

Introduction to multinomial regression

Motivating example: earthquake data

We have data from the 2015 Gorkha earthquake in Nepal. After the earthquake, a large scale survey was conducted to determine the amount of damage the earthquake caused for homes, businesses and other structures. Variables include:

- + Damage: the amount of damage suffered by the building (none, moderate, severe)
- + age: the age of the building (in years)
- + condition: a de-identified variable recording the condition of the land surrounding the building

Research goal: Build a model to predict Damage

Are any of the models we have learned so far suitable for predicting Damage? No! Damage is categorical, w/ > 2 levels

Categorical distribution = multinomial when $n = 1$

The categorical distribution

multinomial distribution ; counts # of observations in each of J categories, out of n total observations

If $n = 1$, then we get Categorical distribution
(like how Bernoulli = Binomial($n=1$))

Damage has levels None, Moderate, Severe

For now, ignore ordering

$\text{Damage}_i \sim \text{Categorical}(\pi_i(\text{None}), \pi_i(\text{Moderate}), \pi_i(\text{Severe}))$

$\pi_i(\text{None}) = P(\text{Damage}_i = \text{None})$, etc.

In general, $Y \sim \text{Categorical}(\hat{\pi}_1, \dots, \hat{\pi}_J)$ when $Y \in \{1, \dots, J\}$
w/ probabilities $\hat{\pi}_j = P(Y = j)$ and $\sum_{j=1}^J \hat{\pi}_j = 1$
($j=1, \dots, J$)

Write Categorical like an EDM

$\gamma \sim \text{Categorical}(\pi_1, \dots, \pi_J)$

$$\text{Let } y_j^* = \begin{cases} 1 & \gamma = j \\ 0 & \gamma \neq j \end{cases}$$

for $j=1, \dots, J$

$$f(y; \pi_1, \dots, \pi_J) = \begin{cases} \pi_1 & \gamma = 1 \\ \pi_2 & \gamma = 2 \\ \vdots & \\ \pi_J & \gamma = J \end{cases}$$

$$= \prod_{j=1}^J \pi_j^{y_j^*}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \pi_j = 1 \Rightarrow \pi_J = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \pi_j$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^J y_j^* = 1 \Rightarrow y_J^* = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} y_j^*$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f(y; \pi_1, \dots, \pi_{J-1}) &= \left(\prod_{j=1}^{J-1} \pi_j^{y_j^*} \right) \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \pi_j \right)^{1 - \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} y_j^*} \\ &= \exp \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} y_j^* \log \pi_j + \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} y_j^* \right) \log \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \pi_j \right) \right\} \\ &= \exp \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} y_j^* \log \left(\frac{\pi_j}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{J-1} \pi_k} \right) + \log \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \pi_j \right) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(y^*; \pi_1, \dots, \pi_{J-1}) = \exp \left\{ \underbrace{\sum_{j=1}^{J-1} y_j^* \log \left(\frac{\pi_j}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{J-1} \pi_k} \right)}_{y^{*T} \theta} + \underbrace{\log \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \pi_j \right)}_{-k(\theta)} \right\}$$

$$\theta = 1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$a(y^*, \theta) = 1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$k: \mathbb{R}^{J-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$y^* \in \mathbb{R}^{J-1}$$

$$\theta \in \mathbb{R}^{J-1}$$

$$= \left(\log \left(\frac{\pi_1}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{J-1} \pi_k} \right), \log \left(\frac{\pi_2}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{J-1} \pi_k} \right), \dots, \log \left(\frac{\pi_{J-1}}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{J-1} \pi_k} \right) \right)$$

Multivariate of EDM: $f(y; \theta, \phi) = a(y, \theta) \exp \left\{ \frac{y^T \theta - k(\theta)}{\phi} \right\}$

If $J=2$, then Categorical $\equiv$ Bernoulli

$$X_i^* \in \mathbb{R}^{(J-1) \times (K+1)(J-1)}$$

$$\beta \in \mathbb{R}^{(K+1)(J-1) \times 1}$$

Multivariate GLM

Suppose we observe data $(X_1, Y_1), \dots, (X_n, Y_n)$ $X_i \in \mathbb{R}^{K+1}$

$Y_i \sim \text{Categorical}(\pi_{i1}, \dots, \pi_{iJ})$. Let $Y_{ij}^* = \begin{cases} 1 & Y_i = j \\ 0 & Y_i \neq j \end{cases}$

$$Y_i^* = (Y_{i1}^*, \dots, Y_{i,J-1}^*)^T \in \mathbb{R}^{J-1}$$

$$\mathbb{E}[Y_i^*] = \mu_i = (\pi_{i1}, \dots, \pi_{i,J-1})^T$$

Multivariate GLM

$$g_1(\mu_i) = \beta_1^T X_i$$

$$g_2(\mu_i) = \beta_2^T X_i$$

$$\beta_1 = (\beta_{10}, \beta_{11}, \dots, \beta_{1K})^T \in \mathbb{R}^{K+1}$$

$$\beta_2 = (\beta_{20}, \beta_{21}, \dots, \beta_{2K})^T \in \mathbb{R}^{K+1}$$

$$g: \mathbb{R}^{J-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{J-1}$$

$$g(\mu_i) = \begin{pmatrix} g_1(\mu_i) \\ \vdots \\ g_{J-1}(\mu_i) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1^T X_i \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{J-1}^T X_i \end{bmatrix} =$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} X_i^T & & \\ & X_i^T & \\ & & \ddots \\ & & & X_i^T \end{bmatrix}}_{X_i^*} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \\ \vdots \\ \beta_{J-1} \end{bmatrix}}_{\beta} = X_i^* \beta$$

Multinomial regression model

For multinomial regression model, the canonical link would be

$$g(\mu_i) = \theta_i = \begin{pmatrix} \log \left(\frac{\hat{\pi}_1}{1 - \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \hat{\pi}_j} \right) \\ \vdots \\ \log \left(\frac{\hat{\pi}_{J-1}}{1 - \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \hat{\pi}_j} \right) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\hat{\pi}_J = 1 - \sum_{j=1}^{J-1} \hat{\pi}_j$$

written another way:

$$\log \left(\frac{\hat{\pi}_1}{\hat{\pi}_J} \right) = \beta_1^T X_i$$

$$\log \left(\frac{\hat{\pi}_2}{\hat{\pi}_J} \right) = \beta_2^T X_i$$

$$\vdots$$
$$\log \left(\frac{\hat{\pi}_{J-1}}{\hat{\pi}_J} \right) = \beta_{J-1}^T X_i$$

} baseline-category logits

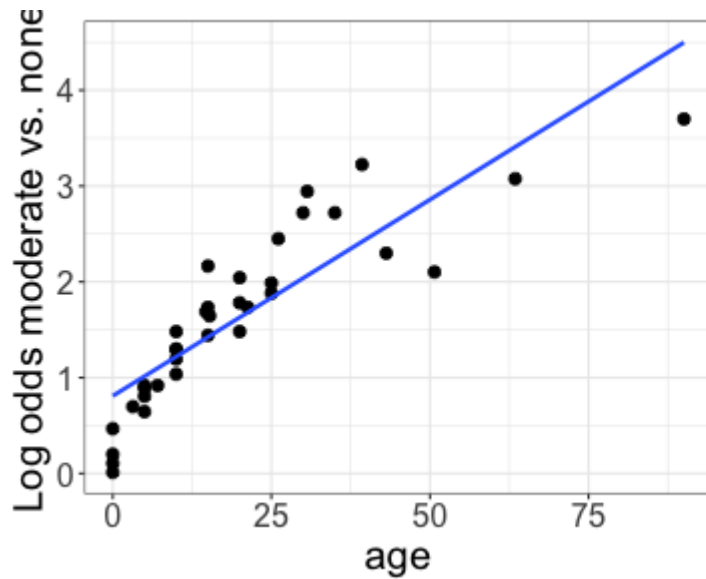
Multinomial
regression
model

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Damage}_i \sim \text{categorical}(\pi_{i(\text{None})}, \pi_{i(\text{moderate})}, \pi_{i(\text{severe})}) \\ \log \left(\frac{\pi_{i(\text{moderate})}}{\pi_{i(\text{None})}} \right) = \beta_{(\text{moderate})}^T X_i \\ \log \left(\frac{\pi_{i(\text{severe})}}{\pi_{i(\text{None})}} \right) = \beta_{(\text{severe})}^T X_i \end{array} \right.$$

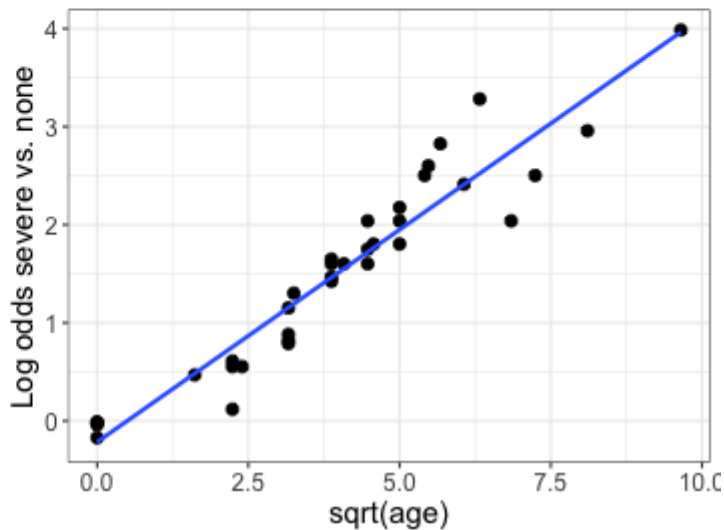
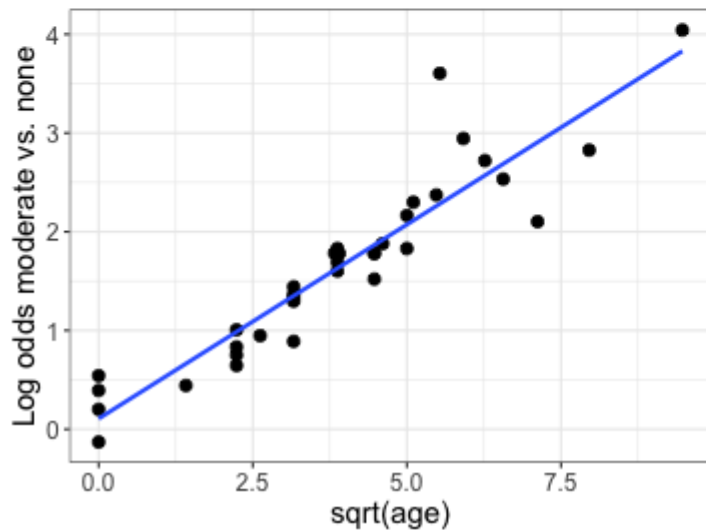
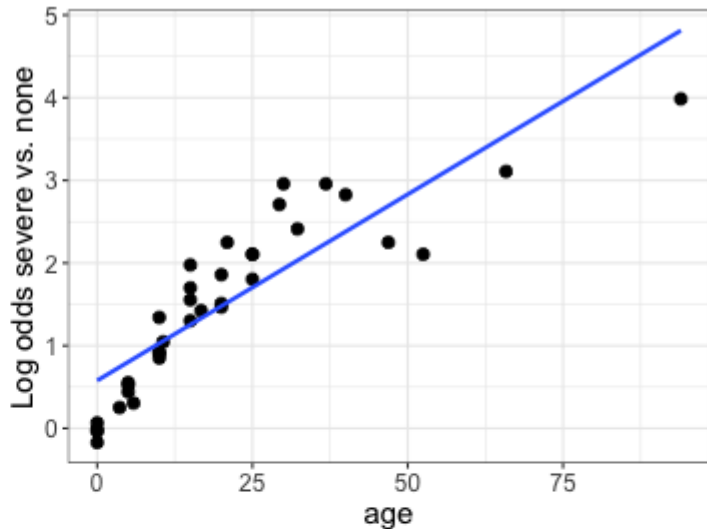
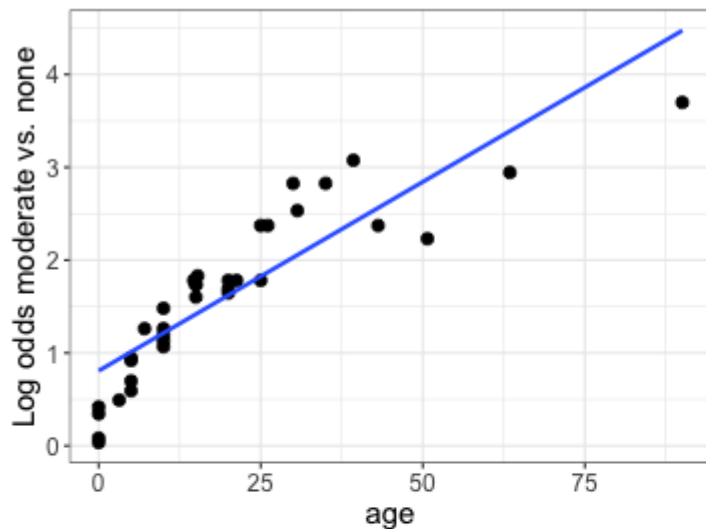
Exploratory data analysis

We want to model damage using age and land surface condition. What kind of EDA could I do?

Empirical logit plots



Trying a transformation



Fitting the model in R

```
library(nnet)
m1 <- multinom(Damage ~ sqrt(age) +
               condition,
               data = earthquake)
```

```
summary(m1)
```

```
...
```

```
## Coefficients:
```

```
##           (Intercept) sqrt(age)  conditiono conditiont
## moderate    0.6581163  0.3747641 -0.45376940 -0.5803708
## severe      0.1881145  0.4251732   0.04706934 -0.4623774
##
```

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

```
##           (Intercept)  sqrt(age) conditiono conditiont
## moderate    0.1208913  0.01684468   0.2305975   0.1155475
## severe      0.1243799  0.01725782   0.2292533   0.1180182
```

```
...
```

Class activity

https://sta712-f22.github.io/class_activities/ca_lecture_34.html