

ECON4150 - Introductory Econometrics

Lecture 11: Binary dependent variables

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Stock and Watson Chapter 11

Lecture Outline

- The linear probability model
- Nonlinear probability models
 - Probit
 - Logit
- Brief introduction of maximum likelihood estimation
- Interpretation of coefficients in logit and probit models

Introduction

- So far the dependent variable (Y) has been continuous:
 - average hourly earnings
 - traffic fatality rate
- What if Y is binary?
 - Y = get into college, or not; X = parental income.
 - Y = person smokes, or not; X = cigarette tax rate, income.
 - Y = mortgage application is accepted, or not; X = race, income, house characteristics, marital status ...

The linear probability model

- Multiple regression model with continuous dependent variable

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki} + u_i$$

- The coefficient β_j can be interpreted as the change in Y associated with a unit change in X_j
- We will now discuss the case with a binary dependent variable
- We know that the expected value of a binary variable Y is

$$E[Y] = 1 \cdot Pr(Y = 1) + 0 \cdot Pr(Y = 0) = Pr(Y = 1)$$

- In the multiple regression model with a binary dependent variable we have

$$E[Y_i | X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki}] = Pr(Y_i = 1 | X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki})$$

- It is therefore called the **linear probability model**.

Mortgage applications

Example:

- Most individuals who want to buy a house apply for a mortgage at a bank.
- Not all mortgage applications are approved.
- What determines whether or not a mortgage application is approved or denied?
- During this lecture we use a subset of the Boston HMDA data ($N = 2380$)
 - a data set on mortgage applications collected by the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston

Variable	Description	Mean	SD
deny	= 1 if mortgage application is denied	0.120	0.325
pi_ratio	anticipated monthly loan payments / monthly income	0.331	0.107
black	= 1 if applicant is black, = 0 if applicant is white	0.142	0.350

Mortgage applications

- Does the payment to income ratio affect whether or not a mortgage application is denied?

```
. regress deny pi_ratio, robust
```

Linear regression

```
Number of obs =      2380
F( 1, 2378) =      37.56
Prob > F      =      0.0000
R-squared     =      0.0397
Root MSE    =      .31828
```

deny	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
pi_ratio	.6035349	.0984826	6.13	0.000	.4104144	.7966555
_cons	-.0799096	.0319666	-2.50	0.012	-.1425949	-.0172243

- The estimated OLS coefficient on the payment to income ratio equals $\hat{\beta}_1 = 0.60$.
- The estimated coefficient is significantly different from 0 at a 1% significance level.
- How should we interpret $\hat{\beta}_1$?

The linear probability model

- The conditional expectation equals the probability that $Y_i = 1$ conditional on X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki} :

$$E[Y_i | X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki}] = Pr(Y_i = 1 | X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki}) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki}$$

- The population coefficient β_j equals the change in the probability that $Y_i = 1$ associated with a unit change in X_j .

$$\frac{\partial Pr(Y_i = 1 | X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki})}{\partial X_j} = \beta_j$$

In the mortgage application example:

- $\hat{\beta}_1 = 0.60$
- A change in the payment to income ratio by 1 is estimated to increase the probability that the mortgage application is denied by 0.60.
- A change in the payment to income ratio by 0.10 is estimated to increase the probability that the application is denied by 6% ($0.10 \cdot 0.60 \cdot 100$).

The linear probability model

Assumptions are the same as for general multiple regression model:

- 1 $E(u_i | X_{1i}, X_{2i}, \dots, X_{ki}) = 0$
- 2 $(X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki}, Y_i)$ are i.i.d.
- 3 Big outliers are unlikely
- 4 No perfect multicollinearity.

Advantages of the linear probability model:

- Easy to estimate
- Coefficient estimates are easy to interpret

Disadvantages of the linear probability model

- Predicted probability can be above 1 or below 0!
- Error terms are heteroskedastic

The linear probability model: heteroskedasticity

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki} + u_i$$

- The variance of a Bernoulli random variable (CH 2 S&W):

$$\text{Var}(Y) = \text{Pr}(Y = 1) \times (1 - \text{Pr}(Y = 1))$$

- We can use this to find the conditional variance of the error term

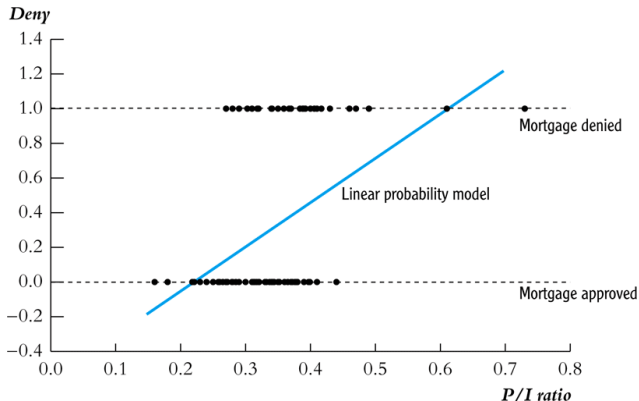
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Var}(u_i | X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki}) &= \text{Var}(Y_i - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki}) | X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki}) \\ &= \text{Var}(Y_i | X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki}) \\ &= \text{Pr}(Y_i = 1 | X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki}) \times (1 - \text{Pr}(Y_i = 1 | X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki})) \\ &= (\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki}) \times (1 - \beta_0 - \beta_1 X_{1i} - \dots - \beta_k X_{ki}) \\ &\neq \sigma_u^2 \end{aligned}$$

- Solution: Always use heteroskedasticity robust standard errors when estimating a linear probability model!

The linear probability model: shortcomings

In the linear probability model the predicted probability can be below 0 or above 1!

Example: linear probability model, HMDA data
Mortgage denial v. ratio of debt payments to income (P/I ratio) in a subset of the HMDA data set ($n = 127$)



Nonlinear probability models

- Probabilities cannot be less than 0 or greater than 1
- To address this problem we will consider nonlinear probability models

$$\Pr(Y_i = 1) = G(Z)$$

$$\text{with } Z = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki}$$

$$\text{and } 0 \leq G(Z) \leq 1$$

- We will consider 2 nonlinear functions

1 Probit

$$G(Z) = \Phi(Z)$$

2 Logit

$$G(Z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Z}}$$

Probit

Probit regression models the probability that $Y = 1$

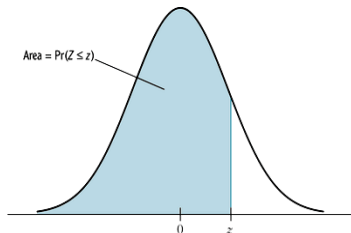
- Using the cumulative standard normal distribution function $\Phi(Z)$
- evaluated at $Z = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki}$
- since $\Phi(z) = Pr(Z \leq z)$ we have that the predicted probabilities of the probit model are between 0 and 1

Example

- Suppose we have only 1 regressor and $Z = -2 + 3X_1$
- We want to know the probability that $Y = 1$ when $X_1 = 0.4$
- $z = -2 + 3 \cdot 0.4 = -0.8$
- $Pr(Y = 1) = Pr(Z \leq -0.8) = \Phi(-0.8)$

Probit

Page 791 in the book:

TABLE 1 The Cumulative Standard Normal Distribution Function, $\Phi(z) = \Pr\{Z \leq z\}$ 

z	Second Decimal Value of z									
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
-2.9	0.0019	0.0018	0.0018	0.0017	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0014	0.0014
-2.8	0.0026	0.0025	0.0024	0.0023	0.0023	0.0022	0.0021	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019
-0.8	0.2119	0.2090	0.2061	0.2033	0.2005	0.1977	0.1949	0.1922	0.1894	0.1867
-0.7	0.2420	0.2389	0.2358	0.2327	0.2296	0.2266	0.2236	0.2206	0.2177	0.2148
-0.6	0.2743	0.2709	0.2676	0.2643	0.2611	0.2578	0.2546	0.2514	0.2483	0.2451
-0.5	0.3085	0.3050	0.3015	0.2981	0.2946	0.2912	0.2877	0.2843	0.2810	0.2776
-0.4	0.3446	0.3409	0.3372	0.3336	0.3300	0.3264	0.3228	0.3192	0.3156	0.3121

$$\Pr(Y = 1) = \Pr(Z \leq -0.8) = \Phi(-0.8) = 0.2119$$

Logit

Logit regression models the probability that $Y = 1$

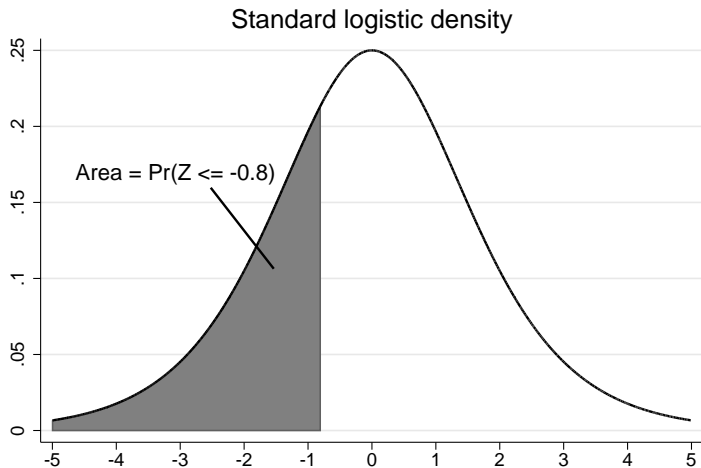
- Using the cumulative standard logistic distribution function

$$F(Z) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-Z}}$$

- evaluated at $Z = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki}$
- since $F(z) = Pr(Z \leq z)$ we have that the predicted probabilities of the probit model are between 0 and 1

Example

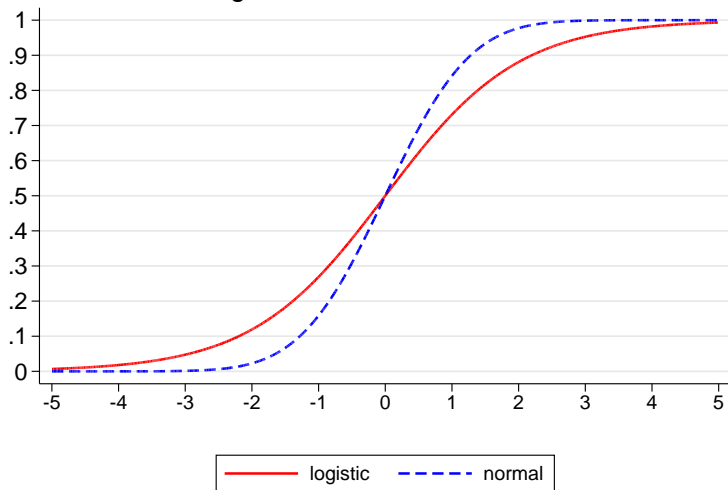
- Suppose we have only 1 regressor and $Z = -2 + 3X_1$
- We want to know the probability that $Y = 1$ when $X_1 = 0.4$
- $z = -2 + 3 \cdot 0.4 = -0.8$
- $Pr(Y = 1) = Pr(Z \leq -0.8) = F(-0.8)$



- $\Pr(Y = 1) = \Pr(Z \leq -0.8) = \frac{1}{1+e^{0.8}} = 0.31$

Logit & probit

Standard Logistic CDF and Standard Normal CDF



How to estimate logit and probit models

- In lecture 11 we discussed regression models that are nonlinear in the independent variables
 - these models can be estimated by OLS
- Logit and Probit models are nonlinear in the coefficients $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_k$
 - these models can't be estimated by OLS
- The method used to estimate logit and probit models is Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE).
- The MLE are the values of $(\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1, \dots, \hat{\beta}_k)$ that best describe the full distribution of the data.

Maximum likelihood estimation

- The **likelihood function** is the joint probability distribution of the data, treated as a function of the unknown coefficients.
- The **maximum likelihood estimator (MLE)** are the values of the coefficients that maximize the likelihood function.
- MLE's are the parameter values “most likely” to have produced the data.

Lets start with a special case: The MLE with no X

- We have n i.i.d. observations Y_1, \dots, Y_n on a binary dependent variable
- Y is a Bernoulli random variable
- There is only 1 unknown parameter to estimate:
 - The probability p that $Y = 1$,
 - which is also the mean of Y

Maximum likelihood estimation

Step 1: write down the likelihood function, the joint probability distribution of the data

- Y_i is a Bernoulli random variable we therefore have

$$Pr(Y_i = y) = Pr(Y_i = 1)^y \cdot (1 - Pr(Y_i = 1))^{1-y} = p^y (1 - p)^{1-y}$$

- $Pr(Y_i = 1) = p^1 (1 - p)^0 = p$
- $Pr(Y_i = 0) = p^0 (1 - p)^1 = 1 - p$
- Y_1, \dots, Y_n are i.i.d, the joint probability distribution is therefore the product of the individual distributions

$$\begin{aligned} Pr(Y_1 = y_1, \dots, Y_n = y_n) &= Pr(Y_1 = y_1) \times \dots \times Pr(Y_n = y_n) \\ &= [p^{y_1} (1 - p)^{1-y_1}] \times \dots \times [p^{y_n} (1 - p)^{1-y_n}] \\ &= p^{(y_1+y_2+\dots+y_n)} (1 - p)^{n-(y_1+y_2+\dots+y_n)} \end{aligned}$$

Maximum likelihood estimation

We have the likelihood function:

$$f_{\text{Bernouilli}}(p; Y_1 = y_1, \dots, Y_n = y_n) = p^{\sum y_i} (1 - p)^{n - \sum y_i}$$

Step 2: Maximize the likelihood function w.r.t p

- Easier to maximize the logarithm of the likelihood function

$$\ln(f_{\text{Bernouilli}}(p; Y_1 = y_1, \dots, Y_n = y_n)) = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right) \cdot \ln(p) + \left(n - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right) \ln(1 - p)$$

- Since the logarithm is a strictly increasing function, maximizing the likelihood or the log likelihood will give the same estimator.

Maximum likelihood estimation

- Taking the derivative w.r.t p gives

$$\frac{d}{dp} \ln(f_{\text{Bernouilli}}(p; Y_1 = y_1, \dots, Y_n = y_n)) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{p} - \frac{n - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i}{1 - p}$$

- Setting to zero and rearranging gives

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - p) \times \sum_{i=1}^n y_i &= p \times (n - \sum_{i=1}^n y_i) \\ \sum_{i=1}^n y_i - p \sum_{i=1}^n y_i &= n \cdot p - p \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n y_i &= n \cdot p \end{aligned}$$

- Solving for p gives the MLE

$$\hat{p}_{MLE} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = \bar{Y}$$

MLE of the probit model

Step 1: write down the likelihood function

$$\begin{aligned} Pr(Y_1 = y_1, \dots, Y_n = y_n) &= Pr(Y_1 = y_1) \times \dots \times Pr(Y_n = y_n) \\ &= [p_1^{y_1} (1 - p_1)^{1-y_1}] \times \dots \times [p_n^{y_n} (1 - p_n)^{1-y_n}] \end{aligned}$$

- so far it is very similar as the case without explanatory variables except that p_i depends on X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki}

$$p_i = \Phi(X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki}) = \Phi(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki})$$

- substituting for p_i gives the likelihood function:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\Phi(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{11} + \dots + \beta_k X_{k1})^{y_1} (1 - \Phi(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{11} + \dots + \beta_k X_{k1}))^{1-y_1} \right] \times \dots \\ & \times \left[\Phi(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1n} + \dots + \beta_k X_{kn})^{y_n} (1 - \Phi(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1n} + \dots + \beta_k X_{kn}))^{1-y_n} \right] \end{aligned}$$

MLE of the probit model

Also with obtaining the MLE of the probit model it is easier to take the logarithm of the likelihood function

Step 2: Maximize the log likelihood function

$$\begin{aligned} & \ln [f_{probit}(\beta_0, \dots, \beta_k; Y_1, \dots, Y_n | X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki}, i = 1, \dots, n)] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \ln [\Phi(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki})] \\ & \quad + \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - Y_i) \ln [1 - \Phi(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki})] \end{aligned}$$

w.r.t β_0, \dots, β_k

- There is no simple formula for the probit MLE, the maximization must be done using numerical algorithm on a computer.

MLE of the logit model

Step 1: write down the likelihood function

$$Pr(Y_1 = y_1, \dots, Y_n = y_n) = [p_1^{y_1}(1-p_1)^{1-y_1}] \times \dots \times [p_n^{y_n}(1-p_n)^{1-y_n}]$$

- very similar to the Probit model but with a different function for p_i

$$p_i = 1 / \left[1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki})} \right]$$

Step 2: Maximize the log likelihood function w.r.t β_0, \dots, β_1

$$\begin{aligned} \ln [f_{\text{logit}}(\beta_0, \dots, \beta_k; Y_1, \dots, Y_n | X_{1i}, \dots, X_{ki}, i = 1, \dots, n)] \\ = \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \ln \left(1 / \left[1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki})} \right] \right) \\ + \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - Y_i) \ln \left(1 - \left(1 / \left[1 + e^{-(\beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \dots + \beta_k X_{ki})} \right] \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

- There is no simple formula for the logit MLE, the maximization must be done using numerical algorithm on a computer.

Probit: mortgage applications

```
. probit deny pi_ratio
```

```
Iteration 0:   log likelihood =   -872.0853
Iteration 1:   log likelihood =  -832.02975
Iteration 2:   log likelihood =  -831.79239
Iteration 3:   log likelihood =  -831.79234
```

```
Probit regression
```

```
Number of obs   =           2380
LR chi2( 1)     =           80.59
Prob > chi2     =           0.0000
Pseudo R2      =           0.0462
```

```
Log likelihood =  -831.79234
```

deny	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
pi_ratio	2.967907	.3591054	8.26	0.000	2.264073	3.67174
_cons	-2.194159	.12899	-17.01	0.000	-2.446974	-1.941343

- The estimated MLE coefficient on the payment to income ratio equals $\hat{\beta}_1 = 2.97$.
- The estimated coefficient is positive and significantly different from 0 at a 1% significance level.
- How should we interpret $\hat{\beta}_1$?

Probit: mortgage applications

The estimate of β_1 in the probit model CANNOT be interpreted as the change in the probability that $Y_i = 1$ associated with a unit change in X_1 !!

- In general the effect on Y of a change in X is the expected change in Y resulting from the change in X
- Since Y is binary the expected change in Y is the change in the probability that $Y = 1$

In the probit model the predicted change the probability that the mortgage application is denied when the payment to income ratio increases from

0.10 to 0.20:

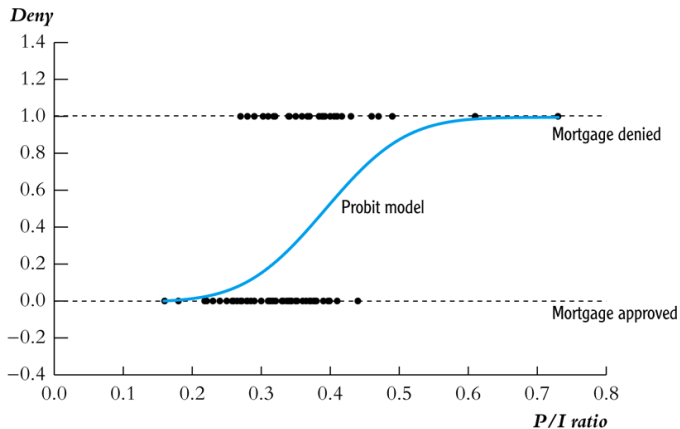
$$\Delta \widehat{\Pr}(Y_i = 1) = \Phi(-2.19 + 2.97 \cdot 0.20) - \Phi(-2.19 + 2.97 \cdot 0.10) = 0.0495$$

0.30 to 0.40:

$$\Delta \widehat{\Pr}(Y_i = 1) = \Phi(-2.19 + 2.97 \cdot 0.40) - \Phi(-2.19 + 2.97 \cdot 0.30) = 0.0619$$

Probit: mortgage applications

Predicted values in the probit model:



- All predicted probabilities are between 0 and 1!

Logit: mortgage applications

```
. logit deny pi_ratio
```

```
Iteration 0:   log likelihood =   -872.0853
Iteration 1:   log likelihood =  -830.96071
Iteration 2:   log likelihood =  -830.09497
Iteration 3:   log likelihood =  -830.09403
Iteration 4:   log likelihood =  -830.09403
```

```
Logistic regression
```

```
Number of obs   =           2380
LR chi2( 1)     =           83.98
Prob > chi2     =           0.0000
Pseudo R2      =           0.0482
```

```
Log likelihood =  -830.09403
```

	deny	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
pi_ratio		5.884498	.7336006	8.02	0.000	4.446667	7.322328
_cons		-4.028432	.2685763	-15.00	0.000	-4.554832	-3.502032

- The estimated MLE coefficient on the payment to income ratio equals $\hat{\beta}_1 = 5.88$.
- The estimated coefficient is positive and significantly different from 0 at a 1% significance level.
- How should we interpret $\hat{\beta}_1$?

Logit: mortgage applications

Also in the Logit model:

The estimate of β_1 CANNOT be interpreted as the change in the probability that $Y_i = 1$ associated with a unit change in X_1 !!

In the logit model the predicted change the probability that the mortgage application is denied when the payment to income ratio increases from

0.10 to 0.20:

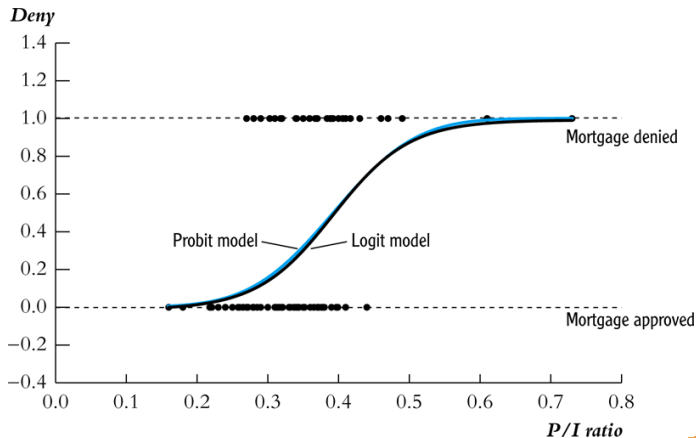
$$\Delta \Pr(\widehat{Y}_i = 1) = \left(1/1 + e^{-(-4.03+5.88 \cdot 0.20)}\right) - \left(1/1 + e^{-(-4.03+5.88 \cdot 0.10)}\right) = 0.023$$

0.30 to 0.40:

$$\Delta \Pr(\widehat{Y}_i = 1) = \left(1/1 + e^{-(-4.03+5.88 \cdot 0.40)}\right) - \left(1/1 + e^{-(-4.03+5.88 \cdot 0.30)}\right) = 0.063$$

Logit: mortgage applications

The predicted probabilities from the probit and logit models are very close in these HMDA regressions:



Probit & Logit with multiple regressors

- We can easily extend the Logit and Probit regression models, by including additional regressors
- Suppose we want to know whether white and black applications are treated differentially
- Is there a significant difference in the probability of denial between black and white applicants conditional on the payment to income ratio?
- To answer this question we need to include two regressors
 - P/I ratio
 - Black

Probit with multiple regressors

```

Probit regression                               Number of obs =          2380
                                                LR chi2( 2) =          149.90
Log likelihood = -797.13604                    Prob > chi2 =           0.0000
                                                Pseudo R2 =           0.0859
  
```

deny	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
black	.7081579	.0834327	8.49	0.000	.5446328	.8716831
pi_ratio	2.741637	.3595888	7.62	0.000	2.036856	3.446418
_cons	-2.258738	.129882	-17.39	0.000	-2.513302	-2.004174

- To say something about the size of the impact of race we need to specify a value for the payment to income ratio
- Predicted denial probability for a white application with a P/I-ratio of 0.3 is

$$\Phi(-2.26 + 0.71 \cdot 0 + 2.74 \cdot 0.3) = 0.0749$$

- Predicted denial probability for a black application with a P/I-ratio of 0.3 is

$$\Phi(-2.26 + 0.71 \cdot 1 + 2.74 \cdot 0.3) = 0.2327$$

- Difference is 15.8%

Logit with multiple regressors

```

Logistic regression                               Number of obs   =           2380
LR chi2( 2)                                     =           152.78
Prob > chi2                                       =           0.0000
Pseudo R2                                         =           0.0876

Log likelihood =  -795.69521

```

deny	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
black	1.272782	.1461983	8.71	0.000	.9862385 1.559325
pi_ratio	5.370362	.7283192	7.37	0.000	3.942883 6.797841
_cons	-4.125558	.2684161	-15.37	0.000	-4.651644 -3.599472

- To say something about the size of the impact of race we need to specify a value for the payment to income ratio
- Predicted denial probability for a white application with a P/I-ratio of 0.3 is

$$1/1 + e^{-(-4.13+5.37 \cdot 0.30)} = 0.075$$

- Predicted denial probability for a black application with a P/I-ratio of 0.3 is

$$1/1 + e^{-(-4.13+5.37 \cdot 0.30+1.27)} = 0.224$$

- Difference is 14.8%

LPM, Probit & Logit

Table 1: Mortgage denial regression using the Boston HMDA Data

Dependent variable: $deny = 1$ if mortgage application is denied, $= 0$ if accepted			
regression model	LPM	Probit	Logit
<i>black</i>	0.177*** (0.025)	0.71*** (0.083)	1.27*** (0.15)
<i>P/I ratio</i>	0.559*** (0.089)	2.74*** (0.44)	5.37*** (0.96)
<i>constant</i>	-0.091*** (0.029)	-2.26*** (0.16)	-4.13*** (0.35)
difference $\Pr(deny=1)$ between black and white applicant when $P/I ratio=0.3$	17.7%	15.8%	14.8%

Threats to internal and external validity

Both for the Linear Probability as for the Probit & Logit models we have to consider threats to

1 Internal validity

- Is there omitted variable bias?
- Is the functional form correct?
 - Probit model: is assumption of a Normal distribution correct?
 - Logit model: is assumption of a Logistic distribution correct?
- Is there measurement error?
- Is there sample selection bias?
- is there a problem of simultaneous causality?

2 External validity

- These data are from Boston in 1990-91.
- Do you think the results also apply today, where you live?

Distance to college & probability of obtaining a college degree

Linear regression

Number of obs = 3796
 F(1, 3794) = 15.77
 Prob > F = 0.0001
 R-squared = 0.0036
 Root MSE = .44302

college	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dist	-.012471	.0031403	-3.97	0.000	-.0186278	-.0063142
_cons	.2910057	.0093045	31.28	0.000	.2727633	.3092481

Probit regression

Number of obs = 3796
 LR chi2(1) = 14.48
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0001
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0033

Log likelihood = -2204.8977

college	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dist	-.0407873	.0109263	-3.73	0.000	-.0622025	-.0193721
_cons	-.5464198	.028192	-19.38	0.000	-.6016752	-.4911645

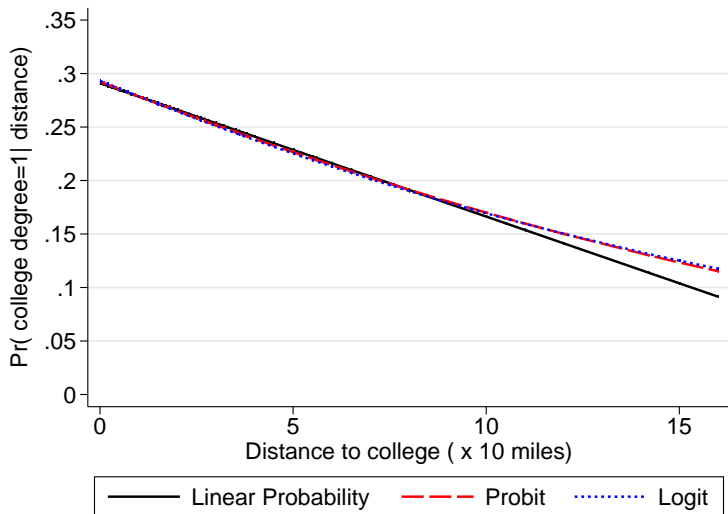
Logistic regression

Number of obs = 3796
 LR chi2(1) = 14.68
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0001
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0033

Log likelihood = -2204.8006

college	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dist	-.0709896	.0193593	-3.67	0.000	-.1089332	-.033046
_cons	-.8801555	.0476434	-18.47	0.000	-.9735349	-.786776

Distance to college & probability of obtaining a college degree



- The 3 different models produce very similar results.

Summary

- If Y_i is binary, then $E(Y_i|X_i) = Pr(Y_i = 1|X_i)$
- Three models:
 - 1 linear probability model (linear multiple regression)
 - 2 probit (cumulative standard normal distribution)
 - 3 logit (cumulative standard logistic distribution)
- LPM, probit, logit all produce predicted probabilities
- Effect of ΔX is a change in conditional probability that $Y = 1$
- For logit and probit, this depends on the initial X
- Probit and logit are estimated via maximum likelihood
 - Coefficients are normally distributed for large n
 - Large- n hypothesis testing, conf. intervals is as usual