Exam exercise: Logistic regression analysis of Berkely admission data

You may use the combined lecture notes for this module available at https://asta.math.aau.dk to guide you to the relevant methods and R commands for this exam.

The following table shows the total number of admitted and rejected applicants to the six largest departments at University of Berkeley in 1973.

	Admitted	Rejected
Male	1198	1493
Female	557	1278

Use a χ^2-test to check whether the admission statistics for Berkeley show any sign of gender discrimination. To enter the table in R you can do:

```
admit <- matrix(c(1198, 557, 1493, 1278), 2, 2)
rownames(admit) <- c("Male", "Female")
colnames(admit) <- c("Admitted", "Rejected")
admit <- as.table(admit)
```

Your analysis should as a minimum contain **arguments** that support:

- Statement of hypotheses
- Calculation of expected frequencies
- Calculation of test statistic
- Calculation and interpretation of p-value.

A more detailed data set with the admissions for each department is available on the course web page. The variables are:

- `Gender` (male/female)
- `Dept` (department A, B, C, D, E, F)
- `Admit` (frequency of admitted for each combination)
- `Reject` (frequency of rejected for each combination)

Load the data into RStudio:

```
admission <-
    read.table("http://asta.math.aau.dk/dan/static/datasets?file=admission.dat",
               header=TRUE)
admission
```

```
##    Gender Dept Admit Reject
## 1    Male    A   512    313
## 2  Female    A    89     19
## 3    Male    B   353    207
## 4  Female    B    17      8
## 5    Male    C   120    205
## 6  Female    C   202    391
## 7    Male    D   138    279
## 8  Female    D   131    244
## 9    Male    E    53    138
## 10 Female    E    94    299
## 11   Male    F    22    351
## 12 Female    F    24    317
```

In order to do logistic regression for this kind of data, the response is the columns `Admit` and `Reject` (which means that we model the probability of admit) :

```
m0 <- glm(cbind(Admit, Reject) ~ Gender + Dept, family = binomial, data = admission)
```

The glm-object `m0` is a logistic model with main effects of `Gender` and `Department`.

- Investigate whether there is any effect of these predictors.

As a hint you might look at section 9.3 in the combined lecture notes.

```
summary(m0)
```

```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = cbind(Admit, Reject) ~ Gender + Dept, family = binomial,
##     data = admission)
##
## Coefficients:
##             Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)  0.68192    0.09911   6.880 5.97e-12 ***
## GenderMale  -0.09987    0.08085  -1.235    0.217
## DeptB       -0.04340    0.10984  -0.395    0.693
## DeptC       -1.26260    0.10663 -11.841  < 2e-16 ***
## DeptD       -1.29461    0.10582 -12.234  < 2e-16 ***
## DeptE       -1.73931    0.12611 -13.792  < 2e-16 ***
## DeptF       -3.30648    0.16998 -19.452  < 2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 877.056  on 11  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance:  20.204  on  5  degrees of freedom
## AIC: 103.14
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

Looking at the summary of `m0`:

- Is there a significant gender difference?
- What is the interpretation of the numbers in the `DeptB`-row?

We add the standardized residuals to `admission`:

```
admission$stdRes <- round(rstandard(m0),2)
admission
```

```
##    Gender Dept Admit Reject stdRes
## 1    Male    A   512    313  -4.01
## 2  Female    A    89     19   4.26
## 3    Male    B   353    207  -0.28
## 4  Female    B    17      8   0.28
## 5    Male    C   120    205   1.87
## 6  Female    C   202    391  -1.89
## 7    Male    D   138    279   0.14
## 8  Female    D   131    244  -0.14
## 9    Male    E    53    138   1.61
## 10 Female    E    94    299  -1.65
```

```
## 11   Male    F    22    351  -0.30
## 12 Female    F    24    317   0.30
```

- Looking at the standardized residuals, which department deviates heavily from the model?
- What gender is discrimated in this department?

Next you should fit the model with the interaction `Gender*Dept` and use `anova` to compare this to `m0`.

- Explain what interaction means in the current context.
- Is there a significant interaction?
- In the light of your analysis, explain the reason for your answer to the previous question.