## Using a logarithmic transformation in

 regression
## Supplementary lecture

In the lab session in Week 9 we transformed mother's current height using the natural logarithm, $\ln ()$. $\qquad$
Here we use this in a regression.
Regression mother's weight, log transformed, on $\qquad$ number of units of alcohol per week.

Regression mother's weight, log transformed, on $\qquad$ number of units of alcohol per week.


Regression mother's weight, log transformed, on
number of units of alcohol per week.

|  | Unstandardized <br> Coefficients |  | Sig. | 95.0\% Confidence <br> Interval for B |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | B | Std. <br> Error |  | Lower <br> Bound | Upper <br> Bound |
| (Constant) | 4.160 | .010 | .000 | 4.140 | 4.180 |
| Units of alcohol <br> in average week | .00270 | .00137 | .048 | .000021 | .00539 |

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\log _{\mathrm{e}}($ weight $)=4.160+0.00270 \times$ units of alcohol $95 \%$ CI: 0.000021 to 0.00539
$\qquad$

What does this tell us about weight? $\qquad$
$\qquad$

Regression mother's weight, log transformed, on number of units of alcohol per week.
$\log _{e}($ weight $)=4.160+0.00270 \times$ units of alcohol $95 \% \mathrm{Cl}: 0.000021$ to 0.00539
What does this tell us about weight?
Antilog:
weight $=64.071523 \times 1.00270^{\text {units of alcohol }}$
$95 \% \mathrm{Cl}: 1.00002$ to 1.00540
Weight is multiplied by 1.00270 for every unit of alcohol consumed per week.
E.g. 5 units alcohol per week multiplies weight by $1.00270^{5}$ $=1.01357$.
20 units alcohol multiplies weight by $1.00270^{20}=1.0554$.

Regression mother's weight, log transformed, on number of units of alcohol per week.
20 units alcohol multiplies weight by $1.00270^{20}=1.0554$.


