Exercises Day 4

PSY8003

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Exercise 1: Logistic regression

- as expected, survival probability drops for cheaper tickets and lower Ticket class
- when including Pclass the Fare effect is no longer significant (within each ticket class the tickets seem to have not varied much in price) but including both predictors is still better in terms of model fit
- Pclass and Fare add to the overall model-fit
- looking at the ORs, the drop is dramatic (94% reduced survival probability for 3rd vs. 1st class!); probably the cheap cabins were located deep within the ship?

```
use "../data/titanic.dta"
logistic Survived Fare, or
logistic Survived i.Pclass, or
logistic Survived Fare i.Pclass, or

gen Pclass2=0
replace Pclass2=1 if Pclass==2
gen Pclass3=0
replace Pclass3=1 if Pclass==3

logtest, m1(Survived Fare) m2(Survived Pclass2 Pclass3)
logtest, m1(Survived Fare) m2(Survived Fare Pclass2 Pclass3)
gen female=0
replace female=1 if Sex=="female"
summarize Age, meanonly
gen cAge = Age - r(mean)
generate cAge_female=cAge*female
```

logistic Survived female cAge cAge_female Fare Pclass2 Pclass3, or

Logistic regression Log likelihood = -55	Number of ob LR chi2(1) Prob > chi2 Pseudo R2	= 69.09 = 0.0000			
Survived Odds				[95% conf.	interval]
Fare 1.0	15313 .00226	6.81	0.000	1.010881 .3237485	
Note: _cons estimate	s baseline odd:	s.			
Logistic regression Log likelihood = -54	1.55401			Number of ob LR chi2(2) Prob > chi2 Pseudo R2	= 103.55 = 0.0000
Survived Odds	ratio Std. e				interval]
Pclass 2 .52 3 .1	75925 .10768 88172 .03310	.2 -3.13 .4 -9.50	3 0.002 0.000	.3536463	.2656381
Note: _cons estimate	s baseline odd:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Logistic regression Log likelihood = -53	6.40698			Number of ob LR chi2(3) Prob > chi2 Pseudo R2	= 113.84 = 0.0000
Survived Odds	ratio Std. e	r. z	P> z	[95% conf.	interval]

Fare	 	1.006963	.0024621	2.84	0.005	1.002149	1.0118
Pclass	i						
2	1	.7813293	.1873978	-1.03	0.304	.48829	1.250231
3	1	.2920512	.0659187	-5.45	0.000	.1876441	.4545515
	1						
_cons	1	.9944949	.2237613	-0.02	0.980	.639856	1.545692

Note: _cons estimates baseline odds.

(277 real changes made)

(709 real changes made)

Likelihood ratio test for logit models

m2 (unrestricted/extended model)

Survived		Coefficient		_	P> z
Pclass2 Pclass3	1	6394311 -1.670399 .5306283	992 104	-3.13 -9.50	3 0.002 0.000 7 0.000

Nobs:891 Pseudo-R2:0.09 LR chi2(2):103.55 p-value:0.000

m1 (restricted/parsimonous model)

	•	Coefficient				
Fare	İ	.0151969 9413298	.00	2232	6.83	0.000

Nobs:891 Pseudo-R2:0.06 LR chi2(1):69.09 p-value:0.000

m2 versus m1

LR-difference between m2 and m1: 34.46

p-value: 0.000

Likelihood ratio test for logit models

m2 (unrestricted/extended model)

	•	Coefficient		z	P> z
Fare Pclass2 Pclass3 _cons	 	.0069391 2467586 -1.230826 0055203	.0024451 .2398448 .2257092 .2249999	2.84 -1.03 -5.45 -0.02	0.005 0.304 0.000 0.980

Nobs:891 Pseudo-R2:0.10 LR chi2(3):113.84

p-value:0.000

m1 (restricted/parsimonous model)

		Coefficient		
Fare	İ	.0151969 9413298	.002232	0.000

Nobs:891 Pseudo-R2:0.06 LR chi2(1):69.09

p-value:0.000

m2 versus m1

LR-difference between m2 and m1: $44.76\,$

p-value: 0.000

(466 real changes made)

(263 missing values generated)

(263 missing values generated)

Logistic regression	Number of obs	s = 714
	LR chi2(6)	= 329.16
	Prob > chi2	= 0.0000
Log likelihood = -317.67837	Pseudo R2	= 0.3413

Survived	Odds ratio	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf.	interval]
female	14.25442	3.131495	12.09	0.000	9.267289	21.92535
cAge	.944258	.0097088	-5.58	0.000	.9254197	.9634798
cAge_female	1.051427	.0156564	3.37	0.001	1.021184	1.082565
Fare	.9996048	.0023337	-0.17	0.866	.9950414	1.004189
Pclass2	.2160504	.0736094	-4.50	0.000	.1108017	.421273
Pclass3	.065355	.0226263	-7.88	0.000	.033158	.128816
_cons	1.310965	.3794314	0.94	0.350	.7434107	2.311818

Note: _cons estimates baseline odds.

Exercise 2: Logistic regression for classification

- all variables except make are significant
- ORs are the multiplicative effect on the probability that an email is spam
- the dollar and nooo variables have huge ORs
- the confusion matrix show perfect categorization (all emails are correctly categorized as spam or not)
- this is due to overfitting on the training dataset; a better way to test this is cross-validation (hold-out datasets)

```
use "../data/spam.dta"
logistic isspam crltot dollar bang money n000 make, or iter(20)

margins, atmeans at(money=(0(0.1)0.9))
marginsplot
quietly graph export pics/ex4_pred.png, replace
estat class
```

convergence not achieved

Logistic regression

Number of obs = 4,601 LR chi2(6) = 2172.12 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000 Pseudo R2 = 0.3520

Log likelihood = -1999.0182

isspam	 Odds ratio +	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf.	interval]
crltot dollar bang money n000	1.000736 4157.159 4.921111 8.613476 65.36898	.0000991 2621.16 .5521512 2.09321 28.92598	7.42 13.22 14.20 8.86 9.45	0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000	1.000541 1208.091 3.949643 5.349621 27.46075	1.00093 14305.19 6.131524 13.86864 155.6077
make _cons	1.019318	.1474898	0.13 -32.02	0.895	.7676185 .1582883	1.353549

Note: _cons estimates baseline odds.

Note: O failures and 28 successes completely determined.

Warning: Convergence not achieved.

Adjusted predictions

Model VCE: OIM

Number of obs = 4,601

```
Expression: Pr(isspam), predict()
1._at: crltot = 283.2893 (mean)
       dollar = .0758107 (mean)
       bang = .2690709 (mean)
       money =
       n000 = .1016453  (mean)
       make = .1045534 (mean)
2._at: crltot = 283.2893 (mean)
       dollar = .0758107 (mean)
       bang = .2690709 (mean)
       money =
                     . 1
       n000 = .1016453  (mean)
       make = .1045534 (mean)
3._at: crltot = 283.2893 (mean)
       dollar = .0758107 (mean)
       bang = .2690709 (mean)
       money = .2
```

```
n000
               = .1016453  (mean)
        make
               = .1045534  (mean)
        crltot = 283.2893 (mean)
4._at:
        dollar = .0758107 (mean)
        bang
               = .2690709  (mean)
        money =
                        .3
        n000
               = .1016453  (mean)
               = .1045534  (mean)
        make
5._at:
        crltot = 283.2893 (mean)
        dollar = .0758107 (mean)
               = .2690709  (mean)
        bang
                        .4
        money
        n000
               = .1016453  (mean)
        make
               = .1045534  (mean)
        crltot = 283.2893 (mean)
6._at:
        dollar = .0758107 (mean)
        bang
                = .2690709 (mean)
                        .5
        money
        n000
               = .1016453  (mean)
               = .1045534  (mean)
        make
        crltot = 283.2893 (mean)
7._at:
        dollar = .0758107 (mean)
               = .2690709 (mean)
        bang
        money =
                        .6
        n000
               = .1016453  (mean)
               = .1045534  (mean)
        make
        crltot = 283.2893 (mean)
8._at:
        dollar = .0758107 (mean)
                = .2690709  (mean)
        bang
        money
                        .7
        n000
                = .1016453  (mean)
        make
               = .1045534  (mean)
        crltot = 283.2893 (mean)
9._at:
        dollar = .0758107 (mean)
               = .2690709  (mean)
        bang
        money
                        .8
        n000
               = .1016453  (mean)
        make
               = .1045534  (mean)
10._at: crltot = 283.2893 (mean)
        dollar = .0758107 (mean)
               = .2690709  (mean)
        bang
        money =
                        .9
               = .1016453  (mean)
        n000
```

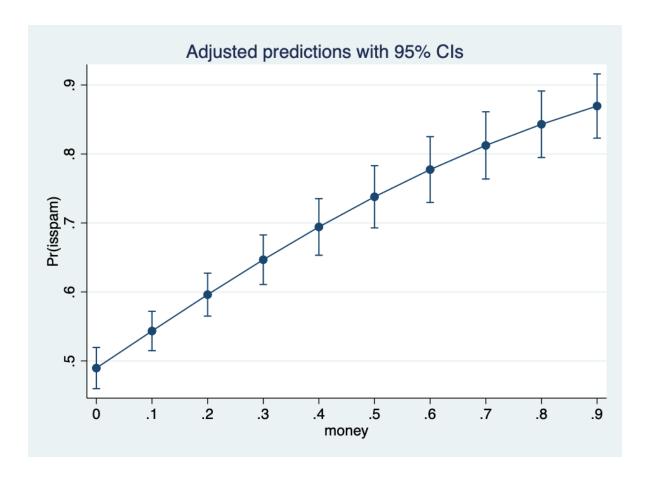
make = .1045534 (mean)

	1	I	Delta-method				
	1	Margin	std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf.	interval]
at	-+ 						
1	ĺ	.4896631	.0152397	32.13	0.000	.4597938	.5195324
2		.5433854	.0145584	37.32	0.000	.5148514	.5719194
3		.5961171	.0158749	37.55	0.000	.5650028	.6272314
4		.6467183	.0183257	35.29	0.000	.6108005	.682636
5		.6942316	.0209072	33.21	0.000	.6532543	.7352089
6		.7379441	.0230026	32.08	0.000	.6928599	.7830284
7		.7774112	.0243358	31.95	0.000	.7297138	.8251085
8		.812445	.0248468	32.70	0.000	.7637462	.8611437
9		.8430778	.0246017	34.27	0.000	.7948593	.8912962
10	I	.8695109	.023733	36.64	0.000	.8229952	.9160267

Variables that uniquely identify margins: money

Logistic model for isspam

	True		
Classified	D	~D	Total
+ -	1182 631	152 2636	1334 3267
Total	1813	2788	4601
	+ if predicted Pr(D) ned as isspam != 0	>= .5	
Sensitivity Specificity		Pr(+] Pr(- ~]	D) 94.55%
-	edictive value edictive value 	Pr(D - Pr(~D -	
False + rate	e for true ~D	Pr(+ ~]	D) 5.45%



Exercise 3: Poisson regression

```
use "../data/affairs.dta"
gen female=0
replace female=1 if gender==2
gen agefemale=female*age
gen relifemale=female*religiousness
```

poisson affairs female age agefemale, irr poisson affairs female religiousness relifemale, irr

estat gof

overdisp affairs female religiousness relifemale nbreg affairs female religiousness relifemale, irr

(286 real changes made)

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1689.5921 Iteration 1: log likelihood = -1689.592

Poisson regression Number of obs = 601

> LR chi2(3) = 40.26Prob > chi2 = 0.0000Pseudo R2 = 0.0118

.439354 .8546945

Log likelihood = -1689.592

_cons |

_____ affairs | IRR Std. err. z P>|z| [95% conf. interval] ______
 female | 1.324724
 .3253462
 1.14
 0.252
 .8186044
 2.143762

 age | 1.026708
 .005074
 5.33
 0.000
 1.016812
 1.036702
 agefemale | .9910677 .0067842 -1.31 0.190 .9778598 1.004454 .1040262 -2.88 0.004

Note: _cons estimates baseline incidence rate.

.6127915

Iteration 0: $log\ likelihood = -1662.3788$ Iteration 1: log likelihood = -1662.3788

Number of obs = 601 Poisson regression

> LR chi2(3) = 94.69Prob > chi2 = 0.0000Pseudo R2 = 0.0277

Log likelihood = -1662.3788

affairs	IRR	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf.	interval]
female religiousness relifemale _cons	.9354976	.1632069	-0.38	0.702	.6645721	1.316871
	.7379008	.0316627	-7.08	0.000	.6783811	.8026428
	1.043923	.0613956	0.73	0.465	.9302661	1.171466
	3.44139	.4340443	9.80	0.000	2.687672	4.406476

Note: _cons estimates baseline incidence rate.

Deviance goodness-of-fit = 2830.768Prob > chi2(597) = 0.0000

Pearson goodness-of-fit = 4411.892 Prob > chi2(597) = 0.0000

Overdispersion test (HO: equidispersion)

Number of obs = 601

Coefficient		P> t	[95% conf.	interval]
3.897155			2.96373	4.83058

Fitting Poisson model:

Iteration 0: $\log \text{ likelihood} = -1662.3788$ Iteration 1: $\log \text{ likelihood} = -1662.3788$

Fitting constant-only model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -997.50487
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -796.92568
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -758.30801
Iteration 3: log likelihood = -751.19633
Iteration 4: log likelihood = -751.17313
Iteration 5: log likelihood = -751.17313

Fitting full model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -747.79297
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -747.60846
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -747.6076

Iteration 3: $\log likelihood = -747.6076$

Negative binomial regression Number of obs = 601LR chi2(3) = 7.13

Dispersion: mean Prob > chi2 = 0.0678

Log likelihood = -747.6076 Pseudo R2 = 0.0047

affairs	IRR	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf.	_
female religiousness relifemale _cons	1.08758 .7503675 .9912554 3.278795	.780331 .1124546 .2159717 1.614518	0.12 -1.92 -0.04 2.41	0.907 0.055 0.968 0.016	.2665201 .5593811 .6467381 1.249028	4.438052 1.006561 1.519297 8.607087
/lnalpha	2.152435	.1067911			1.943128	2.361742
alpha	8.605786	.9190218			6.980552	10.60941

Note: Estimates are transformed only in the first equation to incidence-rate ratios.

Note: _cons estimates baseline incidence rate.