



Data Example: Smoking

- Between 1972 and 1974, a survey was taken in Whickham, a mixed urban and rural district near Newcastle upon Tyne, United Kingdom.
 - Among the information obtained originally was whether a person was a smoker or not.
- Twenty years later a follow-up study was conducted.
 - 76.12% of the 582 smokers were still alive, while only 68.58% of 732 nonsmokers were still alive.

Smokers had a higher survival rate than nonsmokers! Call Philip Morris, smoking leads to a longer life span!

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Data Example in R

Data: Y_i binary responses ~ Binomial(\mathbf{p}_i , \mathbf{n}_i)

- Y_i number of people at risk who survived (Survived)
- n_i number of people at risk (At.risk)

Fit a logistic regression model

smoke1 = glm(Survived/At.risk ~ Smoker, weights=At.risk, family=binomial)
summary(smoke1)

Coefficients:

Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|) (Intercept) 0.78052 0.07962 9.803 < 2e-16 *** Smoker 0.37858 0.12566 3.013 0.00259 **

 $\hat{\beta}_{smoker} = 0.378$: The log odds of survival increases by 0.378 for smokers versus non-smokers OR the odds of survival are 46% higher for smokers than for non-smokers (the odds ratio is 1.459).

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Data Example in R

Fit a logistic regression model

smoke2 = glm(Survived/At.risk ~ Smoker + Age, weights=At.risk, family=binomial)
summary(smoke2)

Coefficients:

 $\hat{\beta}_{smoker} = -0.24$ The odds of survival is 27.2% higher for non-smokers than for smokers (odds ratio for non-smokers versus smokers is $1/\exp(-0.24) = 1.272$).

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Summary



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