



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

Fit a logistic regression model

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

Coefficients:

Smoker

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

Null deviance: 641.5 on 13 degrees of freedom Residual deviance: 632.3 on 12 degrees of freedom

1 - pchisa(smoke1\$null.deviance-smoke1\$deviance, 1) (1) 0.002419817

Test for significance: β_{smoker} P-value = **(0.0025)** thus statistically significant Test for overall regression: Null deviance - Residual Deviance = 9.2

P-value = $Pr(\chi_1^2 > 9.2) = 0.0024$

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Data Example in R (cont'd)

Fit a logistic regression model

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

Coefficients:

| Estimate | Std. Error | z value | Pr(>|z|) | (Intercept) | 7.785001 | 0.454999 | 17.110 | <2e-16 *** | Smoker | -0.240831 | 0.167885 | -1.435 | 0.151 | Age | -0.127419 | 0.007397 | -17.227 | <2e-16 *** |

Null deviance: 641.496 on 13 degrees of freedom Residual deviance: 43.459 on 11 degrees of freedom

Test for significance: β_{smoker} P-value = **0.151** <u>not</u> statistically significant

Test for significance: β_{age} P-value \approx 0, statistically significant

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Summary



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