

Dirichlet Model

General Principles

To model the relationship between a vector outcome variable in which each element of the vector is a frequency from a set of more than two categories and one or more independent variables, we can use a *Dirichlet* model.

Considerations

Note

- We have the same considerations as for the [Multinomial model](#).

Example

Python

```
from BI import bi, jnp
import jax
# Setup device -----
m = bi('cpu')

# Import Data & Data Manipulation -----
# Import
from importlib.resources import files
data_path = files('BI.resources.data') / 'Sim data multinomial.csv'
m.data(data_path, sep=',',)

# Define model -----
def model(income, career):
```

```

# Parameter prior distributions
alpha = m.dist.normal(0, 1, shape=(2,), name='a')
beta = m.dist.half_normal(0.5, shape=(1,), name='b')
s_1 = alpha[0] + beta * income[0]
s_2 = alpha[1] + beta * income[1]
s_3 = [0]
p = jnp.exp(jnp.stack([s_1[0], s_2[0], s_3[0]]))
# Likelihood
m.dist.dirichlet(p[career], obs=career)

# Run sampler -----
m.fit(model)

# Summary -----
m.summary()

```

R

```

library(BI)
m=importbi(platform='cpu')

```

Mathematical Details

We can model a vector of frequencies using a Dirichlet distribution. For an outcome variable Y_i with K categories, the *Dirichlet* likelihood function is:

$$Y_i \sim \text{Dirichlet}(\theta_i \kappa) \theta_i = \text{Softmax}(\phi_i) \phi_{[i,1]} = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 X_i \phi_{[i,2]} = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 X_i \dots \phi_{[i,k]} = 0 \kappa \sim \text{Exponential}(1) \alpha_k \sim \text{Normal}$$

Where:

- Y_i is the outcome simplex for observation i .
- κ is the concentration parameter, it controls the prior weight on each category.
- θ_i is a vector unique to each observation, i , which gives the probability of observing i in category k .
- ϕ_i give the linear model for each of the k categories. Note that we use the softmax function to ensure that the probabilities θ_i form a simplex .

- Each element of ϕ_i is obtained by applying a linear regression model with its own respective intercept α_k and slope coefficient β_k . To ensure the model is identifiable, one category, K , is arbitrarily chosen as a reference or baseline category. The linear predictor for this reference category is set to zero. The coefficients for the other categories then represent the change in the log-odds of being in that category versus the reference category.

Reference(s)