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Wells

R Documentation

Well Switching in Bangladesh

Description

Data on whether or not households in Bangladesh changed the wells that they were using.

Usage

Wells

Format

A data frame with 3020 observations on the following 5 variables.

switch

whether or not the household switched to another well from an unsafe well: no or yes .

arsenic

the level of arsenic contamination in the household's original well, in hundreds of micrograms per liter; all are above 0.5, which was the level identified as “safe”.

distance

in meters to the closest known safe well.

education

in years of the head of the household.

association

whether or not any members of the household participated in any community organizations: no or yes .

Details

The data are for an area of Arahazar upazila, Bangladesh. The researchers labelled each well with its level of arsenic and an indication of whether the well was “safe” or “unsafe.” Those using unsafe wells were encouraged to switch. After several years, it was determined whether each household using an unsafe well had changed its well. These data are used by Gelman and Hill (2007) for a logistic–regression example.

Source

<http://www.stat.columbia.edu/~gelman/arm/examples/arsenic/wells.dat>.

References

A. Gelman and J. Hill (2007) *Data Analysis Using Regression and Multilevel/Hierarchical Models*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Examples

```
summary(Wells)
```