# Poisson Regression 

## STA 312 Fall 2022

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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 $\lambda$, CLT says a normality assumption is okay, but not constant variance


## Linear Model for $\log \lambda$

- $\log \lambda=\beta_{0}+\beta_{1} x_{1}+\ldots+\beta_{p-1} x_{p-1}$
- Implicitly for $\mathrm{i}=1$, ...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.

$$
\log \lambda=\beta_{0}+\beta_{1} x_{1}+\ldots+\beta_{p-1} x_{p-1}
$$

- Increase $x_{k}$ with everything else held constant, and
- $\log \lambda$ increases by $\beta_{k}$
$-\lambda$ is multiplied by $\mathrm{e}^{\beta \mathrm{k}}$


## 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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& -\pi_{1}=\lambda_{1} /\left(\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{3}\right) \\
& -\pi_{2}=\lambda_{2} /\left(\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{3}\right) \\
& -\pi_{3}=\lambda_{3} /\left(\lambda_{1}+\lambda_{2}+\lambda_{3}\right)
\end{aligned}
$$

## 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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