

Homework 4

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```
# data prep
df_house = data.frame(
  contact = c(rep(c("low", "high"), times = c(3, 3))),
  type = c(rep(c("tower", "apartment", "house"), length.out = 3)),
  sat.low = c(65, 130, 67, 34, 141, 130),
  sat.medium = c(54, 76, 48, 47, 116, 105),
  sat.high = c(100, 111, 62, 100, 191, 104)
)
```

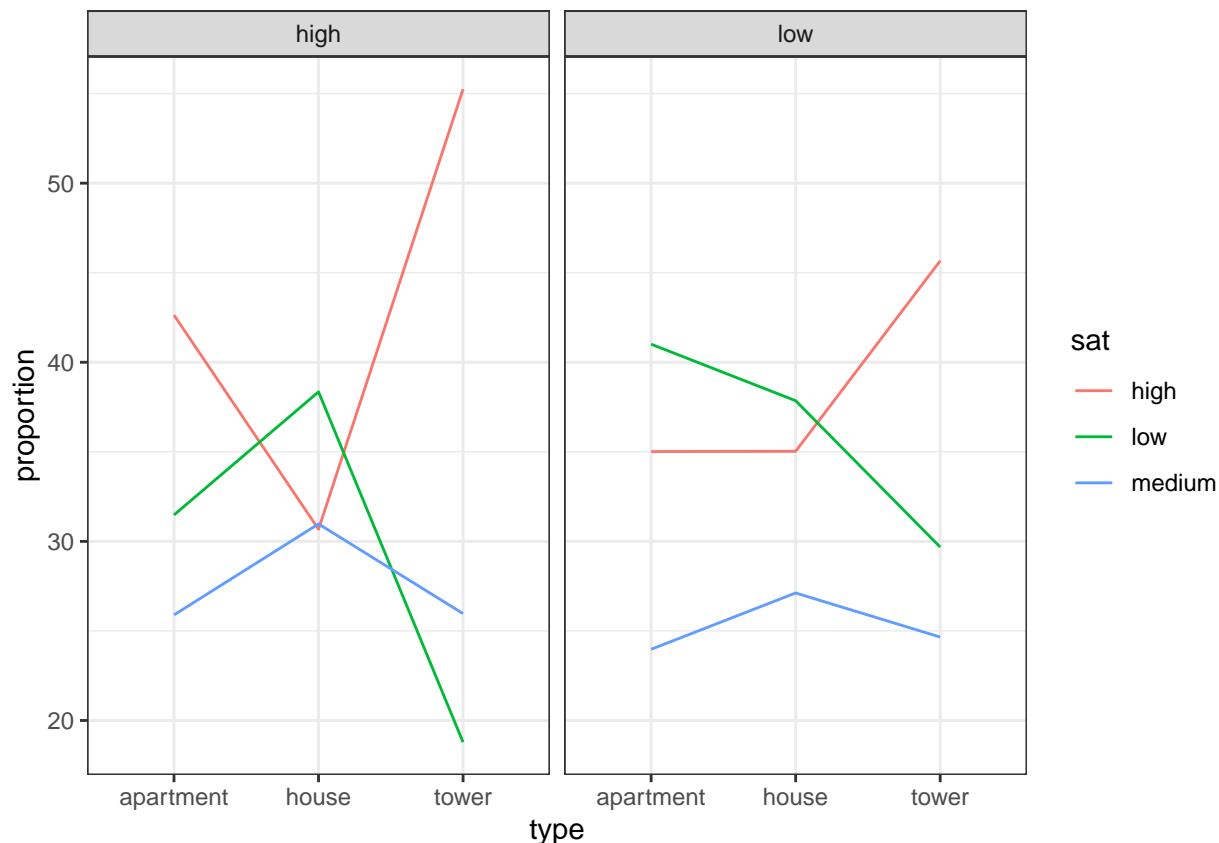
1

```
# calculate row-wise percentages
df_house$sat.low_per <- (df_house$sat.low / rowSums(df_house[, c("sat.low", "sat.medium", "sat.high")]))
df_house$sat.medium_per <- (df_house$sat.medium / rowSums(df_house[, c("sat.low", "sat.medium", "sat.high")]))
df_house$sat.high_per <- (df_house$sat.high / rowSums(df_house[, c("sat.low", "sat.medium", "sat.high")]))

# table of percentages
df_house[-(3:5)]
```

##	contact	type	sat.low_per	sat.medium_per	sat.high_per
## 1	low	tower	29.68037	24.65753	45.66210
## 2	low	apartment	41.00946	23.97476	35.01577
## 3	low	house	37.85311	27.11864	35.02825
## 4	high	tower	18.78453	25.96685	55.24862
## 5	high	apartment	31.47321	25.89286	42.63393
## 6	high	house	38.34808	30.97345	30.67847

```
# plot
df_house |>
  dplyr::select(contact, type, sat.low_per, sat.medium_per, sat.high_per) |>
  pivot_longer(cols = starts_with("sat."),
    names_to = "sat",
    values_to = "proportion") |>
  mutate(sat = str_remove(sat, "sat\\.") |> str_remove("_per")) |>
# plot
ggplot(aes(x = type, y = proportion, group = sat, color = sat)) +
  geom_line() +
  facet_grid(~contact) +
  theme_bw()
```



Percentages of responses in each category by contact with other residents and type of housing is summarized in the above table and plots. Top panel is the group that answered “low” for contact and bottom is the group that answered “high”. We can see that tower residents are likely to have high satisfaction compared to other types of housing, and high contact tends to have high satisfaction expect for those who live in a house.

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```
# fit a nominal logistic regression model
```

```
house.mult <- multinom(cbind(sat.low, sat.medium, sat.high) ~ factor(contact) + factor(type), data = df)
```

```
summary(house.mult)
```

```
## Call:
```

```
## multinom(formula = cbind(sat.low, sat.medium, sat.high) ~ factor(contact) +
```

```
##   factor(type), data = df_house)
```

```
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
```

```
##           (Intercept) factor(contact)low factor(type)house factor(type)tower
```

```
## sat.medium  -0.2180364      -0.2959832      0.06967922      0.4067631
```

```
## sat.high    0.2474047      -0.3282264     -0.30402275      0.6415948
```

```
##
```

```
## Std. Errors:
```

```
##           (Intercept) factor(contact)low factor(type)house factor(type)tower
```

```
## sat.medium 0.10930968      0.1301046      0.1437749      0.1713009
## sat.high   0.09783068      0.1181870      0.1351693      0.1500774
##
## Residual Deviance: 3605.48
## AIC: 3621.48
```

```
# obtain odds ratio for each coefficient
exp(coef(house.mult))
```

```
##           (Intercept) factor(contact)low factor(type)house factor(type)tower
## sat.medium 0.8040962      0.7437999      1.0721642      1.501948
## sat.high   1.2806973      0.7201999      0.7378441      1.899508
```

The nominal logistic regression model is as follows:

$$\log\left(\frac{\pi_j}{\pi_1}\right) = \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j}x_1 + \beta_{2j}x_2 + \beta_{3j}x_3, j = 2, 3$$

where

π_1 : the probability of low satisfaction

π_2 : the probability of medium satisfaction

π_3 : the probability of high satisfaction

$$x_1 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for low contact} \\ 0 & \text{for high contact} \end{cases}$$

$$x_2 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for house} \\ 0 & \text{for apartment} \end{cases}$$

$$x_3 = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for tower} \\ 0 & \text{for apartment} \end{cases}$$

We observe that when the level of contact with other residents is low, the odds of experiencing medium and high satisfaction decrease compared to low satisfaction, while controlling for other variables. Similarly, for individuals residing in houses compared to apartments, the odds of experiencing medium satisfaction are higher relative to low satisfaction, whereas the odds of high satisfaction are lower holding other variables unchanged. Among those living in towers, the odds of experiencing both medium and high satisfaction are higher than those for low satisfaction, all else being equal.

For example, the odds ratio of falling into high satisfaction category (vs low satisfaction) for tower residents with high contact with other residents is 1.9

The 95% confidence intervals for each odds ratio is as follows:

```
# 95%CI for odds ratio
exp(confint(house.mult))
```

```
## , , sat.medium
##
##           2.5 %    97.5 %
## (Intercept) 0.6490280 0.9962138
## factor(contact)low 0.5763827 0.9598455
## factor(type)house 0.8088721 1.4211592
## factor(type)tower 1.0736021 2.1011960
##
## , , sat.high
```

```
##
##              2.5 %    97.5 %
## (Intercept)    1.0572382 1.5513869
## factor(contact)low 0.5712840 0.9079335
## factor(type)house  0.5661197 0.9616586
## factor(type)tower  1.4154515 2.5491018
```

```
# goodness of fit
pihat = predict(house.mult,type = 'probs')
pihat
```

```
##      sat.low sat.medium  sat.high
## 1 0.2739485  0.2460866 0.4799649
## 2 0.3967554  0.2372941 0.3659505
## 3 0.4306997  0.2761849 0.2931154
## 4 0.2154984  0.2602598 0.5242418
## 5 0.3241708  0.2606645 0.4151647
## 6 0.3562423  0.3071247 0.3366329
```

```
m = rowSums(df_house[, 3:5])
```

```
# pearson residuals
res.pearson = (df_house[, 3:5] - pihat*m) / sqrt(pihat*m)
res.pearson
```

```
##      sat.low sat.medium  sat.high
## 1  0.6462082  0.01458006 -0.4986448
## 2  0.3770510  0.08967620 -0.4648120
## 3 -1.0575683 -0.12653898  1.4047956
## 4 -0.8014220 -0.01559243  0.5248140
## 5 -0.3508834 -0.07196683  0.3670803
## 6  0.8402535  0.08670506 -0.9471979
```

```
# Generalized Pearson Chisq Stat
G.stat = sum(res.pearson^2)
G.stat
```

```
## [1] 6.932341
```

```
pval = 1 - pchisq(G.stat, df = (6 - 4)*(3 - 1))
pval
```

```
## [1] 0.1395072
```

```
# deviance
D.stat = sum(2*df_house[, 3:5]*log(df_house[, 3:5] / (m*pihat)))
D.stat
```

```
## [1] 6.893028
```

Generalized Pearson χ^2 statistic shows p-value of 0.14, indicating that the model has a good fit.

```
# interaction
house.mult_int <- multinom(cbind(sat.low, sat.medium, sat.high) ~ factor(contact) + factor(type) + factor(tower))
```

```
## # weights: 21 (12 variable)
## initial value 1846.767257
## iter 10 value 1800.128659
## final value 1799.293647
## converged
```

```
summary(house.mult_int)
```

```
## Call:
## multinom(formula = cbind(sat.low, sat.medium, sat.high) ~ factor(contact) +
##   factor(type) + factor(contact) * factor(type), data = df_house)
##
## Coefficients:
##      (Intercept) factor(contact)low factor(type)house factor(type)tower
## sat.medium    -0.1951677      -0.341634      -0.01840665      0.5189502
## sat.high       0.3035139      -0.461520      -0.52665690      0.7752913
##      factor(contact)low:factor(type)house
## sat.medium                0.2217172
## sat.high                  0.6071035
##      factor(contact)low:factor(type)tower
## sat.medium                -0.1675522
## sat.high                  -0.1865006
##
## Std. Errors:
##      (Intercept) factor(contact)low factor(type)house factor(type)tower
## sat.medium    0.1253510      0.1912147      0.1814635      0.2576842
## sat.high      0.1110307      0.1703794      0.1721496      0.2274631
##      factor(contact)low:factor(type)house
## sat.medium                0.2992288
## sat.high                  0.2781928
##      factor(contact)low:factor(type)tower
## sat.medium                0.3480726
## sat.high                  0.3063093
##
## Residual Deviance: 3598.587
## AIC: 3622.587
```

```
# obtain odds ratio for each coefficient
exp(coef(house.mult_int))
```

```
##      (Intercept) factor(contact)low factor(type)house factor(type)tower
## sat.medium    0.8226967      0.7106083      0.9817617      1.680263
## sat.high      1.3546104      0.6303248      0.5905760      2.171224
##      factor(contact)low:factor(type)house
## sat.medium                1.248218
## sat.high                  1.835108
##      factor(contact)low:factor(type)tower
## sat.medium                0.8457325
## sat.high                  0.8298581
```

```
# 95%CI for odds ratio
exp(confint(house.mult_int))
```

```
## , , sat.medium
##
##                2.5 %   97.5 %
## (Intercept)      0.6434885 1.051814
## factor(contact)low 0.4885038 1.033695
## factor(type)house  0.6879297 1.401097
## factor(type)tower  1.0139955 2.784315
## factor(contact)low:factor(type)house 0.6943629 2.243854
## factor(contact)low:factor(type)tower 0.4275167 1.673065
##
## , , sat.high
##
##                2.5 %   97.5 %
## (Intercept)      1.0896950 1.6839294
## factor(contact)low 0.4513747 0.8802207
## factor(type)house  0.4214459 0.8275797
## factor(type)tower  1.3902335 3.3909524
## factor(contact)low:factor(type)house 1.0638088 3.1656277
## factor(contact)low:factor(type)tower 0.4552740 1.5126373
```

From the output, we can see that there is a statistically significant interaction between low contact and house type for odds ratio of high satisfaction vs low satisfaction.

3

```
# fit a ordinal logistic regression model
```

4

```
# Pearson residuals
```