Poisson Regression

STA 312 Fall 2012

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Regression: Outcomes are Counts

- Poisson process model roughly applies
- Examples: Relationship of explanatory variables to
 - Number of children
 - Number of typos in a short document
 - Number of workplace accidents in a short time period
 - Number of marriages
- For large λ , CLT says a normality assumption is okay, but not constant variance

Linear Model for log λ

- $\log \lambda = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + ... + \beta_{p-1} x_{p-1}$
- Implicitly for i = 1, ...n
- Everybody in the sample has a different $\lambda = \lambda_i$
- Take exponential function of both sides
- Substitute into Poisson likelihood
- Maximum likelihood as usual
- Likelihood ratio tests, etc.

$$\log \lambda = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_1 + \dots + \beta_{p-1} x_{p-1}$$

- Increase x_k with everything else held constant, and
 - $\text{Log}\,\lambda$ increases by β_k
 - $-\lambda$ is multiplied by $e^{\beta k}$

Back to the job study: n=200 Students

- 106 employed in a job related to field of study
- 74 employed in a job unrelated to field of study
- 20 unemployed
- Could be independent Poisson processes
- Conditionally on the total number of students, multinomial with

$$-\pi_1 = \lambda_1 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$$
$$-\pi_2 = \lambda_2 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$$
$$-\pi_3 = \lambda_3 / (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3)$$

Poisson regression with dummy variables

| Job Status | d_1 | d ₂ | $\log \lambda = \beta_0 + \beta_1 d_1 + \beta_2 d_2$ |
|------------|-------|----------------|--|
| Related | 0 | 0 | $\beta_0 = \log \lambda_1$ |
| Unrelated | 1 | 0 | $\beta_0 + \beta_1 = \log \lambda_2$ |
| Unemployed | 0 | 1 | $\beta_0 + \beta_2 = \log \lambda_3$ |

On average, we expect $e^{\beta 2}$ times as many unemployed students as students with jobs related to their fields of study.

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