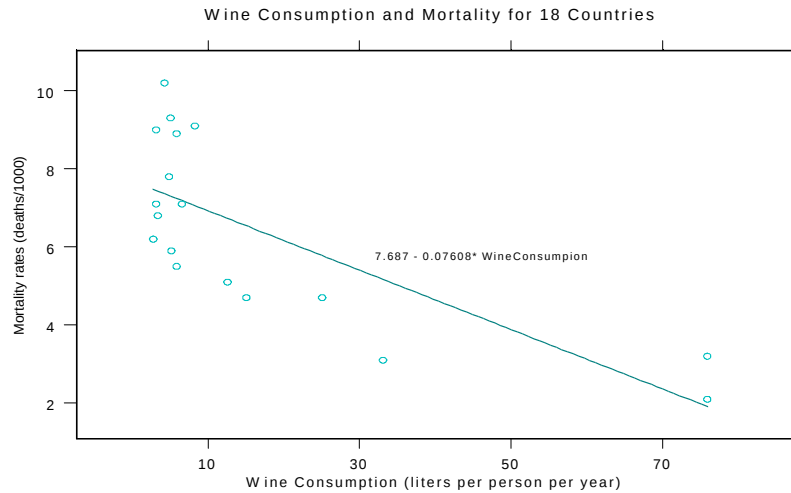


Analysis of Mortality and Wine Consumption



Coefficients:

	Value	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	7.6865549	0.4733221	16.2395861	0.0000000
wine	-0.0760809	0.0170013	-4.4750023	0.0003828

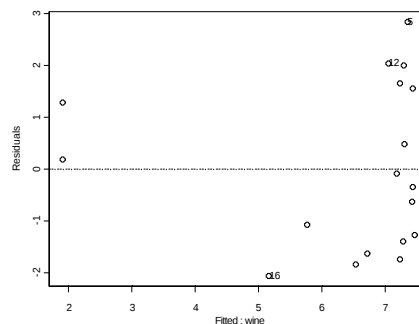
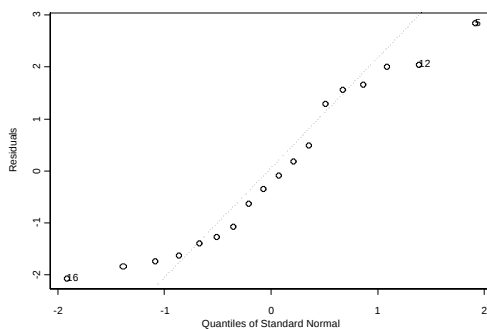
Multiple R-Squared: 0.5558719

Despite the statistical significance of the slope (p-value = .00382), the fit of the linear regression model is not great.

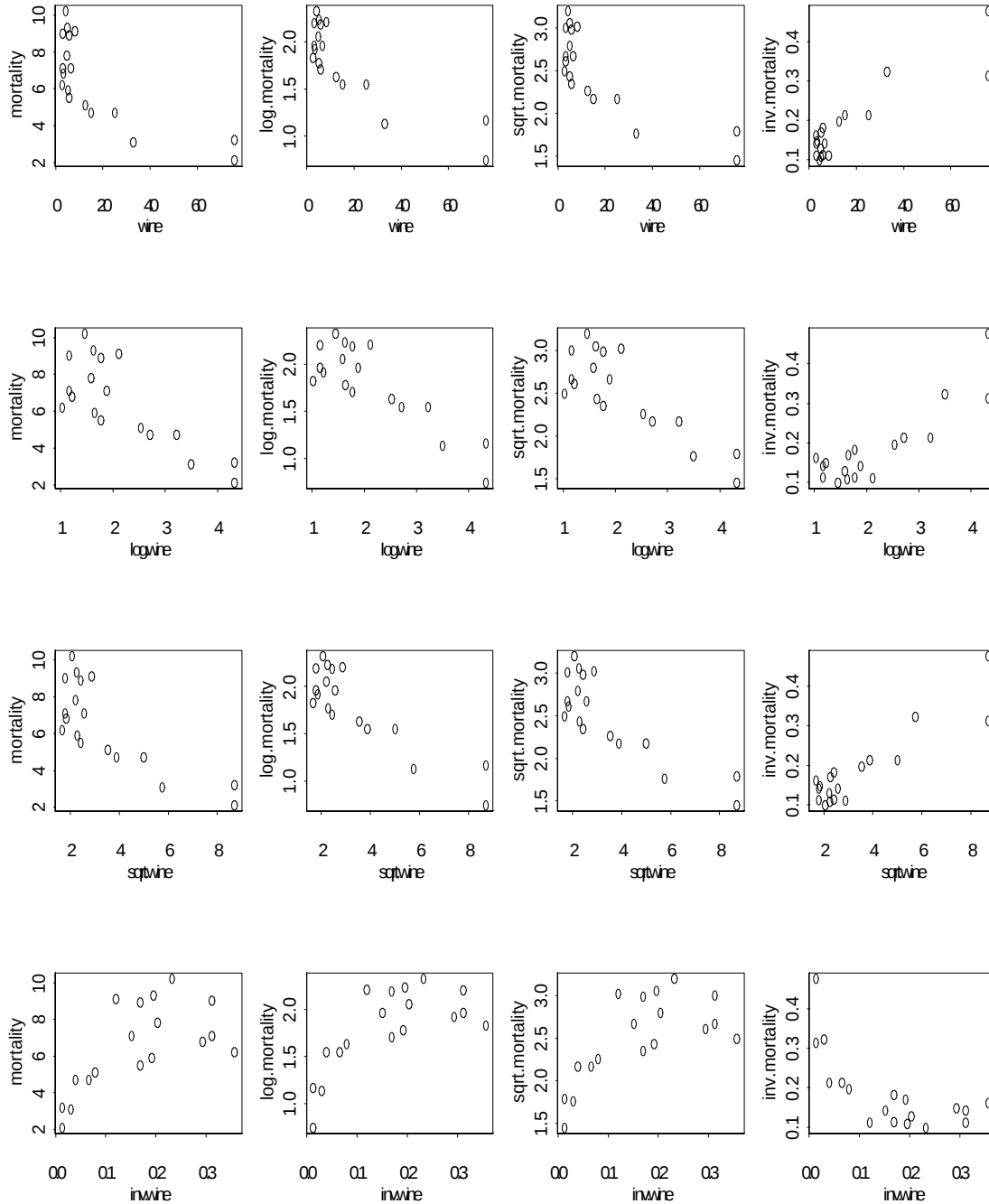
Assumptions for linear regression:

1. Mean is linear in Wine Consumption
2. Standard deviation of the errors is constant
3. Errors are independent (can't tell)
4. Errors are normally distributed

Scatter plot, residual plot and normal probability plot indicate assumptions 1, 2, and 4 are not.

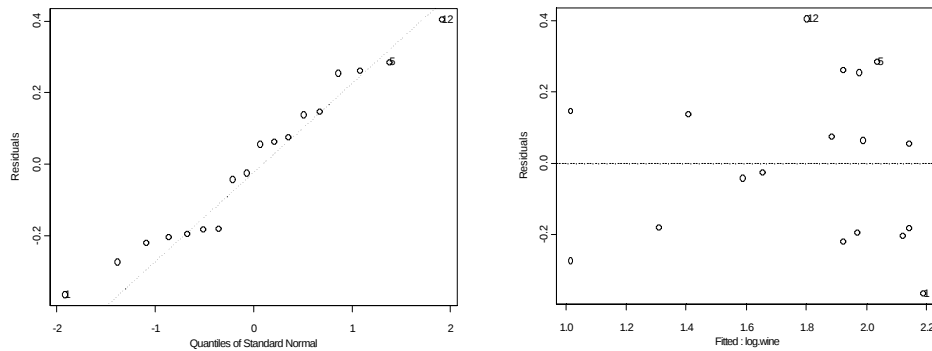


Goal: Find transformation of Wine Consumption and/or Mortality so that assumptions for simple linear model are valid.



Transformations of both Mortality and Wine Consumption

Log transformations of both look ok.... fit linear regression in log - log scale
Check residual plots... before proceeding with any tests, etc.



Not bad!

Because there are some countries that have the same level of wine consumption we can conduct a lack of fit test.

Ho: mean is linear in $\log(\text{wine consumption})$

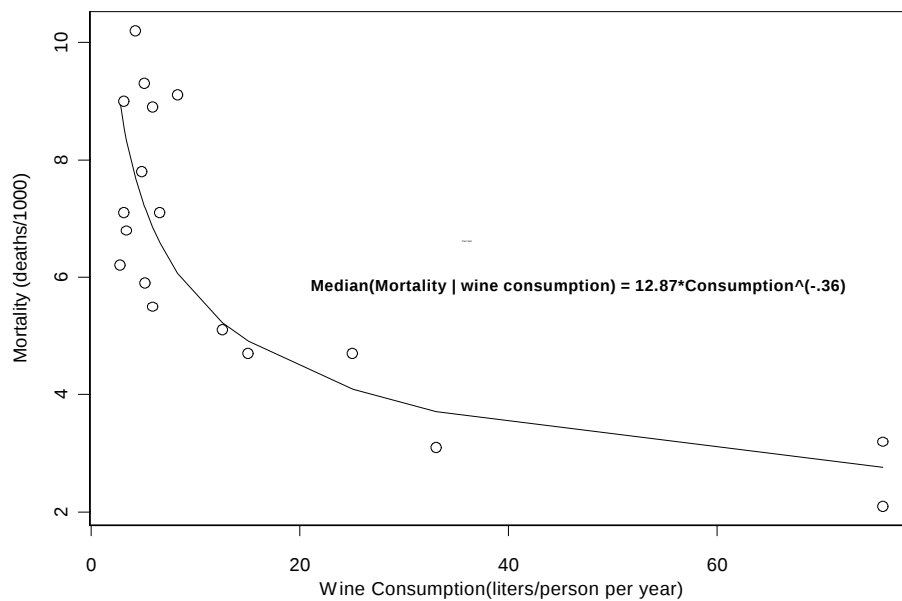
Ha: mean is not linear in $\log(\text{wine consumption})$

F Value is 0.59813 with a p-value of 0.78.

Conclusion: no evidence of lack of fit of the linear model.

Now, we can get down to the business of interpreting the results!

Wine Consumption and Mortality for 18 Countries



*** Linear Model ***

```
Call: lm(formula = log.mortality ~ log.wine, data = Ex0822, na.action =
na.omit)
Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-0.3648742 -0.1912188  0.01497261  0.1448537  0.4052543

Coefficients:
            Value Std. Error    t value    Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept)  2.5555519   0.1268969   20.1388008   0.0000000
    log.wine -0.3555959   0.0529094   -6.7208484   0.0000049

Residual standard error: 0.2285367 on 16 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-Squared:  0.738433
F-statistic: 45.1698 on 1 and 16 degrees of freedom, the p-value is 4.913645e-
006
```

Analysis of Variance Table

Response: log.mortality

```
Terms added sequentially (first to last)
      Df Sum of Sq  Mean Sq    F Value    Pr(F)
log.wine  1  2.359175573  2.359175573  45.16980284  4.913645278e-006
Residuals 16  0.835664687  0.052229043
```

*** Analysis of Variance Model ***

```
Call:
  aov(formula = log.mortality ~ as.factor(log.wine), data = Ex0822,
      na.action = na.omit)
```

```
Terms:
      as.factor(log.wine)  Residuals

Sum of Squares           2.962188221 0.232652039
Deg. of Freedom              14             3
```

Residual standard error: 0.2784792265
Estimated effects may be unbalanced

```
      Df Sum of Sq  Mean Sq    F Value
as.factor(log.wine) 14  2.962188221  0.2115848729  2.728343247
Residuals      3  0.232652039  0.0775506796
```

<i>Source</i>	<i>DF</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F-statistic</i>	<i>Pr(F)</i>
Residual (linear model)					
Lack of fit					0.78
Pure Error (Residual AOV)					