

## Logistic Regression

Using excel

### SUMMARY OUTPUT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.1455325
R Square	0.0211797
Adjusted R Square	0.0211665
Standard Error	0.4466794
Observations	74343

### ANOVA

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
Regression	1	320.9498685	320.95	1608.590206	0
Residual	74341	14832.69889	0.1995		
Total	74342	15153.64876			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
Intercept	0.6402046	0.002479678	258.18	P-value	0.635344471	0.6450648	0.6353445	0.6450648
male	0.1324836	0.003303234	40.107	0	0.126009259	0.1389579	0.1260093	0.1389579

## Using R script

	Coefficient	Std_Error	Z_value	P_value
(Intercept)	0.5762524	0.0115668	49.81964	0
sex	0.6472697	0.0164223	39.41409	0

```
1. setwd("A:/MA. Program/Semester 4/Thesis/Analyzing Data/r_language")
2. library(readxl)
3. library(stats)
4. library(knitr)
5.
6. mydata <- read_excel("education_1.xlsx")
7.
8. model <- glm(label ~ sex, data = mydata, family = binomial(link = "logit"))
9.
10. coefficients <- coef(model)
11. std_errors <- sqrt(diag(vcov(model)))
12. z_values <- coefficients / std_errors
13. p_values <- 2 * (1 - pnorm(abs(z_values)))
14.
15. # Create a data frame to store the results
16. result <- data.frame(Coefficient = coefficients,
17.                       Std_Error = std_errors,
18.                       Z_Value = z_values,
19.                       P_Value = p_values)
20.
21. # Print the result table using knitr::kable()
22. print(kable(result, format = "markdown"))
```

## Using Python

Dep. Variable:	label	No. Observations:	74342
Model:	Logit	Df Residuals:	74340
Method:	MLE	Df Model:	1
Date:	Mon, 17 Apr 2023	Pseudo R-squ.:	0.01763
Time:	08:24:15	Log-Likelihood:	-43656.
converged:	True	LL-Null:	-44439.
Covariance Type:	nonrobust	LLR p-value:	0.000

  

	coef	std err	z	P> z	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.5761	0.012	49.809	0.000	0.553	0.599
sex	0.6473	0.016	39.415	0.000	0.615	0.679

```
1. import pandas as pd
2. import statsmodels.api as sm
3. import numpy as np
4. import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
5. df = pd.read_excel('../data_processed/education_1.xlsx')
6. X = df[['sex']]
7. y = df['label']
8. # Add a constant term to the predictor variables
9. X = sm.add_constant(X)
10. # Fit the logistic regression model
11. model = sm.Logit(y, X).fit()
12. # Print the summary
13. print(model.summary())
14.
```

```
1. const = model.params['const']
2. sex = model.params['sex']
3. x_min = df['sex'].min()
4. x_max = df['sex'].max()
```

```
5. x = np.linspace(x_min, x_max, 100)
6. y = 1 / (1 + np.exp(-const - sex * x))
7. plt.plot(x, y)
8. plt.xlabel('Sex')
9. plt.ylabel('Probability')
10. plt.title('Logistic Regression Curve')
11. plt.show()
12.
```

