Logistic Regression Case Study

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Runoff Data Set

- We are studying the runoff data set.
- Data was collected over a four-year period from a Madison home.
- The outcome variable is an indicator if a rain storm produces runoff.
- There are multiple inputs.
- Graphical examinations show that the total amount of precipitation and various measures of storm intensity are good predictors.
- Storm duration and time since the previous storm are less predictive.
- We first study a model with storm total precipitation as a single input.

Graph

Model in R

```r
> library(arm)
> fit1 = glm(RunoffEvent ~ Precip, data = runoff,
+ family = binomial)
> display(fit1)

Call:
  glm(formula = RunoffEvent ~ Precip, family = binomial, data = runoff)

Coefficients:
                  Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)    
(Intercept)  -3.645026   0.419800 -8.6966  < 2e-16 ***
   Precip      3.808764   0.577944  6.5933 4.19e-11 ***
---

n = 231, k = 2
residual deviance = 148.1, null deviance = 227.8 (difference = 79.7)
```

Graph

Precipitation (inches)
The variable Precip measures precipitation in inches.

The general logistic regression formula is:

\[ P \{ y = 1 \mid X_i \} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\eta)} \]

where \( \eta = X_i \hat{\beta} \).

The probability of runoff in this model is:

\[ P \{ \text{runoff} \} = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-(\hat{\beta}_1 \cdot 3.64 + \hat{\beta}_2 \cdot \text{Precip}))} \]

Finding the 50/50 point

\[ p = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\eta)} \]
\[ 1 + \exp(-\eta) = \frac{1}{p} \]
\[ \exp(-\eta) = \frac{1}{p} - 1 = \frac{1-p}{p} \]
\[ \eta = \log \left( \frac{p}{1-p} \right) \]

With \( p = 0.5 \) and one predictor (plus an intercept),

\[ \hat{\eta} = \hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 \cdot \text{Precip} = \log(1) = 0 \]

so

\[ \text{Precip} = -\frac{\hat{\beta}_1}{\hat{\beta}_2} = -\frac{-3.64}{3.81} = 0.96 \]

Interpretations

- The intercept is related to predictions when the predictor has value 0.
- The slope is an approximation of the change in inverse logistic probability per unit change in the predictor when the prediction is near the middle of the curve, which is hard to interpret directly.
- We can use the derivative

\[ \frac{\hat{\beta}_2 \exp(\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 x)}{(1 + \exp(\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\beta}_2 x))^2} \]

- Because of the curve, we may need to consider smaller changes than one unit.
- When the precipitation is near one inch, \( \exp(-3.64 + 3.81(1)) = 1.18 \) and an increase of 0.1 inches increases the probability by about

\[ 0.1 \times \frac{3.81(1.18)}{(1+1.18)^2} = 0.09 \]

Predictions

\[ \text{predict(fit1, data.frame(Precip = c(1, 1.1)))} \]

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
1 & 2 \\
0.54 & 0.63 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[ \text{round(invlogit(predict(fit1, data.frame(Precip = values))), 2)} \]

\[
\begin{array}{llllllllll}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & 10 \\
values & 0.00 & 0.25 & 0.50 & 0.75 & 1.00 & 1.25 & 1.50 & 1.75 & 2.00 \\
prob & 0.00 & 0.05 & 0.10 & 0.15 & 0.20 & 0.25 & 0.30 & 0.35 & 0.40 \\
\end{array}
\]
**Inference**

- Roughly speaking, a coefficient will be *statistically significant* if it is *at least two standard errors away from zero*.
- It rarely makes sense to test the intercept.
- Here, Precip is a useful predictor.

```r
> display(fit1)
```

```
glm(formula = RunoffEvent ~ Precip, family = binomial, data = runoff)

  coef.est  coef.se
(Intercept)  -3.64   0.42
  Precip       3.81   0.58

  ---
  n = 231, k = 2
  residual deviance = 148.1, null deviance = 227.8 (difference = 79.7)
```

**Adding another predictor**

```r
> fit2 = glm(RunoffEvent ~ Precip + MaxIntensity10,
+  data = runoff, family = binomial)
> display(fit2)
```

```
glm(formula = RunoffEvent ~ Precip + MaxIntensity10, family = binomial,
  data = runoff)

  coef.est  coef.se
(Intercept)  -4.90   0.62
  Precip       2.81   0.68
  MaxIntensity10  1.84   0.38

  ---
  n = 231, k = 3
  residual deviance = 116.1, null deviance = 227.8 (difference = 111.7)
```

**Including an interaction**

```r
> fit3 = glm(RunoffEvent ~ Precip * MaxIntensity10,
+  data = runoff, family = binomial)
> display(fit3)
```

```
glm(formula = RunoffEvent ~ Precip * MaxIntensity10, family = binomial,
  data = runoff)

  coef.est  coef.se
(Intercept)  -5.43   0.86
  Precip       3.59   1.04
  MaxIntensity10  2.42   0.69
  Precip:MaxIntensity10  -0.84   0.77

  ---
  n = 231, k = 4
  residual deviance = 115.3, null deviance = 227.8 (difference = 112.5)
```
> anova(fit1, fit2, fit3)

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model 1: RunoffEvent ~ Precip
Model 2: RunoffEvent ~ Precip + MaxIntensity10
Model 3: RunoffEvent ~ Precip * MaxIntensity10

Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance
1 229 148.1
2 228 116.1 1 32.0
3 227 115.3 1 0.8