1 Downloading datasets

Download the following data files from the course web page:

autistic.dat
hotdogs.dat
GDP.dat

2 Immunology

(example taken from Daniel Biostatistics: A Foundation for Analysis in the Health Sciences)

Research by Singh et al, (1999) as reported in the journal Clinical Immunology and Immunopathology is concerned with immune abnormalities in autistic children. As part of their research, they took measurements on the serum concentration of an antigen in three samples of children, autistic children, normal children, and mentally handicapped children (now Down’s syndrome). All children were 10 years old or younger.

This dataset contains two variables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>concentration of the antigen (in units per milliliter of serum)</th>
<th>group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>coded 1 for autistic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 for normal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 for mentally handicapped</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. What population(s) do the researchers wish to study?

2. If the researchers believed that the distributions of serum concentrations of this antigen were normal in each of the populations of interest, what additional assumption would be needed to justify the use of one-way ANOVA to analyze these data?

3. What is the null hypothesis?

4. What is the alternative hypothesis?

5. Read the dataset into SAS:

```sas
options linesize = 75 :
data autistic :
  infile "c:\temp\autistic.dat" ;
  input cone group $ ;
  run ;
```

6. Use SAS to check the assumptions of one-way ANOVA,

```sas
  proc sort data = autistic ;
  by group ;
  run ;

  proc univariate plot data = autistic ;
  var cmc ;
  by group ;
  run ;

  proc means data = autistic ;
  var cmc ;
  by group ;
  run ;
```

(a) Do the distributions of the sample data appear to be roughly normal?
(b) Is the largest sample standard deviation no more than twice as large as the smallest sample standard deviation?

3 Food

The "hotdogs" dataset contains data on the sodium and calories contained in each of 24 major hotdog brands. The variables are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>type</th>
<th>Beef, Meat, or Poultry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>calories per hotdog</td>
<td>sodium per hotdog</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are many other brands of hotdogs on the market besides those included in this dataset. We are interested in determining whether the mean number of calories per hotdog is the same in all of the three types of hotdogs.

1. What population(s) do researchers wish to study?
2. What is the null hypothesis?

3. What is the alternative hypothesis?

4. Read the dataset into SAS:

   data hotdogs;
   infile 'c:\temp\hotdogs.dat';
   input type $ calories medium;
   run;

5. Use SAS to check the assumptions of one-way ANOVA,

   proc sort data = hotdogs;
   by type;
   run;

   proc univariate plot data = hotdogs;
   var calories;
   by type;
   run;

   proc means data = hotdogs;
   var calories;
   by type;
   run;

   (a) Do the distributions of the sample data appear to be roughly normal?
   (b) Is the largest sample standard deviation no more than twice as large as
   the smallest sample standard deviation?

6. Use SAS to test your hypotheses at the \( \alpha = .05 \)

   proc anova data = hotdogs;
   class type;
   model calories = type;
   run;

    The SAS output is as follows:

   The ANOVA Procedure

   Class Level Information

   Class     Levels  Values
   type       3      Beef Meat Poultry

   Number of observations  54

   Dependent Variable: calories

   Source          DF    SS      Source          DF    SS
   Model           2  17692.19510  Error          51  28067.13824
   Corrected Total 53  45759.33333

   Sum of
   Source          DF    SS      Source          DF    SS
   Model           2  17692.19510  Error          51  28067.13824
   Corrected Total 53  45759.33333

   Re-Square    Coeff Var  Rst MSE  calories Mean
   0.386636         16.12935  23.45924   145.4444

   Source          DF    SS      Mean Square     F Value     Pr > F
   Source          DF    SS      Mean Square     F Value     Pr > F
   type           2  17692.19510  8846.09755       16.07     <.0001

7. Can we reject the overall hypothesis of equality of means?

8. Are we justified in carrying out pairwise tests to look for significant differences
   between individual pairs of means?

9. Add a "mean" statement to carry out the pairwise tests with Bonferroni correction,

   proc anova data = hotdogs;
   class type;
   model calories = type;
   means type / bon alpha = .05;
   run;
The new part of the output is:

The ANOVA Procedure
Bennett (Dunn) t Tests for calories

NOTE: This test controls the Type I experimentwise error rate, but it generally has a higher Type II error rate than Tukey's for all pairwise comparisons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alpha</th>
<th>0.05</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Error Degrees of Freedom</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Mean Square</td>
<td>550.336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Value of t</td>
<td>2.47661</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Comparisons significant at the 0.05 level are indicated by **.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>Between</th>
<th>Simultaneous 95%</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Confidence Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meat - Beef</td>
<td>1.856</td>
<td>-17.382</td>
<td>21.013</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat - Poultry</td>
<td>30.941</td>
<td>20.022</td>
<td>59.860 ***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef - Meat</td>
<td>-1.856</td>
<td>-21.013</td>
<td>17.382</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef - Poultry</td>
<td>30.985</td>
<td>18.028</td>
<td>57.953 ***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry - Meat</td>
<td>-30.941</td>
<td>-59.860</td>
<td>-20.022 ***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poultry - Beef</td>
<td>-30.985</td>
<td>-57.953</td>
<td>-18.028 ***</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Which population means are significantly different at the .05 level?

4 International health economics


The OECD dataset is compiled from the above web page of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). It provides summary statistics for the 20 member nations. The variables are as follows:

- name: name of country
- reported in US dollars converted using Purchasing Power Parities to adjust for differences in price levels between countries
- reported in US dollars converted using Purchasing Power Parities
- beds: in-patient hospital beds per 1000 population (1996)
- los: average length of stay in days for hospital patients (1996)
- doc: doctors per 1000 population (1996)
- infmrt: infant mortality (1996)
- number of deaths of infants < 1 yr of age per 1000 live births
- region: region of the world

Suppose we want to get predicted values of pch if we knew pgdp. We want predicted values for the countries that are in the dataset, as well as for a hypothetical new country with pgdp = $20,000.

We will put a dummy record in the dataset with a missing value for pch and the desired value of the explanatory variable. This record will not be included in SAS's calculation of the regression coefficients, but SAS will give us predicted values, as well as a confidence interval and prediction interval, for it. SAS's symbol for a missing value is a period.

***************
* Reading in *
* the dataset *
*************** ;

data OECD ;
infile 'c:\temp\OECD.dat' ;
input name $13. pgdp pch beds los doc infmrt region $ ;
run ;

***************
* Checking *
*************** ;

* Note the extra record with missing value for pch ;

proc print data = OECD ;
run ;

***************
* Regression *
*************** ;

proc reg data = OECD ;
model pch = pgdp / clb ;
run ;

***************
* Predicted values *
* and residuals *
***************************;

proc reg data = OECD;
model pch = pcgdp / p;
   id name;
run;
***************************;

* Confidence limits *
* for means of sub-
* populations *
***************************;

proc reg data = OECD;
model pch = pcgdp / clm; /* clm gets conf limits for the mean */
   id name;
run;
***************************;

* Prediction limits *
* for individual *
* predictions *
***************************;

proc reg data = OECD;
model pch = pcgdp / cli; /* cli gets prediction interval for
   new individual */
   id name;
run;
***************************;

* Scatterplots and *
* Residual plots *
***************************;

proc reg data = OECD;
   model pch = pcgdp / p;
   plot pch * pcgdp / symbol = '.';
   run;
   plot residual. * predicted, / symbol = '.';
   run;

Scatterplots and residual plots may also be obtained easily using the automated