

Ordered Logistic regression R

Turning our attention to the predictions with public as a predictor variable, we see that when public is set to "no" the difference in predictions for apply greater than or equal to two, versus apply greater than or equal to three is about 2.14 ($-0.204 - -2.345 = 2.141$). When public is set to "yes" the difference between the coefficients is about 1.37 ($-0.175 - -1.547 = 1.372$).

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The differences in the distance between the two sets of coefficients (2.14 vs. 1.37) may suggest that the parallel slopes assumption does not hold for the predictor public. That would indicate that the effect of attending a public versus private school is different for the transition from "unlikely" to "somewhat likely" and "somewhat likely" to "very likely."

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The plot command below tells R that the object we wish to plot is `s`. The command `which=1:3` is a list of values indicating levels of `y` should be included in the plot. If your dependent variable had more than three levels you would need to change the 3 to the number of categories (e.g. 4 for a four category variable, even if it is numbered 0, 1, 2, 3). The command `pch=1:3` selects the markers to use, and is optional, as are `xlab='logit'` which labels the x-axis, and `main=' '` which sets the main label for the graph to blank.

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If the proportional odds assumption holds, for each predictor variable, distance between the symbols for each set of categories of the dependent variable, should remain similar. To help demonstrate this, we normalized all the first set of coefficients to be zero so there is a common reference point.

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Looking at the coefficients for the variable pared we see that the distance between the two sets of coefficients is similar. In contrast, the distances between the estimates for public are different (i.e. the markers are much further apart on the second line than on the first), suggesting that the proportional odds assumption may not hold.