## Relationship between the likelihood functions used in fmlogit and mlogit

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fmlogit uses the same likelihood function as the multinomial logit model. We need a special program to estimate this model and can't use [R] mlogit because of the way the likelihood function is implemented in mlogit. We usually think of mlogit as estimating as estimating the effects on a single dependent variable consisting of multiple categories, but we could also represent this dependent variable with a set of dummy variables,  $y_0 \cdots y_J$ . These variables contain only the value 0 or 1 in mlogit, while it contains the proportions in fmlogit.

Both models assume that the predicted values (probabilities in mlogit and proportions in fmlogit) depend on the explanatory variables x through equation (1).

$$\widehat{y}_{0i} = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{J} \exp(x_i \beta_k)}$$

$$\widehat{y}_{1i} = \frac{\exp(x_i \beta_1)}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{J} \exp(x_i \beta_k)}$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\widehat{y}_{Ji} = \frac{\exp(x_i \beta_J)}{1 + \sum_{k=1}^{J} \exp(x_i \beta_k)}$$
(1)

The log likelihood function is a function of the predicted values:

$$\ln(L_i) = y_{0i} \ln(\hat{y}_{0i}) + y_{1i} \ln(\hat{y}_{1i}) + \dots + y_{Ji} \ln(\hat{y}_{Ji})$$
(2)

Notice that in a multinomial logit model the ys are just 0 or 1, so in that case their function is to pick, for each individual i, which  $\hat{y}$  should enter in the log likelihood function. So for the multinomial logit we could rewrite equation (2) as:

$$\ln(L_i) = \begin{cases} \ln(\widehat{y}_{0i}) & \text{if } y_{0i} == 1\\ \ln(\widehat{y}_{1i}) & \text{if } y_{1i} == 1\\ \vdots \\ \ln(\widehat{y}_{Ji}) & \text{if } y_{Ji} == 1 \end{cases}$$
(3)

This is how the likelihood is implemented in mlogit, which is why we cannot use mlogit to estimate a fractional multinomial logit model, but if we maximized equation (2) there would be no problem. This is what fmlogit does.