IIT ROORKEE

NPTEL ONLINE CERTIFICATION COURSE

LOGISTIC REGRESSION PART-5

LECTURE 50

DR. GAURAV DIXIT

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

- Interpretation of Results
  - Odds model
    - Multiplicative factor (e^{β})
      - If $\beta < 0$, increase in x => decrease in odds
      - If $\beta > 0$, increase in x => increase in odds
    - For any value of x, interpretative statements of results are same
  - Probability model
    - For a unit increase in a particular predictor, corresponding change in the probability value is not a constant, while holding all other predictors constant
      - Depends on the specific values of the predictor
    - Interpretative statements of results depend on specific values of x

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

- Odds and odds ratios
  - Odds is a ratio of two probability values (prob. of class 1/prob. Of Class 0)
  - Odds ratio is ratio of two odds (odds of class m1/odds of class m2)
    - Odds ratio > 1 => odds of class m1 are higher than class m2

- Open RStudio

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

- Linear Regression for a categorical outcome variable?
  - Can be done by treating the outcome variable as continuous and coding it numerically
  - However, anomalies will lead to spurious modeling
    - Predictions can take any value, not just dummy values {0,1}
    - Outcome variable or residuals don't follow normal distribution
      - binomial distribution
    - Variance of outcome variable is not constant across all records (violation of homoscedasticity)
      - np(1-p)

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

- Logistic Regression for Profiling Task
  - Apart from model performance on validation partition
  - Model's fit to data is assessed on training partition
    - However, still avoid overfitting
    - Usefulness of predictors is examined
  - Goodness of fit metrics
    - Overall fit of the model
      - Deviance (equivalent to SSE in linear regression)
      - 1 - Deviance/Null Deviance (equivalent to multiple R^2 in linear regression)
    - Single predictors

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

- Outcome variable with m classes (m>2)
  - Multinomial logistic regression
    - Separate binary logistic regression model for m-1 classes (one class is treated as reference class)
  - Ordinal logistic regression
    - Large no. of ordinal classes: treat ordinal variable as continuous variable and apply multiple linear regression

LOGISTIC REGRESSION

- Outcome variable with m classes (m>2)
  - Ordinal logistic regression
    - Small no. of ordinal classes: Proportional odds or cumulative logit method
      - Separate binary logistic regression model for m-1 cumulative probabilities

For a three class case: C1, C2, and C3 and a single predictor x1

$$logit(C1) = \alpha_0 + \beta_1 x_1$$
$$logit(C1 or\ C2) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1$$

- RStudio

Key References

- Data Science and Big Data Analytics: Discovering, Analyzing, Visualizing and Presenting Data by EMC Education Services (2015)
- Data Mining for Business Intelligence: Concepts, Techniques, and Applications in Microsoft Office Excel with XLMiner by Shmueli, G., Patel, N. R., & Bruce, P. C. (2010)

Thanks…