0.1 logit: Logistic Regression for Dichotomous Dependent Variables

Logistic regression specifies a dichotomous dependent variable as a function of a set of explanatory variables. For a Bayesian implementation, see Section ??.

Syntax

```
> z.out <- zelig(Y ~ X1 + X2, model = "logit", data = mydata)
> x.out <- setx(z.out)
> s.out <- sim(z.out, x = x.out, x1 = NULL)</pre>
```

Additional Inputs

In addition to the standard inputs, zelig() takes the following additional options for logistic regression:

• robust: defaults to FALSE. If TRUE is selected, zelig() computes robust standard errors via the sandwich package (see Zeileis (2004)). The default type of robust standard error is heteroskedastic and autocorrelation consistent (HAC), and assumes that observations are ordered by time index.

In addition, robust may be a list with the following options:

- method: Choose from
 - * "vcovHAC": (default if robust = TRUE) HAC standard errors.
 - * "kernHAC": HAC standard errors using the weights given in Andrews (1991).
 - * "weave": HAC standard errors using the weights given in Lumley and Heagerty (1999).
- order.by: defaults to NULL (the observations are chronologically ordered as in the original data). Optionally, you may specify a vector of weights (either as order.by = z, where z exists outside the data frame; or as order.by = ~z, where z is a variable in the data frame) The observations are chronologically ordered by the size of z.
- ...: additional options passed to the functions specified in method. See the sandwich library and Zeileis (2004) for more options.

Examples

1. Basic Example

Attaching the sample turnout dataset:

> data(turnout)

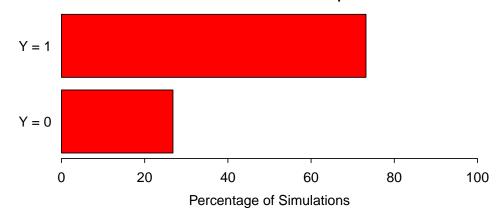
Estimating parameter values for the logistic regression:

Setting values for the explanatory variables:

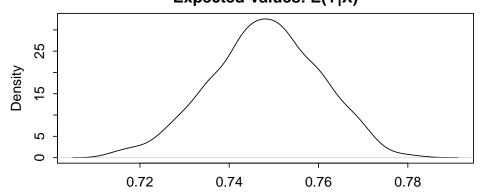
Simulating quantities of interest from the posterior distribution.

- > s.out1 <- sim(z.out1, x = x.out1)
- > summary(s.out1)
- > plot(s.out1)

Predicted Values: Y|X



Expected Values: E(Y|X)

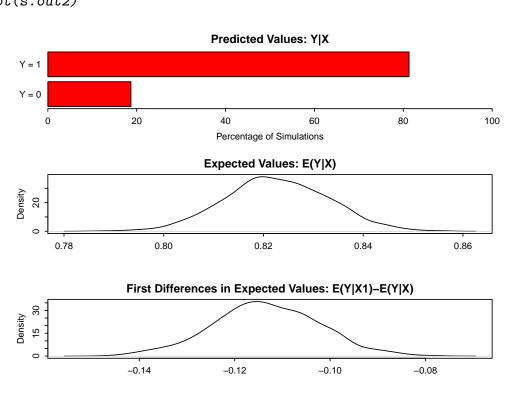


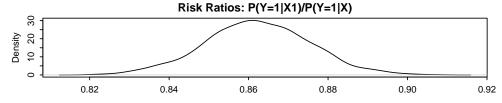
2. Simulating First Differences

Estimating the risk difference (and risk ratio) between low education (25th percentile) and high education (75th percentile) while all the other variables held at their default values.

```
> z.out2 <- zelig(vote ~ race + educate, model = "logit", data = turnout)
> x.high <- setx(z.out2, educate = quantile(turnout$educate, prob = 0.75))
> x.low <- setx(z.out2, educate = quantile(turnout$educate, prob = 0.25))
> s.out2 <- sim(z.out2, x = x.high, x1 = x.low)
> summary(s.out2)
```

> plot(s.out2)

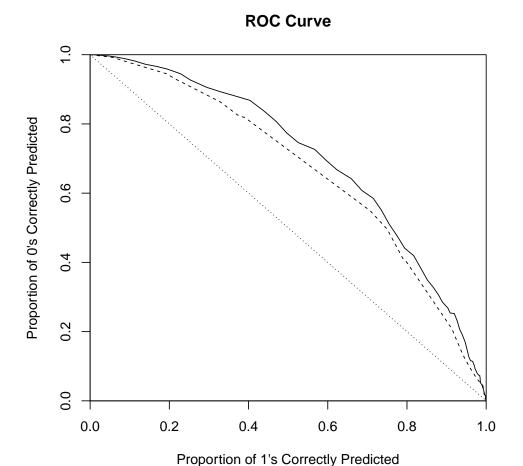




3. Presenting Results: An ROC Plot

One can use an ROC plot to evaluate the fit of alternative model specifications. (Use demo(roc) to view this example, or see King and Zeng (2002).)

```
> z.out1 <- zelig(vote ~ race + educate + age, model = "logit",
+    data = turnout)
> z.out2 <- zelig(vote ~ race + educate, model = "logit", data = turnout)
> rocplot(z.out1$y, z.out2$y, fitted(z.out1), fitted(z.out2))
```



Model

Let Y_i be the binary dependent variable for observation i which takes the value of either 0 or 1.

• The *stochastic component* is given by

$$Y_i \sim \text{Bernoulli}(y_i \mid \pi_i)$$

= $\pi_i^{y_i} (1 - \pi_i)^{1 - y_i}$

where $\pi_i = \Pr(Y_i = 1)$.

• The *systematic component* is given by:

$$\pi_i = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x_i \beta)}.$$

where x_i is the vector of k explanatory variables for observation i and β is the vector of coefficients.

Quantities of Interest

• The expected values (qi\$ev) for the logit model are simulations of the predicted probability of a success:

$$E(Y) = \pi_i = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x_i \beta)},$$

given draws of β from its sampling distribution.

- The predicted values (qi\$pr) are draws from the Binomial distribution with mean equal to the simulated expected value π_i .
- The first difference (qi\$fd) for the logit model is defined as

$$FD = Pr(Y = 1 \mid x_1) - Pr(Y = 1 \mid x).$$

• The risk ratio (qi\$rr) is defined as

$$RR = Pr(Y = 1 \mid x_1) / Pr(Y = 1 \mid x).$$

• In conditional prediction models, the average expected treatment effect (att.ev) for the treatment group is

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} t_i} \sum_{i:t_i=1}^{n} \left\{ Y_i(t_i=1) - E[Y_i(t_i=0)] \right\},\,$$

where t_i is a binary explanatory variable defining the treatment $(t_i = 1)$ and control $(t_i = 0)$ groups. Variation in the simulations are due to uncertainty in simulating $E[Y_i(t_i = 0)]$, the counterfactual expected value of Y_i for observations in the treatment group, under the assumption that everything stays the same except that the treatment indicator is switched to $t_i = 0$.

• In conditional prediction models, the average predicted treatment effect (att.pr) for the treatment group is

$$\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} t_i} \sum_{i:t_i=1}^{n} \left\{ Y_i(t_i = 1) - \widehat{Y_i(t_i = 0)} \right\},\,$$

where t_i is a binary explanatory variable defining the treatment $(t_i = 1)$ and control $(t_i = 0)$ groups. Variation in the simulations are due to uncertainty in simulating $Y_i(t_i = 0)$, the counterfactual predicted value of Y_i for observations in the treatment group, under the assumption that everything stays the same except that the treatment indicator is switched to $t_i = 0$.

Output Values

The output of each Zelig command contains useful information which you may view. For example, if you run z.out <- zelig(y ~ x, model = "logit", data), then you may examine the available information in z.out by using names(z.out), see the coefficients by using z.out\$coefficients, and a default summary of information through summary(z.out). Other elements available through the \$ operator are listed below.

- From the zelig() output object z.out, you may extract:
 - coefficients: parameter estimates for the explanatory variables.
 - residuals: the working residuals in the final iteration of the IWLS fit.
 - fitted.values: the vector of fitted values for the systemic component, π_i .
 - linear.predictors: the vector of $x_i\beta$
 - aic: Akaike's Information Criterion (minus twice the maximized log-likelihood plus twice the number of coefficients).
 - df.residual: the residual degrees of freedom.
 - df.null: the residual degrees of freedom for the null model.
 - data: the name of the input data frame.
- From summary(z.out), you may extract:
 - coefficients: the parameter estimates with their associated standard errors,
 p-values, and t-statistics.
 - cov.scaled: a $k \times k$ matrix of scaled covariances.
 - cov.unscaled: a $k \times k$ matrix of unscaled covariances.
- From the sim() output object s.out, you may extract quantities of interest arranged as matrices indexed by simulation × x-observation (for more than one x-observation). Available quantities are:

- qi\$ev: the simulated expected probabilities for the specified values of x.
- qi\$pr: the simulated predicted values for the specified values of x.
- qi\$fd: the simulated first difference in the expected probabilities for the values specified in x and x1.
- qir: the simulated risk ratio for the expected probabilities simulated from x and x1.
- qi\$att.ev: the simulated average expected treatment effect for the treated from conditional prediction models.
- qi\$att.pr: the simulated average predicted treatment effect for the treated from conditional prediction models.

How to Cite

To cite the *logit* Zelig model:

Kosuke Imai, Gary King, and Oliva Lau. 2008. "logit: Logistic Regression for Dichotomous Dependent Variables" in Kosuke Imai, Gary King, and Olivia Lau, "Zelig: Everyone's Statistical Software,"http://gking.harvard.edu/zelig

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See also

The logit model is part of the stats package by Venables and Ripley (2002). Advanced users may wish to refer to help(glm) and help(family), as well as McCullagh and Nelder (1989). Robust standard errors are implemented via the sandwich package by Zeileis (2004). Sample data are from King et al. (2000).

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