

VOB Schield MLE vs. OLS1-Based Logistic Excel 2013 1

## Logistic Regression: MLE vs. OLS1 in Excel 2013

by  
**Milo Schield**  
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*Director, W. M. Keck Statistical Literacy Project*

Slides and data at: [www.StatLit.org/pdf/2016-Schild-Logistic-MLE-OLS1-Excel2013-slides.pdf](http://www.StatLit.org/pdf/2016-Schild-Logistic-MLE-OLS1-Excel2013-slides.pdf)  
[pdf/2016-Schild-Logistic-MLE-OLS1-Excel2013-demo.pdf](http://www.StatLit.org/pdf/2016-Schild-Logistic-MLE-OLS1-Excel2013-demo.pdf)  
[Excel/2016-Schild-Logistic-MLE-OLS1-Excel2013.xlsx](http://www.StatLit.org/Excel/2016-Schild-Logistic-MLE-OLS1-Excel2013.xlsx)

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## Background & Goals

Modeling a binary outcome requires a logistic model. Doing logistic regression properly requires MLE. Doing MLE in Excel is not easy. See Schield (2015)

Schild created two logistic OLS models: OLS1+OLS3  
 OLS1: Model  $\text{Ln}[\text{Odds}(P_{\text{nudge}})]$ . See Schield (2014a).  
 OLS2: Model  $\text{Ln}[\text{Odds}(P_{\text{group}})]$ . See Schield (2016c)  
 OLS3: Use OLS to estimate logistic parameters. See Schield (2014b)

These slides compare MLE with OLS1 logistic regression

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## Model Gender by Height (OLS) Must use a logistic function

This linear trend-line goes outside the valid range

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## Model using a Logistic Function

Range of Odds(p): Zero to infinity  
 Range of  $\text{Ln}[\text{Odds}(p)]$ : Minus infinity to infinity  
 Logistic model:  $\text{Ln}[\text{Odds}(p)] = a + b * X$

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## |Ln[Odds(p)]| = infinity if p = 0 or 1 Pnudge: =If(p=0, 0.001, 0.999)

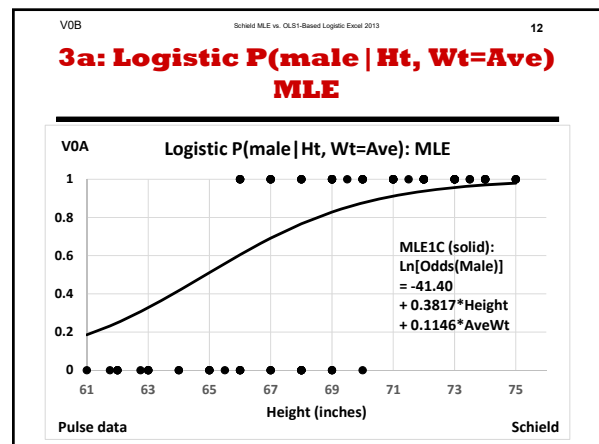
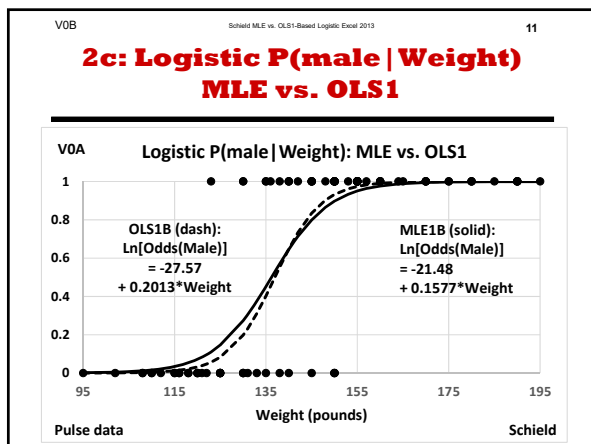
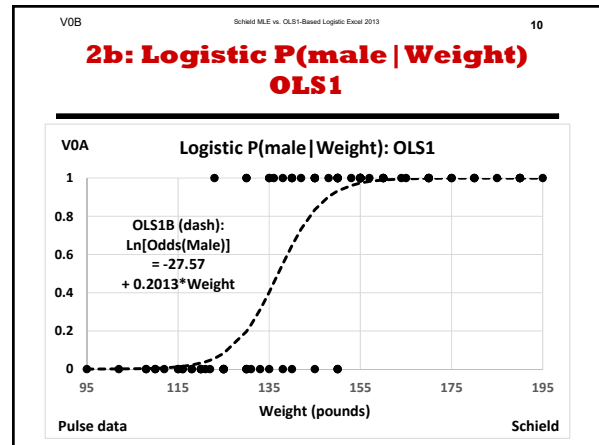
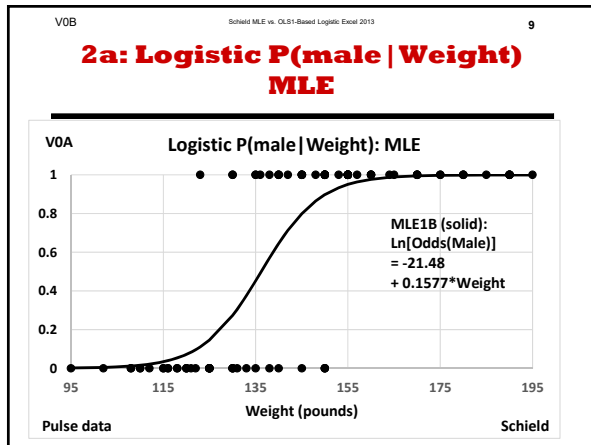
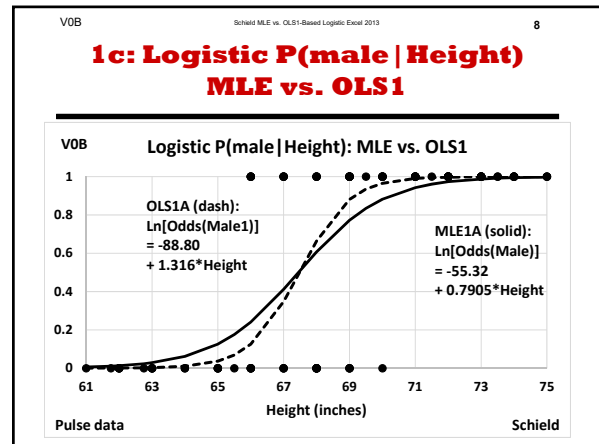
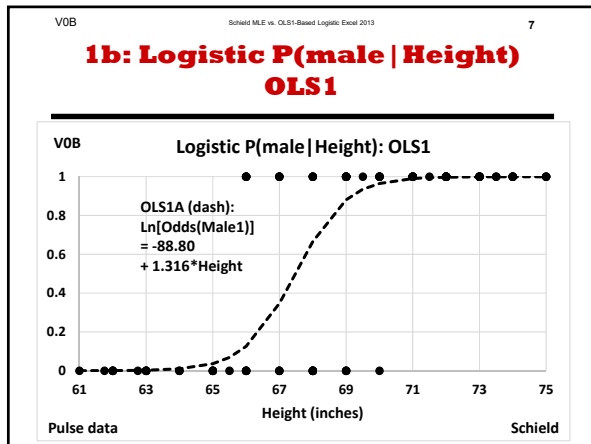
Source: Pulse dataset

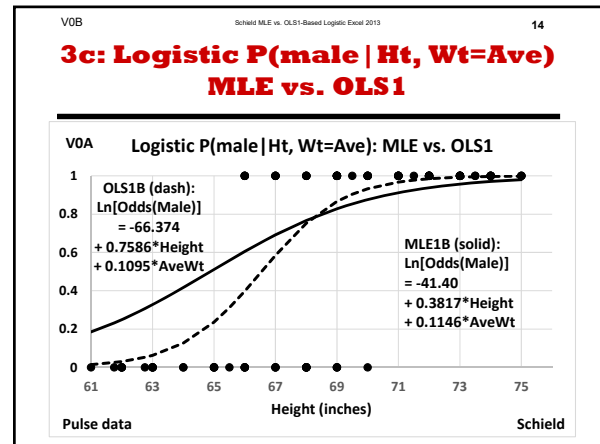
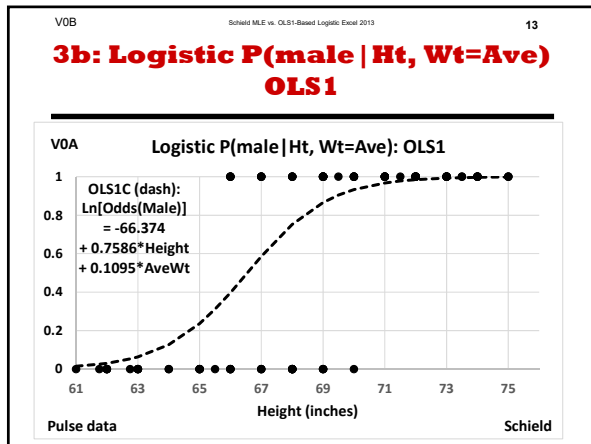
A	B	C	D	E
Height	Weight	Male	Male1	
68	150	1	0.999	=IF(D3=0, 0.001, 0.999)
69	145	1	0.999	
69	160	1	0.999	
72	145	1	0.999	
66	135	1	0.999	
67	125	0	0.001	
71	170	1	0.999	
71	155	1	0.999	
71.5	164	1	0.999	
62	120	0	0.001	
65.5	120	0	0.001	

OLS1 Model :  
 $\text{Ln}[\text{Odds}(P_{\text{nudge}})]$   
 = Constant +  
 $b1 * X1 + b2 * X2$   
 using Ordinary  
 Least Squares.

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## 1a: Logistic P(male | Height) MLE





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### Conclusions

1. Can use OLS with a logistic function to illustrate logistic regression since logistic-OLS is better than linear OLS.
2. OLS with 'nudge', a single predictor and logistic (OLS1A) is quite close to the MLE.
3. OLS with 'nudge' and logistic worsens as number of predictors increases (OLS1C) .
4. If higher accuracy is needed, use MLE (Excel or other) or consult a statistician.

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### References

Schild, Milo (2015). Copy at [www.statlit.org/pdf/2015-Schild-Logistic-MLE1A-Excel2013-Slides.pdf](http://www.statlit.org/pdf/2015-Schild-Logistic-MLE1A-Excel2013-Slides.pdf)  
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Schild, Milo (2014b). Copy at [www.statlit.org/pdf/2014-Schild-Logistic-MLE-OLS3-Excel2013-Demo.pdf](http://www.statlit.org/pdf/2014-Schild-Logistic-MLE-OLS3-Excel2013-Demo.pdf)

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# Background & Goals

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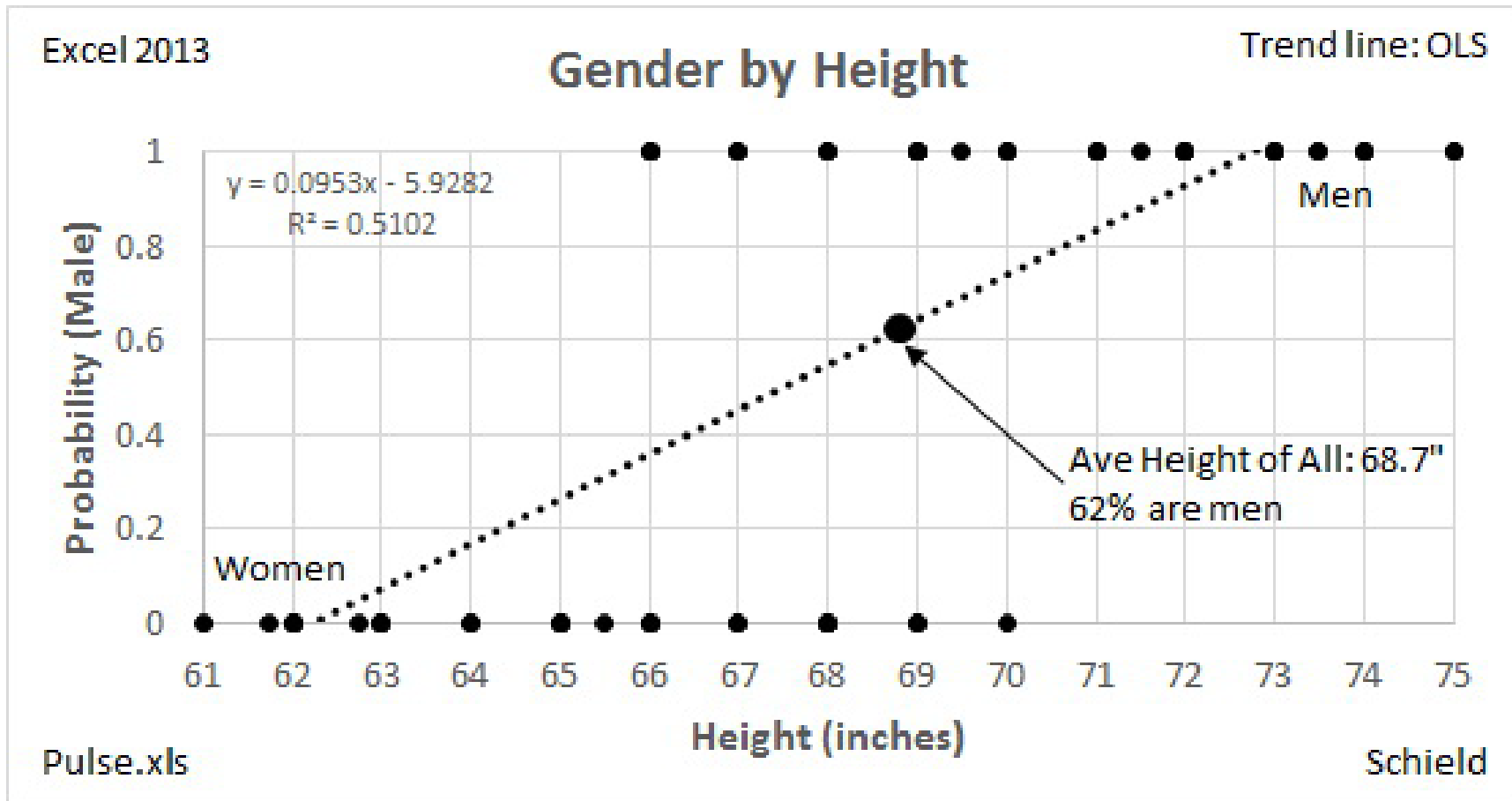
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OLS3: Use OLS to estimate logistic parameters.  
See Schield (2014b)

These slides compare MLE with OLS1 logistic regression

# Model Gender by Height (OLS) Must use a logistic function

This linear trend-line goes outside the valid range



# Model using a Logistic Function

Range of Odds(p): Zero to infinity

Range of Ln[Odds(p)]: Minus infinity to infinity

Logistic model:  $\text{Ln}[\text{Odds}(p)] = a + b * X$



**$|\text{Ln}[\text{Odds}(p)]| = \text{infinity if } p = 0 \text{ or } 1$**   
 **$\text{Pnudge} := \text{If}(p=0, 0.001, 0.999)$**

Source: Pulse dataset

A	B	C	D	E	
2	Height	Weight	Male	Male1	
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 $\text{Ln}[\text{Odds}(\text{Pnudge})]$   
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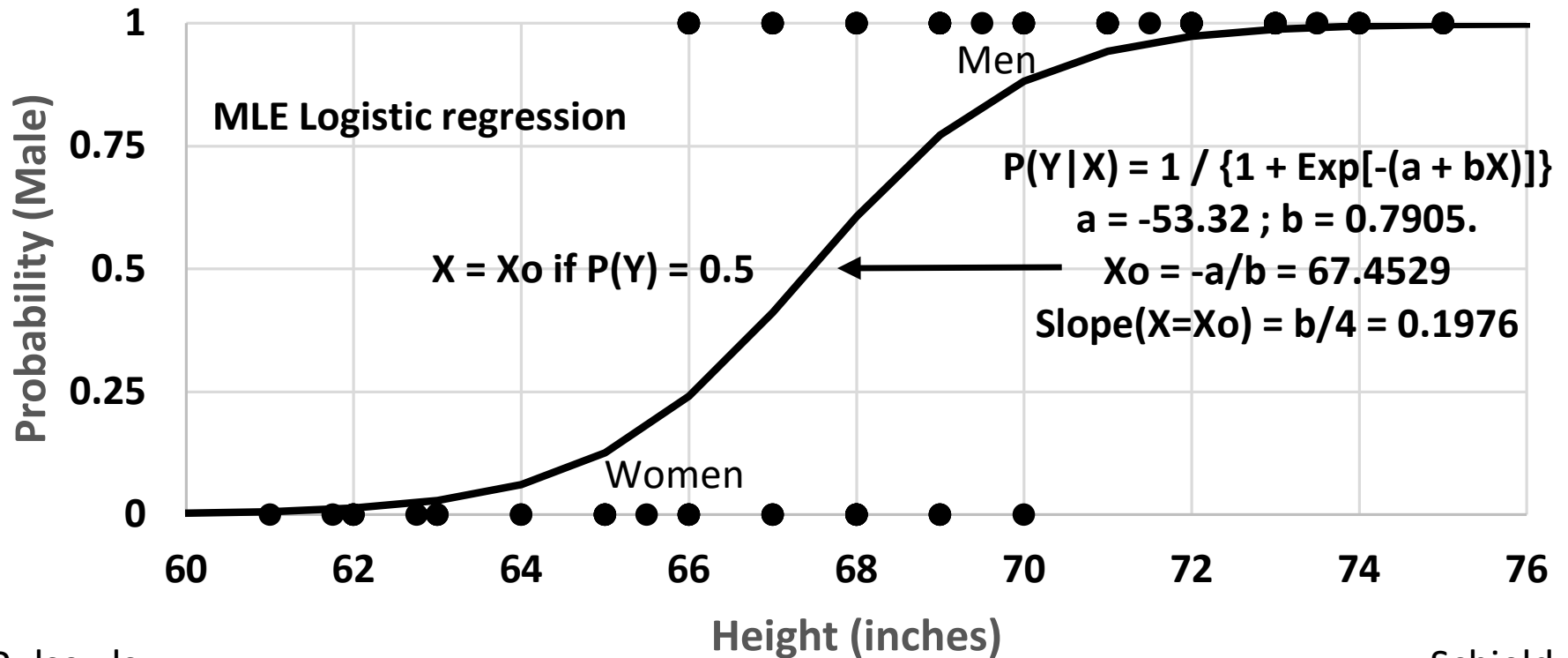


# 1a: Logistic P(male | Height) MLE

Excel 2013

## Gender by Height

MLE Logistic

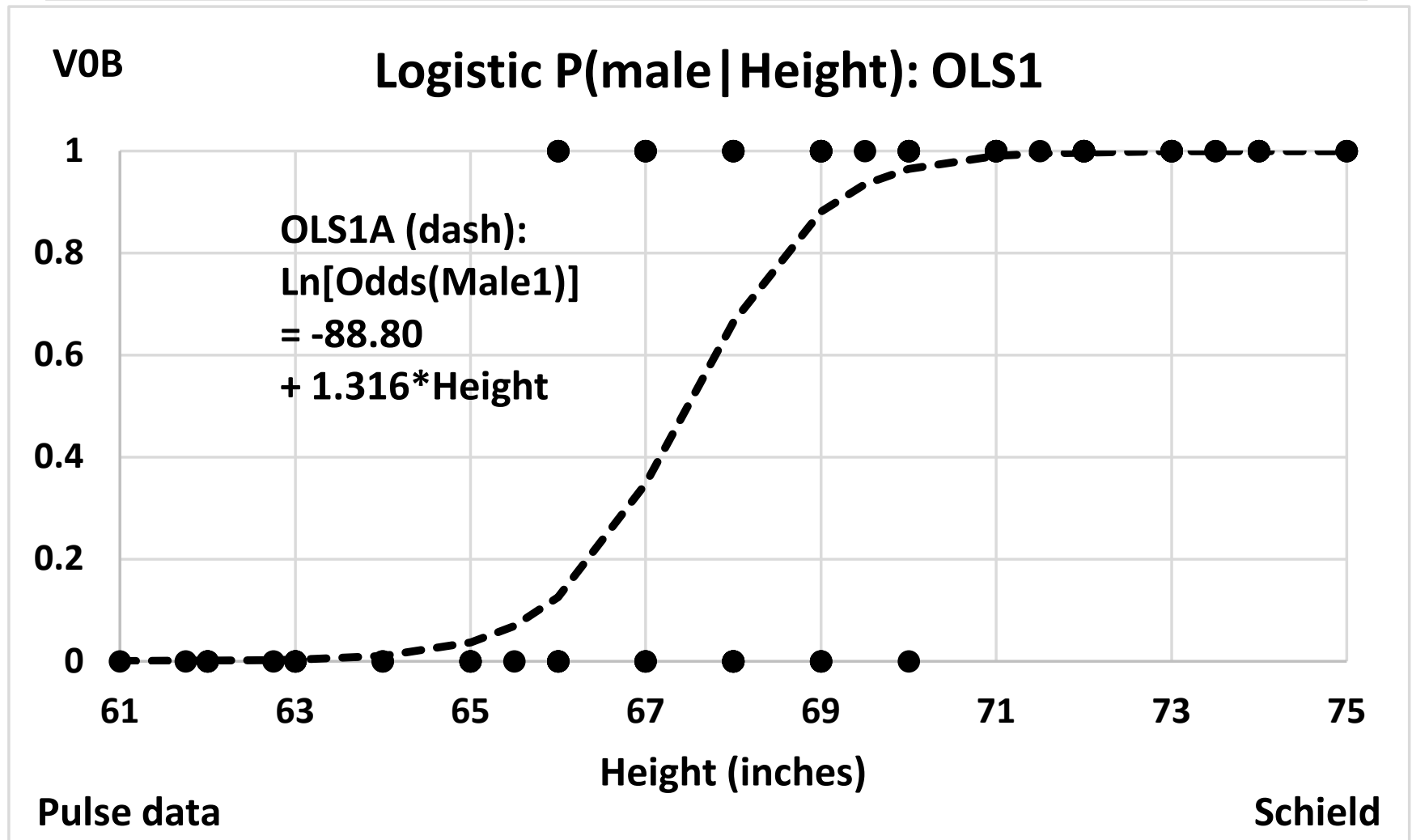


Pulse.xls

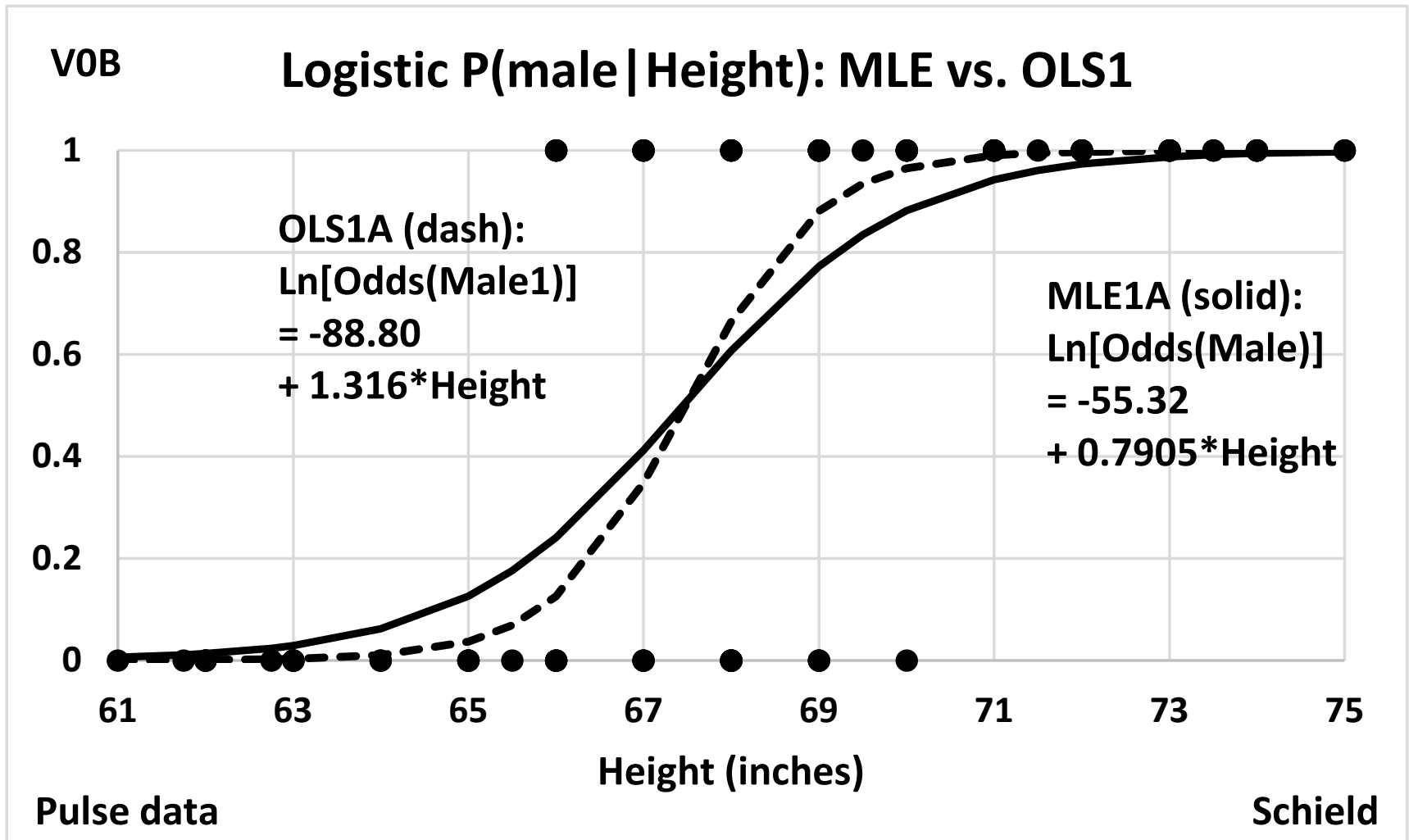
Schild

# 1b: Logistic P(male | Height)

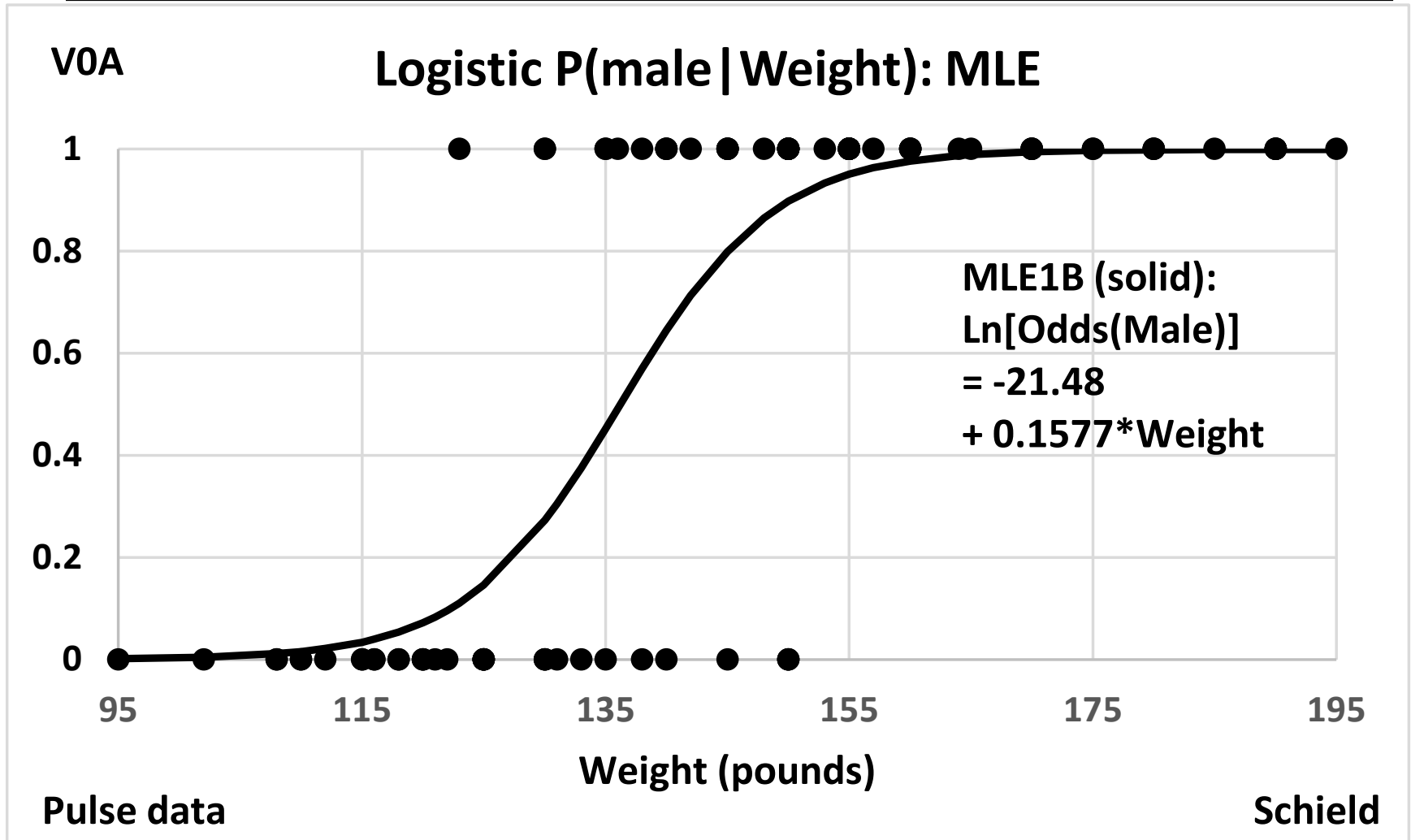
## OLS1



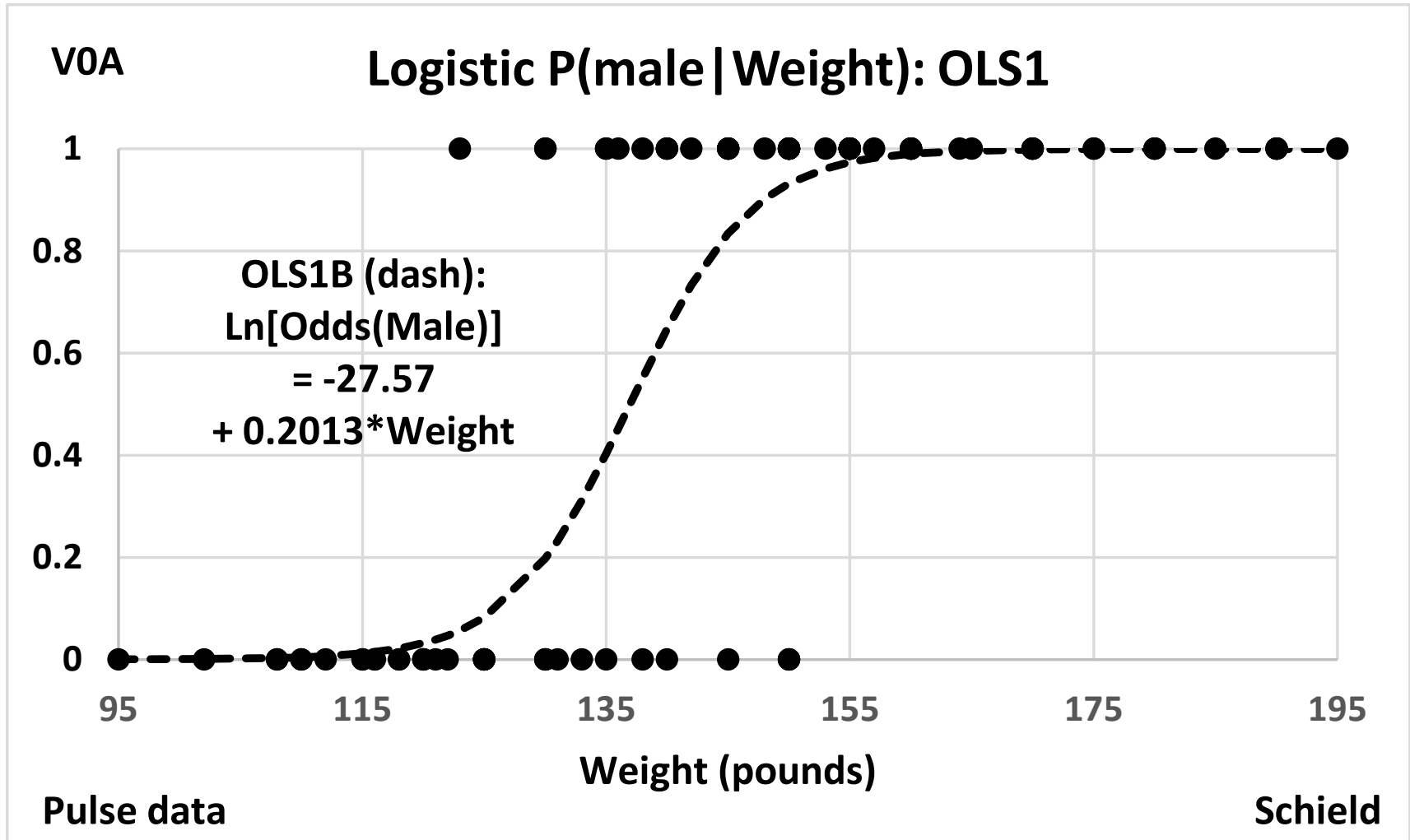
# 1c: Logistic P(male | Height) MLE vs. OLS1



# 2a: Logistic P(male | Weight) MLE

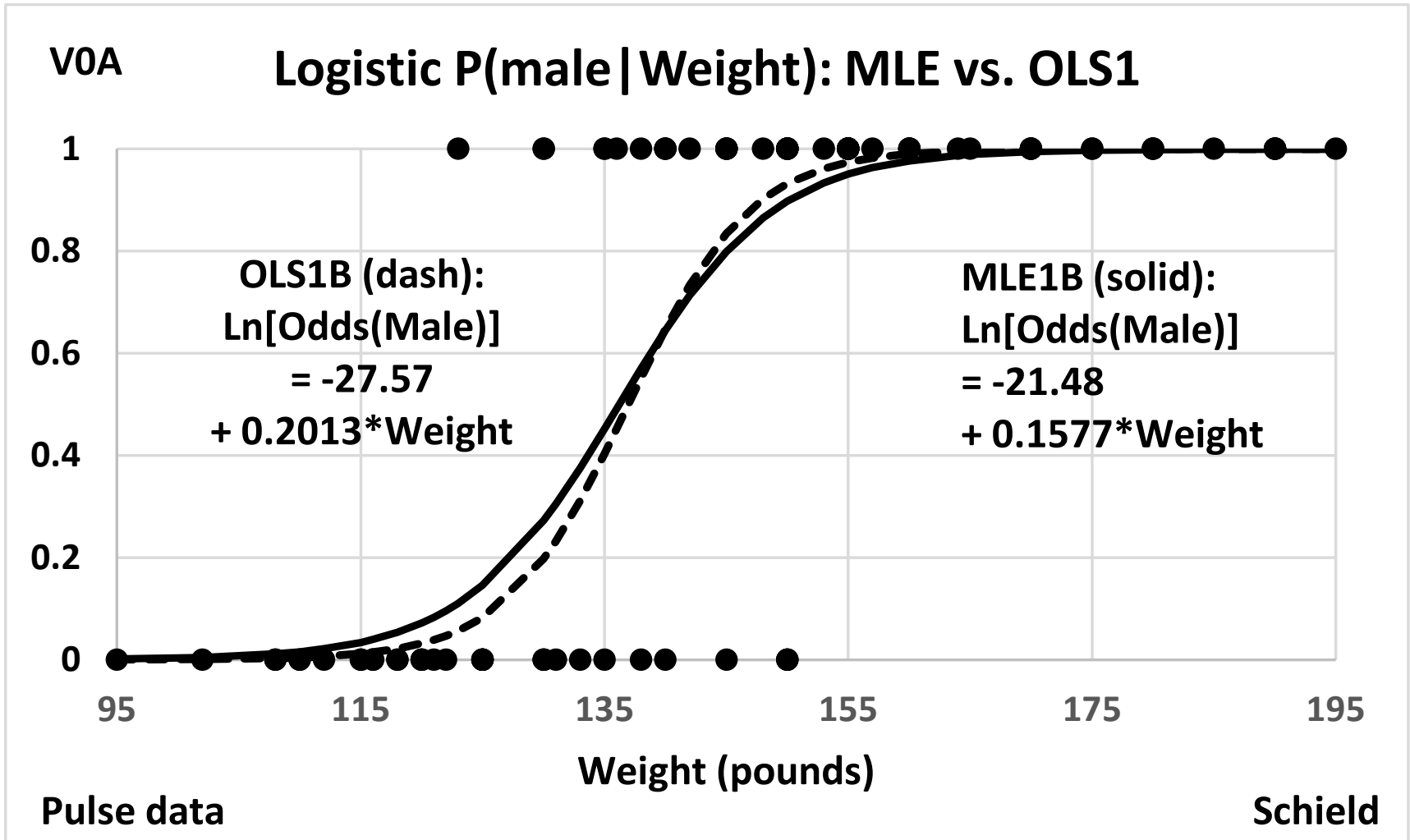


# 2b: Logistic P(male | Weight) OLS1



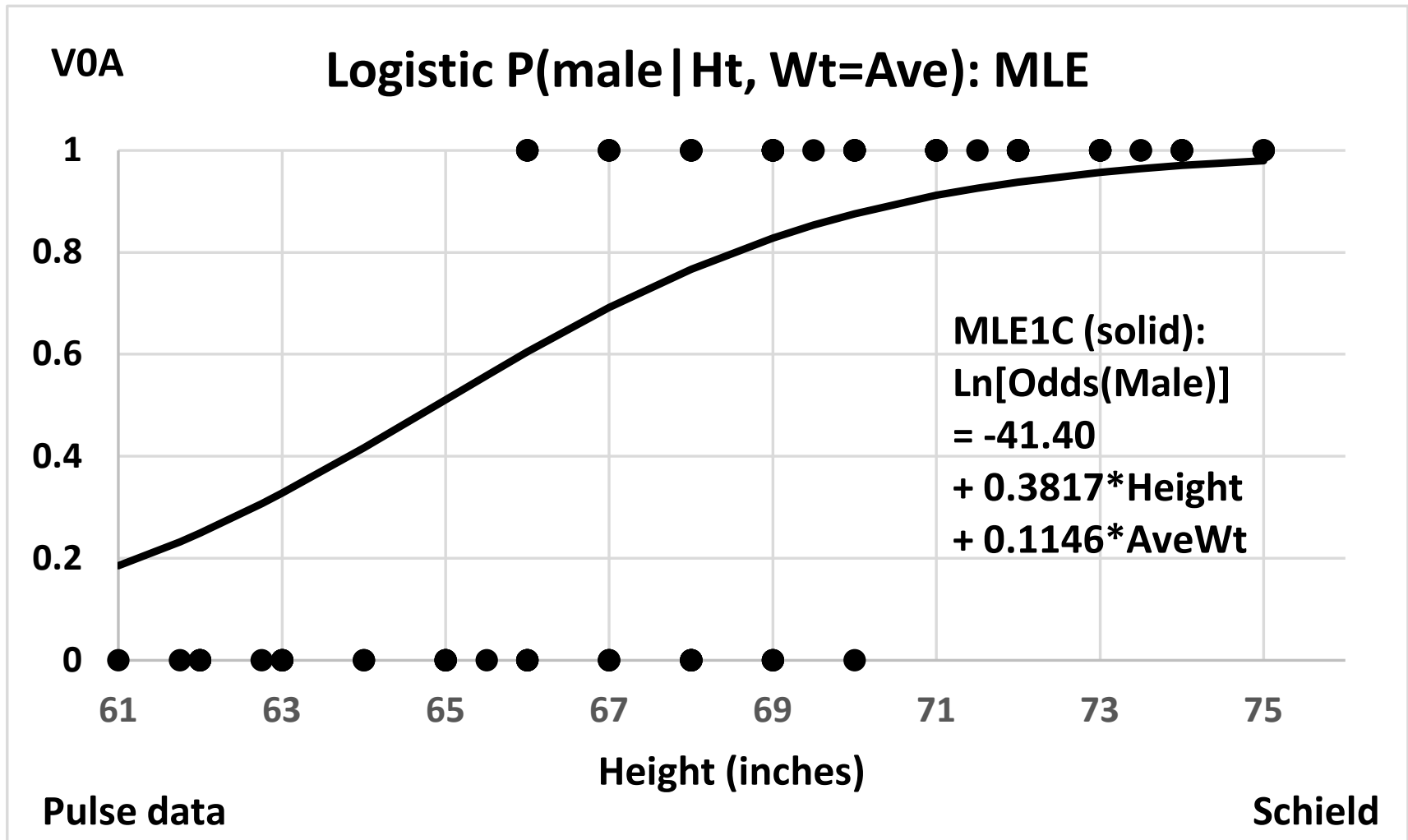
# 2c: Logistic P(male | Weight)

## MLE vs. OLS1

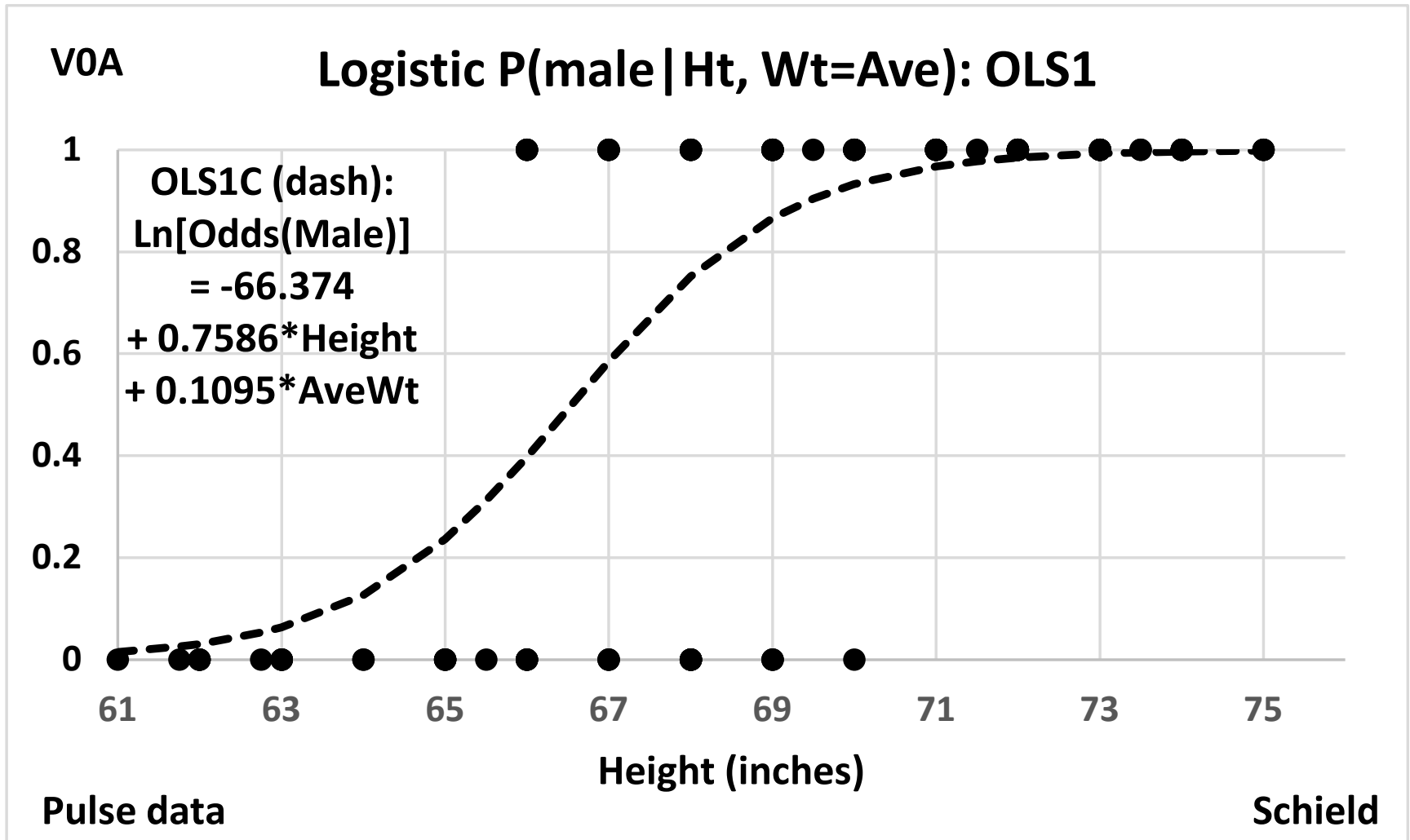


# 3a: Logistic $P(\text{male} | \text{Ht}, \text{Wt}=\text{Ave})$

## MLE

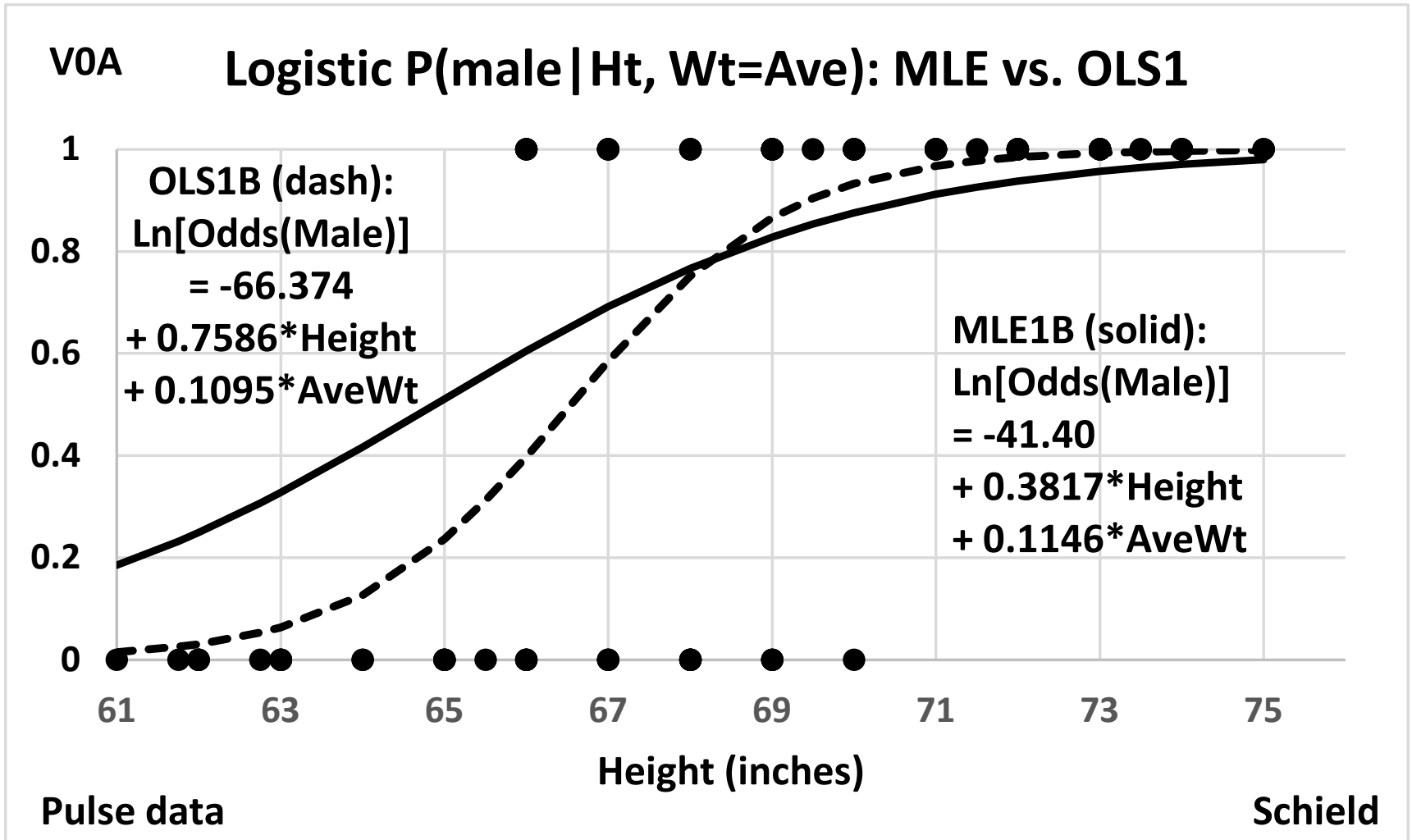


# 3b: Logistic P(male | Ht, Wt=Ave) OLS1





# 3c: Logistic P(male | Ht, Wt=Ave) MLE vs. OLS1



# Conclusions

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1. Can use OLS with a logistic function to illustrate logistic regression since logistic-OLS is better than linear OLS.
2. OLS with ‘nudge’, a single predictor and logistic (OLS1A) is quite close to the MLE.
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