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Concepts of Statistics II  
Week# 6 Project – Logistic Regression  
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## OVERVIEW

Logistic regression analysis was performed on 3 variables on the HBAAT.xls file with  $x_4$  (region) as the nonmetric criterion, or dependent variable, and all other variables listed below as predictors, or explanatory/independent variables. The tables provide visual understanding of the multivariate relationships.

<u>ID</u>	<u>Variable</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Type</u>
$x_4$	Region	nonmetric	Classification	Dependent
$x_{13}$	Competitive Pricing	metric	Performance	Independent
$x_{17}$	Price Flexibility	metric	Performance	Independent

**-2 Log Likelihood (-2LL):** comparable to the  $F$  test in multiple regression – assessing model fit.

**Score Statistics:** measure used for selective variables in stepwise approach

**Significance Level:** determines whether the independent variable is statistically significant ( $<0.05$ ) or not ( $>0.05$ ). Reject null hypothesis if p-value is ( $<0.05$ ) and conclude that at least one of the Betas is significantly different than 0.

Logistic Model: 
$$p = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-b_0 + b_1x}}$$

Due to the binary nature of logistic regression,  $x_4$  (region) was split into two groups: customers in the USA/North America and customers that are outside the USA/North America. The sample of 100 included 60 observations and 40 observations for validation. The goal of logistic regression analysis is to estimate and understand the difference between the two groups in  $x_4$  (region).

A stepwise approach was used in the analysis for a greater understanding of the variables impacting the binary dependent variable. Variables will be entered in each step and assessed before the variable added into selection. There are a few criteria that can be used to assess the entry selection: greatest reduction in -2LL, greatest Wald coefficient, or highest conditional probability, with the significance level taken into consideration.

TABLE 6-2

As part of the stepwise approach, TABLE 6-2 assesses the overall fit and it found  $x_{13}$  (Competitive Pricing) and  $x_{17}$  (Price Flexibility) to have the highest Score Statistic. Both significance levels are ( $<0.05$ ). The following tables, TABLE 6-3 and TABLE 6-4, examine these two variables in the step of estimation process.

FIG 6-2

TABLE 2    Logistic Regression Base Model Results		
Overall Model Fit: Goodness-of-Fit Measures		
	Value	
-2 Log Likelihood (-2LL)	82.108	
Variables Not in the Equation		
Independent Variables	Score Statistic	Significance
X <sub>6</sub> Product Quality	11.925	.001
X <sub>7</sub> E-Commerce Activities	2.052	.152
X <sub>8</sub> Technical Support	1.609	.205
X <sub>9</sub> Complaint Resolution	.866	.352
X <sub>10</sub> Advertising	.791	.7
X <sub>11</sub> Product Line	18.323	.000
X <sub>12</sub> Salesforce Image	8.622	.003
X <sub>13</sub> Competitive Pricing	21.330	.000
X <sub>14</sub> Warranty & Claims	.465	.495
X <sub>15</sub> New Products	.614	.433
X <sub>16</sub> Order & Billing	.090	.764
X <sub>17</sub> Price Flexibility	21.204	.000
X <sub>18</sub> Delivery Speed	.157	.692

# LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS

TABLE 6-3

In the next step,  $x_{13}$  (Competitive Pricing) was the first variable in entry to the stepwise approach because Competitive Pricing has a slightly higher Score Statistic than the next highest, Price Flexibility. The p-value shows that this variable is statistically significant, and thus would indicate that the researcher should reject the null hypothesis.

TABLE 3 Logistic Regression Stepwise Estimation: Adding X <sub>13</sub> (Competitive Pricing)						
Overall Model Fit: Goodness-of-Fit Measures						
	Value	CHANGE IN -2LL				
		From Base Model		From Prior Step		
		Change	Significance	Change	Significance	
-2 Log Likelihood (-2LL)	56.971	25.136	.000	25.136	.000	
Cox and Snell R <sup>2</sup>	.342					
Nagelkerke R <sup>2</sup>	.459					
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	.306					
	Value	Significance				
Hosmer and Lemeshow χ <sup>2</sup>	17.329	.027				
Variables in the Equation						
Independent Variable	B	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
X <sub>13</sub> Competitive Pricing	1.129	.287	15.471	1	.000	3.092
Constant	-7.008	1.836	14.57	1	.000	.001
B = logistic coefficient, Exp(B) = exponentiated coefficient						
Variables Not in the Equation						
Independent Variables	Score Statistic		Significance			
X <sub>6</sub> Product Quality	4.859		.028			
X <sub>7</sub> E-Commerce Activities	.132		.716			
X <sub>8</sub> Technical Support	.007		.932			
X <sub>9</sub> Complaint Resolution	1.379		.240			
X <sub>10</sub> Advertising	.129		.719			
X <sub>11</sub> Product Line	6.154		.013			
X <sub>12</sub> Salesforce Image	2.745		.098			
X <sub>14</sub> Warranty & Claims	.640		.424			
X <sub>15</sub> New Products	.344		.557			
X <sub>16</sub> Order & Billing	2.529		.112			
X <sub>17</sub> Price Flexibility	13.723		.000			
X <sub>18</sub> Delivery Speed	1.206		.272			
Classification Matrix						
Actual Group Membership	Predicted Group Membership <sup>c</sup>					
	ANALYSIS SAMPLE <sup>a</sup>			HOLDOUT SAMPLE <sup>b</sup>		
	X <sub>4</sub> Region		Total	X <sub>4</sub> Region		Total
	USA/ North America	Outside North America		USA/ North America	Outside North America	
	USA/ North America	19 (73.1)		7	26	
Outside North America	9	25 (73.5)	34	34	26 (96.3)	27

**TABLE 6-4**

$x_{17}$  (Price Flexibility) was entered in the next step. The -2LL value was reduced, which indicates a better model fit because it is a lower percent of unexplained information after the variable was selected. Significance levels were maintained below 0.05 which indicates that the variables are statistically significant.

**FIG 6-4**

**TABLE 4** Logistic Regression Stepwise Estimation: Adding  $X_{17}$  (Price Flexibility)

Overall Model Fit: Goodness-of-Fit Measures						
	Value	CHANGE IN -2LL				
		From Base Model		From Prior Step		
		Change	Significance	Change	Significance	
-2 Log Likelihood (-2LL)	39.960	42.148	.000	17.011	.000	
Cox and Snell R <sup>2</sup>	.505					
Nagelkerke R <sup>2</sup>	.677					
Pseudo R <sup>2</sup>	.513					
	Value	Significance				
Hosmer and Lemeshow $\chi^2$	5.326	.722				
Variables in the Equation						
Independent Variable	B	Std. Error	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
X <sub>13</sub> Competitive Pricing	1.079	.357	9.115	1	.003	2.942
X <sub>17</sub> Price Flexibility	1.844	.639	8.331	1	.004	6.321
Constant	-14.192	3.712	14.614	1	.000	.000
B = logistic coefficient, Exp(B) = exponentiated coefficient						
Variables Not in the Equation						
Independent Variables	Score Statistic	Significance				
X <sub>6</sub> Product Quality	.656	.418				
X <sub>7</sub> E-Commerce Activities	3.501	.061				
X <sub>8</sub> Technical Support	.006	.937				
X <sub>9</sub> Complaint Resolution	.693	.405				
X <sub>10</sub> Advertising	.091	.762				
X <sub>11</sub> Product Line	3.409	.065				
X <sub>12</sub> Salesforce Image	.849	.357				
X <sub>14</sub> Warranty & Claims	2.327	.127				
X <sub>15</sub> New Products	.026	.873				
X <sub>16</sub> Order & Billing	.0 0	.919				
X <sub>18</sub> Delivery Speed	2.907	.088				
Classification Matrix						
Actual Group Membership	Predicted Group Membership <sup>c</sup>					
	ANALYSIS SAMPLE <sup>a</sup>			HOLDOUT SAMPLE <sup>b</sup>		
	X <sub>4</sub> Region			X <sub>4</sub> Region		
	USA/ North America	Outside North America	Total	USA/ North America	Outside North America	Total
	USA/ North America	25 (96.2)	1	26	9 (69.2)	4
Outside North America	6	28 (82.4)	34	2	25 (92.6)	27

# LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS

TABLE 6-2

-2 Log L = 82.108

Analysis of Effects Eligible for Entry			
Effect	DF	Score Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq
x6	1	11.925	0.001
x7	1	2.052	0.152
x8	1	1.609	0.205
x9	1	0.866	0.352
x10	1	0.791	0.9214
x11	1	18.323	0.000
x12	1	8.622	0.003
x13	1	21.330	0.000
x14	1	0.464	0.495
x15	1	0.614	0.433
x16	1	5.090	0.764
x17	1	21.204	0.000
x18	1	13.157	0.692

TABLE 6-3

-2 Log L = 56.971

Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Wald Chi-Square	Standardized Estimate	Partial Correlation	Exp(Est)
Intercept	-7.008	1.836	15.471			0.001
x13	1.129	0.287	14.574			3.092

Analysis of Effects Eligible for Entry			
Effect	DF	Score Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq
x6	1	4.859	0.028
x7	1	0.132	0.716
x8	1	0.007	0.932
x9	1	1.379	0.240
x10	1	0.129	0.719
x11	1	6.154	0.013

# LOGISTIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS

Analysis of Effects Eligible for Entry			
Effect	DF	Score Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq
x12	1	2.745	0.098
x14	1	0.640	0.424
x15	1	0.344	0.557
x16	1	2.529	0.112
x17	1	13.723	0.000
x18	1	1.206	0.272

**TABLE 6-4**

**-2 Log L** = 39.960

Parameter	Estimate	Standard Error	Wald Chi- Square	Standardized Estimate	Partial Correlation	Exp(Est)
Intercept	-14.192	3.712	14.614			0.000
x13	1.079	0.357	9.115			2.942
x17	1.844	0.639	8.331			6.321

Analysis of Effects Eligible for Entry			
Effect	DF	Score Chi-Square	Pr > ChiSq
x6	1	0.656	0.418
x7	1	3.501	0.061
x8	1	0.006	0.937
x9	1	0.693	0.405
x10	1	0.091	0.762
x11	1	3.409	0.065
x12	1	0.849	0.357
x14	1	2.327	0.127
x15	1	0.026	0.873
x16	1	0.070	0.919
x18	1	2.907	0.088