

#### **Logistic Regression Inference**

Julie Deeke Statistics with Python Course Developer





## Cartwheel Data

Random sample of 25 adults attempted cartwheels

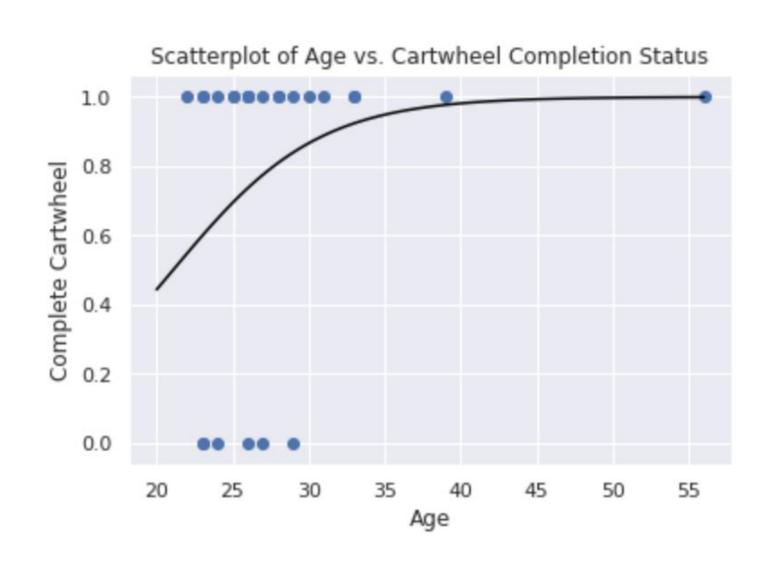
Primary Variable of interest: Cartwheel completion



Based on age, can we predict whether a cartwheel is completed?



## Logistic Regression Line



Generalized Linear Model Regression Results

Dep. Variable: CompleteGroup No. Observations: 25

Model: GLM Df Residuals: 23

Model Family: Binomial Df Model: 1

Link Function: logit Scale: 1.0

Method: IRLS Log-Likelihood: -12.534

**Date:** Tue, 27 Nov 2018 **Deviance:** 25.068

Time: 16:11:20 Pearson chi2: 22.4

No. Iterations: 6

coef std err z P>|z| [0.025 0.975]

Intercept -4.4213 4.429 -0.998 0.318 -13.101 4.259

Age 0.2096 0.171 1.225 0.221 -0.126 0.545



**Best Estimate ± Margin of Error** 



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$$b_1 \pm t^* \operatorname{se}(b_1)$$



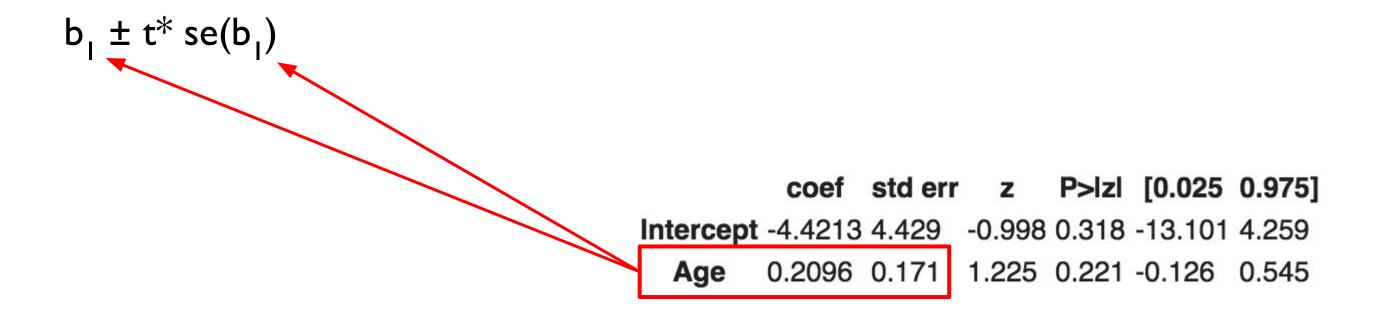
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Sample slope ± "a few" · estimated standard error

```
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## IVQ

Does it seem reasonable that there is a significant slope?

We'll continue working through the hypothesis testing framework before coming back to the answer of the IVQ.





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 $H_a$ :  $\beta_1 \neq 0$ 



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With our p-value of about 0.221, we would fail to reject the null hypothesis and cannot conclude that we have a significantly linear relationship between age and the log odds of the probability of successfully completing a cartwheel.



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Logistic regression for a predicted variable with two options ~correct/incorrect or success/failure



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Confidence Intervals and Hypothesis Tests follow similar format as linear regression

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Confidence Intervals and Hypothesis Tests follow similar format as Linear Regression

~changing interpretation to the logistic context Coming up, we'll look at an example from NHANES using blood pressure and smoking