MA678 homework 05

Multinomial Regression

Your Name

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Happiness

Data were collected from 39 students in a University of Chicago MBA class and may be found in the dataset happy.

1. Build a model for the level of happiness as a function of the other variables.

```
## Call:
  polr(formula = factor(happy) ~ money + factor(sex) + factor(love) +
       factor(work), data = data, weights = n)
##
## Coefficients:
##
                    Value Std. Error
                                       t value
                  0.01783
                             0.01087
                                      1.640269
## money
## factor(sex)1 -1.02504
                             0.93628 -1.094799
                             1.56121 2.214710
## factor(love)2 3.45763
## factor(love)3 7.85032
                             1.85199
                                      4.238856
## factor(work)2 -1.18913
                             1.68764 -0.704613
## factor(work)3 0.01566
                             1.58055
                                      0.009908
## factor(work)4 1.84616
                             1.53694
                                      1.201193
## factor(work)5 0.64759
                             2.14981
                                     0.301232
##
## Intercepts:
##
        Value
                Std. Error t value
        -0.8388 1.8386
## 2|3
                           -0.4562
## 3|4
         0.0101
                1.7713
                            0.0057
## 4|5
         2.4280 2.0149
                            1.2050
## 5|6
         4.4745 2.1063
                            2.1243
## 6|7
         5.0675
                 2.1242
                            2.3855
## 7|8
         7.3972
                 2.2302
                            3.3168
## 8|9
       11.3103
                 2.5925
                            4.3628
## 9|10 13.0848 2.7916
                            4.6872
## Residual Deviance: 90.47841
## AIC: 122.4784
```

2. Interpret the parameters of your chosen model.

Because the responding variable is treated as ordinal, so the cumulative model can be interpreted as the distribution of Y, which is

$$P(Y > y_i) = logit^{-1}(X\beta_i)$$

We can also interpret it as odds, which is:

$$\log \frac{P(Y > y_i)}{P(Y \leqslant y_i)} = X\beta$$

$$\log \frac{P(Y=3,\dots,10)}{P(Y=2)} = -0.8388 + X\beta$$

$$\log \frac{P(Y=4,\dots,10)}{P(Y=3)} = 0.0101 + X\beta$$

$$\log \frac{P(Y=5,\dots,10)}{P(Y=4)} = 2.4280 + X\beta$$

•
$$\log \frac{P(Y=4,\dots,10)}{P(Y=3)} = 0.0101 + X\beta$$

•
$$\log \frac{P(Y=5,\dots,10)}{P(Y=4)} = 2.4280 + X\beta$$

3. Predict the happiness distribution for subject whose parents earn \$30,000 a year, who is lonely, not sexually active and has no job.



