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Tavia Gordon: Hazards in the Use of the Logistic Function.  
Journal of Chronic Diseases 1974; 27:97-102.

While the introduction of multivariate models undoubtedly gave the epidemiologist a powerful tool, every powerful tool has its hazards. Tavia Gordon was an appropriate person to warn of hazards in the use of the logistic model, as he had overseen much of the logistic analysis of the Framingham study. He begins here with a discussion about a now-settled issue, the choice between discriminant-function (Cornfield) and maximum-likelihood (Walker-Duncan) estimates of the logistic parameters. The rapid advances in computers since 1974 have rendered the discriminant-function estimates unnecessary and obsolete. They have also made it easier to heed Gordon's warnings about the strict assumptions inherent in the logistic model: it is now possible to fit and compare alternatives to the logistic model, via programs such as GLIM [Baker and Nelder, 1978]. Nevertheless, Gordon's advice that "cross-classification is the method of choice for exploring the inadequacies of the multiple logistic function" remains true, and applies to other models as well. I believe Gordon's succinct editorial should remain essential reading in epidemiologic statistics for a long time to come.

Reference:

Baker RJ, Nelder JA. General linear interactive modeling (GLIM), release 3. Oxford: Numerical Algorithms Group, 1978.