

# WWS 509 Generalized Linear Models: Precept 8

## Multinomial and Sequential Logit Models

Kristin E. Bietsch

Office of Population Research, Princeton University

November 2012

### Introducing the Data

This data comes from Germán's website. We are looking at how people rate their level of satisfaction in their housing. The options are high, medium, and low. Since there are more than 2 options, we can use multinomial logistic regression to predict responses. Controls we will consider include contact with neighbors (high or low), type of housing (tower, apartment, atrium, or terrace), and influence (on a scale of 0-2).

### Multinomial Logit Model

- There are  $J-1$  equations. One of the outcomes will serve as the baseline.
- Like the logit model, the log-odds is a linear function of the predictor.
- It makes no difference which category we pick as the reference cell, because we can convert from one formulation to another
- $\log\left(\frac{\pi_{i1}}{\pi_{i2}}\right) = \log\left(\frac{\pi_{i1}}{\pi_{i3}}\right) - \log\left(\frac{\pi_{i2}}{\pi_{i3}}\right)$

### Sequential Logit Model

- Also known as the hierarchical logit model
- We are now looking at nested comparisons. For example, I have to be ok with my housing not to rate my satisfaction level as “low,” and then I choose between medium or high.
  - Can you think of other data which might benefit from this model?

## Interpretation

### General

1. Why did I change contact and influence with “-1”?
2. Which housing type is the reference category? Where besides the logit output can you find this?

### Multinomial Logit

1. Looking at the model only including housing type, what seems to be the best housing? The worst?
2. Does this first model fit the data?
3. Is influence, net of housing, predictive of satisfaction?
4. What assumption am I making my modeling influence as continuous and not categorical?
5. What is the odds ratio for a person with an influence level of 2 of having a satisfaction level of medium compared to low in this model? Of high compared to low?
6. What about in the model that also controls for neighbor contact?
7. What about contact with neighbors?
8. Does the model with neighbors fit the data? How do you know?

### Sequential Logit

1. Do you see anything interesting here that we did not see in the multinomial model?
2. Which model do you prefer for this data: multinomial or sequential?

## Appendices

### Stata Output

(Housing Conditions in Copenhagen)

```
. quietly tab housing, gen(house_type)

. rename house_type1 tower
```

```

. rename house_type2 apartment

. rename house_type3 atrium

. rename house_type4 terrace

. local house apartment atrium terrace

. replace influence=influence-1
(72 real changes made)

. quietly tab influence, gen(influ_type)

. rename influ_type1 influ_low

. rename influ_type2 influ_med

. rename influ_type3 influ_high

. local influ influ_med influ_high

. gen con_high=contact-1

. *** Multinomial ***
. *Saturated
. quietly mlogit satisfaction 'house' 'influ' con_high[fw=n]

. estimates store sat

. scalar ll_sat = e(ll)

. *Linear
. mlogit satisfaction 'house' [fw=n], baseoutcome(1)

```

```

Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -1824.4388
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -1794.3345
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -1794.1045
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -1794.1044

```

Multinomial logistic regression	Number of obs	=	1681
	LR chi2(6)	=	60.67
	Prob > chi2	=	0.0000
Log likelihood = -1794.1044	Pseudo R2	=	0.0166

```

-----
satisfaction |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]

```

Low		(base outcome)					
Medium							
apartment		-.3646241	.1700011	-2.14	0.032	-.6978201	-.0314281
atrium		.1905641	.219739	0.87	0.386	-.2401164	.6212446
terrace		-.6062843	.2025693	-2.99	0.003	-1.003313	-.2092559
_cons		.0200007	.1414284	0.14	0.888	-.2571939	.2971953
High							
apartment		-.5948893	.1486684	-4.00	0.000	-.8862741	-.3035045
atrium		-.2977324	.2028366	-1.47	0.142	-.6952848	.09982
terrace		-1.345052	.1921081	-7.00	0.000	-1.721577	-.9685266
_cons		.7031975	.1228862	5.72	0.000	.4623451	.94405

```
. lrtest . sat
```

```

Likelihood-ratio test                                LR chi2(6) =    118.13
(Assumption: . nested in sat)                       Prob > chi2 =    0.0000

```

```
. mlogit satisfaction 'house' influence[fw=n], baseoutcome(1)
```

```

Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -1824.4388
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -1745.0131
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -1744.0996
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -1744.0991
Iteration 4:  log likelihood = -1744.0991

```

```

Multinomial logistic regression                      Number of obs   =    1681
                                                    LR chi2(8)      =    160.68
                                                    Prob > chi2     =    0.0000
Log likelihood = -1744.0991                      Pseudo R2       =    0.0440

```

satisfaction	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
Low	(base outcome)					
Medium						
apartment	-.3878463	.17075	-2.27	0.023	-.7225103	-.0531824
atrium	.193475	.2205748	0.88	0.380	-.2388437	.6257936
terrace	-.5894198	.2033776	-2.90	0.004	-.9880327	-.190807
influence	.3207971	.0871399	3.68	0.000	.150006	.4915883
_cons	-.2062289	.1547364	-1.33	0.183	-.5095066	.0970489

```

High      |
apartment | -.6609661 .1531665 -4.32 0.000 -.961167 -.3607652
atrium    | -.3039443 .2084978 -1.46 0.145 -.7125925 .1047038
terrace   | -1.306371 .1972983 -6.62 0.000 -1.693068 -.919673
influence | .7736902 .0807801  9.58 0.000 .615364 .9320164
_cons     | .0654819 .1405259  0.47 0.641 -.2099437 .3409076
-----

```

```
. lrtest . sat
```

```

Likelihood-ratio test                                LR chi2(4) =    18.11
(Assumption: . nested in sat)                       Prob > chi2 =    0.0012

```

```
. mlogit satisfaction 'house' influence con_high[fw=n], baseoutcome(1)
```

```

Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -1824.4388
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -1737.219
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -1736.1067
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -1736.1059
Iteration 4:  log likelihood = -1736.1059

```

```

Multinomial logistic regression                      Number of obs   =    1681
                                                    LR chi2(10)    =    176.67
                                                    Prob > chi2     =    0.0000
Log likelihood = -1736.1059                      Pseudo R2      =    0.0484

```

```

-----
satisfaction |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
Low          | (base outcome)
-----+-----
Medium       |
apartment    | -.4413551   .1723525   -2.56  0.010   -.7791598   -.1035504
atrium       | .1216597   .2227338    0.55  0.585   -.3148905   .5582099
terrace      | -.6713139   .2061066   -3.26  0.001   -1.075275   -.2673525
influence    | .3487541   .0879542    3.97  0.000   .1763671   .5211411
con_high     | .3635188   .1323484    2.75  0.006   .1041207   .6229169
_cons        | -.3823228   .16806     -2.27  0.023   -.7117143   -.0529313
-----+-----
High         |
apartment    | -.732001   .1551883   -4.72  0.000   -1.036164   -.4278376
atrium       | -.4014077   .2112742   -1.90  0.057   -.8154975   .012682
terrace      | -1.409386   .2000943   -7.04  0.000   -1.801564   -1.017208
influence    | .8103557   .0818756    9.90  0.000   .6498824   .9708289
con_high     | .4794532   .1240436    3.87  0.000   .2363322   .7225742
_cons        | -.1732837   .1540446   -1.12  0.261   -.4752055   .1286381

```

```

-----

. lrtest . sat

Likelihood-ratio test                                LR chi2(2) =      2.13
(Assumption: . nested in sat)                      Prob > chi2 =    0.3451

. *** Sequential Model ***
. gen ok = satisfaction > 1

. logit ok 'house' influence con_high[fw=n]

Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -1074.5419
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -1010.5894
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -1009.8002
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -1009.7996
Iteration 4:  log likelihood = -1009.7996

Logistic regression                                Number of obs =      1681
                                                    LR chi2(5)      =    129.48
                                                    Prob > chi2     =    0.0000
Log likelihood = -1009.7996                      Pseudo R2      =    0.0603

-----
              ok |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
    apartment |   -.6154755   .1427886    -4.31   0.000    - .8953361   - .3356149
      atrium   |   -.1789057   .1921456    -0.93   0.352    - .5555043   .1976928
      terrace |  -1.080569    .1729336   -6.25   0.000    -1.419512   -.741625
    influence |   .6177193    .0734991    8.40   0.000    .4736638    .7617748
    con_high   |   .4297313    .1105171    3.89   0.000    .2131217    .6463409
      _cons    |   .4386837    .1394585    3.15   0.002     .16535     .7120174
-----

. scalar ll_ok = e(ll)

. gen high = satisfaction==3

. logit high 'house' influence con_high[fw=n] if ok

Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -749.89688
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -725.90151
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -725.84153
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -725.84153

Logistic regression                                Number of obs =    1114

```

```

Log likelihood = -725.84153
LR chi2(5)      =      48.11
Prob > chi2     =      0.0000
Pseudo R2      =      0.0321

```

	high	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
	+						
apartment		-.3252394	.1571975	-2.07	0.039	-.6333408	-.017138
atrium		-.526402	.1997125	-2.64	0.008	-.9178313	-.1349727
terrace		-.7737943	.210587	-3.67	0.000	-1.186537	-.3610513
influence		.4712369	.0832203	5.66	0.000	.3081281	.6343457
con_high		.0878219	.1294341	0.68	0.497	-.1658643	.3415081
_cons		.2374671	.1574473	1.51	0.131	-.0711239	.546058

```

. scalar ll_high = e(ll)

. * Overall log-likelihood
. di ll_ok + ll_high
-1735.6411

```