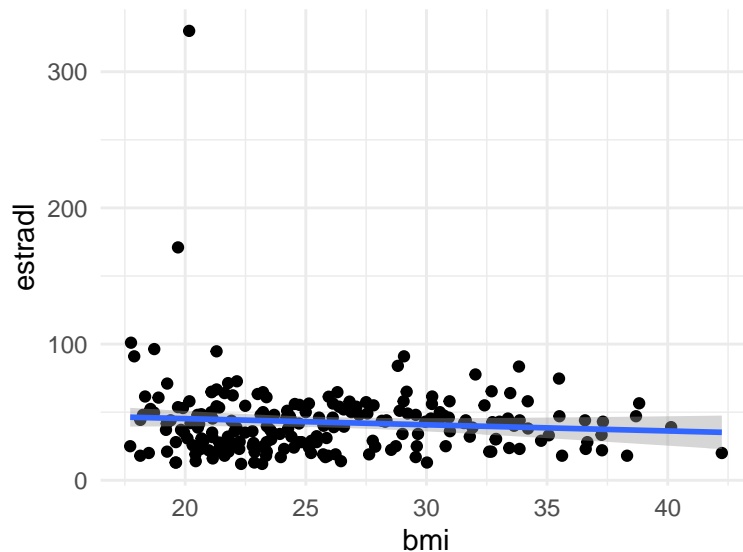
Problem 2(15p)

Obesity is very common in American society and is a risk factor for breast cancer in postmenopausal women. One mechanism explaining why obesity is a risk factor is that it may raise estrogen levels in women. In particular, one biomarker of estrogen, serum estradiol, is a strong risk factor for breast cancer. To better assess these relationships, researchers studied a group of 210 premenopausal women and recorded the following information('Estradl.csv'):

- Estradiol hormonal serum levels(Estradl);
- BMI = weight (kg)/height²(m²); measure of overall adiposity(used to indicate obesity, e.g., BMI>30; note that for this analysis we will use the continuous measurements);
- Ethnicity (Ethnic= 1 if African American, = 0 if Caucasian)
- Age (Entage);
- Number of children (Numchild);
- Age at menarche (Amenar= age when menstrual periods began).

1. Is there a crude association between BMI and serum estradiol?

a) Generate a scatter plot with the overlaid regression line. Comment.(2.5p)



b) Provide the summary regression output and comment on the nature of the relationship (i.e., sign, magnitude, p-value).

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	54.310	9.51	5.71	0.00
bmi	-0.453	0.36	-1.26	0.21

As shown, the coefficient of BMI is -0.453, with negative sign but also with a p-value of 0.21. The intercept is 54.31, with p-value of 3.796×10^{-8} .

2. How does the relationship between BMI and serum estradiol change after controlling for all the other

risk factors listed above? Provide the summary regression output and comment on the relationships observed for each of the predictors.(5p)

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	26.157	13.072	2.001	0.047
ethnicCaucasian	16.058	4.449	3.609	0.000
entage	0.518	0.359	1.444	0.150
numchild	-0.491	1.244	-0.394	0.694
agemenar	0.107	0.169	0.635	0.526
bmi	-0.107	0.370	-0.288	0.774

[1] “After controlling other factors, the mean change per unit of ethnicCaucasian is 16.0579 with p.value of 4e-04;

After controlling other factors, the mean change per unit of entage is 0.518 with p.value of 0.1503;

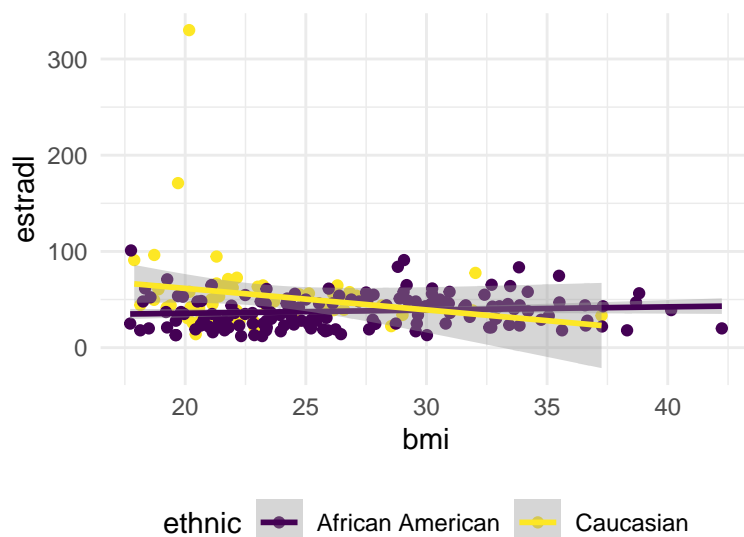
After controlling other factors, the mean change per unit of numchild is -0.4906 with p.value of 0.6938;

After controlling other factors, the mean change per unit of agemenar is 0.1073 with p.value of 0.5264;

After controlling other factors, the mean change per unit of bmi is -0.1066 with p.value of 0.7737”

- Now focus only the relationship between BMI and serum estradiol by ethnicity. Is there any evidence that these relationships vary for African American and Caucasian women?

- Use graphical displays and numerical summaries to sustain your conclusion.(2.5p)



```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: estradi ~ bmi
## Model 2: estradi ~ bmi + ethnic
##   Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq   F Pr(>F)
## 1      208 165281
## 2      207 155050   1    10231 13.7 0.00028 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

- Based on your response in part 3-a), take additional steps to quantify the relationship between BMI and

ethnic	term	estimate	p_value	conf_low	conf_high
Caucasian	(Intercept)	106.285	0.004	34.78	177.785
Caucasian	bmi	-2.235	0.147	-5.28	0.809
African American	(Intercept)	29.075	0.000	15.56	42.589
African American	bmi	0.333	0.184	-0.16	0.826

Model filtered possible outlier

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	63.021	15.217	4.14	0.000
bmi	-0.663	0.645	-1.03	0.308