

Duration of Unemployment - Analysis of Deviance Table for Nested Models

February 8, 2012

The data unemployment is included as a contingency table. The response is the duration of unemployment, gender and the level of education are predictors.

```
> unemployment <- matrix(c(97, 216, 56, 34, 105, 91, 31, 11,  
+                          45, 81, 32, 9, 51, 81, 34, 9), nrow=8, ncol=2)  
> rownames(unemployment) <- c(paste("male", 1:4), paste("female", 1:4))  
> colnames(unemployment) <- c("Short term", "Long term")  
> unemployment
```

	Short term	Long term
male 1	97	45
male 2	216	81
male 3	56	32
male 4	34	9
female 1	105	51
female 2	91	81
female 3	31	34
female 4	11	9

In the first part the data are considered as ungrouped. Thus, first the dataset is transformed into single observations on the variables y (duration of unemployment, binary), L (level of education) and G (gender).

```
> y <- c(rep(1, sum(97, 216, 56, 34, 105, 91, 31, 11)),  
+        rep(0, sum(45, 81, 32, 9, 51, 81, 34, 9)))  
> G <- c(rep(1, sum(97, 216, 56, 34)), rep(0, sum(105, 91, 31, 11)),  
+        rep(1, sum(45, 81, 32, 9)), rep(0, sum(51, 81, 34, 9)))  
> L <- factor(c(rep(1, 97), rep(2, 216), rep(3, 56), rep(4, 34),  
+              rep(1, 105), rep(2, 91), rep(3, 31), rep(4, 11),  
+              rep(1, 45), rep(2, 81), rep(3, 32), rep(4, 9),  
+              rep(1, 51), rep(2, 81), rep(3, 34), rep(4, 9)))  
> table(G,L,y)
```

```
, , y = 0
```

```
      L  
G     1  2  3  4  
0  51  81  34  9
```

```

      1  45  81  32   9
, , y = 1
      L
G      1   2   3   4
0 105  91  31  11
1  97 216  56  34

```

Fitting of various logit models; in particular, the saturated model (model with both covariates and their interaction), the model with main effects, the two models with only one covariate and the intercept model. Deviances are for ungrouped data

```

> unemp_1 <- glm(y ~ 1, family=binomial)
> unemp_G <- glm(y ~ G, family=binomial)
> unemp_L <- glm(y ~ L, family=binomial)
> unemp_LG <- glm(y ~ G + L, family=binomial)
> unemp_sat <- glm(y ~ G * L, family=binomial)
> summary(unemp_sat)

```

```

Call:
glm(formula = y ~ G * L, family = binomial)

```

```

Deviance Residuals:
      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-1.7686  -1.2272   0.7981   0.8898   1.2169

```

```

Coefficients:
              Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept)  0.72213    0.17068   4.231 2.33e-05 ***
G             0.04591    0.24832   0.185  0.85331
L2          -0.60572    0.22906  -2.644  0.00818 **
L3          -0.81451    0.30133  -2.703  0.00687 **
L4          -0.52146    0.48078  -1.085  0.27809
G:L2         0.81851    0.31933   2.563  0.01037 *
G:L3         0.60608    0.41526   1.460  0.14442
G:L4         1.08255    0.63577   1.703  0.08862 .
---

```

```

Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```

```

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

```

```

      Null deviance: 1270.3  on 982  degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 1237.4  on 975  degrees of freedom
AIC: 1253.4

```

```

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

```

Tests for hierarchies and corresponding effects:

```

> anova(unemp_LG, unemp_sat)

```

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model 1: $y \sim G + L$

Model 2: $y \sim G * L$

	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Df	Deviance
1	978	1245.0		
2	975	1237.4	3	7.5213

> `anova(unemp_L, unemp_LG)`

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model 1: $y \sim L$

Model 2: $y \sim G + L$

	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Df	Deviance
1	979	1263.8		
2	978	1245.0	1	18.808

> `anova(unemp_1, unemp_L)`

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model 1: $y \sim 1$

Model 2: $y \sim L$

	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Df	Deviance
1	982	1270.3		
2	979	1263.8	3	6.5573

> `anova(unemp_LG, unemp_sat)`

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model 1: $y \sim G + L$

Model 2: $y \sim G * L$

	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Df	Deviance
1	978	1245.0		
2	975	1237.4	3	7.5213

> `anova(unemp_G, unemp_LG)`

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model 1: $y \sim G$

Model 2: $y \sim G + L$

	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Df	Deviance
1	981	1252.4		
2	978	1245.0	3	7.4063

> `anova(unemp_1, unemp_G)`

Analysis of Deviance Table

```

Model 1: y ~ 1
Model 2: y ~ G
  Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance
1      982      1270.3
2      981      1252.4  1   17.959

```

Tests that can be used to obtain the deviances for the grouped data.

```
> anova(unemp_1, unemp_sat)
```

Analysis of Deviance Table

```

Model 1: y ~ 1
Model 2: y ~ G * L
  Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance
1      982      1270.3
2      975      1237.4  7   32.886

```

```
> anova(unemp_L, unemp_sat)
```

Analysis of Deviance Table

```

Model 1: y ~ L
Model 2: y ~ G * L
  Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance
1      979      1263.8
2      975      1237.4  4   26.329

```

```
> anova(unemp_G, unemp_sat)
```

Analysis of Deviance Table

```

Model 1: y ~ G
Model 2: y ~ G * L
  Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance
1      981      1252.4
2      975      1237.4  6   14.928

```

```
> anova(unemp_LG, unemp_sat)
```

Analysis of Deviance Table

```

Model 1: y ~ G + L
Model 2: y ~ G * L
  Resid. Df Resid. Dev Df Deviance
1      978      1245.0
2      975      1237.4  3   7.5213

```

In the second part the model are fitted as grouped data, which directly yields the deviances for the grouped data case. The parameter estimates remain the same, but the deviances and the AIC differ from the ungrouped case.

```

> genderleveldat<-data.frame("Long term"=unemployment[,1],
+ "Short term"=unemployment[,2], "Level"=rep(1:4,2), "Gender"=rep(c(1,0),each=4))
> groupintercept<-glm(cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ 1, family=binomial,
+                       data=genderleveldat)
> summary(groupintercept)

```

```

Call:
glm(formula = cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ 1, family = binomial,
     data = genderleveldat)

```

```

Deviance Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-3.3163 -1.4275  0.1223  1.0837  2.7745

```

```

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept)  0.62822   0.06696   9.382  <2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

```

Null deviance: 32.886 on 7 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 32.886 on 7 degrees of freedom
AIC: 73.818

```

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

```

> #Corresponding un-grouped model:
> summary(unemp_1)

```

```

Call:
glm(formula = y ~ 1, family = binomial)

```

```

Deviance Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-1.4531 -1.4531  0.9247  0.9247  0.9247

```

```

Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept)  0.62822   0.06696   9.382  <2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

```

Null deviance: 1270.3 on 982 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 1270.3 on 982 degrees of freedom
AIC: 1272.3

```

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

```
> groupgender<-glm(cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ Gender, family=binomial,
+                   data=genderleveledat)
> summary(groupgender)
```

Call:

```
glm(formula = cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ Gender, family = binomial,
     data = genderleveledat)
```

Deviance Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-1.6098	-1.2923	-0.4293	0.8908	2.4806

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	0.30748	0.09958	3.088	0.00202 **
Gender	0.57346	0.13559	4.229	2.34e-05 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 32.886 on 7 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 14.928 on 6 degrees of freedom
AIC: 57.859

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 3

```
> #Corresponding un-grouped model:
> summary(unemp_G)
```

Call:

```
glm(formula = y ~ G, family = binomial)
```

Deviance Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-1.5669	-1.3105	0.8327	0.8327	1.0499

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	0.30748	0.09958	3.088	0.00202 **
G	0.57346	0.13559	4.229	2.34e-05 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 1270.3 on 982 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 1252.4 on 981 degrees of freedom
AIC: 1256.4

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

```
> grouplevel<-glm(cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ as.factor(Level), family=binomial,
+                 data=genderleveldat)
> summary(grouplevel)
```

Call:

```
glm(formula = cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ as.factor(Level),
    family = binomial, data = genderleveldat)
```

Deviance Residuals:

male 1	male 2	male 3	male 4	female 1	female 2	female 3	female 4
0.1340	2.6858	1.2933	1.1442	-0.1275	-3.3867	-1.4844	-1.5577

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	0.7439	0.1240	6.001	1.96e-09 ***
as.factor(Level)2	-0.1047	0.1575	-0.665	0.5063
as.factor(Level)3	-0.4677	0.2050	-2.282	0.0225 *
as.factor(Level)4	0.1724	0.3052	0.565	0.5722

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 32.886 on 7 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 26.329 on 4 degrees of freedom
AIC: 73.261

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

```
> #Corresponding un-grouped model:
> summary(unemp_L)
```

Call:

```
glm(formula = y ~ L, family = binomial)
```

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.5829	-1.4581	0.8819	0.9206	1.0626

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	0.7439	0.1240	6.001	1.96e-09 ***
L2	-0.1047	0.1575	-0.665	0.5063
L3	-0.4677	0.2050	-2.282	0.0225 *
L4	0.1724	0.3052	0.565	0.5722

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 1270.3 on 982 degrees of freedom

Residual deviance: 1263.8 on 979 degrees of freedom
AIC: 1271.8

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

```
> groupgenderlevel<-glm(cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ as.factor(Gender) +  
+ as.factor(Level), family=binomial, data=genderleveldat)  
> summary(groupgenderlevel)
```

Call:

```
glm(formula = cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ as.factor(Gender) +  
as.factor(Level), family = binomial, data = genderleveldat)
```

Deviance Residuals:

male 1	male 2	male 3	male 4	female 1	female 2	female 3	female 4
-1.6508	0.8595	0.1123	0.5655	1.4615	-1.0290	-0.1260	-0.7171

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	0.47594	0.13803	3.448	0.000564 ***
as.factor(Gender)1	0.59585	0.13780	4.324	1.53e-05 ***
as.factor(Level)2	-0.20203	0.16073	-1.257	0.208790
as.factor(Level)3	-0.53702	0.20792	-2.583	0.009801 **
as.factor(Level)4	0.04949	0.30918	0.160	0.872833

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 32.8863 on 7 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 7.5213 on 3 degrees of freedom
AIC: 56.453

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

```
> #Corresponding un-grouped model:  
> summary(unemp_LG)
```

Call:

```
glm(formula = y ~ G + L, family = binomial)
```

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.6753	-1.2957	0.8367	0.9603	1.2035

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	0.47594	0.13803	3.448	0.000564 ***
G	0.59585	0.13780	4.324	1.53e-05 ***
L2	-0.20203	0.16073	-1.257	0.208790
L3	-0.53702	0.20792	-2.583	0.009801 **


```
L4          0.04949    0.30918    0.160 0.872833
```

```
---
```

```
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
```

```
Null deviance: 1270.3  on 982  degrees of freedom  
Residual deviance: 1245.0  on 978  degrees of freedom  
AIC: 1255
```

```
Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4
```

```
> groupsat<-glm(cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ as.factor(Gender) * as.factor(Level),  
+              family=binomial, data=genderleveldat)  
> summary(groupsat)
```

```
Call:
```

```
glm(formula = cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ as.factor(Gender) *  
    as.factor(Level), family = binomial, data = genderleveldat)
```

```
Deviance Residuals:
```

```
[1] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

```
Coefficients:
```

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
(Intercept)	0.72213	0.17068	4.231	2.33e-05	***
as.factor(Gender)1	0.04591	0.24832	0.185	0.85331	
as.factor(Level)2	-0.60572	0.22906	-2.644	0.00818	**
as.factor(Level)3	-0.81451	0.30133	-2.703	0.00687	**
as.factor(Level)4	-0.52146	0.48078	-1.085	0.27809	
as.factor(Gender)1:as.factor(Level)2	0.81851	0.31933	2.563	0.01037	*
as.factor(Gender)1:as.factor(Level)3	0.60608	0.41526	1.460	0.14442	
as.factor(Gender)1:as.factor(Level)4	1.08255	0.63577	1.703	0.08862	.

```
---
```

```
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
```

```
Null deviance: 3.2886e+01  on 7  degrees of freedom  
Residual deviance: 2.0206e-14  on 0  degrees of freedom  
AIC: 54.932
```

```
Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 3
```

```
> #Corresponding un-grouped model:  
> summary(unemp_sat)
```

```
Call:
```

```
glm(formula = y ~ G * L, family = binomial)
```

```
Deviance Residuals:
```

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.7686	-1.2272	0.7981	0.8898	1.2169

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
(Intercept)	0.72213	0.17068	4.231	2.33e-05	***
G	0.04591	0.24832	0.185	0.85331	
L2	-0.60572	0.22906	-2.644	0.00818	**
L3	-0.81451	0.30133	-2.703	0.00687	**
L4	-0.52146	0.48078	-1.085	0.27809	
G:L2	0.81851	0.31933	2.563	0.01037	*
G:L3	0.60608	0.41526	1.460	0.14442	
G:L4	1.08255	0.63577	1.703	0.08862	.

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 1270.3 on 982 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 1237.4 on 975 degrees of freedom
AIC: 1253.4

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

ANOVA for grouped data:

> *anova(groupgenderlevel, groupsat)*

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model 1: *cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ as.factor(Gender) + as.factor(Level)*

Model 2: *cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ as.factor(Gender) * as.factor(Level)*

	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Df	Deviance
1	3	7.5213		
2	0	0.0000	3	7.5213

> *anova(grouplevel, groupgenderlevel)*

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model 1: *cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ as.factor(Level)*

Model 2: *cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ as.factor(Gender) + as.factor(Level)*

	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Df	Deviance
1	4	26.3290		
2	3	7.5213	1	18.808

> *anova(groupintercept, grouplevel)*

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model 1: *cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ 1*

```
Model 2: cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ as.factor(Level)
```

	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Df	Deviance
1	7	32.886		
2	4	26.329	3	6.5573

```
> anova(groupgenderlevel, groupsat)
```

Analysis of Deviance Table

```
Model 1: cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ as.factor(Gender) + as.factor(Level)
```

```
Model 2: cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ as.factor(Gender) * as.factor(Level)
```

	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Df	Deviance
1	3	7.5213		
2	0	0.0000	3	7.5213

```
> anova(groupgender, groupgenderlevel)
```

Analysis of Deviance Table

```
Model 1: cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ Gender
```

```
Model 2: cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ as.factor(Gender) + as.factor(Level)
```

	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Df	Deviance
1	6	14.9275		
2	3	7.5213	3	7.4063

```
> anova(groupintercept, groupgender)
```

Analysis of Deviance Table

```
Model 1: cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ 1
```

```
Model 2: cbind(Long.term, Short.term) ~ Gender
```

	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Df	Deviance
1	7	32.886		
2	6	14.928	1	17.959