

22S:30/105, Statistical Methods and Computing  
Spring 2013, Instructor: Cowles  
Midterm 1

Show your work on any problems that involve calculations.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Course no. (30, 105, or 197) \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is the data type of each of the following variables (circle one for each):
  - (a) systolic blood pressure in women ages 65-74
    - i. Binary
    - ii. Nominal
    - iii. Ordinal
    - iv. Discrete quantitative
    - v. Continuous quantitative
  - (b) the number of auto thefts in Wyoming in each year from 1901-2000
    - i. Binary
    - ii. Nominal
    - iii. Ordinal
    - iv. Discrete quantitative
    - v. Continuous quantitative
  - (c) the ratings of high school choirs in a statewide competition (superior, excellent, good, fair, poor)
    - i. Binary
    - ii. Nominal
    - iii. Ordinal
    - iv. Discrete quantitative
    - v. Continuous quantitative
2. For each of the following variables, which shape would you expect its distribution to have? (circle one answer for each)
  - (a) lengths of oak leaves
    - i. roughly symmetric
    - ii. right skewed
    - iii. left skewed
  - (b) the amount of money spent on clothing in 2012 by each woman in Iowa City
    - i. roughly symmetric
    - ii. right skewed
    - iii. left skewed

3. The respiratory rate in healthy dogs follows a normal density with mean 22 breaths per minute and standard deviation 6 breaths per minute.

The body temperature in healthy dogs follows a normal density with mean 101.5 degrees Fahrenheit and standard deviation 0.5 degrees F.

If my dog Donny has a respiratory rate of 12 breaths per minute and a body temperature of 100 degrees F, is he more unusual with regard to respiratory rate or temperature? Justify your answer with appropriate numeric calculations.

4. A dataset on predictors of low birthweights in infants is included in the textbook Hosmer and Lemeshow (2000) *Applied Logistic Regression: Second Edition*. These data are copyrighted by John Wiley & Sons Inc. The observations in the dataset are mother-infant pairs. Three of the variables are:

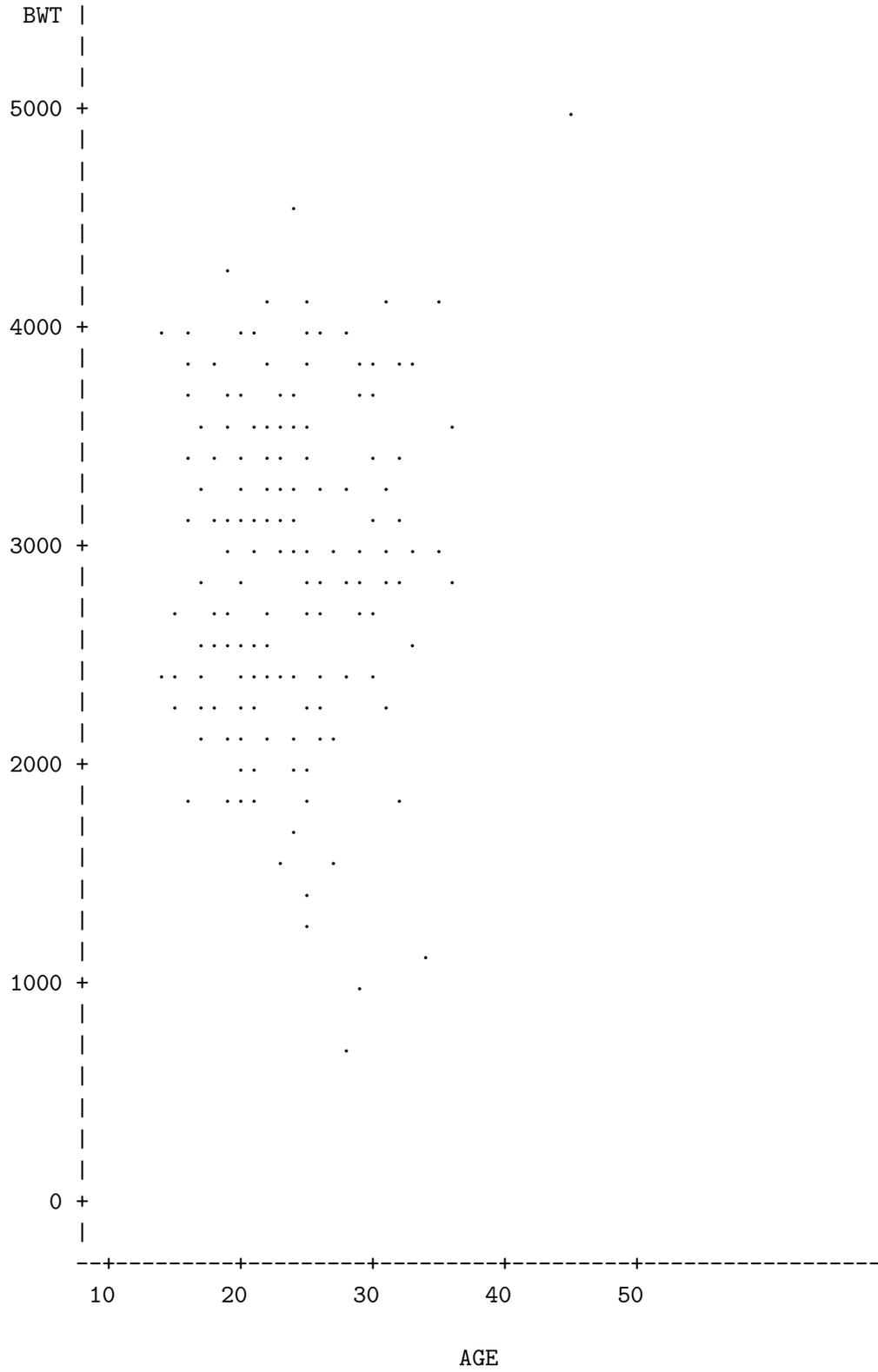
```
bwt      --  birthweight of the infant in grams
age      --  age of the mother in years at time of giving birth
smoke    --  1 if the mother was a smoker; 0 otherwise
```

Refer to the attached SAS output in answering the following questions about this dataset.

- (a) Based on the scatterplot of **bwt** versus **age**, what is your best guess of the correlation between these two variables? (circle one)
- i. -0.67
  - ii. -0.33
  - iii. 0.00
  - iv. 0.33
  - v. 0.67
- (b) If **bwt** were measured in pounds instead of grams, would the sample correlation coefficient  $r$  between **bwt** and **age** change? Explain briefly.
- (c) On the scatterplot, circle any points that would be influential if we fit a linear regression model to these data.
- (d) If **bwt** were measured in pounds instead of grams, would the value of the regression slope  $b$  change? Explain briefly.

- (e) What is the lowest birthweight in the group in which mothers were smokers (`smoke = 1`)? Give a numeric answer and explain how you got it.
- (f) The distribution of birthweights in the group in which mothers were nonsmokers (`smoke = 0`) is (circle one):
- i. roughly symmetric
  - ii. skewed right
  - iii. skewed left
  - iv. multimodal
  - v. no information is given in the SAS output to answer this
- (g) Would the mean and standard deviation be good numeric summaries to report for the birthweight variable `bwt` in each of the groups defined by `smoke = 0` and `smoke = 1`? (Yes or no; briefly explain your answer.)
- (h) In this dataset, are birthweights generally higher for nonsmoking mothers or smoking mothers? Justify your answer referring to SAS output.
- (i) Does the difference in birthweights between smoking and nonsmoking mothers mean that there is a correlation between mother's smoking status and infant's birthweight? (Yes or no; briefly explain your answer.)

Plot of BWT\*AGE. Symbol used is '.'.



----- SMOKE=0 -----

Stem Leaf	#	Boxplot
48 9	1	
46		
44 9	1	
42		
40 00551577	8	
38 0366814478	10	
36 011355037779	12	+-----+
34 0266789479	10	
32 002233377227	12	
30 6668990088	10	*---+---*
28 144468822288	12	
26 24423558	8	
24 04450025	8	+-----+
22 4480258	7	
20 66809	5	
18 9037	4	
16 03	2	
14 799	3	
12 3	1	
10 2	1	

-----+-----+-----+-----+  
 Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10\*\*\*2

----- SMOKE=1 -----

Stem Leaf	#	Boxplot
42 4	1	
40		
38 684	3	
36 344556	6	
34 347	3	
32 0602237	7	+-----+
30 03488935	8	
28 21255889	8	
26 066778	6	*---+---*
24 11127770069	11	
22 12005788	8	+-----+
20 88239	5	
18 28334	5	
16 9	1	
14		
12		
10 4	1	
8		
6 1	1	0

-----+-----+-----+-----+  
 Multiply Stem.Leaf by 10\*\*\*2

The UNIVARIATE Procedure  
Variable: BWT

Schematic Plots

