

Assignment 9 MN Logit & Ordered Logit Models Guideline Solution

The model

In the study of problems of the business, the most serious problem was the price-war. The analysis is trying to estimate the model that determines factors that have impact on the degree of seriousness of the problem.

$$Prob(y_i=j|X) = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

where: y_i is categorical data = 0 for no problem, = 1 for less serious, ..., and = 5 for very serious, and $i=1$ or 2.

x_1 is dummy variable = 0 for nonfamily firm and =1 for family firm.

x_2 is dummy variable = 0 for no brand and =1 for have own-brand name.

x_3 is dummy variable = 0 for low technology and =1 for high technology firm.

x_4 is log of the size of the firm.

Requirements: From data file – Assign09.dta:

- 1 Estimate the model using multinomial logit of y_i . Perform IIA test. Interpret your estimated result (overall test, individual test, pseudo R^2 , counted R^2).

```
. mlogit y x1 x2 x3 x4, base(0) nolog
```

```
Multinomial logistic regression          Number of obs   =      152
                                         LR chi2(20)     =      50.72
                                         Prob > chi2     =      0.0002
Log likelihood = -203.28337              Pseudo R2       =      0.1109
```

	y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
0		(base outcome)				
1	x1	-.1220175	1.086872	-0.11	0.911	-2.252248 2.008213
	x2	-2.016388	1.349482	-1.49	0.135	-4.661323 .6285484
	x3	1.253423	1.23587	1.01	0.310	-1.168837 3.675683
	x4	1.307279	.5491571	2.38	0.017	.2309504 2.383607
	_cons	-18.06503	8.062973	-2.24	0.025	-33.86817 -2.261896
2	x1	.9699943	.991428	0.98	0.328	-.9731688 2.913157
	x2	-1.631037	1.27855	-1.28	0.202	-4.136949 .8748753
	x3	-1.034421	.9547311	-1.08	0.279	-2.905659 .836818
	x4	.2042703	.3925818	0.52	0.603	-.5651758 .9737165
	_cons	-.9022321	5.40243	-0.17	0.867	-11.4908 9.686336
3	x1	-.4040394	.938099	-0.43	0.667	-2.24268 1.434601
	x2	-.9533924	1.222189	-0.78	0.435	-3.348838 1.442053
	x3	-.1658373	.8733107	-0.19	0.849	-1.877495 1.54582
	x4	.2174653	.3490812	0.62	0.533	-.4667212 .9016518
	_cons	-1.061943	4.802704	-0.22	0.825	-10.47507 8.351185
4	x1	1.677905	.9300468	1.80	0.071	-.1449532 3.500763
	x2	-2.104352	1.212395	-1.74	0.083	-4.480602 .2718986
	x3	-1.209535	.8915675	-1.36	0.175	-2.956975 .5379055
	x4	.1831672	.3654684	0.50	0.616	-.5331376 .899472
	_cons	-.0171095	5.005591	-0.00	0.997	-9.827887 9.793669
5	x1	1.832363	.8632903	2.12	0.034	.1403452 3.524381
	x2	-2.368735	1.168139	-2.03	0.043	-4.658246 -.079224
	x3	.0976971	.8455682	0.12	0.908	-1.559586 1.75498
	x4	.4905651	.3468626	1.41	0.157	-.189273 1.170403
	_cons	-4.204706	4.763082	-0.88	0.377	-13.54017 5.130762

```

-----
. est store my
. fitstat, saving(my1)
Measures of Fit for mlogit of y
Log-Lik Intercept Only:      -228.644   Log-Lik Full Model:      -203.283
D(122):                      406.567   LR(20):                  50.721
                               Prob > LR:                0.000
McFadden's R2:              0.111     McFadden's Adj R2:      -0.020
ML (Cox-Snell) R2:         0.284     Cragg-Uhler(Nagelkerke) R2: 0.298
Count R2:                   0.500     Adj Count R2:           0.062
AIC:                        3.070     AIC*n:                  466.567
BIC:                       -206.347   BIC':                   49.757
BIC used by Stata:         532.164   AIC used by Stata:     456.567

```

(Indices saved in matrix fs_my1)

```
. mlogit y x1 x2 x3 x4 if y!=5, base(0) nolog
```

```

Multinomial logistic regression          Number of obs   =      81
                                         LR chi2(16)    =      26.01
                                         Prob > chi2    =      0.0539
Log likelihood = -110.60839              Pseudo R2      =      0.1052

```

	y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
0		(base outcome)				
1	x1	-.1485919	1.09501	-0.14	0.892	-2.294771 1.997588
	x2	-2.34891	1.426225	-1.65	0.100	-5.14426 .4464398
	x3	1.214949	1.241148	0.98	0.328	-1.217656 3.647554
	x4	1.440948	.5937873	2.43	0.015	.2771465 2.60475
	_cons	-19.70723	8.610109	-2.29	0.022	-36.58274 -2.831728
2	x1	.8102007	.9767255	0.83	0.407	-1.104146 2.724548
	x2	-1.804572	1.322361	-1.36	0.172	-4.396351 .7872074
	x3	-1.056176	.9618536	-1.10	0.272	-2.941375 .8290223
	x4	.2541214	.4086664	0.62	0.534	-.54685 1.055093
	_cons	-1.386087	5.561535	-0.25	0.803	-12.2865 9.514321
3	x1	-.4484998	.9236975	-0.49	0.627	-2.258914 1.361914
	x2	-1.067195	1.250358	-0.85	0.393	-3.517852 1.383461
	x3	-.2305792	.8714357	-0.26	0.791	-1.938562 1.477403
	x4	.2442322	.3624086	0.67	0.500	-.4660757 .95454
	_cons	-1.284649	4.928861	-0.26	0.794	-10.94504 8.375741
4	x1	1.478476	.9219773	1.60	0.109	-.3285659 3.285519
	x2	-2.278957	1.262343	-1.81	0.071	-4.753103 .1951893
	x3	-1.24603	.9042926	-1.38	0.168	-3.018411 .5263504
	x4	.2456624	.3840924	0.64	0.522	-.5071447 .9984696
	_cons	-.6496392	5.194425	-0.13	0.900	-10.83052 9.531246

```
. est store myno5
```

IIA Test

```
. hausman my myno5, alleqs constant
```

Note: the rank of the differenced variance matrix (19) does not equal the number of coefficients being tested (20); be sure this is what you expect, or there may be problems computing the test. Examine the output of your estimators for anything unexpected and possibly consider scaling your variables so that the coefficients are on a similar scale.

		---- Coefficients ----		(b-B)	sqrt(diag(V_b-V_B))
		(b)	(B)	Difference	S.E.
		my	myno5		
1	x1	-.1220175	-.1485919	.0265744	.
	x2	-2.016388	-2.34891	.3325224	.
	x3	1.253423	1.214949	.0384741	.
	x4	1.307279	1.440948	-.1336696	.
	_cons	-18.06503	-19.70723	1.6422	.
2	x1	.9699943	.8102007	.1597936	.170108
	x2	-1.631037	-1.804572	.1735351	.

Warning: Current model estimated by ologit, but saved model estimated by mlogit

	Current	Saved	Difference
Model:	ologit	mlogit	
N:	152	152	0
Log-Lik Intercept Only	-228.644	-228.644	0.000
Log-Lik Full Model	-216.237	-203.283	-12.954
D	432.475(143)	406.567(122)	25.908(21)
LR	24.812(4)	50.721(20)	25.908(16)
Prob > LR	0.000	0.000	0.055
McFadden's R2	0.054	0.111	-0.057
McFadden's Adj R2	0.015	-0.020	0.035
ML (Cox-Snell) R2	0.151	0.284	-0.133
Cragg-Uhler(Nagelkerke) R2	0.158	0.298	-0.140
McKelvey & Zavoina's R2	0.157	.x	.
Variance of y*	3.904	.x	.
Variance of error	3.290	.x	.
Count R2	0.480	0.500	-0.020
Adj Count R2	0.025	0.062	-0.037
AIC	2.964	3.070	-0.106
AIC*n	450.475	466.567	-16.092
BIC	-285.940	-206.347	-79.593
BIC'	-4.717	49.757	-54.474
BIC used by Stata	477.690	532.164	-54.474
AIC used by Stata	450.475	456.567	-6.092

Difference of 54.474 in BIC' provides very strong support for current model.

Note: p-value for difference in LR is only valid if models are nested.

3 Compare the two models. Which model is more appropriated in this case? Why?

According to the comparison of BIC' between the two models (mlogit vs ologit), ordered logit model is more appropriated model for y.

```
. g y_15=(y>0)
. g y_25=(y>1)
. g y_35=(y>2)
. g y_45=(y>3)
. g y_55=(y>4)
. qui logit y_15 x1 x2 x3 x4, nolog
. est store m15
. qui logit y_25 x1 x2 x3 x4, nolog
. est store m25
. qui logit y_35 x1 x2 x3 x4, nolog
. est store m35
. qui logit y_45 x1 x2 x3 x4, nolog
. est store m45
. qui logit y_55 x1 x2 x3 x4, nolog
. est store m55
. suest m15 m25 m35 m45 m55
```

Simultaneous results for m15, m25, m35, m45, m55

		Number of obs = 152				
		Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
m15_y_15	x1	1.097122	.9033857	1.21	0.225	-.6734812 2.867725
	x2	-1.82336	1.135405	-1.61	0.108	-4.048713 .4019928
	x3	-.3069072	.803698	-0.38	0.703	-1.882126 1.268312
	x4	.3527502	.3544918	1.00	0.320	-.3420409 1.047541
	_cons	-1.099312	4.856106	-0.23	0.821	-10.6171 8.418481

m25_y_25						
x1	1.264527	.5825003	2.17	0.030	.1228478	2.406207
x2	-.7792338	.604258	-1.29	0.197	-1.963558	.4050901
x3	-.8053988	.6052151	-1.33	0.183	-1.991599	.380801
x4	-.2074297	.3082284	-0.67	0.501	-.8115462	.3966868
_cons	5.389609	4.422033	1.22	0.223	-3.277416	14.05663

m35_y_35						
x1	.864886	.4721274	1.83	0.067	-.0604667	1.790239
x2	-.6170464	.4658079	-1.32	0.185	-1.530013	.2959203
x3	-.0281734	.4629933	-0.06	0.951	-.9356237	.8792769
x4	-.0449685	.2176813	-0.21	0.836	-.4716161	.3816791
_cons	1.899683	3.086536	0.62	0.538	-4.149816	7.949182

m45_y_45						
x1	1.679889	.4359289	3.85	0.000	.8254838	2.534294
x2	-1.051402	.4339843	-2.42	0.015	-1.901996	-.2008088
x3	-.1154448	.4385046	-0.26	0.792	-.974898	.7440085
x4	.0623465	.1817055	0.34	0.732	-.2937897	.4184826
_cons	-.4960081	2.567482	-0.19	0.847	-5.52818	4.536164

m55_y_55						
x1	1.213482	.3980963	3.05	0.002	.4332271	1.993736
x2	-.8226954	.3994092	-2.06	0.039	-1.605523	-.0398677
x3	.672316	.4147506	1.62	0.105	-.1405801	1.485212
x4	.2113165	.1907187	1.11	0.268	-.1624853	.5851183
_cons	-3.847181	2.713683	-1.42	0.156	-9.165902	1.471539

. test [m15_y_15]x1=[m25_y_25]x1=[m35_y_35]x1=[m45_y_45]x1=[m55_y_55]x1

(1) [m15_y_15]x1 - [m25_y_25]x1 = 0
(2) [m15_y_15]x1 - [m35_y_35]x1 = 0
(3) [m15_y_15]x1 - [m45_y_45]x1 = 0
(4) [m15_y_15]x1 - [m55_y_55]x1 = 0

chi2(4) = 6.95
Prob > chi2 = 0.1384

. test [m15_y_15]x2=[m25_y_25]x2=[m35_y_35]x2=[m45_y_45]x2=[m55_y_55]x2

(1) [m15_y_15]x2 - [m25_y_25]x2 = 0
(2) [m15_y_15]x2 - [m35_y_35]x2 = 0
(3) [m15_y_15]x2 - [m45_y_45]x2 = 0
(4) [m15_y_15]x2 - [m55_y_55]x2 = 0

chi2(4) = 3.24
Prob > chi2 = 0.5186

. test [m15_y_15]x3=[m25_y_25]x3=[m35_y_35]x3=[m45_y_45]x3=[m55_y_55]x3

(1) [m15_y_15]x3 - [m25_y_25]x3 = 0
(2) [m15_y_15]x3 - [m35_y_35]x3 = 0
(3) [m15_y_15]x3 - [m45_y_45]x3 = 0
(4) [m15_y_15]x3 - [m55_y_55]x3 = 0

chi2(4) = 8.55
Prob > chi2 = 0.0734

. test [m15_y_15]x4=[m25_y_25]x4=[m35_y_35]x4=[m45_y_45]x4=[m55_y_55]x4

(1) [m15_y_15]x4 - [m25_y_25]x4 = 0
(2) [m15_y_15]x4 - [m35_y_35]x4 = 0
(3) [m15_y_15]x4 - [m45_y_45]x4 = 0
(4) [m15_y_15]x4 - [m55_y_55]x4 = 0

chi2(4) = 7.47
Prob > chi2 = 0.1130

According to all the tests, ordered logit model is appropriated.

. gologit2 y x1 x2 x3 x4, p1 sto(ologit) link(1)

Generalized Ordered Logit Estimates	Number of obs	=	152
	LR chi2(4)	=	24.81
	Prob > chi2	=	0.0001
Log likelihood = -216.23748	Pseudo R2	=	0.0543

(1) [0]x1 - [1]x1 = 0
(2) [0]x2 - [1]x2 = 0
(3) [0]x3 - [1]x3 = 0
(4) [0]x4 - [1]x4 = 0
(5) [1]x1 - [2]x1 = 0
(6) [1]x2 - [2]x2 = 0
(7) [1]x3 - [2]x3 = 0
(8) [1]x4 - [2]x4 = 0

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( 9) [2]x1 - [3]x1 = 0
(10) [2]x2 - [3]x2 = 0
(11) [2]x3 - [3]x3 = 0
(12) [2]x4 - [3]x4 = 0
(13) [3]x1 - [4]x1 = 0
(14) [3]x2 - [4]x2 = 0
(15) [3]x3 - [4]x3 = 0
(16) [3]x4 - [4]x4 = 0

```

	y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
0	x1	1.26067	.3475146	3.63	0.000	.5795538 1.941786
	x2	-.8530235	.3508642	-2.43	0.015	-1.540705 -.1653424
	x3	.2068371	.3398536	0.61	0.543	-.4592638 .872938
	x4	.1261029	.1511501	0.83	0.404	-.1701459 .4223516
	_cons	.8807684	2.139512	0.41	0.681	-3.312597 5.074134
1	x1	1.26067	.3475146	3.63	0.000	.5795538 1.941786
	x2	-.8530235	.3508642	-2.43	0.015	-1.540705 -.1653424
	x3	.2068371	.3398536	0.61	0.543	-.4592638 .872938
	x4	.1261029	.1511501	0.83	0.404	-.1701459 .4223516
	_cons	.032806	2.126238	0.02	0.988	-4.134543 4.200155
2	x1	1.26067	.3475146	3.63	0.000	.5795538 1.941786
	x2	-.8530235	.3508642	-2.43	0.015	-1.540705 -.1653424
	x3	.2068371	.3398536	0.61	0.543	-.4592638 .872938
	x4	.1261029	.1511501	0.83	0.404	-.1701459 .4223516
	_cons	-.6557013	2.118368	-0.31	0.757	-4.807626 3.496223
3	x1	1.26067	.3475146	3.63	0.000	.5795538 1.941786
	x2	-.8530235	.3508642	-2.43	0.015	-1.540705 -.1653424
	x3	.2068371	.3398536	0.61	0.543	-.4592638 .872938
	x4	.1261029	.1511501	0.83	0.404	-.1701459 .4223516
	_cons	-1.489641	2.117389	-0.70	0.482	-5.639647 2.660365
4	x1	1.26067	.3475146	3.63	0.000	.5795538 1.941786
	x2	-.8530235	.3508642	-2.43	0.015	-1.540705 -.1653424
	x3	.2068371	.3398536	0.61	0.543	-.4592638 .872938
	x4	.1261029	.1511501	0.83	0.404	-.1701459 .4223516
	_cons	-2.28397	2.124224	-1.08	0.282	-6.447372 1.879432

```
. gologit2 y x1 x2 x3 x4, npl sto(gologit) link(1)
```

```

Generalized Ordered Logit Estimates          Number of obs   =       152
LR chi2(20)                                =          62.94
Prob > chi2                                  =          0.0000
Log likelihood = -197.17364                  Pseudo R2       =          0.1376

```

	y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
0	x1	.8894721	.8518267	1.04	0.296	-.7800776 2.559022
	x2	-1.776235	1.146953	-1.55	0.121	-4.024221 .4717503
	x3	.1843202	.9665914	0.19	0.849	-1.710164 2.078805
	x4	1.379697	.6615566	2.09	0.037	.08307 2.676324
	_cons	-16.39183	9.550861	-1.72	0.086	-35.11118 2.327512
1	x1	.6730729	.5597329	1.20	0.229	-.4239835 1.770129
	x2	.0265208	.6553099	0.04	0.968	-1.257863 1.310905
	x3	-.8956345	.6073762	-1.47	0.140	-2.08607 .294801
	x4	-.594607	.3011119	-1.97	0.048	-1.184775 -.0044386
	_cons	10.80396	4.390112	2.46	0.014	2.199497 19.40842
2	x1	.5781009	.4873534	1.19	0.236	-.3770942 1.533296
	x2	.0853443	.5334526	0.16	0.873	-.9602035 1.130892
	x3	-.1559428	.4486182	-0.35	0.728	-1.035218 .7233327
	x4	-.3337043	.2252469	-1.48	0.138	-.7751801 .1077715
	_cons	5.748211	3.228175	1.78	0.075	-.5788958 12.07532
3	x1	1.83456	.4332694	4.23	0.000	.9853678 2.683752
	x2	-1.079388	.434023	-2.49	0.013	-1.930057 -.2287181
	x3	-.1056892	.4021623	-0.26	0.793	-.8939128 .6825344
	x4	-.0528439	.2018831	-0.26	0.794	-.4485275 .3428396
	_cons	1.086122	2.83546	0.38	0.702	-4.471278 6.643521
4	x1	1.227296	.4227161	2.90	0.004	.3987872 2.055804

	x1*	x2*	x3*	x4
	-.2362191	.07561	-3.12	0.002
	.1123575	.05146	2.18	0.029
	.016927	.05587	0.30	0.762
	-.0221914	.02513	-0.88	0.377

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

. mfx, predict(outcome(4))

Marginal effects after mlogit
y = Pr(y1==4) (predict, outcome(4))
= .17789762

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	.0821963	.06403	1.28	0.199	-.043293 .207686	.605263
x2*	-.0200933	.07209	-0.28	0.780	-.161396 .12121	.664474
x3*	-.188838	.08661	-2.18	0.029	-.358587 -.019089	.690789
x4	-.0369131	.031	-1.19	0.234	-.097679 .023853	14.3161

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

. mfx, predict(outcome(5))

Marginal effects after mlogit
y = Pr(y1==5) (predict, outcome(5))
= .50028971

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	.2961583	.09037	3.28	0.001	.119039 .473278	.605263
x2*	-.1953829	.09455	-2.07	0.039	-.380699 -.010067	.664474
x3*	.180921	.09818	1.84	0.065	-.011515 .373357	.690789
x4	.0499797	.04513	1.11	0.268	-.038476 .138436	14.3161

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

. mfx, at(median) predict(outcome(0))

Marginal effects after mlogit
y = Pr(y1==0) (predict, outcome(0))
= .05043387

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	-.078538	.07484	-1.05	0.294	-.225213 .068137	1
x2*	.0445449	.02783	1.60	0.109	-.009995 .099085	1
x3*	.0138733	.03127	0.44	0.657	-.047406 .075153	1
x4	-.0211929	.01936	-1.09	0.274	-.059143 .016757	14.5087

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

. mfx, at(median) predict(outcome(1))

Marginal effects after mlogit
y = Pr(y1==1) (predict, outcome(1))
= .05129069

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	-.0968939	.08108	-1.20	0.232	-.2558 .062012	1
x2*	.0063067	.0345	0.18	0.855	-.061303 .073916	1
x3*	.0406744	.02325	1.75	0.080	-.004904 .086253	1
x4	.0454983	.02388	1.91	0.057	-.0013 .092297	14.5087

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

. mfx, at(median) predict(outcome(2))

Marginal effects after mlogit
y = Pr(y1==2) (predict, outcome(2))
= .0727229

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	.0022242	.04242	0.05	0.958	-.080913 .085361	1
x2*	.0293384	.03423	0.86	0.391	-.037749 .096426	1
x3*	-.0755991	.06901	-1.10	0.273	-.210864 .059666	1
x4	-.0157039	.01906	-0.82	0.410	-.053056 .021648	14.5087

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

. mfx, at(median) predict(outcome(3))

Marginal effects after mlogit
y = Pr(y1==3) (predict, outcome(3))

= .08917325

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	-.2523966	.10206	-2.47	0.013	-.452435 -.052358	1
x2*	.0621585	.0323	1.92	0.054	-.001157 .125474	1
x3*	.0128691	.04031	0.32	0.750	-.066141 .091879	1
x4	-.0180795	.01977	-0.91	0.361	-.056835 .020676	14.5087

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

. mfx, at(median) predict(outcome(4))

Marginal effects after mlogit
y = Pr(y1==4) (predict, outcome(4))
= .13770069

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	.0719343	.04297	1.67	0.094	-.012289 .156158	1
x2*	.005827	.05875	0.10	0.921	-.109323 .120977	1
x3*	-.1968959	.09662	-2.04	0.042	-.386277 -.007515	1
x4	-.0326412	.02707	-1.21	0.228	-.085705 .020422	14.5087

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

. mfx, at(median) predict(outcome(5))

Marginal effects after mlogit
y = Pr(y1==5) (predict, outcome(5))
= .59867861

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	.35367	.08715	4.06	0.000	.182852 .524488	1
x2*	-.1481755	.0831	-1.78	0.075	-.311047 .014696	1
x3*	.2050782	.10182	2.01	0.044	.005511 .404645	1
x4	.0421192	.04542	0.93	0.354	-.046902 .13114	14.5087

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

Ordered Logit y

. est restore oy
(results my1 are active now)

. mfx, predict(outcome(0))

Marginal effects after ologit
y = Pr(y1==0) (predict, outcome(0))
= .04630137

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	-.0656373	.02731	-2.40	0.016	-.119168 -.012107	.605263
x2*	.0339077	.01594	2.13	0.033	.002667 .065149	.664474
x3*	-.009478	.01637	-0.58	0.563	-.041565 .022609	.690789
x4	-.0055684	.00686	-0.81	0.417	-.019019 .007882	14.3161

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

. mfx, predict(outcome(1))

Marginal effects after ologit
y = Pr(y1==1) (predict, outcome(1))
= .05551405

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	-.0654647	.02615	-2.50	0.012	-.116721 -.014209	.605263
x2*	.0367976	.01719	2.14	0.032	.003098 .070498	.664474
x3*	-.0100532	.01711	-0.59	0.557	-.04358 .023473	.690789
x4	-.0059636	.00733	-0.81	0.416	-.020335 .008408	14.3161

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

. mfx, predict(outcome(2))

Marginal effects after ologit
y = Pr(y1==2) (predict, outcome(2))
= .08230048

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	-.074399	.02658	-2.80	0.005	-.12649 -.022308	.605263
x2*	.0468304	.02084	2.25	0.025	.005978 .087683	.664474

```

x3* | -.0123204      .02063    -0.60    0.550   -.052755   .028114   .690789
x4 | -.0074108      .00901    -0.82    0.411   -.025061   .01024    14.3161
-----

```

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

```
. mfx, predict(outcome(3))
```

```

Marginal effects after ologit
y = Pr(y1==3) (predict, outcome(3))
= .15780009
-----

```

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	-.081489	.02712	-3.00	0.003	-.134653 -.028325	.605263
x2*	.0636957	.0289	2.20	0.027	.007062 .12033	.664474
x3*	-.0152256	.02481	-0.61	0.539	-.063843 .033391	.690789
x4	-.0094315	.01151	-0.82	0.413	-.031991 .013128	14.3161

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

```
. mfx, predict(outcome(4))
```

```

Marginal effects after ologit
y = Pr(y1==4) (predict, outcome(4))
= .19291787
-----

```

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	-.0130666	.01689	-0.77	0.439	-.046179 .020046	.605263
x2*	.0288494	.01952	1.48	0.140	-.009417 .067116	.664474
x3*	-.0041753	.00664	-0.63	0.529	-.01719 .00884	.690789
x4	-.0029984	.00416	-0.72	0.471	-.011148 .005151	14.3161

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

```
. mfx, predict(outcome(5))
```

```

Marginal effects after ologit
y = Pr(y1==5) (predict, outcome(5))
= .46516613
-----

```

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	.3000567	.07652	3.92	0.000	.150075 .450038	.605263
x2*	-.2100808	.08384	-2.51	0.012	-.374401 -.045761	.664474
x3*	.0512526	.08382	0.61	0.541	-.11304 .215545	.690789
x4	.0313727	.03762	0.83	0.404	-.042356 .105101	14.3161

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

```
. mfx, at(median) predict(outcome(0))
```

```

Marginal effects after ologit
y = Pr(y1==0) (predict, outcome(0))
= .03472896
-----

```

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	-.0778999	.03595	-2.17	0.030	-.148356 -.007444	1
x2*	.0196292	.00998	1.97	0.049	.000078 .03918	1
x3*	-.007642	.01346	-0.57	0.570	-.034017 .018733	1
x4	-.0042273	.00534	-0.79	0.429	-.014698 .006243	14.5087

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

```
. mfx, at(median) predict(outcome(1))
```

```

Marginal effects after ologit
y = Pr(y1==1) (predict, outcome(1))
= .04276651
-----

```

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	-.07321	.03094	-2.37	0.018	-.133848 -.012572	1
x2*	.0233066	.01151	2.02	0.043	.00074 .045874	1
x3*	-.0084977	.01471	-0.58	0.563	-.03732 .020324	1
x4	-.0047878	.006	-0.80	0.425	-.016548 .006972	14.5087

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

```
. mfx, at(median) predict(outcome(2))
```

```

Marginal effects after ologit
y = Pr(y1==2) (predict, outcome(2))
= .06577775
-----

```

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
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variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	-.0766714	.02748	-2.79	0.005	-.130529 -.022814	1
x2*	.0338157	.01543	2.19	0.028	.003571 .064061	1
x3*	-.0111662	.01895	-0.59	0.556	-.048302 .025969	1
x4	-.0064635	.00794	-0.81	0.415	-.022018 .009091	14.5087

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

. mfx, at(median) predict(outcome(3))

Marginal effects after ologit
y = Pr(y1==3) (predict, outcome(3))
= .13472231

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	-.0701913	.02547	-2.76	0.006	-.120107 -.020275	1
x2*	.0602974	.02582	2.33	0.020	.009683 .110912	1
x3*	-.0160454	.02633	-0.61	0.542	-.067643 .035552	1
x4	-.009832	.01194	-0.82	0.410	-.033229 .013565	14.5087

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

. mfx, at(median) predict(outcome(4))

Marginal effects after ologit
y = Pr(y1==4) (predict, outcome(4))
= .18206544

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	.0076661	.02615	0.29	0.769	-.04358 .058912	1
x2*	.0566425	.0273	2.07	0.038	.003135 .11015	1
x3*	-.0082706	.01297	-0.64	0.524	-.03369 .017149	1
x4	-.006014	.00759	-0.79	0.428	-.020899 .008871	14.5087

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

. mfx, at(median) predict(outcome(5))

Marginal effects after ologit
y = Pr(y1==5) (predict, outcome(5))
= .53993903

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]	x
x1*	.2903064	.07144	4.06	0.000	.150293 .43032	1
x2*	-.1936914	.07514	-2.58	0.010	-.340954 -.046429	1
x3*	.0516219	.08479	0.61	0.543	-.114554 .217798	1
x4	.0313246	.03758	0.83	0.405	-.042332 .104981	14.5087

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1