Package ‘lsm’

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Type Package

Title Estimation of the log Likelihood of the Saturated Model

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Description When the values of the outcome variable Y are either 0 or 1,
the function lsm() calculates the estimation of the log likelihood
in the saturated model.
This model is characterized by Llinas (2006, ISSN:2389-8976) in section 2.3
through the assumptions 1 and 2.
The function LogLik() works (almost perfectly) when the number of independent
variables K is high, but for small K it calculates wrong values in some cases.
For this reason, when Y is dichotomous and the data are grouped in J populations,
it is recommended to use the function lsm() because it works very well for all K.

Depends R (>= 3.5.0)

Imports stats, dplyr (>= 1.0.0), ggplot2 (>= 1.0.0)

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Contents

`chdage` *Coronary Heart Disease Study*

Description

Coronary Heart Disease Study

Usage

```
chdage
```

Format

A data frame with 100 observations on the following 3 variables.

`ID` identification code

`AGE` age in years

`CHD` presence (1) or absence (0) of evidence of significant coronary heart disease

References

Hosmer, D. (2013). Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics Ser. : Applied Logistic Regression (3). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Incorporated.

Examples

```
# data(chdage)
# maybe str(chdage) ; plot(chdage) ...
```

`confint.lsm` *Confidence Intervals for `lsm` Objects*

Description

Provides a confint method for `lsm` objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lsm'
confint(object, parm, level = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	The type of prediction required. The default is on the scale of the linear predictors. The alternative `response` gives the predicted probabilities.
`parm`	calculate confidence intervals for the coefficients
`level`	It gives the desired confidence level for the confidence interval. For example, a default value is level = 0.95, which will generate a 95 The alternative `response` gives the predicted probabilities.
`...`	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

confint Method for lsm

The saturated model is characterized by the assumptions 1 and 2 presented in section 2.3 by Llinas (2006, ISSN:2389-8976).

Value

`lsm` returns an object of class "`lsm`".

An object of class "`lsm`" is a list containing at least the following components:

`object`	a `lsm` object
`parm`	calculate confidence intervals for the coefficients.
`level`	confidence levels
`...`	Additional arguments to be passed to methods.

Author(s)

Jorge Villalba Acevedo [cre, aut], (Universidad Tecnológica de Bolívar, Cartagena-Colombia).

References

[1] LLinás, H. J. (2006). Precisiones en la teoría de los modelos logísticos. Revista Colombiana de Estadística, 29(2), 239–265. https://revistas.unal.edu.co/index.php/estad/article/view/29310

[2] Hosmer, D.W., Lemeshow, S. and Sturdivant, R.X. (2013). Applied Logistic Regression, 3rd ed., New York: Wiley.

[3] Chambers, J. M. and Hastie, T. J. (1992). Statistical Models in S. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

Examples

```
# datos <- lsm::icu
# attach(datos)
# modelo <- lsm(STA~AGE + as.factor(RACE), data=icu)
# confint(modelo)
```

---

icu *icu*

Description

icu

Usage

```
icu
```

Format

A data frame with 200 observations on the following 21 variables.

`ID` a numeric vector

`STA` a numeric vector

`AGE` a numeric vector

`GENDER` a numeric vector

`RACE` a numeric vector

`SER` a numeric vector

`CAN` a numeric vector

`CRN` a numeric vector

`INF` a numeric vector

`CPR` a numeric vector

`SYS` a numeric vector

`HRA` a numeric vector

`PRE` a numeric vector

`TYP` a numeric vector

`FRA` a numeric vector

`PO2` a numeric vector

`PH` a numeric vector

`PCO` a numeric vector

`BIC` a numeric vector

`CRE` a numeric vector

`LOC` a numeric vector

References

Hosmer, D. (2013). Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics Ser. : Applied Logistic Regression (3). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Incorporated.

Examples

```
# data(icu)
# maybe str(icu) ; plot(icu) ...
```

`lowbwt` *lowbwt*

Description

lowbwt

Usage

`lowbwt`

Format

A data frame with 189 observations on the following 11 variables.

`ID` a numeric vector

`SMOKE` a numeric vector

`RACE` a numeric vector

`AGE` a numeric vector

`LWT` a numeric vector

`BWT` a numeric vector

`LOW` a numeric vector

`PTL` a numeric vector

`HT` a numeric vector

`UI` a numeric vector

`FTV` a numeric vector

References

Hosmer, D. (2013). Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics Ser. : Applied Logistic Regression (3). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Incorporated.

Examples

```
# data(lowbwt)
# maybe str(lowbwt) ; plot(lowbwt) ...
```

`lsm` *Estimation of the log Likelihood of the Saturated Model*

Description

When the values of the outcome variable `Y` are either 0 or 1, the function `lsm()` calculates the estimation of the log likelihood in the saturated model. This model is characterized by Llinas (2006, ISSN:2389-8976) in section 2.3 through the assumptions 1 and 2. If `Y` is dichotomous and the data are grouped in `J` populations, it is recommended to use the function `lsm()` because it works very well for all `K`.

Usage

```
lsm(formula, family = binomial, data = environment(formula), ...)
```

Arguments

`formula`	An expression of the form y ~ model, where y is the outcome variable (binary or dichotomous: its values are 0 or 1).
`family`	an optional funtion for example binomial.
`data`	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by as.data.frame to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in data, the variables are taken from environment(formula), typically the environment from which `lsm()` is called.
`...`	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

Estimation of the log Likelihood of the Saturated Model

An expression of the form `y ~ model` is interpreted as a specification that the response `y` is modelled by a linear predictor specified symbolically by `model` (systematic component). Such a model consists of a series of terms separated by `+` operators. The terms themselves consist of variable and factor names separated by `:` operators. Such a term is interpreted as the interaction of all the variables and factors appearing in the term. Here, `y` is the outcome variable (binary or dichotomous: its values are 0 or 1).

Value

`lsm` returns an object of class `"lsm"`.

An object of class `"lsm"` is a list containing at least the following components:

- `coefficients` Vector of coefficients estimations (intercept and slopes).
- `coef` Vector of coefficients estimations (intercept and slopes).
- `Std.Error` Vector of the coefficients's standard error (intercept and slopes).
- `ExpB` Vector with the exponential of the coefficients (intercept and slopes).
- `Wald` Value of the Wald statistic (with chi-squared distribution).
- `DF` Degree of freedom for the Chi-squared distribution.
- `P.value` P-value calculated with the Chi-squared distribution.
- `Log_Lik_Complete` Estimation of the log likelihood in the complete model.
- `Log_Lik_Null` Estimation of the log likelihood in the null model.
- `Log_Lik_Logit` Estimation of the log likelihood in the logistic model.
- `Log_Lik_Saturate` Estimation of the log likelihood in the saturate model.
- `Populations` Number of populations in the saturated model.
- `Dev_Null_vs_Logit` Value of the test statistic (Hypothesis: null vs logistic models).
- `Dev_Logit_vs_Complete` Value of the test statistic (Hypothesis: logistic vs complete models).
- `Dev_Logit_vs_Saturate` Value of the test statistic (Hypothesis: logistic vs saturated models).
- `Df_Null_vs_Logit` Degree of freedom for the test statistic's distribution (Hypothesis: null vs logistic models).
- `Df_Logit_vs_Complete` Degree of freedom for the test statistic's distribution (Hypothesis: logistic vs saturated models).
- `Df_Logit_vs_Saturate` Degree of freedom for the test statistic's distribution (Hypothesis: logistic vs saturated models).
- `P.v_Null_vs_Logit` P-value for the hypothesis test: null vs logistic models.
- `P.v_Logit_vs_Complete` P-value for the hypothesis test: logistic vs complete models.
- `P.v_Logit_vs_Saturate` P-value for the hypothesis test: logistic vs saturated models.
- `Logit` Vector with the log-odds.
- `p_hat_complete` Vector with the probabilities that the outcome variable takes the value 1, given the `jth` population (estimated with the complete model and without the logistic model).

p_hat_null	Vector with the probabilities that the outcome variable takes the value 1, given the jth population (estimated with the null model and without the logistic model).
p_j	Vector with the probabilities that the outcome variable takes the value 1, given the jth population (estimated with the logistic model).
odd	Vector with the values of the odd in each jth population.
OR	Vector with the values of the odd ratio for each coefficient of the variables.
z_j	Vector with the values of each Zj (the sum of the observations in the jth population).
n_j	Vector with the nj (the number of the observations in each jth population).
p_j_tilde	Vector with the estimation of each pj (the probability of success in the jth population) in the saturated model (without estimate the logistic parameters).
v_j	Vector with the variance of the Bernoulli variables in the jth population.
m_j	Vector with the expected values of Zj in the jth population.
V_j	Vector with the variances of Zj in the jth population.
V	Variance and covariance matrix of Z, the vector that contains all the Zj.
S_p	Score vector in the saturated model.
I_p	Information matrix in the saturated model.
Zast_j	Vector with the values of the standardized variable of Zj.
mcov	Variance and covariance matrix for coefficient estimates.
mcor	Correlation matrix for coefficient estimates.
Esm	Data frame with estimates in the saturated model. It contains for each population j: the value of the explanatory variables, nj, Zj, pj and Log-Likelihood Lj_tilde.
Elm	Data frame with estimates in the logistic model. It contains for each population j: the value of the explanatory variables, nj, Zj, pj, Log-Likelihood Lj, Logit_pj and the variance of logit (var.logit).
call	It displays the original call that was used to fit the model lsm.
data	data envarironment.
...	Additional arguments to be passed to methods.

Author(s)

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References

[1] LLinás, H. J. (2006). Precisiones en la teoría de los modelos logísticos. Revista Colombiana de Estadística, 29(2), 239–265. https://revistas.unal.edu.co/index.php/estad/article/view/29310

[2] Hosmer, D.W., Lemeshow, S. and Sturdivant, R.X. (2013). Applied Logistic Regression, 3rd ed., New York: Wiley.

[3] Chambers, J. M. and Hastie, T. J. (1992). Statistical Models in S. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

See Also

lsm

Examples

```
#library(lsm)

#1. AGE and Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) Status of 20 subjects:

   #AGE <- c(20,23,24,25,25,26,26,28,28,29,30,30,30,30,30,30,30,32,33,33)
   #CHD <- c(0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0)
   #data <- data.frame (CHD,  AGE )
   #lsm(CHD ~ AGE , data)

#2.You can use the following notation:

   #lsm(y~., data)

#3. Other example:

   #y <- c(1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1)
   #x1 <- c(2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 5, 5, 8, 8, 11, 11, 11)
   #data <- data.frame (y, x1)
   #ELAINYS <-lsm(y ~ x1, data)
   #summary(ELAINYS)

#4. Other example:

   #y <- as.factor(c(1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1))
   #x1 <- as.factor(c(2, 2, 2, 5, 5, 5, 5, 8, 8, 11, 11, 11))
   #data <- data.frame (y, x1)
   #ELAINYS1 <-lsm(y ~ x1, family=binomial, data)
   #summary(ELAINYS1)
```

---

plot.lsm *Graphics Method for* lsm *Objects*

Description

Obtains graphics from a fitted lsm object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lsm'
plot(
  x,
  type = c("scatter", "probability", "Logit", "odds"),
  title = NULL,
  xlab = NULL,
```

```
  ylab = NULL,
  color = "red",
  size = 1.5,
  shape = 19,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`x`	The LSM model object.
`type`	The type of plot to draw. Options are "scatter" for a scatter plot, "probability" for a probability plot, "Logit" for a plot related to logistic regression, and "odds" for a plot related to odds.
`title`	The title of the plot.
`xlab`	The label for the x-axis.
`ylab`	The label for the y-axis.
`color`	The color of the dots in the plot.
`size`	The size of the dots in the plot.
`shape`	The shape oof the dots in the plot.
`...`	Additional graphical arguments to be passed to ggplot.

Details

Gráfico de regresión logística

The saturated model is characterized by the assumptions 1 and 2 presented in section 2.3 by Llinas (2006, ISSN:2389-8976).

Value

Un objeto ggplot. following components:

Author(s)

Jorge Villalba Acevedo [cre, aut], (Universidad Tecnológica de Bolívar, Cartagena-Colombia).

References

[1] LLinás, H. J. (2006). Precisiones en la teoría de los modelos logísticos. Revista Colombiana de Estadística, 29(2), 239–265. https://revistas.unal.edu.co/index.php/estad/article/view/29310

[2] Hosmer, D.W., Lemeshow, S. and Sturdivant, R.X. (2013). Applied Logistic Regression, 3rd ed., New York: Wiley.

[3] Chambers, J. M. and Hastie, T. J. (1992). Statistical Models in S. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

Examples

```
#library(lsm)

#1. AGE and Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) Status of 100 subjects:

# library(lsm)
# library(tidyverse)
# datos <- lsm::chdage
# attach(datos)
# modelo <- lsm(CHD ~ AGE, data=datos)
# plot(modelo, type = "scatter")
# plot(modelo, type = "scatter", title  = "Villalba-llinas lsm")
# plot(modelo, type = "probability", xlab = "Elainys")
# plot(modelo, type = "Logit", color = "blue")
# plot(modelo, type = "odds", size = 3)
```

`predict.lsm` *Predictions and Confidence intervals*

Description

Obtains predictions and confidence intervals from a fitted `lsm` object.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lsm'
predict(
  object,
  newdata,
  type = c("link", "response", "odd", "OR"),
  level = 0.95,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

`object`	A fitted object of class `lsm`.
`newdata`	Optionally, a data frame in which to look for variables with which to predict.
`type`	The type of prediction required. The alternatives `response`, `link`, `odd` and `OR` give the predicted probabilities, logits, odds and odds ratios, repectively.
`level`	Confidence level to use (default is 0.95).
`...`	Further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

Predict Method for lsm Fits

If `newdata` is omitted, a matrix with the predictions for each observation is obtained. That is to say, the predictions are based on the data used for the fit. In that case how cases with missing values in the original fit is determined by the na.action argument of that fit. If na.action = na.omit omitted cases will not appear in the residuals, whereas if na.action = na.exclude they will appear (in predictions and standard errors), with residual value NA.

The saturated model is characterized by the assumptions 1 and 2 presented in section 2.3 by Llinas (2006, ISSN:2389-8976).

Value

The option `type =...` returns a matrix with one column containing the requested predictions. The option `interval =...` returns a matrix with 3 columns containing the lower and upper extremes of the requested interval and the corresponding predictions.

Author(s)

Dr. rer. nat. Humberto LLinás Solano [aut] (Universidad del Norte, Barranquilla-Colombia); MSc. Omar Fábregas Cera [aut] (Universidad del Norte, Barranquilla-Colombia); MSc. Jorge Villalba Acevedo [cre, aut] (Universidad Tecnológica de Bolívar, Cartagena-Colombia).

References

[1] LLinás, H. J. (2006). Precisiones en la teoría de los modelos logísticos. Revista Colombiana de Estadística, 29(2), 239–265. https://revistas.unal.edu.co/index.php/estad/article/view/29310

[2] Hosmer, D.W., Lemeshow, S. and Sturdivant, R.X. (2013). Applied Logistic Regression, 3rd ed., New York: Wiley.

[3] Chambers, J. M. and Hastie, T. J. (1992). Statistical Models in S. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

Examples

```
#library(lsm)

#1. AGE and Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) Status of 20 subjects:

# library(lsm)
# library(tidyverse)
# datos <- lsm::chdage
# attach(datos)
# modelo <- lsm(CHD ~ AGE, data=datos)
# head(predict(modelo, type = "link"))
# predict(modelo,newdata=data.frame(AGE=35),type = "response")
# head(predict(modelo, type = "odd"))
# head(predict(modelo, type = "OR"))
```

pros *pros*

Description

pros

Usage

```
pros
```

Format

A data frame with 380 observations on the following 9 variables.

`ID` a numeric vector

`CAPSULE` a numeric vector

`AGE` a numeric vector

`RACE` a numeric vector

`DPROS` a numeric vector

`DCAPS` a numeric vector

`PSA` a numeric vector

`VOL` a numeric vector

`GLEASON` a numeric vector

References

Hosmer, D. (2013). Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics Ser. : Applied Logistic Regression (3). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Incorporated.

Examples

```
# data(pros)
# maybe str(pros) ; plot(pros) ...
```

summary.lsm *Summarizing Method for* `lsm` *Objects*

Description

Provides a `summary` method for `lsm` objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'lsm'
summary(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object`	An expression of the form y ~ model, where y is the outcome variable (binary or dichotomous: its values are 0 or 1).
`...`	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Details

summary Method for lsm

The saturated model is characterized by the assumptions 1 and 2 presented in section 2.3 by Llinas (2006, ISSN:2389-8976).

Value

An object of class "`lsm`" is a list containing at least the following components:

`object`	a `lsm` object
`...`	Additional arguments to be passed to methods.

Author(s)

Jorge Villalba Acevedo [cre, aut], (Universidad Tecnológica de Bolívar, Cartagena-Colombia).

References

[1] LLinás, H. J. (2006). Precisiones en la teoría de los modelos logísticos. Revista Colombiana de Estadística, 29(2), 239–265. https://revistas.unal.edu.co/index.php/estad/article/view/29310

[2] Hosmer, D.W., Lemeshow, S. and Sturdivant, R.X. (2013). Applied Logistic Regression, 3rd ed., New York: Wiley.

[3] Chambers, J. M. and Hastie, T. J. (1992). Statistical Models in S. Wadsworth & Brooks/Cole.

Examples

```
#Hosmer, D. (2013) page 3: Age and coranary Heart Disease (CHD) Status of 20 subjects:
#AGE <- c(20, 23, 24, 25, 25, 26, 26, 28, 28, 29, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 30, 32, 33, 33)
#CHD <- c(0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0)
# data <- data.frame (CHD, AGE)
# Ela <- lsm(CHD ~ AGE, family = binomial, data)
# summary(Ela)
```

`survey` *survey*

Description

The data was collected by applying a survey to a sample of university students.

Usage

```
survey
```

Format

A data frame (tibble) with 800 observations and 66 variables, which are described below:

`Observation` Student.

`ID` Identification code.

`Gender` Gender of the student, 1 = Female; 2 = Male.

`Like` What do you do most often in your free time? 1 = Network (Check social networks); 2 = TV (Watch TV).

`Age` Age of the student (in years), Numeric vector from 12.0 to 30.0

`Smoke` Do you smoke? 0 = No; 1 = Yes.

`Height` Height of the student (in meters), Numeric vector from 1.50 to 1.90.

`Weight` Weight of the student (in kilograms), numeric vector from 49 to 120.

`BMI` Body mass index of the student (kg/m^2), numeric vector from 14 to 54.

`School` Type of school students come from, 1 = Private; 2 = Public.

`SES` Socio-economic stratus of the student, 1 = Low; 2 = Medium; 3 = High.

`Enrollment` What was your type funding to study at the university? 1 = Credit; 2 = Scholarship; 3 = Savings.

`Score` Percentage of success in a certain test, numeric vector from 0 to 100%

`MotherHeight` Height of the mother of the student (in meters), numeric vector 1 = Short; 2 = Normal; 3 = Tall.

`MotherAge` Age of the mother of the student (in years), numeric vector from 39 to 89.

`MotherCHD` Has your mother had coronary heart disease? 0 = No; 1 = Yes.

`FatherHeight` Height of the father of the student (in meters), numeric vector 1 = Short; 2 = Normal; 3 = Tall.

`FatherAge` Age of the father of the student (in years), numeric vector from 39 to 89

`FatherCHD` Has your fatner had coronary heart diseasea, 1 = No; 2 = Yes.

`Status` Student's academic status at the end of the previous semester, 1 = Distinguished; 2 = Normal; 3 = Regular.

`SemAcum` Average of all final grades in the previous semester, numeric vector from 0.0 to 5.0

`Exam1` First exam taken last semester, numeric vector from 0.0 to 5.0

`Exam2` Second exam taken last semester, numeric vector from 0.0 to 5.0

`Exam3` Third exam taken last semester, numeric vector from 0.0 to 5.0

`Exam4` Last exam taken last semester, numeric vector from 0.0 to 5.0

`ExamAcum` Sum of the four exams mentioned above, numeric vector from 0.0 to 5.0

`Definitive` Average of the four exams mentioned above, numeric vector from 0.0 to 5.0

`Expense` Average of your monthly expenses (in 10 thousand Colombian pesos), numeric vector from 23.0 to 90.0

`Income` Father's monthly income (in millions of Colombian pesos), numeric vector from 1.0 to 3.0

`Gas` Value paid for gas service in the last month (in thousands of Colombian pesos), numeric vector from 15.0 to 28.0

`Course` What type of virtual classes do you prefer? 1 = Virtual; 2 = Face-to-face.

`Law` Opinion on a law, 1 = In disagreement; 2=Agree

`Economic` How was your family's economy during the pandemic? 1 = Bad; 2 = Regular; 3 = Good.

`Race` Does the student belong to an ethnic group? 1=None; 2= Ethnic

`Region` Region of the country where the student comes from, 1 = North; 2 = Center; 3 = South.

`EMO1` During this period of preventative isolation, you frequently become nervous or restless for no reason, 1 = Never, 2 = Rarely; 3 = Almost always; 4 = Always.

`EMO2` During this period of preventative isolation, you are often irritable, 1 = Never, 2 = Rarely; 3 = Almost always; 4 = Always.

`EMO3` During this period of preventive isolation, you are often sad or despondent, 1 = Never, 2 = Rarely; 3 = Almost always; 4 = Always

`EMO4` During this period of preventive isolation, you are often easily frightened, 1 = Never, 2 = Rarely; 3 = Almost always; 4 = Always

`EMO5` During this period of preventative isolation, you often have trouble thinking clearly, 1 = Never, 2 = Rarely; 3 = Almost always; 4 = Always

`GOAL1` I am concerned that I may not be able to understand the contents of my subjects this semester as thoroughly as I would like, 1 = Strongly agree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Undecided; 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly agree.

`GOAL2` It is important for me to do better than other students in my subjects this semester, 1 = Strongly agree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Undecided; 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly agree.

`GOAL3` I am concerned that I may not learn all that I can learn in my subjects this semester, 1 = Strongly agree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Undecided; 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly agree.

Pre_STAT1 I like statistics, 1 = Strongly agree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Undecided; 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly agree.

Pre_STAT2 I don't focus when I make problems statistics, 1 = Strongly agree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Undecided; 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly agree.

Pre_STAT3 I don't understand statistics much because of my way of thinking, 1 = Strongly agree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Undecided; 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly agree.

Pre_STAT4 I use statistics in everyday life, 1 = Strongly agree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Undecided; 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly agree.

Post_STAT1 I like statistics, 1 = Strongly agree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Undecided; 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly agree.

Post_STAT2 I don't focus when I make problems statistics, 1 = Strongly agree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Undecided; 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly agree.

Post_STAT3 I don't understand statistics much because of my way of thinking, 1 = Strongly agree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Undecided; 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly agree.

Post_STAT4 I use statistics in everyday life, 1 = Strongly agree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Undecided; 4 = Agree; 5 = Strongly agree.

Pre_IDARE1 I feel calm, 1=Nothing; 2= Little; 3= Quite a bit; 4= A lot.

Pre_IDARE2 I feel safe, 1=Nothing; 2= Little; 3= Quite a bit; 4= A lot.

Pre_IDARE3 I feel nervous, 1=Nothing; 2= Little; 3= Quite a bit; 4= A lot.

Pre_IDARE4 I'm stressed, 1=Nothing; 2= Little; 3= Quite a bit; 4= A lot.

Pre_IDARE5 I am comfortable, 1=Nothing; 2= Little; 3= Quite a bit; 4= A lot.

Post_IDARE1 I feel calm, 1=Nothing; 2= Little; 3= Quite a bit; 4= A lot.

Post_IDARE2 I feel safe, 1=Nothing; 2= Little; 3= Quite a bit; 4= A lot.

Post_IDARE3 I feel nervous, 1=Nothing; 2= Little; 3= Quite a bit; 4= A lot.

Post_IDARE4 I'm stressed, 1=Nothing; 2= Little; 3= Quite a bit; 4= A lot.

Post_IDARE5 I am comfortable, 1=Nothing; 2= Little; 3= Quite a bit; 4= A lot.

PSICO1 I feel good, 1=Almost never; 2= Sometimes; 3= Frequently; 4= Almost always.

PSICO2 I get tired quickly, 1=Almost never; 2= Sometimes; 3= Frequently; 4= Almost always.

PSICO3 I feel like crying, 1=Almost never; 2= Sometimes; 3= Frequently; 4= Almost always.

PSICO4 I would like to be as happy as others seem to be, 1=Almost never; 2= Sometimes; 3= Frequently; 4= Almost always.

PSICO5 I lose opportunities for not being able to decide quickly, 1=Almost never; 2= Sometimes; 3= Frequently; 4= Almost always.

Details

survey

Examples

```
# data(survey)
# maybe str(survey) ; plot(survey) ...
```

---

uis *uis*

Description

uis

Usage

```
uis
```

Format

A data frame with 575 observations on the following 9 variables.

`ID` a numeric vector

`AGE` a numeric vector

`BECK` a numeric vector

`IVHX` a numeric vector

`NDRUGTX` a numeric vector

`RACE` a numeric vector

`TREAT` a numeric vector

`SITE` a numeric vector

`DFREE` a numeric vector

References

Hosmer, D. (2013). Wiley Series in Probability and Statistics Ser. : Applied Logistic Regression (3). New York: John Wiley & Sons, Incorporated.

Examples

```
# data(uis)
# maybe str(uis) ; plot(uis) ...
```

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