Categorical Covariates

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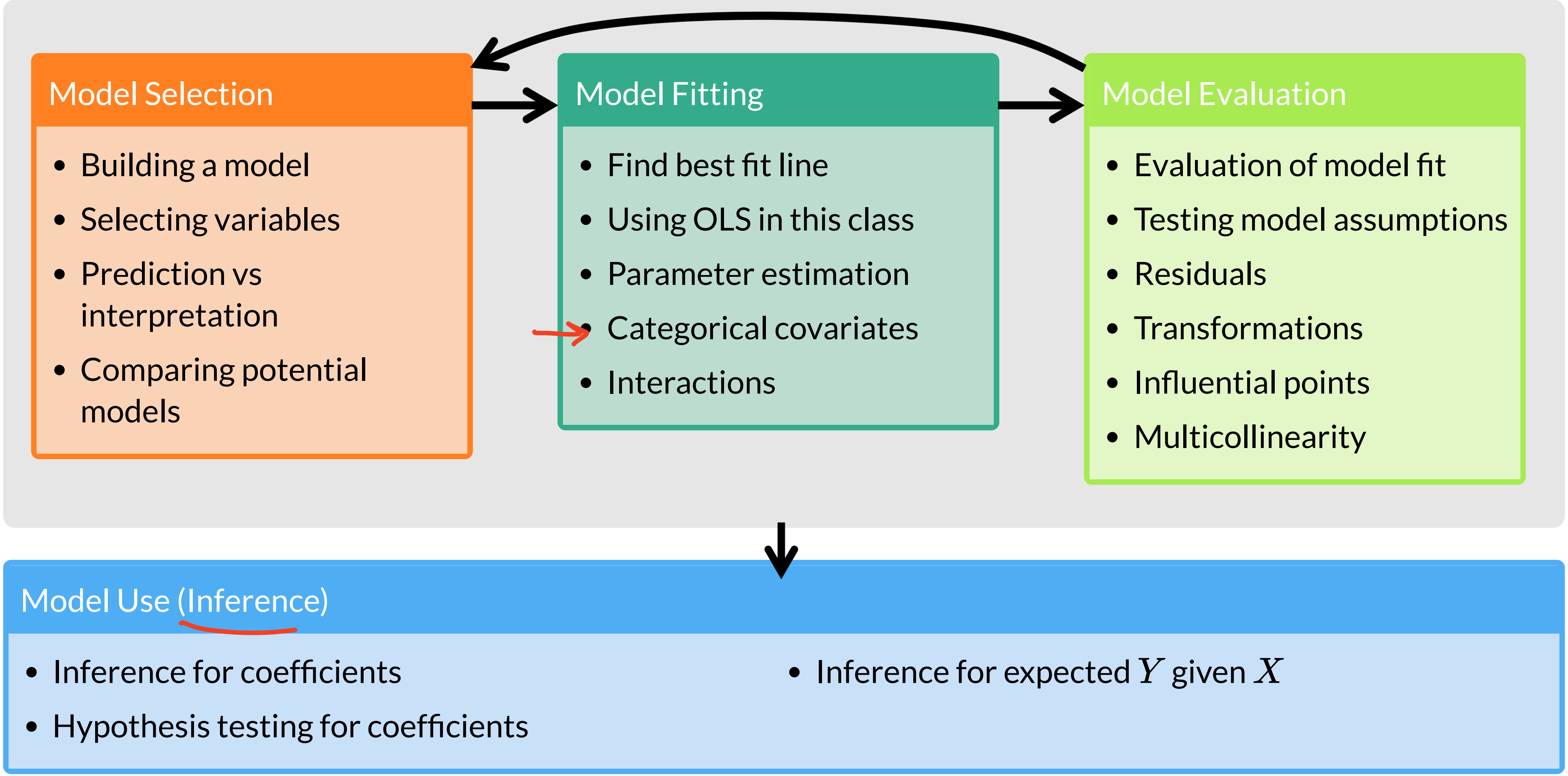
Learning Objectives

1. Understand why we need a new way to code categorical variables compared to continuous variables
2. Write the regression equation for a categorical variable using reference cell coding
3. Calculate and interpret coefficients for reference cell coding
4. Change the reference level in a categorical variable for reference cell coding
5. Create new variables and interpret coefficient for ordinal / scoring coding

Let's map that to our regression analysis process



Model Selection

- Building a model
- Selecting variables
- Prediction vs interpretation
- Comparing potential models

Model Fitting

- Find best fit line
- Using OLS in this class
- Parameter estimation
- Categorical covariates
- Interactions

Model Evaluation

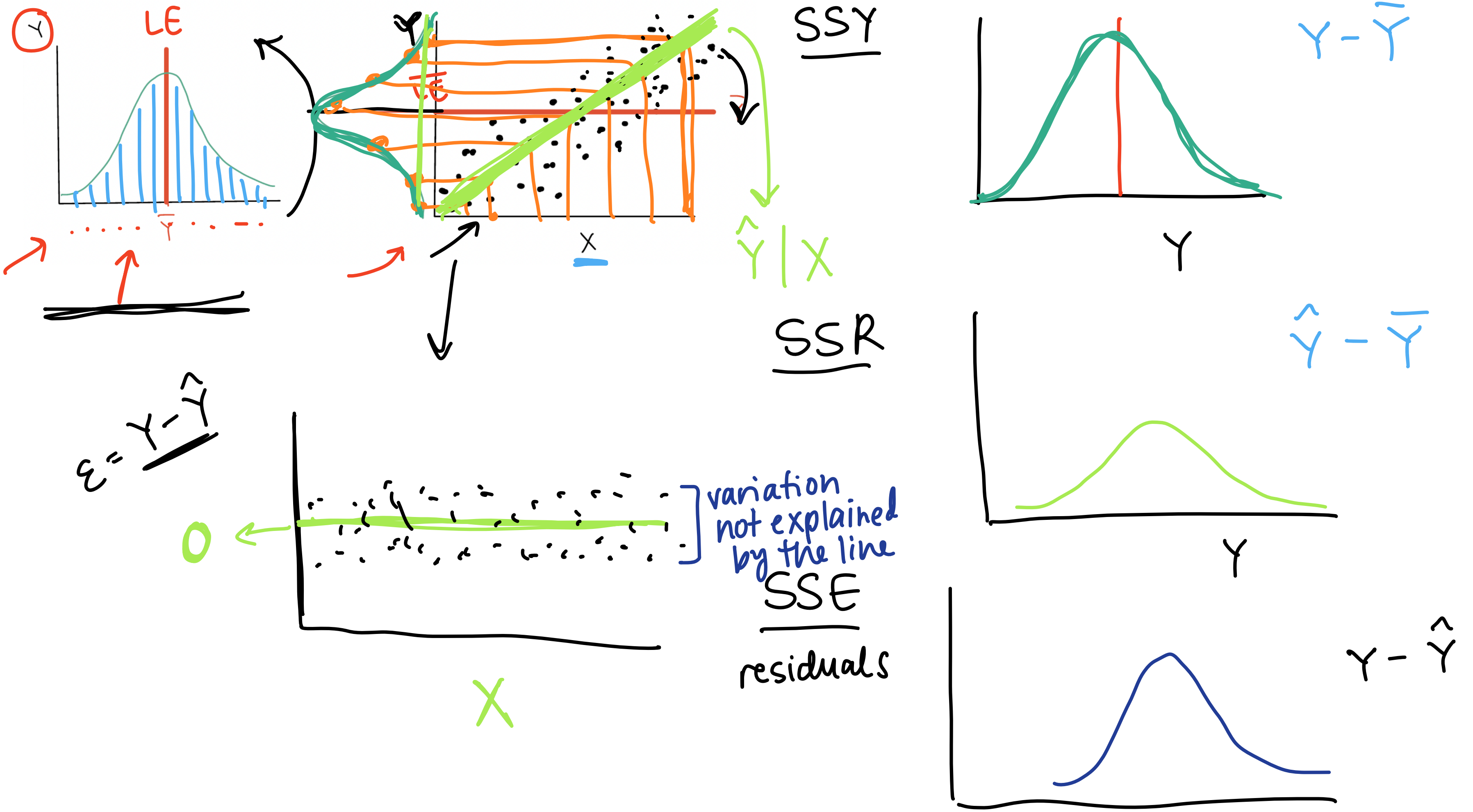
- Evaluation of model fit
- Testing model assumptions
- Residuals
- Transformations
- Influential points
- Multicollinearity

Model Use (Inference)

- Inference for coefficients
- Hypothesis testing for coefficients
- Inference for expected Y given X

SST

Another way of thinking about SSY, SSR, and SSE



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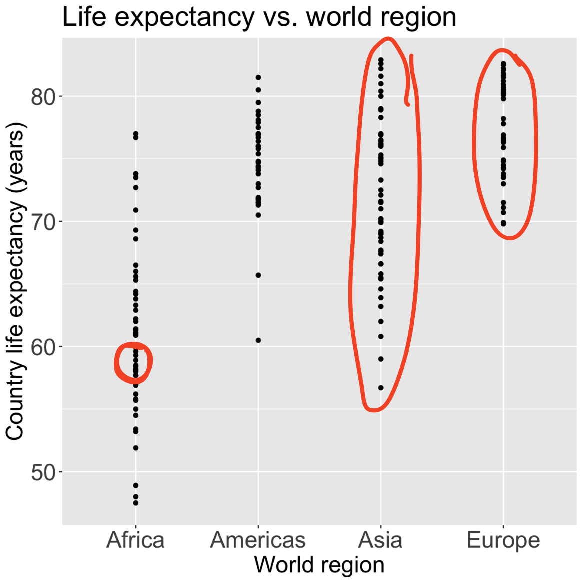
Still looking at Gapminder Life Expectancy data

- We will look at life expectancy vs. these world regions
- Gapminder uses four world regions
  - Africa
  - The Americas
  - Asia
  - Europe

Linear regression with a categorical covariate

Bad option for visualization:

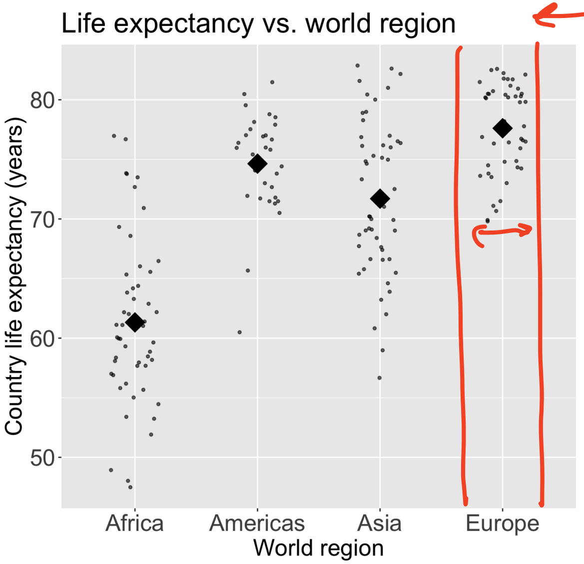
- Code



Good option for visualization:

- Code

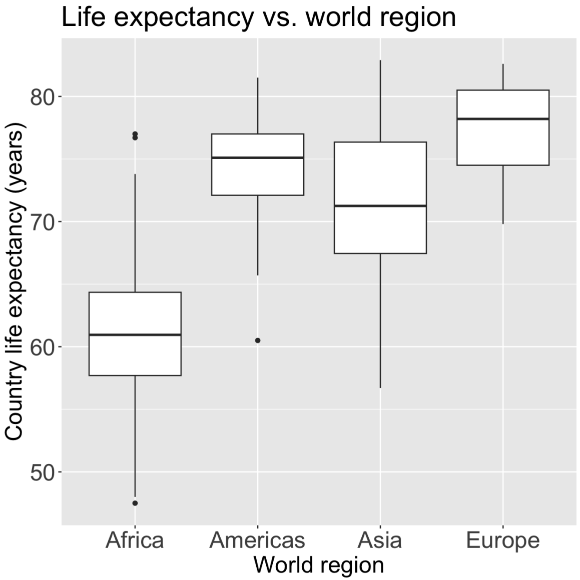
geom_jitter()



Diamonds = region averages

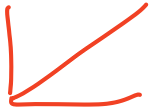
Good option for visualization:

- Code

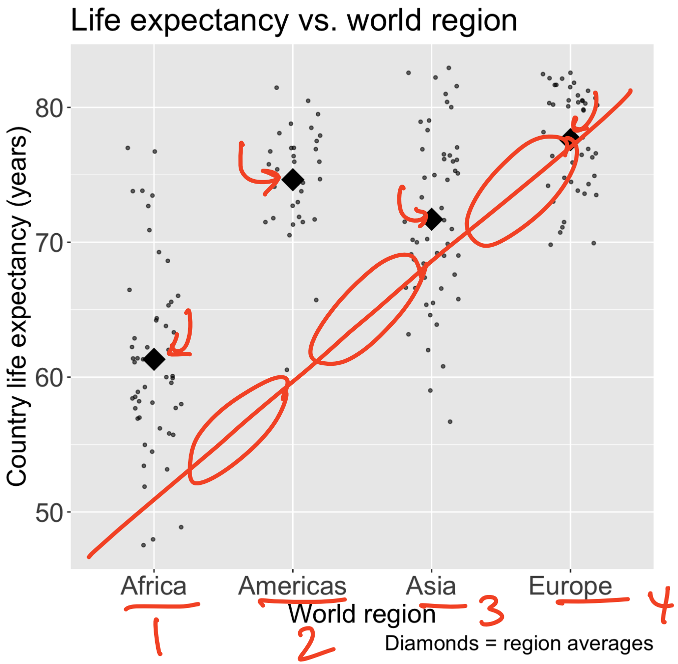


Linear regression with a categorical covariate

- When using a categorical covariate/predictor (that is not ordered),
  - We do **NOT**, technically, find a best-fit line



- Instead we model the **means** of the outcome
  - For the different levels of the categorical variable
- In 511, we used Kruskal-Wallis test and our ANOVA table to test if groups means were statistically different from one another
- We can do this using linear models AND we can include other variable in the model



There are different ways to code categorical variables

- Reference cell coding (sometimes called dummy coding) ✓
  - Compares each level of a variable to the omitted (reference) level
- Effect coding (sometimes called sum coding or deviation coding)
  - Compares deviations from the grand mean
- Ordinal encoding (sometimes called scoring) ✓
  - Categories have a natural, even spaced ordering

If you want to learn more about these and other coding schemes:

- Coding Systems for Categorical Variables in Regression Analysis
- Categorical Data Encoding Techniques
- Coding Schemes for Categorical Variables

Building the regression equation: problem with a single coefficient

Previously: simple linear regression

- Outcome Y = numerical variable
- Predictor X = numerical variable

The regression (best-fit) line is:

$$\widehat{Y} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 \cdot X$$

New: what if the explanatory variable is categorical?

Naively, we could write: $\widehat{Y} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 \cdot X$

Or, with our variables:

$$\widehat{\mathrm{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \underline{\widehat{\beta}_1} \cdot \underline{\mathrm{WR}}$$

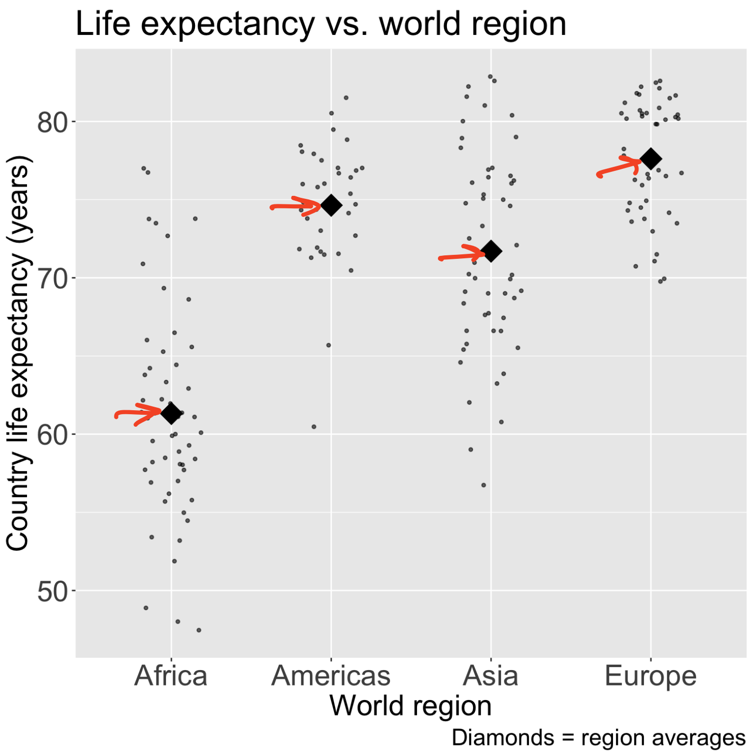
- But what does WR (world regions) mean in this equation?
  - What values can it take? How do we represent each region?

Building the regression equation: how do we map categories to means?

- If we only have world region in our model and want to map it to an expected life expectancy…

- We want to create a function that can map each region to life expectancy
  - If in Africa: $\widehat{LE} = 61.32$ years
  - If in the Americas: $\widehat{LE} = 74.64$ yrs
  - If in Asia: $\widehat{LE} = 71.70$ yrs
  - If in Europe: $\widehat{LE} = 77.61$ yrs!
- Can we make one equation for $\widehat{LE}$ by putting the "if" statements within the equation?

$$\widehat{LE} = \beta_0 + \ldots\ldots$$



Building the regression equation: Indicator functions

- In order to represent each region in the equation, we need to introduce a new function:
  - Indicator function:

$I(WR = Asia)$

$$I(X = x) \text{ or } I(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } X = x \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

if World region is Asia

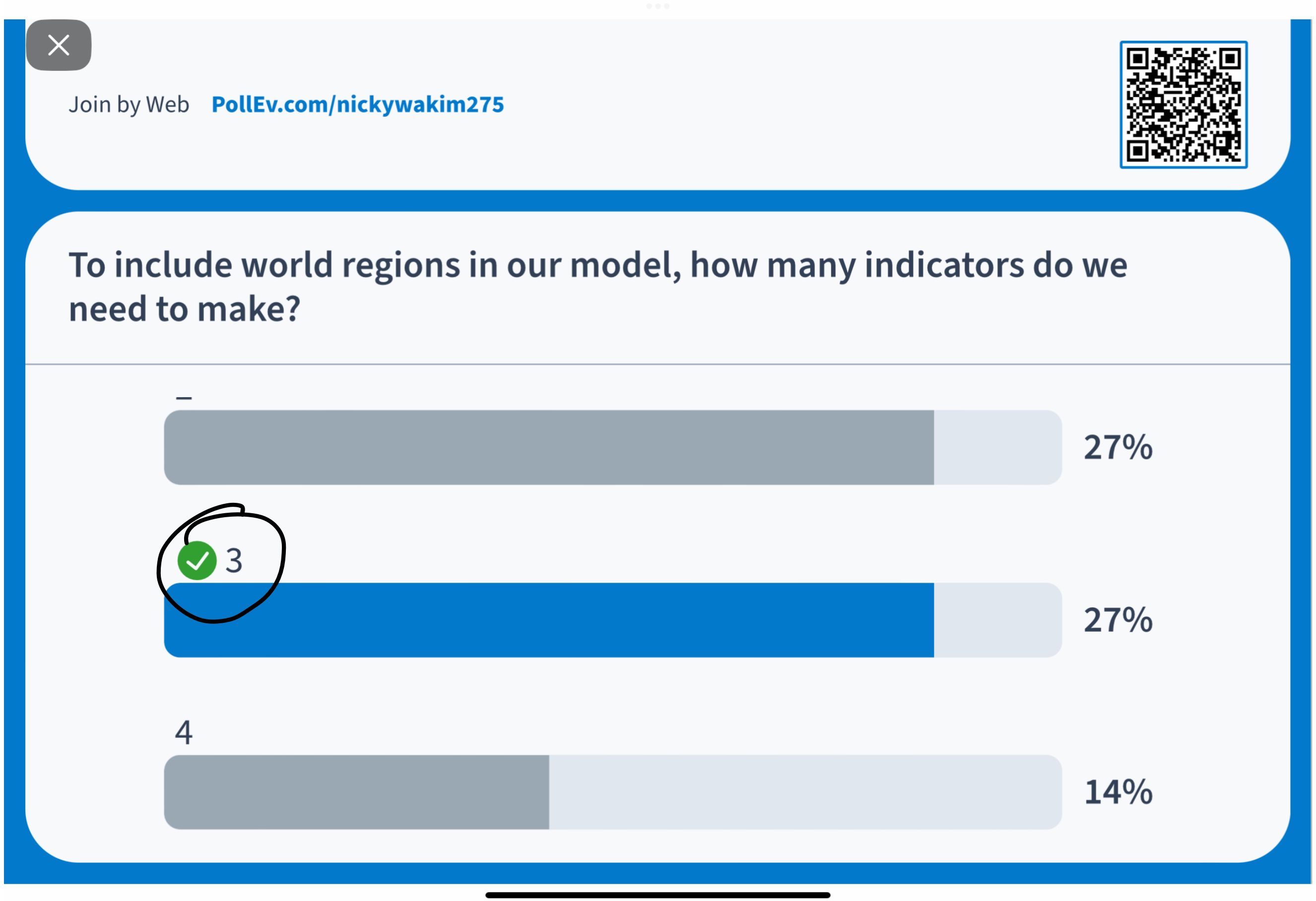
  - This basically a binary yes/no if X is a specific value x
- For example, if we want to identify a country as being in the Americas region, we can make:

$$I(WR = \text{Americas}) \text{ or } I(\text{Americas}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } WR = \text{Americas} \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Indicator for the Americas

	Indicator		
country	A	Am	Af
1	1	0	0
2	0	1	0
3	0	0	1
4	0	0	1
5	1	0	0

Poll Everywhere Question 1



Join by Web PollEv.com/nickywakim275

To include world regions in our model, how many indicators do we need to make?

–	27%
✓ 3	27%
4	14%

4 world regions

↳ identify each indictor per region

1 WR is reference (no indicator)

3 need indicators to separate them from the reference

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Building the regression equation: Indicators in our equation

$\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_2 =$ 71.7yrs

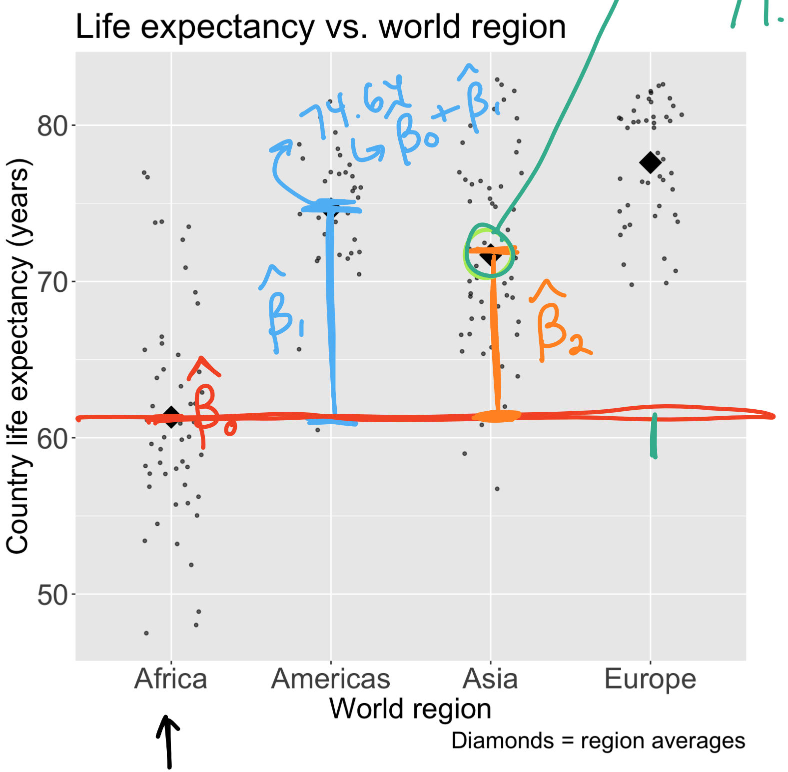
if statement inside eq

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = 61.32 \cdot I(\text{Africa}) + 74.64 \cdot I(\text{Americas}) + 71.7 \cdot I(\text{Asia}) + 77.61 \cdot I(\text{Europe})$$

- However, a linear regression equation still requires an intercept!
  - So one of our regions need to become our "reference" group
  - We'll use Africa as our reference
  - That means we need to adjust all the numbers

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = 61.32 + 13.32 \cdot I(\text{Americas}) + 10.38 \cdot I(\text{Asia}) + 16.29 \cdot I(\text{Europe})$$

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \cdot I(\text{Americas}) + \hat{\beta}_2 \cdot I(\text{Asia}) + \hat{\beta}_3 \cdot I(\text{Europe})$$



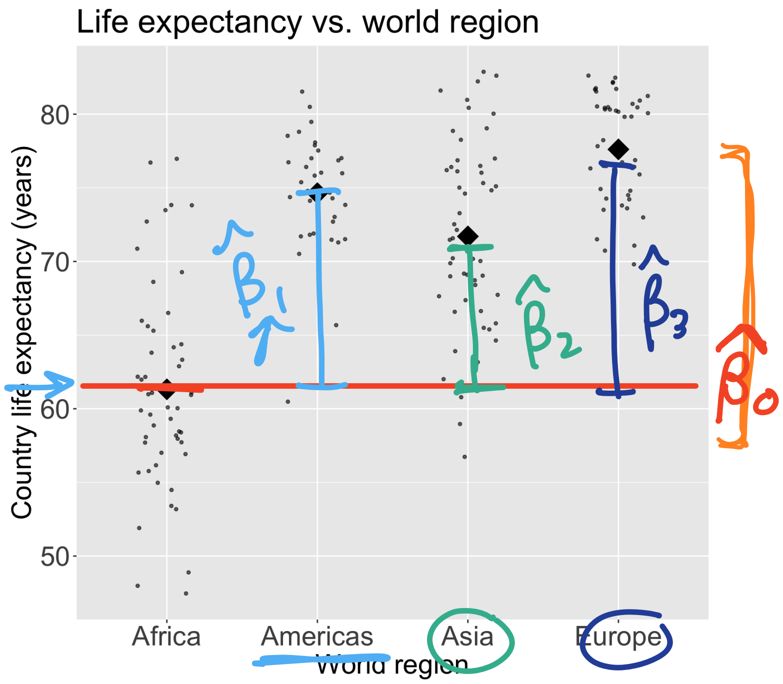
Asia:

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = 61.32 + 13.32(0) + 10.38(1) + 16.29(0)$$

Viewing the regression equation another way

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 \cdot I(\text{Americas}) + \widehat{\beta}_2 \cdot I(\text{Asia}) + \widehat{\beta}_3 \cdot I(\text{Europe})$$

World region	**Regression equation for WR**	**Average Life Expectancy for WR**
Africa	$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 \cdot 0 + \widehat{\beta}_2 \cdot 0 + \widehat{\beta}_3 \cdot 0$	$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0$
Americas	$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 \cdot 1 + \widehat{\beta}_2 \cdot 0 + \widehat{\beta}_3 \cdot 0$	$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1$
Asia	$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 \cdot 0 + \widehat{\beta}_2 \cdot 1 + \widehat{\beta}_3 \cdot 0$	$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_2$
Europe	$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 \cdot 0 + \widehat{\beta}_2 \cdot 0 + \widehat{\beta}_3 \cdot 1$	$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_3$



Diamonds = region averages

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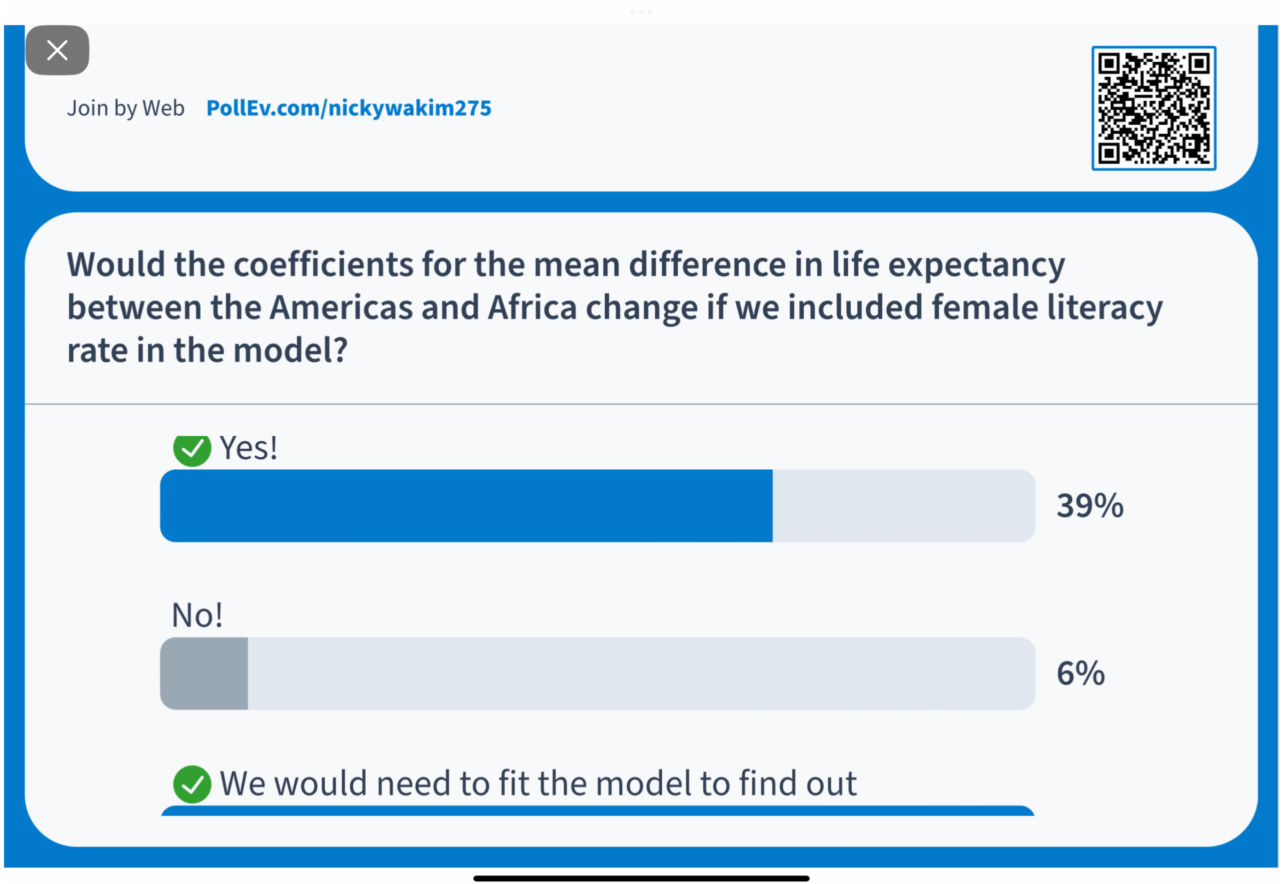
Interpretation of regression equation coefficients

- Remember: expected, mean, and average are interchangeable

Coefficient	Interpretation
$\widehat{\beta}_0$	Expected/mean/average life expectancy of Africa
$\widehat{\beta}_1$	Difference in mean life expectancy of the Americas and Africa -OR- Mean difference in life expectancy of the Americas and Africa
$\widehat{\beta}_2$	Difference in mean life expectancy between Asia and Africa -OR- Mean difference in life expectancy between Asia and Africa
$\widehat{\beta}_3$	Difference in mean life expectancy between Europe and Africa -OR- Mean difference in life expectancy between Europe and Africa

diff in mean of
a & b
$a - b$

Poll Everywhere Question 2



Join by Web PollEv.com/nickywakim275

Would the coefficients for the mean difference in life expectancy between the Americas and Africa change if we included female literacy rate in the model?

✓ Yes!

39%

No!

6%

✓ We would need to fit the model to find out

Regression table with `lm()` function

FLR

```r
model1 <- lm(LifeExpectancyYrs ~ four_regions, data = gapm2)
tidy(model1, conf.int=T) %>% gt() %>% tab_options(table.font.size = 38) %>%
  fmt_number(decimals = 2)
```

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value	conf.low	conf.high
(Intercept)	61.32	0.76	80.26	0.00	59.81	62.83
four_regionsAmericas	13.32	1.23	10.83	0.00	10.89	15.74
four_regionsAsia	10.38	1.08	9.61	0.00	8.25	12.51
four_regionsEurope	16.29	1.13	14.37	0.00	14.05	18.52

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = 61.32 + 13.32 \cdot I(\text{Americas}) + 10.38 \cdot I(\text{Asia}) + 16.29 \cdot I(\text{Europe})$$

- Which world region did R choose as the reference level?
- How you would calculate the mean life expectancies of world regions using *only* the results from the regression table?

Bringing in the numbers/units/95% CI

Coefficient	**Interpretation**
$\widehat{\beta}_0$	Average life expectancy of countries in Africa is 61.32 years (95% CI: 59.81, 62.83).
$\widehat{\beta}_1$	The difference in mean life expectancy between countries in the Americas and Africa is 13.32 (95% CI: 10.89, 15.74).
$\widehat{\beta}_2$	The difference in mean life expectancy between countries in the Americas and Africa is 10.38 (95% CI: 8.25, 12.51).
$\widehat{\beta}_3$	The difference in mean life expectancy between countries in Europe and Africa is 18.52 (95% CI: 14.05, 18.52).

NOTE TO NICKY SELF

FIX

- Don't forget that we can use the confidence intervals to assess whether the mean difference with Africa is significant or not

↳ is significant b/c 95% CI does not include 0

We can also use R to report each region's average life expectancy

Find the 95% CI's for the mean life expectancy for the Americas, Asia, and Europe

- Use the base R `predict()` function (see Lesson 4 for more info)
- Requires specification of a `newdata` "value"

1 2 3 4

```r
newdata <- data.frame(four_regions = c("Africa", "Americas", "Asia", "Europe"))
```

```r
(pred = predict(model1,
                newdata=newdata,
                interval="confidence"))
```

```
       fit      lwr      upr
1 61.32037 59.81287 62.82787
2 74.63824 72.73841 76.53806
3 71.70185 70.19435 73.20935
4 77.60889 75.95751 79.26027
```

$\hat{\beta}_0$ w/ 95% CI

$\hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1$ w/ 95% CI

Interpretations

- The average life expectancy for countries in the Americas is 74.64 years (95% CI: 72.74, 76.54).
- The average life expectancy for countries in Asia is 71.7 years (95% CI: 70.19, 73.21).
- The average life expectancy for countries in Europe is 77.61 years (95% CI: 75.96, 79.26).

Another way to look at coefficient values

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 \cdot I(\text{Americas}) + \widehat{\beta}_2 \cdot I(\text{Asia}) + \widehat{\beta}_3 \cdot I(\text{Europe})$$

- ▶ Code

World regions	Average life expectancy	Difference with Africa	
Africa	61.3	61.3-61.3 = 0.0	
Americas	74.6	74.6-61.3 = 13.3	$\hat{\beta}_1$
Asia	71.7	71.7-61.3 = 10.4	$\hat{\beta}_2$
Europe	77.6	16.3	$\hat{\beta}_3$

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = 61.32 + 13.32 \cdot I(\text{Americas}) + 10.38 \cdot I(\text{Asia}) + 16.29 \cdot I(\text{Europe})$$

10 minute break here?

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Reference levels

Why is `Africa` not one of the variables in the regression equation?

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 \cdot I(\text{Americas}) + \hat{\beta}_2 \cdot I(\text{Asia}) + \hat{\beta}_3 \cdot I(\text{Europe})$$

Africa

multi-level

- Categorical variables have to have at least 2 levels. If they have 2 levels, we call them *binary*

- We choose one level as our **reference level** to which all other levels of the categorical variable are compared
    - The levels Americas, Asia, Europe are compared to the level Africa

- The **intercept** of the regression equation is the *mean of the outcome restricted to the reference level*
    - Recall that the intercept is the mean life expectancy of Africa, which was our reference level

- **If the categorical variable has r levels, then we need $r - 1$ variables/coefficients to model it!**

We can change the reference level to `Europe` (1/2)

- Suppose we want to compare the mean life expectancies of world regions to the Europe level instead of Africa
- Below is the estimated regression equation for when $Africa$ is the reference level

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 \cdot I(\text{Americas}) + \widehat{\beta}_2 \cdot I(\text{Asia}) + \widehat{\beta}_3 \cdot I(\text{Europe})$$

- Update the variables to make $Europe$ the reference level:

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 \cdot I(\text{Africa}) + \widehat{\beta}_2 \cdot I(\text{Americas}) + \widehat{\beta}_3 \cdot I(\text{Asia})$$

We can change the reference level to `Europe` (2/2)

- Now update the coefficients of the regression equation using the output below.

World regions	Average life expectancy	Difference with Europe
Africa	61.32	-16.29
Americas	74.64	-2.97
Asia	71.70	-5.91
Europe	77.61	0.00

$$\widehat{\mathrm{LE}} = 77.61 - 16.29 \cdot I(\mathrm{Africa}) - 2.97 \cdot I(\mathrm{Americas}) - 5.91 \cdot I(\mathrm{Asia})$$

R: Change reference level to `europe` (1/2)

- `four_regions` data type was originally a `character` - check this with `str()`

```r
str(gapm$four_regions)
```

```
chr [1:195] "asia" "europe" "africa" "europe" "africa" "americas" ...
```

- In order to change the reference level, we need to convert it to data type `factor`
  - I also did this at the beginning to capitalize each region

change variable to "factor" type

```r
gapm_ex = gapm %>%
 mutate(four_regions = factor(four_regions,
                              levels = c("africa", "americas", "asia", "europe"),
                              labels = c("Africa", "Americas", "Asia", "Europe")))
str(gapm_ex$four_regions)
```

1 2 3 4

```
Factor w/ 4 levels "Africa","Americas",..: 3 4 1 4 1 2 2 4 3 4 ...
```

```r
levels(gapm_ex$four_regions) # order of factor levels
```

```
[1] "Africa"   "Americas" "Asia"     "Europe"
```

R: Change reference level to `europe` (2/2)

- Now change the order of the factor levels
- Code below uses `fct_relevel()` from the `forcats` package that gets loaded as a part of the `tidyverse`
- *Any levels not mentioned will be left in their existing order, after the explicitly mentioned levels.*

```
gapm2 <- gapm2 %>%
  mutate(four_regions =
         fct_relevel(four_regions, "Europe"))

levels(gapm2$four_regions)
```

```
[1] "Europe"   "Africa"   "Americas" "Asia"
```

"Europe", "Africa", "Americas", "Asia"

Europe, Asia

Check the order

R: Run model with `europe` as the reference level

```r
levels(gapm2$four_regions)
```

```
[1] "Europe"   "Africa"   "Americas" "Asia"
```

```r
model2 <- lm(LifeExpectancyYrs ~ four_regions, data = gapm2)
tidy(model2) %>% gt() %>% tab_options(table.font.size = 35) %>% fmt_number(decimals
```

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept) Europe	77.61	0.84	92.72	0.00
four_regionsAfrica	−16.29	1.13	−14.37	0.00
four_regionsAmericas	−2.97	1.28	−2.33	0.02
four_regionsAsia	−5.91	1.13	−5.21	0.00

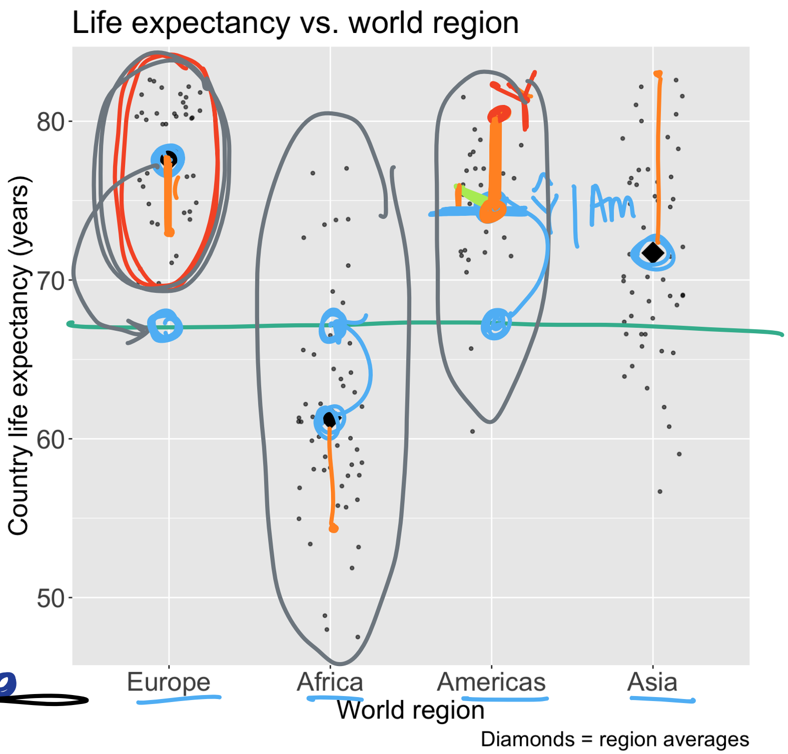
$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 \cdot I(\text{Africa}) + \widehat{\beta}_2 \cdot I(\text{Americas}) + \widehat{\beta}_3 \cdot I(\text{Asia})$$

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = 77.61 - 16.29 \cdot I(\text{Africa}) - 2.97 \cdot I(\text{Americas}) - 5.91 \cdot I(\text{Asia})$$

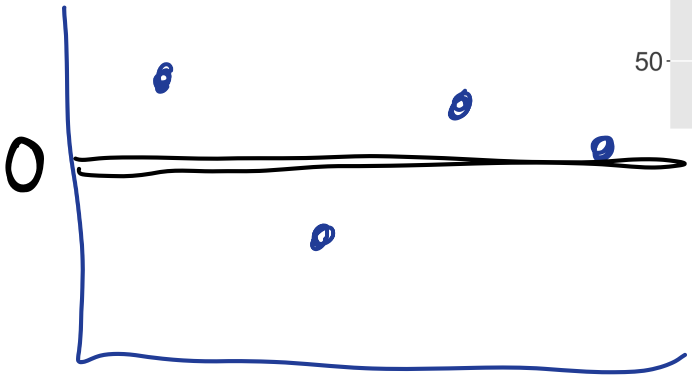
Fitted values & residuals

Similar to as before:

- **Observed values** y are the values in the dataset
- **Fitted values** $\hat{y}$ are the values that ~~fall on the best-fit line for a specific value of x~~ are the *means of the outcome stratified by the categorical predictor's levels*
- **Residuals** $y - \hat{y}$ are the differences between the two


Life expectancy vs. world region

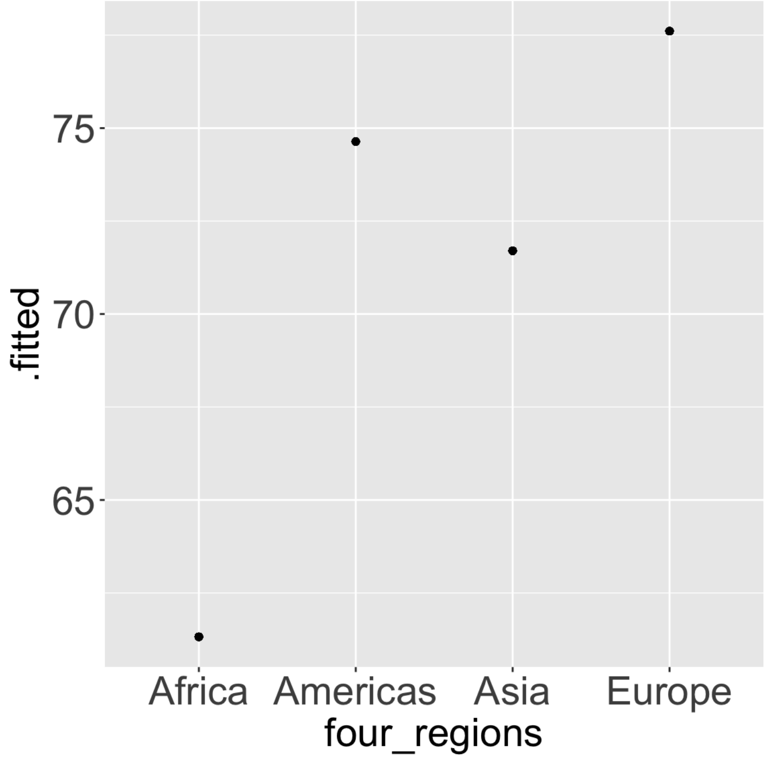
Diamonds = region averages



Fitted values are the same as the means

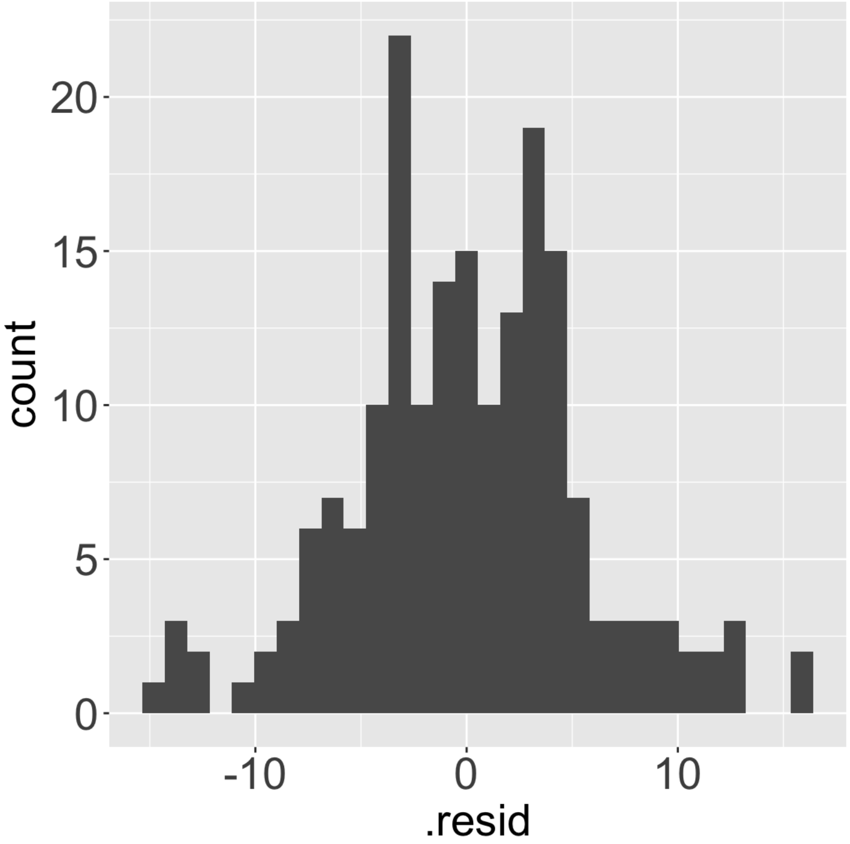
```r
m1_aug <- augment(model1)

ggplot(m1_aug, aes(x = four_regions, y = .fitted)) + geom_point() +
  theme(axis.text = element_text(size = 22), axis.title = element_text(size = 22))
```

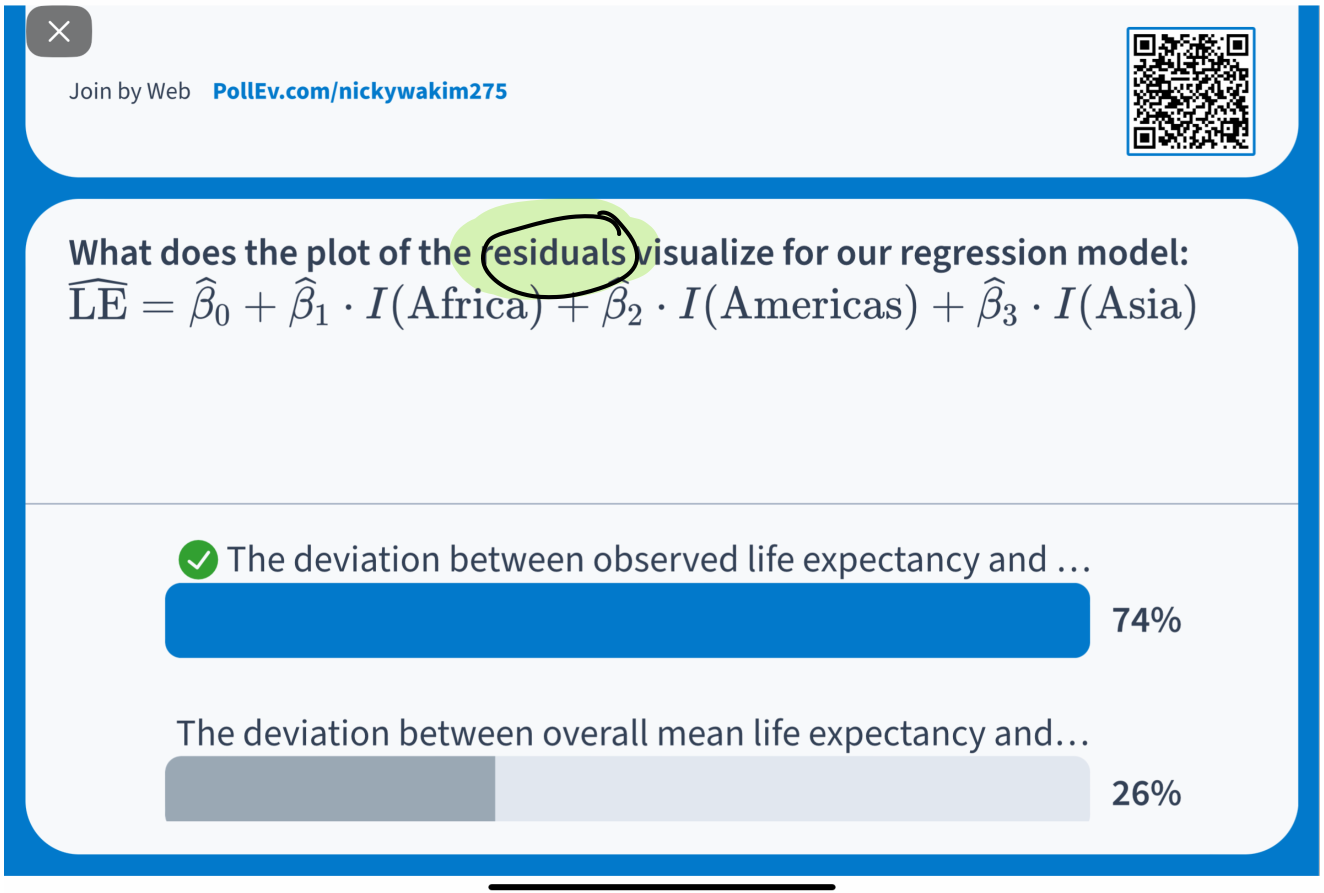


Residual plots (now the spread within each region)

```r
ggplot(m1_aug, aes(x=.resid)) + geom_histogram() +
  theme(axis.text = element_text(size = 22), title = element_text(size = 22))
```



Poll Everywhere Question 3



What does the plot of the residuals visualize for our regression model:

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 \cdot I(\text{Africa}) + \widehat{\beta}_2 \cdot I(\text{Americas}) + \widehat{\beta}_3 \cdot I(\text{Asia})$$

✓ The deviation between observed life expectancy and …

74%

The deviation between overall mean life expectancy and…

26%

SSE: deviation b/w observed values & their respective WR mean LE

SSR: deviation b/w each WR mean LE & overall mean LE

SSY: deviation b/w observed & overall mean LE

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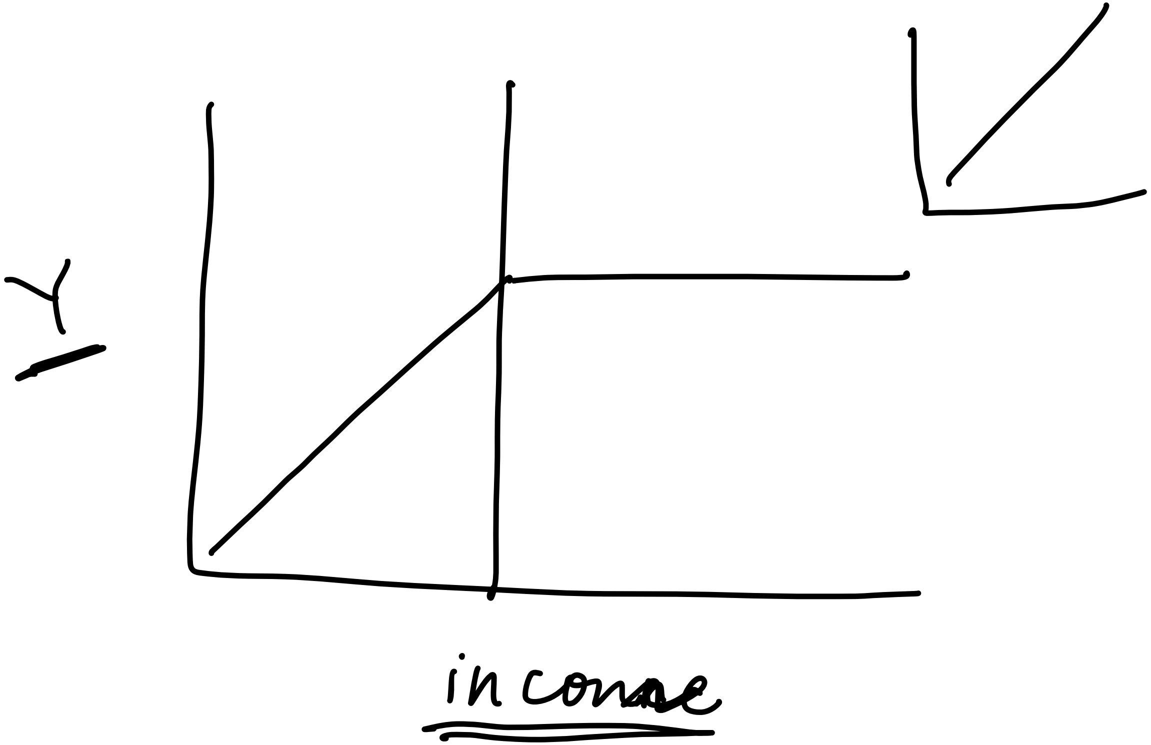
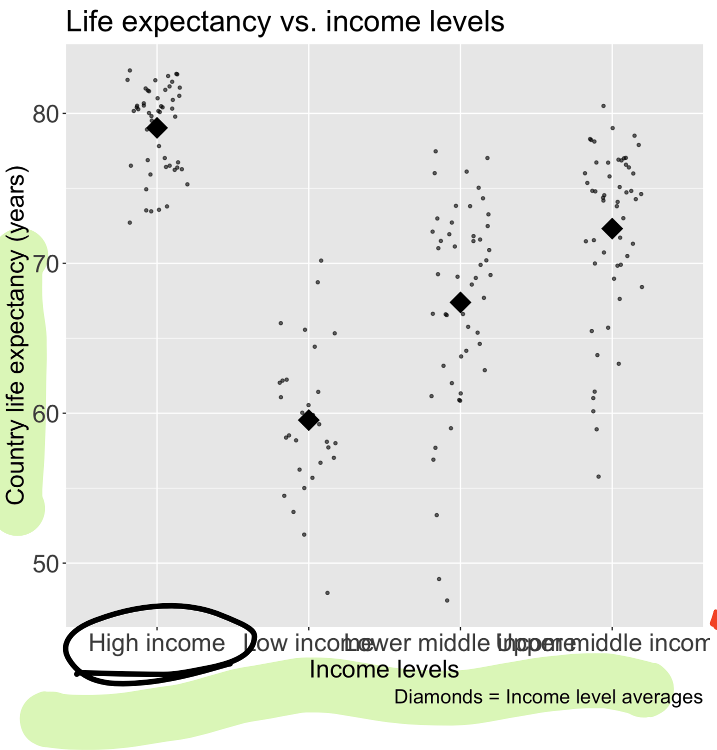
Let's look at life expectancy vs. four income levels

- Gapminder discusses individual income levels

- **Income levels for a country** is based on average GDP per capita, and grouped into:
  - Low income
  - Lower middle income
  - Upper middle income
  - High income



Visualizing the ordinal variable, income levels



A few changes needed:

- Put the income levels in order

```
gapm2 = gapm2 %>%
 mutate(income_levels = factor(income_levels,
                   ordered = T,
                   levels = c("Low income",
                   "Lower middle income",
                   "Upper middle income",
                   "High income")))
```

1
2
3
4

- Make the income levels readable
  - How to Rotate Axis Labels in ggplot2?

Much better: Visualizing the ordinal variable, income levels

```r
ggplot(gapm2, aes(x = income_levels, y = LifeExpectancyYrs)) +
  geom_jitter(size = 1, alpha = .6, width = 0.2) +
  stat_summary(fun = mean, geom = "point", size = 8, shape = 18) +
  labs(x = "Income levels",
       y = "Country life expectancy (years)",
       title = "Life expectancy vs. income levels",
       caption = "Diamonds = Income level averages") +
  theme(axis.title = element_text(size = 20),
        axis.text = element_text(size = 20),
        title = element_text(size = 20),
        axis.text.x=element_text(angle = 20, vjust = 1, hjust=1))
```

How can we code this variable?

We have two options:

Treat the levels as nominal, and use reference cell coding

- Like we did with world regions
- This option will not break the linearity assumption
- For g categories of the variable, we will have $g-1$ coefficients to estimate

reduction of the power in model

Use the ordinal values to score the levels and treat as a numerical variable

- Even if a variable is inherently ordered, we need to check that linearity holds if categories are represented as numbers
- This way of coding preserves more power in the model (less coefficients to estimate means more power)
- Only one coefficient to estimate

Some important considerations when scoring ordinal variables

- Even if a variable is inherently ordered, we need to check that linearity holds if categories are represented as numbers

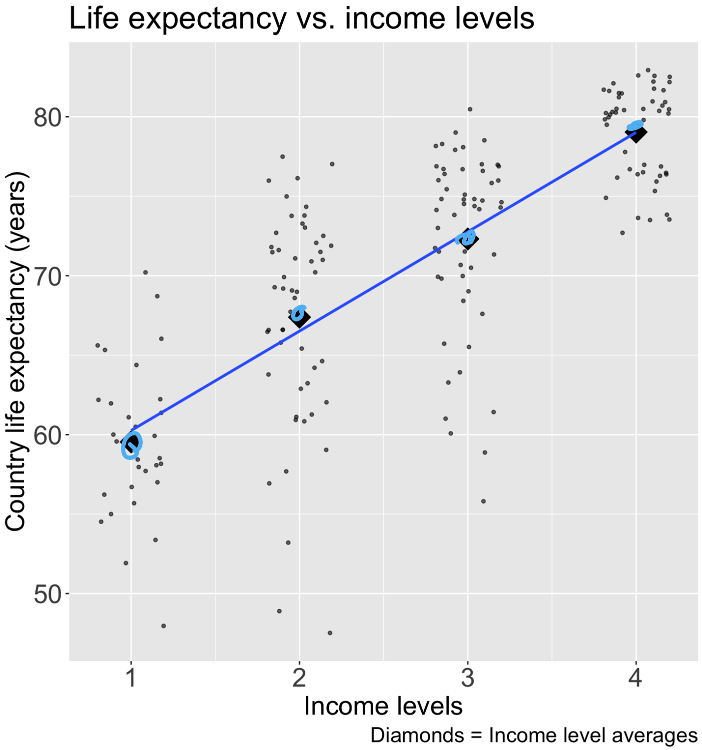
- Assumes differences between adjacent groups are equal
  - Income levels are pre-set groups by Gapminder
  - Might be hard to interpret "every 1-level increase in income level"

- Is the variable part of the main relationship that you are investigating? (even if linearity holds)
  - If yes, consider leaving as reference cell coding unless the interpretation makes sense
  - If no, and just needed as an adjustment in your model, then power benefit of scoring might be worth it!

Check that linearity holds for income levels

- Using visual assessment, linearity holds for our income levels
- We can use the ordinal encoding for income levels

Scoring



Poll Everywhere Question 4

Ordinal coding / Scoring

- Map each income level to a number
- Usually start at 1

Income Level	Score		
Low income	1	0	-1
Lower middle income	2	1	0
Upper middle income	3	2	1
High income	4	3	2

```
gapm2 = gapm2 %>%
  mutate(income_num = as.numeric(income_levels))
str(gapm2$income_num)
```

-1

```
num [1:187] 1 3 3 4 2 4 3 2 4 4 ...
```

Run the model with the scored income

```
mod_inc2 = lm(LifeExpectancyYrs ~ income_num, data = gapm2)
tidy(mod_inc2) %>% gt() %>% tab_options(table.font.size = 37) %>%
  fmt_number(decimals = 2)
```

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value
(Intercept)	54.01	1.06	51.03	0.00
income_num	6.25	0.37	16.91	0.00

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = \widehat{\beta}_0 + \widehat{\beta}_1 \cdot \text{Income level}$$

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = 54.01 + 6.25 \cdot \text{Income level}$$

1, 2, 3, 4 → ~~5 or 6~~

- Keep in mind: We cannot calculate the expected outcome outside of the scoring values
  - For example, we cannot find the mean life expectancy for an income level of 1.5

Interpreting the model

term	estimate	std.error	statistic	p.value	conf.low	conf.high
(Intercept)	54.01	1.06	51.03	0.00	51.92	56.10
income_num	6.25	0.37	16.91	0.00	5.52	6.98

$$\widehat{\text{LE}} = 54.01 + 6.25 \cdot \text{Income level}$$

- **Interpreting the intercept:** At an income level of 0, mean life expectancy is 54.01 yrs (95% CI: 51.92, 56.10).
  - Note: this does not make sense because there is no income level of 0!
- **Interpreting the coefficient for income:** For every 1-level increase in income level, mean life expectancy increases 6.25 years (95% CI: 5.52, 6.98).

What if life expectancy vs. income level looked like this?

- No longer maintaining the linearity assumption
- Need to use reference cell coding

- We would fit the following model:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{LE} =& \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot \underline{I(\text{Lower middle income})}+\\ & \beta_2 \cdot \underline{I(\text{Upper middle income})}+\\ & \beta_3 \cdot \underline{I(\text{High income})} + \epsilon\end{aligned}$$

ref @ low income

If time…

Let’s walk through categorical variables that have multiple selections

- So each group is not mutually exclusive
- We could make an indicator for each category, but individuals could be a part of multiple categories

- Also, thinking about income levels - can we combine two groups to make one??

	1 man	2 woman	3 non b	4 trans man	5 trans woman
1	1	0	0	1	0
2	1	1	1	1	1
3	0	1	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	1
5	0	0	1	0	0
6	0	1	0	1	0

all 5 ind are 0

Next time, we'll start looking at interactions v. additive effects