

5.2. Nominal/Ordinal Logistic Regression

Dr. Bean - Stat 5100

1 What to do when your categorical data isn't binary?

Recall binary response logistic regression:

- Model framework:

$$Y \in \{0, 1\} \quad \pi = P(Y = 1)$$

$$L = \log \frac{\pi}{1 - \pi} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \dots + \beta_{p-1} X_{i,p-1}$$

- logit link function:

$$L_i = \log \frac{P(Y = 1 | profile_i)}{P(Y = 0 | profile_i)}$$

Two kinds of mult-class categorical data

- Nominal: no apparent ordering of classes (ex: race, major, color)
- Ordinal: ordering of data makes sense (product rating, pain scale, etc.)

2 Nominal Logistic Regression

- pick one level as reference (say $Y = r$)
- generalized logit (glogit) link function:

$$L_{k|i} = \log \frac{P(Y = k | profile_i)}{P(Y = r | profile_i)}$$

- coefficient $\beta_{j,k}$ for the (marginal) effect of predictor X_j for $Y = k$ vs. $Y = r$:

$$L_{k|i} = \beta_{0,k} + \beta_{1,k} X_{i,1} + \dots + \beta_{p-1,k} X_{i,p-1}$$

- odds ratio interpretation involves the base class r
 - 5.2.1 Example: Coefficient associated with A3 and Importance of 3:
“Holding all other predictors constant, the odds that a 40+ year old rates AC and power steering as ‘very important’ *versus not important* are $100(e^{2.9165} - 1) = 1747\%$ greater than for an 18-23 year old.”

3 Ordinal Logistic Regression

- $Y \in \{1, 2, \dots, r\}$ and $1 < 2 < \dots < r$
- accumulate probability over lower levels:

$$p_k^c = P(Y \leq k)$$

- logit function accounts for this accumulation (“proportional odds” model):

$$\begin{aligned} L_{k|i} &= \log \frac{p_k^c}{1 - p_k^c} \\ &= \log \frac{P(Y \leq k | profile_i)}{P(Y > k | profile_i)} \end{aligned}$$

- coefficient $\beta_{j,k}$ for the (marginal) effect of predictor X_j for $Y \leq k$ vs. $Y > k$:

$$L_{k|i} = \beta_{0,k} + \beta_{1,k}X_{1,i} + \dots + \beta_{p-1,k}X_{i,p-1}$$

- odds ratio interpretation involves direction of k :
 - “Holding all other predictors constant, the odds that a 40+ year old rates AC and power steering as either important or very important are $100(e^{2.2322} - 1) = 832\%$ greater than for an 18-23 year old.”
- In ordinal logistic regression, coefficient interpretation relies on direction in Y (higher or lower) because we assume the coefficient is the same for all levels of Y :
 - Let $\beta_{j,k}$ be coeff. for predictor X_j in model for $L_{k|i}$

$$L_{k|i} = \beta_{0,k} + \beta_{1,k}X_{1,i} + \dots + \beta_{p-1,k}X_{i,p-1}$$

$$H_0 : \beta_{j,1} = \beta_{j,2} = \dots = \beta_{j,r}$$

$$H_0 : L_{k|i} = \beta_{0,k} + \beta_{1,k}X_{1,i} + \dots + \beta_{p-1,k}X_{i,p-1}$$