

Lecture 13

Data

2015 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) on households in the Philippines. Variables include

- `age`: age of the head of household
- `numLT5`: number in the household under 5 years old
- `total`: total number of people other than head of household
- `roof`: type of roof (stronger material can sometimes be used as a proxy for greater wealth)
- `location`: where the house is located (Central Luzon, Davao Region, Ilocos Region, Metro Manila, or Visayas)

Poisson regression model

Y_i = number of people in household other than head

$$Y_i \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda_i)$$

$$\log(\lambda_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Age}_i$$

Model assumptions

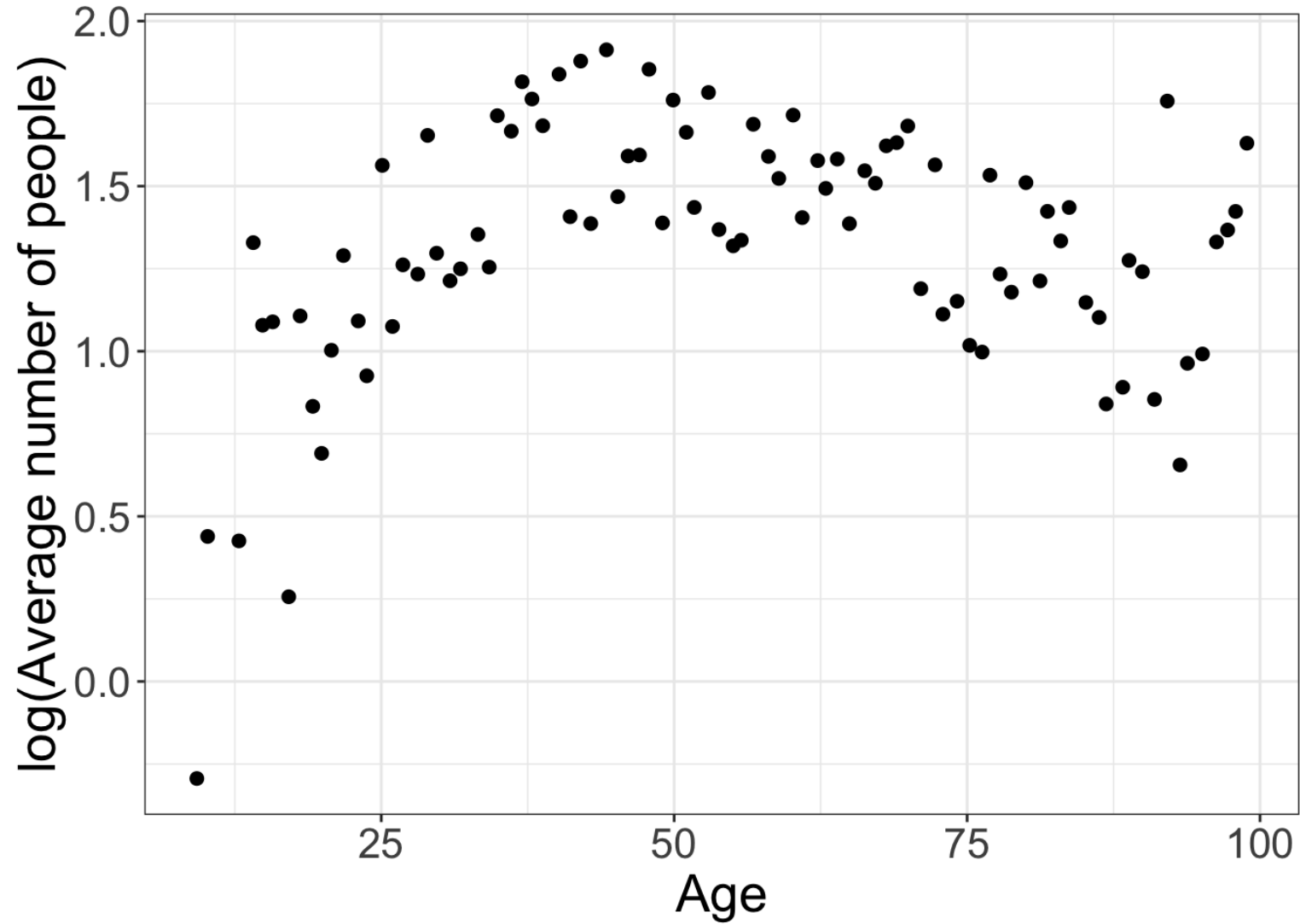
Y_i = number of people in household other than head

$$Y_i \sim \text{Poisson}(\lambda_i)$$

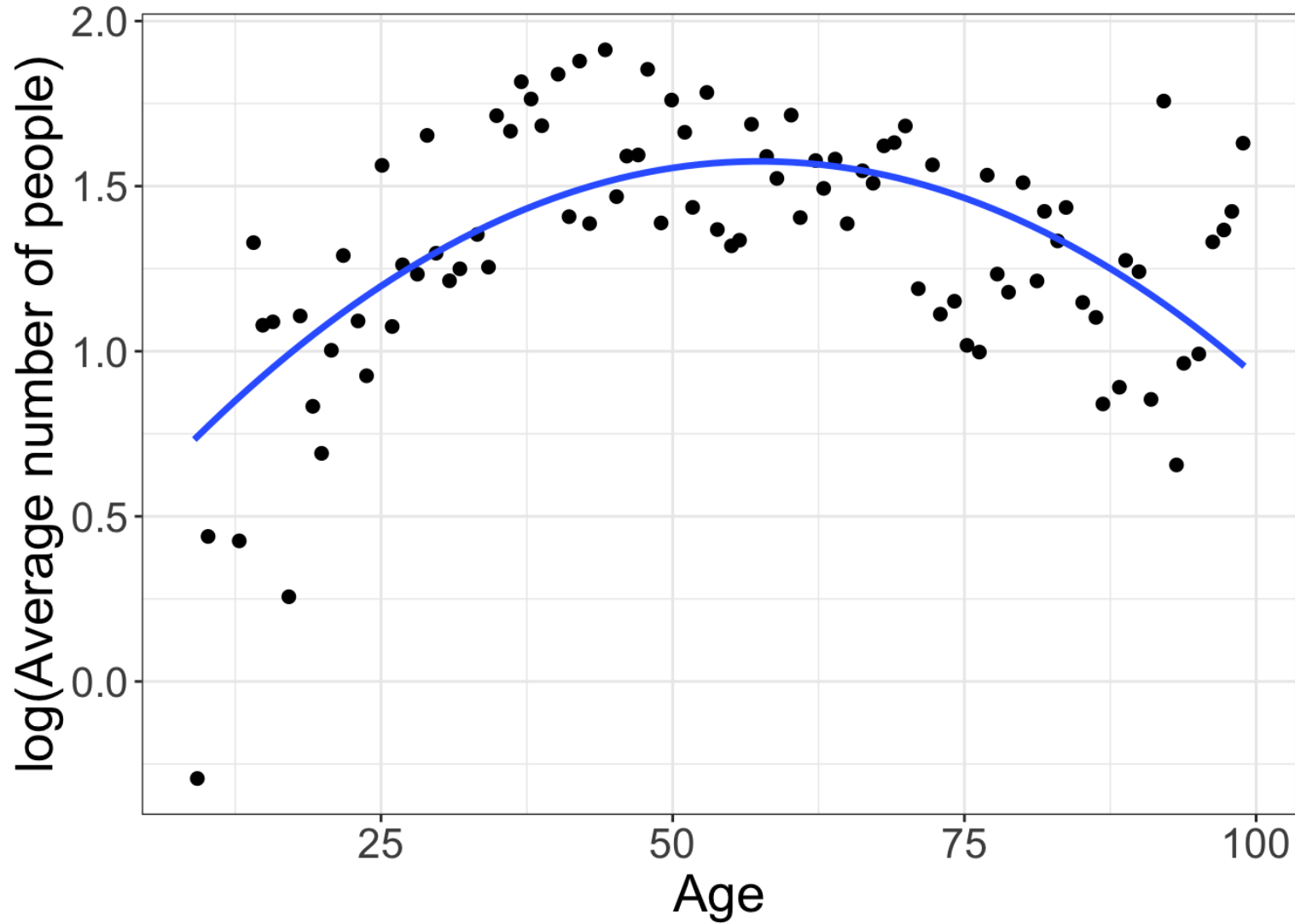
$$\log(\lambda_i) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Age}_i$$

- **Shape:** The shape of the regression model is correct
- **Independence:** The observations are independent
- **Poisson distribution:** A Poisson distribution is a good choice for Y_i

Shape: log empirical means plot



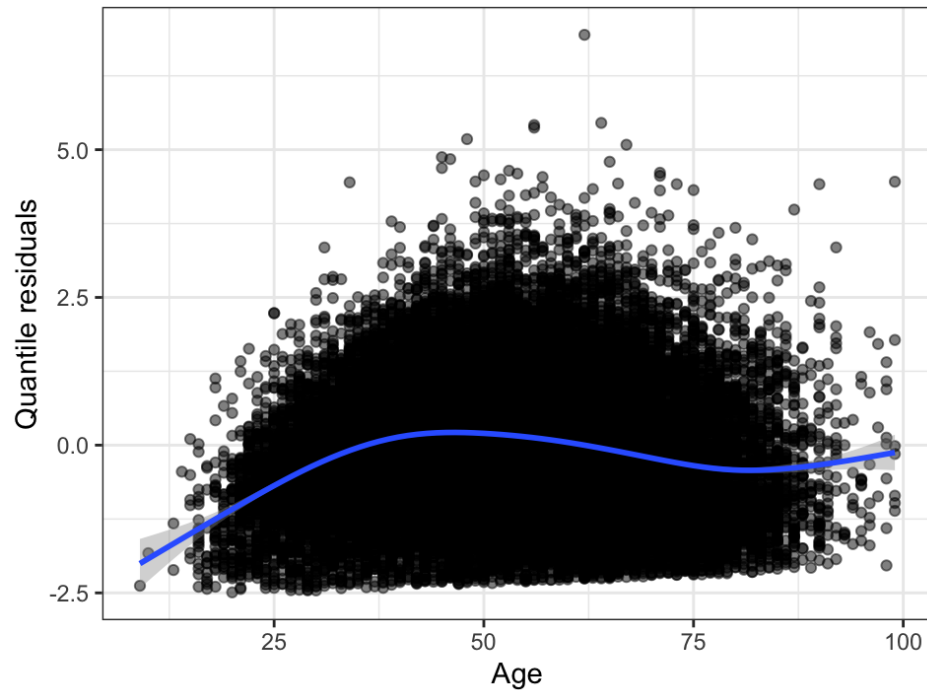
Shape: log empirical means plot



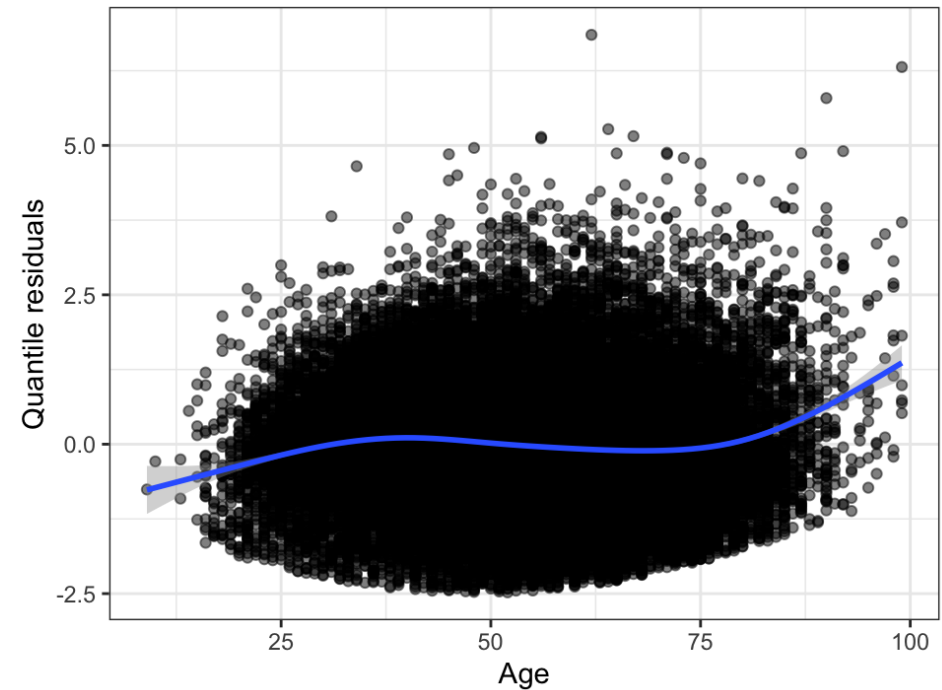
Shape: quantile residual plot

```
1 m1 <- glm(total ~ age,  
2           data = fies, family = poisson)  
3 m2 <- glm(total ~ poly(age, 2),  
4           data = fies, family = poisson)
```

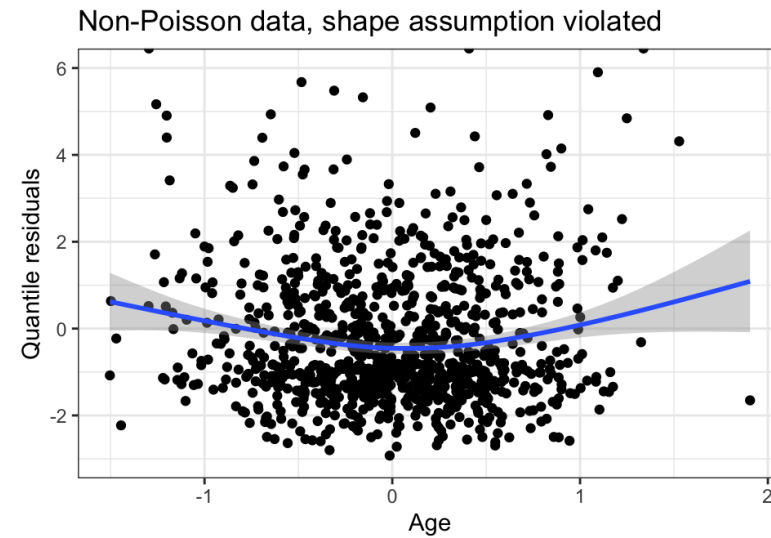
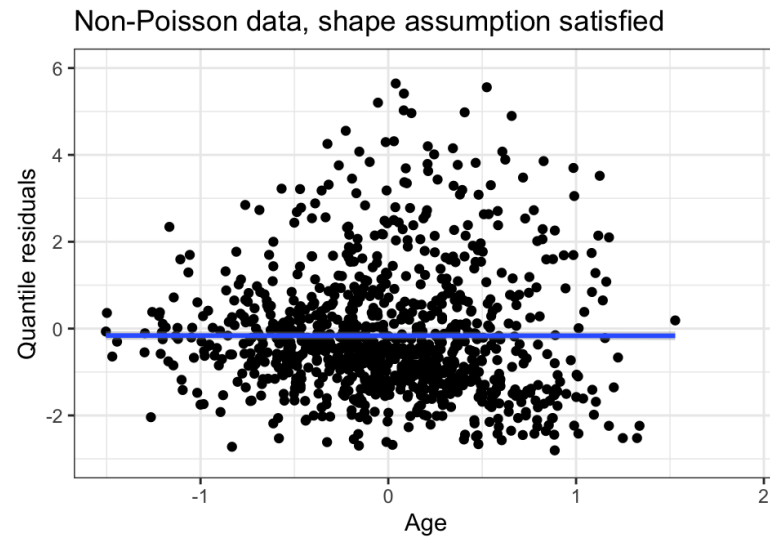
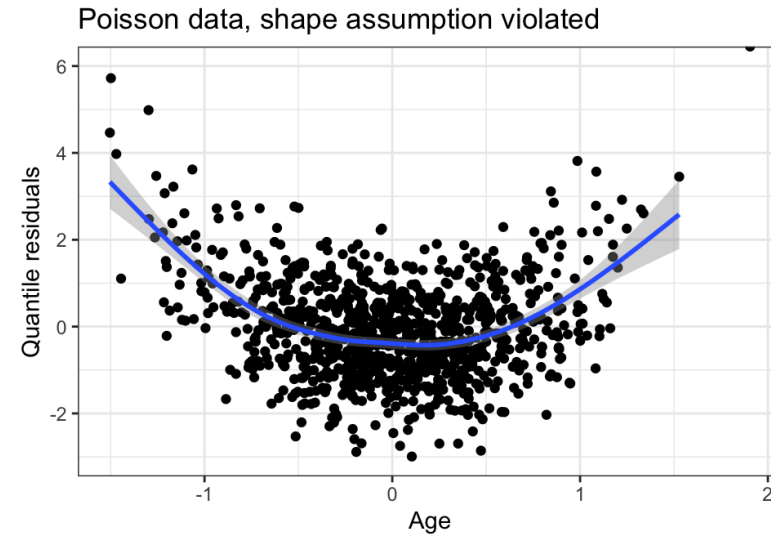
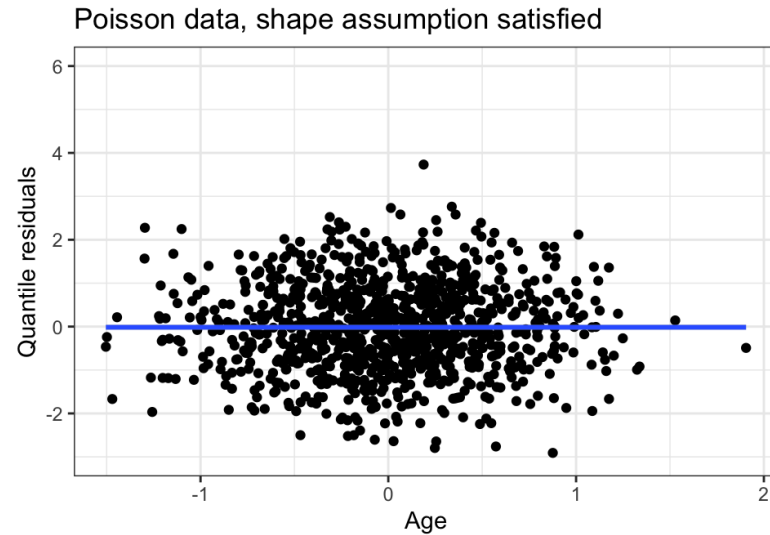
No transformation on Age



Second order polynomial



Class activity from last time



Using quantile residual plots

We can use the quantile residual plot to assess the shape and distribution assumptions:

- Changes in variance indicate potential violations of the distribution assumption
- Patterns indicate potential violations of the shape assumption

A goodness-of-fit test

A goodness-of-fit test

```
1 m1 <- glm(total ~ age,  
2           data = fies, family = poisson)  
3  
4 pchisq(m1$deviance, m1$df.residual, lower.tail=F)
```

```
[1] 1.062105e-42
```

```
1 m2 <- glm(total ~ poly(age, 2),  
2           data = fies, family = poisson)  
3  
4 pchisq(m2$deviance, m2$df.residual, lower.tail=F)
```

```
[1] 7.043171e-12
```

Class activity

https://sta712-f23.github.io/class_activities/ca_lecture_13.html

