

# Package ‘catdata’

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penalized

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**Description** This R-package contains examples from the book “Regression for Categorical Data”, Tutz 2011, Cambridge University Press. The names of the examples refer to the chapter and the data set that is used.

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catdata-package	<i>Categorical Data</i>
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## Description

This R-package contains examples from the book

**Tutz (2011): Regression for Categorical Data, Cambridge University Press**

The names of the examples refer to the chapter and the data set that is used.

### The data sets are

addiction,  
aids,  
birth,  
children,  
deathpenalty,  
dust,  
encephalitis,  
foodstamp,  
insolvency,  
knee,  
leucoplakia,  
medcare,  
reader,  
recovery,  
rent,  
rethinopathy,

teratology,  
 teratology2,  
 unemployment,  
 vaso.

**The chapters are abbreviated in the following way**

intro	Chapter 1	Introduction
binary	Chapter 2	Binary Regression: The Logit Model
glm	Chapter 3	Generalized Linear Models
modbin	Chapter 4	Modeling of Binary Data
altbin	Chapter 5	Alternative Binary Regression Models
regsel	Chapter 6	Regularization and Variable Selection for Parametric Models
count	Chapter 7	Regression Analysis of Count Data
multinomial	Chapter 8	Multinomial Response Models
ordinal	Chapter 9	Ordinal Response Models
semiparametric	Chapter 10	Semi- and Nonparametric Generalized Regression
tree	Chapter 11	Tree-Based Methods
loglinear	Chapter 12	The Analysis of Contingency Tables
multivariate	Chapter 13	Multivariate Response Models
random	Chapter 14	Random Effects and Finite Mixtures
prediction	Chapter 15	Prediction and Classification

The examples are abbreviated by chaptername-dataset. Thus, for example,

**modbin-dust**

refers to Chapter 4 (Modeling of Binary Data) and the data set dust.

**Overview of examples:**

- Chapter 2:
  - binary-vaso: Example 2.2
  - binary-unemployment: Example 2.3
- Chapter 4:
  - modbin-unemployment: Example 4.3
  - modbin-foodstamp: Example 4.4
  - modbin-dust: Example 4.7
- Chapter 5:
  - altbin-teratology: Example 5.1
- Chapter 6:
  - regsel-heartdisease1: Example 6.1, Example 6.2
  - regsel-heartdisease2: Example 6.3
  - regsel-heartdisease3
  - regsel-heartdisease4: Example 6.4
  - regsel-heartdisease5: Example 6.5
  - regsel-heartdisease6

- Chapter 7:
  - count-children: Example 7.3
  - count-encephalitis: Example 7.4
  - count-insolvency: Example 7.5
  - count-medcare: Example 7.6
- Chapter 8:
  - multinomial-party1: Example 8.3
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  - multinomial-travel: Example 8.4
  - multinomial-addiction1: Example 8.5
  - multinomial-addiction2: Example 8.6
- Chapter 9:
  - ordinal-knee1: Example 9.3
  - ordinal-knee2: Example 9.4
  - ordinal-retinopathy1: Example 9.5
  - ordinal-retinopathy2: Example 9.6
  - ordinal-arthritis: Example 9.8
- Chapter 10:
  - semiparametric-unemployment: Example 10.2
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  - semiparametric-children: Example 10.4
  - semiparametric-addiction: Example 10.5
- Chapter 11:
  - tree-unemployment: Example 11.1
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- Chapter 12:
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  - loglinear-leukoplakia: Example 12.5
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- Chapter 14:
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  - random-knee2: Example 14.4
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  - random-betablocker: Example 14.7
  - random-knee3: Example 14.8
- Chapter 15:
  - prediction-glass: Example 15.4
  - prediction-medcare: Example 15.8

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Gerhard Tutz <gerhard.tutz@stat.uni-muenchen.de>

**References**

Gerhard Tutz (2011), *Regression for Categorical Data*, Cambridge University Press

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
vignette("modbin-dust")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

addiction

*Are addicted weak-willed, diseased or both?*

---

**Description**

The addiction data stems from a survey comprising 712 respondents.

**Usage**

```
data(addiction)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 712 observations on the following 4 variables.

ill are addicted weak-willed(0) diseased(1) or both(2)

gender male = 0, female = 1

age age of surveyed person

university surveyed person is academician(1) or not(0)

**Source**

<http://www.stat.uni-muenchen.de/service/datenarchiv/sucht/sucht.html>

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
##look for:  
vignette("semiparametric-addiction")  
vignette("multinomial-addiction1")  
vignette("multinomial-addiction2")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

aids

*AIDS*

---

**Description**

The aids data was a survey around 369 men who were infected with HIV.

**Usage**

```
data(aids)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 2376 observations on the following 8 variables.

cd4 number of CD4 cells  
time years since seroconversion  
drugs recreational drug use (yes=1/no=0)  
partners number of sexual partners  
packs packs of cigarettes a day  
cesd a mental illness score  
age Age centered around 30  
person Identification number

**Source**

Multicenter AIDS Cohort Study (MACS), see Zeger and Diggle (1994), Semi-parametric models for longitudinal data with application to CD4 cell numbers in HIV seroconverters, *Biometrics*, 50, 689–699.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
##look for:  
vignette("random-aids")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

 birth
 

---

*Birth***Description**

The birth data contain information about birth and pregnancy of 775 children that were born alive in the time from 1990 to 2004. The data were collected from internet users recruited on french-speaking pregnancy and birth websites

**Usage**

```
data(birth)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 775 observations on the following 25 variables.

IndexMother ID variable

Sex Sex of child: male = 1, female = 2

Weight Weight of child at the birth in grams

Height Height of child at the birth in centimeter

Head Head circumference of child at the birth in centimeter

Month Month of birth from 1 to 12

Year Year of birth

Country Country of birth: France (FR), Belgium (BE), Switzerland (CH), Canada (CA), Great Britain (GB), Germany (DE), Spain (ES), United States (US)

Term Term of pregnancy in weeks from the last menstruation

AgeMother Age of mother on the day of birth

Previous Number of pregnancies before

WeightBefore Weight of mother before the pregnancy

HeightMother Height of mother in centimeter

WeightEnd Weight of mother after the pregnancy

Twins Was the pregnancy a multiple birth? no = 0, yes = 1

Intensive Days that child spent in intensive care unit

Cesarean Has the child been born by cesarean section? no = 0, yes = 1

Planned Has the cesarean been planned? no = 0, yes = 1

Episiotomy Has an episiotomy been made? no = 0, yes = 1

Tear Did a perineal tear appear? no = 0, yes = 1

Operative Has an operative aid like delivery forceps or vakuüm been used? no = 0, yes = 1

Induced Has the birth been induced artificially? no = 0, yes = 1

Membranes Did the membrans burst before the beginning of the throes? no = 0, yes = 1

Rest Has a strict bed rest been ordered to the mother for at least one month during the pregnancy?  
no = 0, yes = 1

Presentation Presentation of the child before the birth? cephalic presentation = 1, pelvic presentation = 2, other presentation (e.g. across) = 3

### Source

see Boulesteix (2006), Maximally selected chi-squared statistics for ordinal variables, *Biometrical Journal*, 48, 451–462.

### Examples

```
## Not run:
##look for:
vignette("loglinear-birth")
vignette("multivariate-birth1")
vignette("multivariate-birth2")

## End(Not run)
```

---

children

*Number of Children*

---

### Description

The children data contains the information about the number of children of women.

### Usage

```
data(children)
```

### Format

A data frame with 3548 observations on the following 6 variables.

child number of children

age age of woman in years

dur years of education

nation nationality of the woman: 0 = German, 1 = otherwise

god Beliving in god: 1 = Strong agreement, 2 = Agreement 3 = No definite opinion, 4 = Rather no agreement, 5= No agreement at all 6= Never thought about it

univ visited university: 0 = no, 1 = yes

### Source

German General Social Survey Allbus



**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
##example of analysis:  
vignette("count-children")  
vignette("semiparametric-children")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

deathpenalty	<i>Death-Penalty</i>
--------------	----------------------

---

**Description**

The deathpenalty data is about the judgment of defendants in cases of multiple murders in Florida between 1976 and 1987. They are classified with respect to death penalty, race of defendant and race of victim.

**Usage**

```
data(deathpenalty)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 8 observations on the following 4 variables. Considering the weighting variable "Freq", there are 674 cases.

DeathPenalty Was the judgment death penalty? yes = 1, no = 0

VictimRace The race of the victim: white = 1, black = 0

DefendantRace The race of the defendant: white = 1, black = 0

Freq Frequency of observation

**Source**

Agresti, A. (2002) *Categorical Data Analysis*. Wiley

**References**

Agresti, A. (2002) *Categorical Data Analysis*. Wiley

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
##look for:  
data(deathpenalty)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

dust

*Chronic Bronchial Reaction to Dust*

---

### Description

The dust data was surveyed among the employees of a Munich factory.

### Usage

```
data(dust)
```

### Format

A data frame with 1246 observations on the following 4 variables.

bronch chronic bronchial reaction, no = 0, yes = 1  
dust dust concentration (mg/cm<sup>3</sup>) at working place  
smoke employee smoker?, no = 1, yes = 2  
years years of dust exposition

### Source

<http://www.stat.uni-muenchen.de/service/datenarchiv/dust/dust.html>

### Examples

```
## Not run:  
##example of analysis:  
vignette("modbin-dust")  
vignette("semiparametric-dust")  
vignette("tree-dust")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

encephalitis

*Cases of Herpes Encephalitis in Bavaria and Saxony*

---

### Description

The encephalitis data is based on a study on the occurrence of herpes encephalitis in children. It was observed in Bavaria and Lower Saxony between 1980 and 1993.

### Usage

```
data(encephalitis)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 26 observations containing the following variables

year years 1980 to 1993 (1 – 14)

country Bavaria = 1, Lower Saxony = 2

count number of cases with herpes encephalitis

**References**

Karimi, A., Windorfer, A., Dreesemann, J. (1980) Vorkommen von zentralvenösen Infektionen in europäischen Ländern. Technical report, Schriften des Niedersächsischen Landesgesundheitsamtes.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
##look for:
vignette("count-encephalitis")

## End(Not run)
```

---

foodstamp

*Food-Stamp Program*

---

**Description**

The foodstamp data stem from a survey on the federal food-stamp program, 150 persons were interviewed. The response indicates participation.

**Usage**

```
data(foodstamp)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 150 observations on the following 4 variables.

y participation in federal food-stamp program, yes = 1, no = 0

TEN tenancy, yes = 1, no = 0

SUP supplemental income, yes = 1, no = 0

INC log-transformed monthly income log(monthly income +1)

**References**

Künsch, H. R., Stefanski, L. A., Carroll, R. J. (1989) Conditionally unbiased bounded-influence estimation in general regression models, with applications to generalized linear models. *Journal of American Statistical Association* **84**, 460–466.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
##look for:  
vignette("modbin-foodstamp")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

glass

*Glass Identification*

---

**Description**

A dataset coming from USA Forensic Science Service that distinguishes between six types of glass (four types of window glass, and three types nonwindow). Predictors are the refractive index and the oxide content of various minerals.

**Usage**

```
data(heart)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 214 observations on the following 10 variables.

RI Refractive index  
Na Oxide content of sodium  
Mg Oxide content of magnesium  
Al Oxide content of aluminium  
Si Oxide content of silicon  
K Oxide content of potassium  
Ca Oxide content of calcium  
Ba Oxide content of barium  
Fe Oxide content of iron  
type Type of glass

**Source**

<http://archive.ics.uci.edu/ml/datasets/Glass+Identification>

**References**

Ripley, B. D. (1996), Pattern Recognition and Neural Networks, Cambridge University Press.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
##example of analysis:  
vignette("prediction-glass")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

heart

*Heart Disease*

---

**Description**

A retrospective sample of males in a heart-disease high-risk region of the Western Cape, South Africa.

**Usage**

```
data(heart)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 462 observations on the following 10 variables.

y coronary heart disease (yes = 1, no = 0)  
sbp systolic blood pressure  
tobacco cumulative tobacco  
ldl low density lipoprotein cholesterol  
adiposity adiposity  
famhist family history of heart disease  
typea type-A behavior  
obesity obesity  
alcohol current alcohol consumption  
age age at onset

**References**

South African Heart Disease dataset  
Hastie, T., Tibshirani, R., and Friedman, J. (2001):  
Elements of Statistical Learning; Data Mining, Inference, and Prediction, Springer-Verlag, New York

**Examples**

```
##example of analysis:  
vignette("regsel-heartdisease1")  
vignette("regsel-heartdisease2")  
vignette("regsel-heartdisease3")  
vignette("regsel-heartdisease4")  
vignette("regsel-heartdisease5")  
vignette("regsel-heartdisease6")
```

---

insolvency

*Insolvency of companies in Berlin*

---

**Description**

The insolvency data gives the number of insolvent companies per month in Berlin from 1994 to 1996.

**Usage**

```
data(dust)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 36 observations on the following 4 variables.

insolv number of insolvent companies

year years 1994-1996 (1-3)

month month (1-12)

case number of cases (1-36)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
##example of analysis:  
vignette("count-insolvency")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

knee

*Knee Injuries*

---

### **Description**

In a clinical study n=127 patients with sport related injuries have been treated with two different therapies (chosen by random design). After 3,7 and 10 days of treatment the pain occurring during knee movement was observed.

### **Usage**

```
data(knee)
```

### **Format**

A data frame with 127 observations on the following 8 variables.

N Patient's number

Th Therapy ( placebo = 1, treatment = 2)

Age Age in years

Sex Gender (male = 0, female = 1)

R1 Pain before treatment (no pain = 1, severe pain = 5)

R2 Pain after three days of treatment

R3 Pain after seven days of treatment

R4 Pain after ten days of treatment

### **Examples**

```
##example of analysis:  
vignette("ordinal-knee1")  
vignette("ordinal-knee2")  
vignette("multivariate-knee")  
vignette("random-knee1")  
vignette("random-knee3")
```

---

`kneecumulative`*Knee Injuries*

---

**Description**

In a clinical study n=127 patients with sport related injuries have been treated with two different therapies (chosen by random design). After 3,7 and 10 days of treatment the pain occurring during knee movement was observed. The data set is a transformed version of knee for fitting a cumulative logit model.

**Usage**`data(knee)`**Format**

A data frame with 127 observations on the following 8 variables.

y Response

Th Therapy ( placebo = 1, treatment = 2)

Age Age in years

Age2 Squared age

Sex Gender (male = 0, female = 1)

Person Person

**Examples**

```
##example of analysis:  
vignette("random-knee2")
```

---

`kneesequential`*Knee Injuries*

---

**Description**

In a clinical study n=127 patients with sport related injuries have been treated with two different therapies (chosen by random design). After 3,7 and 10 days of treatment the pain occurring during knee movement was observed. The data set is a transformed version of knee for fitting a sequential logit model.

**Usage**`data(knee)`



**Format**

A data frame with 127 observations on the following 8 variables.

y Response  
 Icept1 Intercept 1  
 Icept2 Intercept 2  
 Icept3 Intercept 3  
 Icept4 Intercept 4  
 Th Therapy ( placebo = 1, treatment = 2)  
 Age Age in years  
 Age2 Squared age  
 Sex Gender (male = 0, female = 1)  
 Person Person

**Examples**

```
##example of analysis:
vignette("random-knee2")
```

---

leukoplakia	<i>Leukoplakia</i>
-------------	--------------------

---

**Description**

The leukoplakia data is about occurrence of oral leukoplakia with covariates smoking and alcohol consumption.

**Usage**

```
data(leukoplakia)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 4 variables. Considering the weighting variable "Freq", there are 212 cases.

Leukoplakia Has the person oral leukoplakia? yes = 1, no = 0  
 Alcohol How much alcohol did the person drink on average? no = 1, less then 40g = 2, less then 80g = 3, more then 80g = 4  
 Smoker Smoker? yes = 1, no = 0  
 Freq Frequency of observation

**Source**

Fahrmeir, Hamerle and Tutz (1996), Multivariate statistische Verfahren, Berlin: de Gruyter

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
##look for:  
vignette("loglinear-leukoplakia")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

medcare	<i>Number of Physician Office Visits</i>
---------	--

---

**Description**

The medcare data was collected on 4406 individuals, aged 66 and over, that were covered by med-care, a public insurance program

**Usage**

```
data(medcare)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 4406 observations on the following 9 variables.

ofp number of physician office visits

hosp number of hospital stays

healthpoor individual has a poor health (reference: average health)

healthexcellent individual has a excellent health

numchron number of chronic conditions

male female = 0, male = 1

age age of individual (centered around 60)

married married = 1, else = 0

school years of education

**Source**

<http://www.econ.queensu.ca/jae/1997-v12.3/deb-trivedi/>

**References**

US National Medical Expenditure Survey in 1987/88

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
##example of analysis:  
vignette("count-medcare")  
vignette("prediction-medcare")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

reader

*Who is a Regular Reader?*

---

**Description**

The reader data contains information on the reading behaviour of women referring to a specific woman's journal.

**Usage**

```
data(reader)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 48 observations on the following 5 variables. Considering the weighting variable "Freq", there are 941 observations.

RegularReader Is the woman a regular reader? yes = 1, no = 0

Working Is the woman working? yes = 1, no = 0

Age Age of the woman in categories (18–29 years = 1, 30–39 = 2, 40–49 = 3)

Education Level of education. L1 = 11, L2 = 12, L3 = 13, L4 = 14

Freq Frequency of the observation

**Source**

Fahrmeir, Hamerle and Tutz (1996), *Multivariate statistische Verfahren*, Berlin: de Gruyter

---

recovery

*Post-Surgery Recovery of Children*

---

### **Description**

The recovery data contains information on 60 children after a surgery.

### **Usage**

`data(recovery)`

### **Format**

A data frame with 240 observations on the following 10 variables

`y` recovery score

`Dos1` Dosage=15 (yes = 1, no = 0)

`Dos2` Dosage=20 (yes = 1, no = 0)

`Dos3` Dosage=25 (yes = 1, no = 0)

`Age` Age of child (in months)

`Age2` Squared age

`Dur` Duration of surgery (in minutes)

`Rep1` First repetition (yes = 1, no = 0)

`Rep2` Second repetition (yes = 1, no = 0)

`Rep3` Third repetition (yes = 1, no = 0)

`Person` ID-Variable for each child (1–60)

### **Details**

In a randomized study 60 children undergoing surgery were treated with one of four dosages of an anaesthetic (15, 20, 25, 30). Upon admission to the recovery room and at minutes 5, 15 and 30 following admission, recovery scores were assigned on a categorical scale ranging from 1 (least favourable) to 6 (most favourable). Therefore one has four repetitions of a variable having 6 categories. One wants to model how recovery scores depend on covariables as dosage of the anaesthetic (four levels), duration of surgery (in minutes) and age of the child (in months).

### **References**

Davis, C.S. (1991) Semi-parametric and Non-parametric Methods for the Analysis of Repeated Measurements with Applications to Clinical Trials. *Statistics in Medicine* **10**, 1959–1980

---

rent	<i>Rent in Munich</i>
------	-----------------------

---

**Description**

The rent data contains the rent index for Munich in 2003.

**Usage**

```
data(rent)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 2053 observations on the following 13 variables.

```
rent clear rent in euros
rentm clear rent per square meter in euros
size living space in square meter
rooms number of rooms
year year of construction
area municipality
good good adress, yes = 1, no =0
best best adress, yes = 1, no = 0
warm warm water, yes = 0, no = 1
central central heating, yes = 0, no = 1
tiles bathroom with tiles, yes = 0, no = 1
bathextra special furniture in bathroom, yes = 1, no = 0
kitchen upmarket kitchen, yes = 1, no = 0
```

**Source**

<http://www.stat.uni-muenchen.de/service/datenarchiv/miete/miete03.html>

**References**

Fahrmeir, L., Künstler, R., Pigeot, I., Tutz, G. (2004) *Statistik: der Weg zur Datenanalyse*. 5. Auflage, Berlin: Springer-Verlag.

**Examples**

```
##example of analysis:
data(rent)
summary(rent)
```

---

retinopathy	<i>Retinopathy</i>
-------------	--------------------

---

**Description**

The retinopathy data contains information on persons with retinopathy.

**Usage**

```
data(retinopathy)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 613 observations on the following 5 variables.

RET RET=1: no retinopathy, RET=2 nonproliferative retinopathy, RET=3 advanced retinopathy or blind

SM SM=1: smoker, SM=0: non-smoker

DIAB diabetes duration in years

GH glycosylated hemoglobin measured in percent

BP diastolic blood pressure in mmHg

**References**

Bender and Grouven (1998), Using binary logistic regression models for ordinal data with non-proportional odds, *J. Clin. Epidemiol.*, 51, 809–816.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
## look for  
vignette("ordinal-retinopathy1")  
vignette("ordinal-retinopathy2")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

teratology

*Teratology*

---

### Description

In a teratology experiment 58 rats on iron-deficient diets were assigned to four groups. In the first group only placebo injections were given, in the other groups iron supplements were given. The animals were made pregnant and sacrificed after three weeks. The response is the number of living and dead rats of a litter.

### Usage

```
data(teratology)
```

### Format

A data frame with 58 observations on the following 3 variables.

D number of deaths of rats litter

L number survived of rats litter

Grp group(Untreated = 1, Injections days 7 and 10 = 2, Injections days 0 and 7 = 3, Injections weekly = 4

### References

Moore, D. F. and Tsaiatis, A. (1991) Robust estimation of the variance in moment methods for extra-binomial and extra-poisson variation. *Biometrics* **47**, 383–401.

### Examples

```
data(teratology)
summary(teratology)
## Not run:
#vignette("altbin-teratology")

## End(Not run)
```

---

teratology2

*Teratology2*

---

### Description

In a teratology experiment 58 rats on iron-deficient diets were assigned to four groups. In the first group only placebo injections were given, in the other groups iron supplements were given. The animals were made pregnant and sacrificed after three weeks. The response was whether the fetus was dead ( $y_{ij} = 1$ ) for each fetus in each rats litter.

**Usage**

```
data(teratology2)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 607 observations on the following 3 variables.

y dead = 1, living = 0

Rat Number of animal

Grp treatment group

**References**

Moore, D. F. and Tsaiatis, A. (1991) Robust estimation of the variance in moment methods for extra-binomial and extra-poisson variation. *Biometrics* **47**, 383–401.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
data(teratology2)  
vignette("altbin-teratology")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

unemployment

*long term/short term unemployment*

---

**Description**

The unemployment data contains information on 982 unemployed persons.

**Usage**

```
data(unemployment)
```

**Format**

A data frame with 982 observations on the following 2 variables.

age age of the person in years (from 16 to 61)

durbin short term (1) or long-term (2) unemployment

**Source**

Socio-economic panel 1995



## Examples

```
## Not run:
##look for:
vignette("binary-unemployment")
vignette("modbin-unemployment1")
vignette("modbin-unemployment2")
vignette("semiparametric-unemployment")
vignette("tree-unemployment")

## End(Not run)
```

---

vaso

*Vasoconstriction and Breathing*

---

## Description

The vaso data contains binary data. Three test persons inhaled a certain amount of air with different rates. In some cases a vasoconstriction (neural constriction of vasculature) occurred at their skin. The goal of the study was to indicate a correlation between breathing and vasoconstriction. The test persons repeated the test 9, 8, 22 times. So the dataframe has 39 observations.

## Usage

```
data(vaso)
```

## Format

A data frame with 39 observations on the following 3 variables.

vol amount of air

rate rate of breathing

vaso condition of vasculature: no vasoconstriction = 1, vasoconstriction = 2

## Source

<http://www.stat.uni-muenchen.de/service/datenarchiv/vaso/vaso.html>

## References

Finney, D. J. (1971) *Probit Analysis*. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press.

Pregibon, D. (1982) Resistant fits for some commonly used logistic models. *Appl. Stat.* **29**, 15–24.

Hastie, T. J. and Tibshirani, R. J. (1990) *Generalized Additive Models*. Chapman and Hall.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
##look for:  
vignette("binary-vaso")  
  
## End(Not run)
```

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