

- P25, P50 and P75: The percentiles computed
- P25_SE, P50_SE and P75_SE: The standard error of the computed percentiles
- WEIGHT: The weighting variable used for the analysis
- REPS: The number of replicates used for the analysis
- METHOD: The method of replication used for the analysis
- NPV: The number of variables used in the analysis.
- SHORTCUT: whether the sampling variance was calculated using all plausible values (N), or just the first plausible value (Y).
- DATE: The date the analysis was conducted
- TIME: The time the analysis was conducted
- INFILE: data used for the analysis
- SELCRIT: selection criteria used for the analysis

Computing Logistic Regression Coefficients

Logistic regression²⁶ is used to predict a binary response based on one or more predictor variables. To compute logistic regression statistics with variables that do not include plausible values, you need to select “**Logistic Regression**” from the **Statistic Type** dropdown menu.

This analysis type requires the selection of the following variables for the analysis:

Grouping Variables²⁷ This is the list of variables that are to be used to define the subgroups. The list can consist of one or more variables. The IDB Analyzer always includes IDCNTRY or its equivalent as the first grouping variable and there should always be at least one grouping variable. If the option “Exclude Missing from Analysis” is checked, only cases that have non-missing values in the grouping variables will be used in the analysis.

Independent Variables This is the list of analysis variables used as predictors in the logistic regression model. The independent variables can be classified as categorical or continuous. Variables classified as categorical will be contrast coded according to the specifications of the SPSS engine. You have the options of entering categorical variables using INDICATOR, DEVIATION, SIMPLE, DIFFERENCE, HELMERT or REPEATED contrast coding. For each categorical variable you will need to specify the reference category, or use the default (highest one). For more information on the use of each of these contrast specifications please refer to the corresponding SPSS documentation.

Variables classified as continuous will be entered in the equation without further recoding. You can enter any combination of

²⁶ Development work for the Logistic Regression macro was initiated by Roosa Tikkanen.

²⁷ Note that due to a bug in the SPSS Logistic Regression module, when the grouping variables defines a single group in the file, the program crashes. You will know this is the case by checking the descriptive statistics at the beginning of the output file. When this happens you will need to set the parameter ONEGRP = Y.