Introduction

Negative binomial regression is for modeling count variables, usually for over-dispersed count outcome variables.

- Negative binomial regression can be used for over-dispersed count data, that is when the conditional variance exceeds the conditional mean.
- It can be considered as a generalization of Poisson regression since it has the same mean structure as Poisson regression and it has an extra parameter to model the over-dispersion.

▶ If the conditional distribution of the outcome variable is over-dispersed, the confidence intervals for Negative binomial regression are likely to be narrower as compared to those from a Poisson regression.

Examples of negative binomial regression

- ► Example 1 School administrators study the attendance behavior of high school juniors at two schools.
 - Predictors of the number of days of absence include the type of program in which the student is enrolled and a standardized test in math.
- ▶ Example 2 A health-related researcher is studying the number of hospital visits in past 12 months by senior citizens in a community based on the characteristics of the individuals and the types of health plans under which each one is covered.

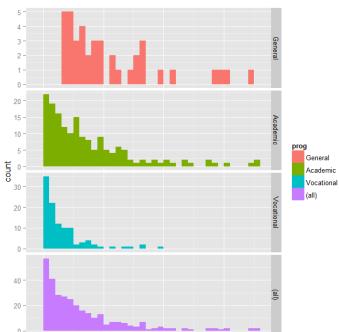
Description of the data Let's pursue Example 1 from above.

- We have attendance data on 314 high school juniors from two urban high schools in the file negbin.csv.
- The response variable of interest is days absent, daysabs.
- ► The variable **math** gives the standardized math score for each student.
- ► The variable **prog** is a three-level nominal variable indicating the type of instructional program in which the student is enrolled.

Exploratory Data Analysis

```
summary(dat)
      id
                 gender
                               \mathtt{math}
                                           daysabs
             female:160
1001
       : 1
                          Min. : 1.0
                                        Min. : 0.00
                                         1st Qu.: 1.00
1002 : 1
              male :154
                          1st Qu.:28.0
1003 : 1
                          Median:48.0
                                        Median : 4.00
1004 : 1
                          Mean :48.3
                                        Mean : 5.96
1005
                          3rd Qu.:70.0
                                        3rd Qu.: 8.00
1006
                          Max.
                                 :99.0
                                        Max.
                                               :35.00
 (Other):308
        prog
```

General: 40 Academic: 167 Vocational: 107



Each variable has 314 valid observations and their distributions seem quite reasonable. The unconditional mean of our outcome variable is much lower than its variance.