# Introduction to Logistic Regression

# Agenda

- Introductions
- Begin logistic regression
- Overview of course details

# Motivating example: Dengue fever

**Dengue fever:** a mosquito-borne viral disease affecting 400 million people a year

# **Dengue Symptoms** Fever with any of the following Eye pain Fever Headache Muscle pain Bone pain Nausea/vomiting Joint pain Rash

# Motivating example: Dengue data

**Data:** Data on 5720 Vietnamese children, admitted to the hospital with possible dengue fever. Variables include:

- Sex: patient's sex (female or male)
- Age: patient's age (in years)
- WBC: white blood cell count
- → PLT: platelet count
- other diagnostic variables...
- Dengue: whether the patient has dengue (0 = no, 1 = yes)

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#### Research questions:

- How well can we predict whether a patient has dengue?
- Which diagnostic measurements are most useful?
- Is there a significant relationship between WBC and dengue?

# Research questions

- How well can we predict whether a patient has dengue?
- Which diagnostic measurements are most useful?
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How can I answer each of these questions? Discuss with a neighbor for 2 minutes, then we will discuss as a class.

# Fitting a model: initial attempt

What if we try a linear regression model?

 $Y_i =$ dengue status of ith patient

$$Y_i = eta_0 + eta_1 WBC_i + arepsilon_i \quad arepsilon_i \overset{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma_arepsilon^2)$$

What are some potential issues with this linear regression model? Go to https://pollev.com/ciaranevans637 to respond.

# Second attempt

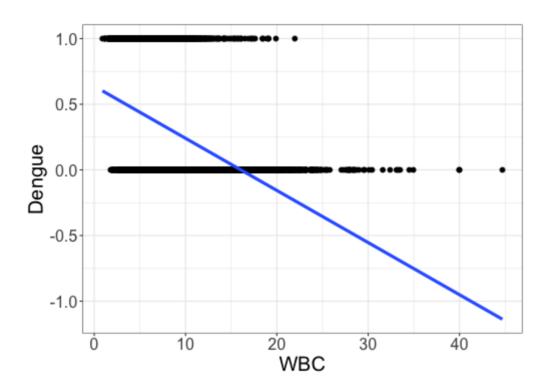
Let's rewrite the linear regression model:

# Second attempt

$$Y_i \sim Bernoulli(p_i) \quad p_i = \mathbb{P}(Y_i = 1|WBC_i)$$
 $p_i = eta_0 + eta_1 WBC_i$ 

Are there still any potential issues with this approach?

# Don't fit linear regression with a binary response



# Fixing the issue: logistic regression

$$Y_i \sim Bernoulli(p_i)$$

$$g(p_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 WBC_i$$

where  $g:(0,1) \to \mathbb{R}$  is unbounded.

Usual choice: 
$$g(p_i) = \log \left( \frac{p_i}{1-p_i} \right)$$

#### Odds

**Definition:** If 
$$p_i = \mathbb{P}(Y_i = 1|WBC_i)$$
, the **odds** are  $\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}$ 

**Example:** Suppose that  $\mathbb{P}(Y_i=1|WBC_i)=0.8$ . What are the *odds* that the patient has dengue? Go to https://pollev.com/ciaranevans637 to respond.

- (A) 0.8
- (B) 0.2
- (C) 4
- (D) 0.25

#### Odds

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The probabilities  $p_i\in[0,1]$ . The linear function  $eta_0+eta_1WBC_i\in(-\infty,\infty)$ . What range of values can  $rac{p_i}{1-p_i}$  take?

# Log odds

$$g(p_i) = \logigg(rac{p_i}{1-p_i}igg)$$

## **Binary logistic regression**

$$Y_i \sim Bernoulli(p_i)$$

$$\log \left( rac{p_i}{1 - p_i} 
ight) = eta_0 + eta_1 WBC_i$$

**Note:** Can generalize to  $Y_i \sim Binomial(m_i,p_i)$ , but we won't do that yet.

# Example: simple logistic regression with dengue

$$Y_i = ext{dengue status} \ (0 = ext{no}, \, 1 = ext{yes}) \quad Y_i \sim Bernoulli(p_i)$$

$$\log\left(\frac{\hat{p}_{i}}{1-\hat{p}_{i}}\right) = 1.737 - 0.361 \ WBC_{i}$$

Work in groups of 2-3 for 5 minutes on the following questions:

- Are patients with a higher WBC more or less likely to have dengue?
- Interpret the estimated slope in context of a unit change in the log odds.
- What is the change in *odds* asociated with a unit increase in WBC?

#### Class overview

Full details of the course can be found in the syllabus:

https://sta712-f22.github.io/about/

# Class goals

By the end of this class, you should be able to:

- Use core GLM theory to investigate models with different response variables
- Fit and assess generalized linear models on data to answer real research questions
- Connect GLMs to topics in the broader statistical landscape (e.g. linear regression, classification, GAMs, neural networks)
- Independently learn and apply new statistical topics

## **Course components**

- Regular homework assignments
  - Practice material from class
- Challenge assignments
  - Learn additional material related to course
- 2 take-home exams
  - Demonstrate knowledge of theory and methodology
  - No final exam!
- 2 projects
  - Apply material to real data and real research questions

# **Grading philosophy**

- Focusing on grades can detract from the learning process
- Homework should be an opportunity to practice the material. It is ok to make mistakes when practicing, as long as you make an honest effort
- Errors are a good opportunity to learn and revise your work
- Partial credit and weighted averages of scores make the meaning of a grade confusing. Does an 85 in the course mean you know 85% of everything, or everything about 85% of the material?

# Grading in this course

- I will give you feedback on every assignment
- Homework is graded on completeness and effort, not correctness
- All other assignments (challenge, exams, projects) are graded as Mastered / Not yet mastered
- If you haven't yet mastered something, you get to try again!

# Assigning grades: specifications grading

#### To get a **B** in the course:

- Receive credit for at least 5 homework assignments
- Master one project
- Master at least 80% of the questions on both exams

#### To get an **A** in the course:

- Receive credit for at least 5 homework assignments
- Master both projects
- Master at least 80% of the questions on both exams
- Master at least 2 challenge assignments

#### Late work and resubmissions

- → You get a bank of 5 extension days. You can use 1--2 days on any assignment, exam, or project.
- No other late work will be accepted (except in extenuating circumstances!)
- "Not yet mastered" challenge questions, exams, and projects may be resubmitted once