

Poisson Regression Model

Simulated Data

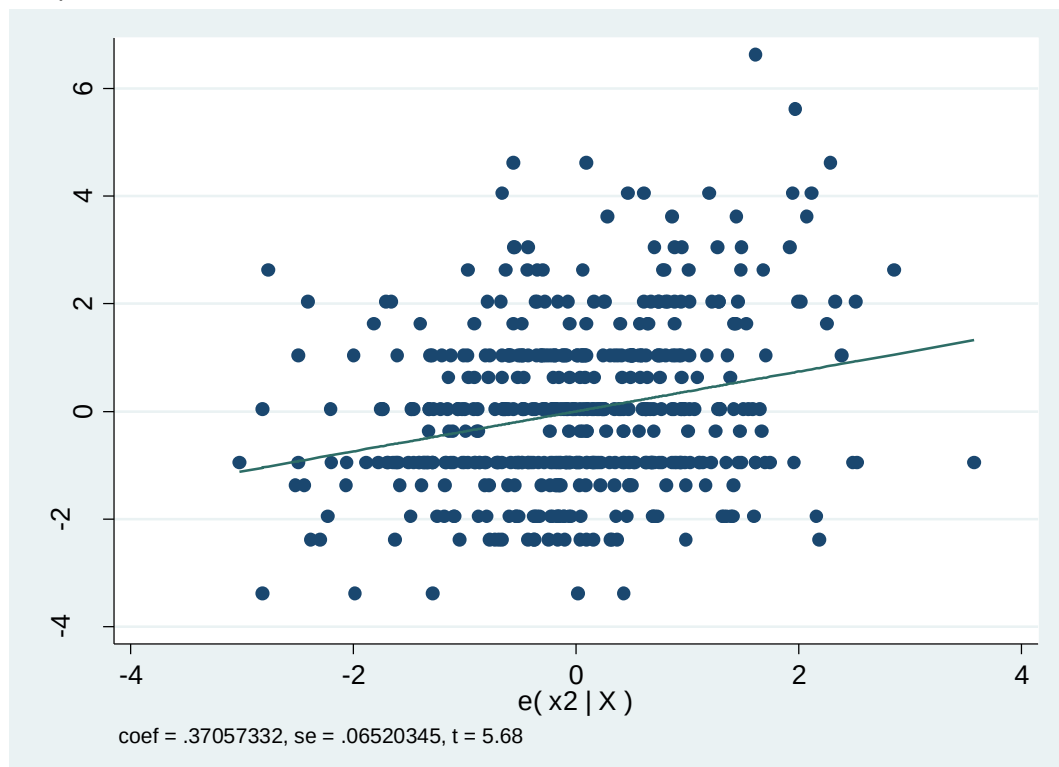
```
set obs 500
set seed 12345
g x1=(runiform())>0.7)
g x2=rnormal(0,1)
g i=0.7+0.5*x1+0.2*x2
g mu=exp(i)
g y=rpoisson(mu)
```

```
. reg y x1 x2
```

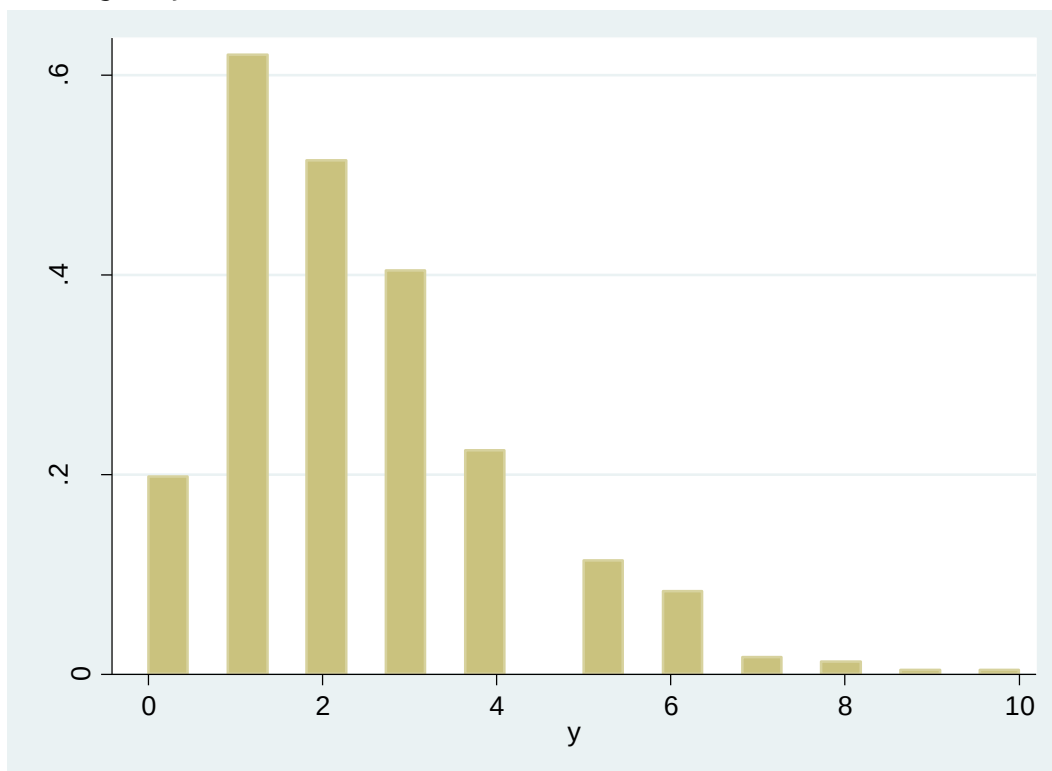
Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	500
Model	274.451872	2	137.225936	F(2, 497)	=	59.63
Residual	1143.74813	497	2.30130408	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.1935
				Adj R-squared	=	0.1903
Total	1418.2	499	2.84208417	Root MSE	=	1.517

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	1.465322	.1526516	9.60	0.000	1.1654	1.765244
x2	.3705733	.0652034	5.68	0.000	.2424649	.4986817
_cons	1.925688	.0796609	24.17	0.000	1.769174	2.082202

```
. avplot x2, recast(scatter)
```



```
. histogram y
```



```
. poisson y x1 x2, nolog
```

Poisson regression

Log likelihood = -871.26736

Number of obs = 500
 LR chi2(2) = 110.76
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0598

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.5638447	.0599408	9.41	0.000	.4463629	.6813266
x2	.1567641	.0280064	5.60	0.000	.1018725	.2116557
_cons	.6449654	.0380948	16.93	0.000	.570301	.7196299

```
. poisson y x1 x2, ir nolog
```

Poisson regression

Log likelihood = -871.26736

Number of obs = 500
 LR chi2(2) = 110.76
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0598

y	IRR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	1.757416	.105341	9.41	0.000	1.562618	1.976498
x2	1.16972	.0327597	5.60	0.000	1.107242	1.235722
_cons	1.905921	.0726057	16.93	0.000	1.768799	2.053673

```
. lincom x1, ir
```

(1) [y]x1 = 0

y	IRR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
(1)	1.757416	.105341	9.41	0.000	1.562618	1.976498

```
. lincom x2, ir
( 1) [y]x2 = 0
```

	y	IRR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
(1)		1.16972	.0327597	5.60	0.000	1.107242	1.235722

```
. estat gof
```

```
Deviance goodness-of-fit = 517.6865
Prob > chi2(497) = 0.2520
```

```
Pearson goodness-of-fit = 462.5796
Prob > chi2(497) = 0.8636
```

```
. mfx
```

```
Marginal effects after poisson
```

```
y = Predicted number of events (predict)
= 2.2366776
```

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]		x
x1*	1.453223	.17306	8.40	0.000	1.11403	1.79241	.272
x2	.3506308	.06189	5.67	0.000	.229336	.471926	.042486

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

```
. margins , at(x1=(0 1)) atmeans
```

```
Adjusted predictions          Number of obs    =          500
Model VCE      : OIM
```

```
Expression   : Predicted number of events, predict()
```

```
1._at      : x1          =          0
             x2          =    .0424864 (mean)
```

```
2._at      : x1          =          1
             x2          =    .0424864 (mean)
```

	Margin	Delta-method Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_at						
1	1.918658	.0727248	26.38	0.000	1.77612	2.061196
2	3.37188	.1576509	21.39	0.000	3.06289	3.68087

Negative Binomial Regression Model

Simulated Data

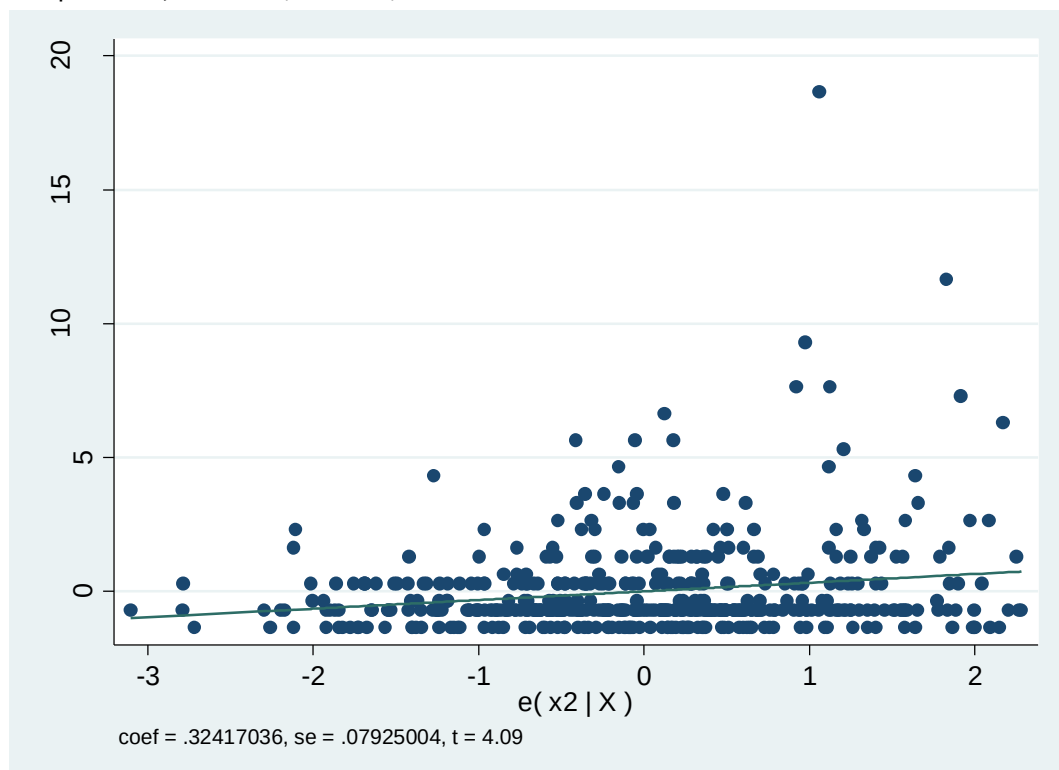
```
set obs 500
set seed 5555
g x1=(runiform())>0.7)
g x2=rnormal(0,1)
g e=rgamma(0.5,0.8)
g u=ln(e)
g i=0.5+0.7*x1+0.3*x2+u
g mu=exp(i)
g y=rpoisson(mu)
```

```
. reg y x1 x2
```

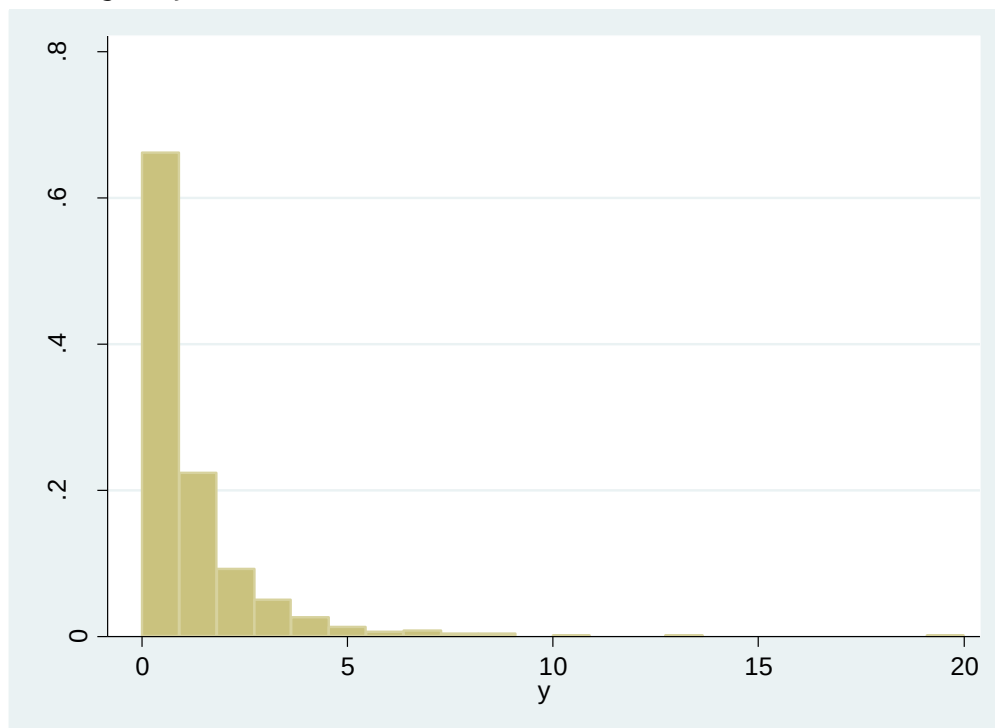
Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	500
Model	100.462651	2	50.2313254	F(2, 497)	=	15.95
Residual	1565.66535	497	3.15023209	Prob > F	=	0.0000
Total	1666.128	499	3.33893387	R-squared	=	0.0603
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0565
				Root MSE	=	1.7749

	y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
	x1	.6181471	.1705049	3.63	0.000	.283148 .9531463
	x2	.3241704	.07925	4.09	0.000	.1684639 .4798768
	_cons	.7024186	.0962587	7.30	0.000	.5132945 .8915428

```
. avplot x2, recast(scatter)
```



```
. histogram y
```



```
. poisson y x1 x2, nolog
```

Poisson regression

```

Number of obs   =      500
LR chi2(2)      =     106.47
Prob > chi2     =      0.0000
Pseudo R2      =      0.0653
Log likelihood = -762.5963

```

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.608821	.0941509	6.47	0.000	.4242886	.7933533
x2	.3558912	.0474573	7.50	0.000	.2628766	.4489057
_cons	-.4139544	.0666517	-6.21	0.000	-.5445893	-.2833195

```
. estat gof
```

```

Deviance goodness-of-fit = 1026.931
Prob > chi2(497)        = 0.0000

```

```

Pearson goodness-of-fit = 1320.657
Prob > chi2(497)        = 0.0000

```

```
. nbreg y x1 x2, nolog
```

Negative binomial regression

```

Number of obs   =      500
LR chi2(2)      =      34.30
Dispersion      = mean
Prob > chi2     =      0.0000
Pseudo R2      =      0.0266
Log likelihood = -626.96136

```

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	.578498	.1630038	3.55	0.000	.2590164	.8979795
x2	.339791	.0793079	4.28	0.000	.1843504	.4952317
_cons	-.3991611	.0997148	-4.00	0.000	-.5945986	-.2037236
/lnalpha	.605714	.1379337			.3353689	.876059
alpha	1.83256	.2527718			1.398456	2.401417

```
LR test of alpha=0: chibar2(01) = 271.27
```

```
Prob >= chibar2 = 0.000
```

```
. nbreg y x1 x2, ir nolog
```

Negative binomial regression

Dispersion = mean

Log likelihood = -626.96136

Number of obs = 500

LR chi2(2) = 34.30

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Pseudo R2 = 0.0266

y	IRR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
x1	1.783358	.2906941	3.55	0.000	1.295655	2.454639
x2	1.404654	.1114002	4.28	0.000	1.202437	1.640878
_cons	.6708826	.066897	-4.00	0.000	.551784	.8156878
/lnalpha	.605714	.1379337			.3353689	.876059
alpha	1.83256	.2527718			1.398456	2.401417

LR test of alpha=0: chibar2(01) = 271.27

Prob >= chibar2 = 0.000

```
. mfx
```

Marginal effects after nbreg

y = Predicted number of events (predict)

= .81733998

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]		x
x1*	.5320673	.17083	3.11	0.002	.197249	.866885	.32
x2	.2777248	.06556	4.24	0.000	.149225	.406224	.036321

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

```
. margins , at(x1=(0 1)) atmeans
```

Adjusted predictions

Model VCE : OIM

Number of obs = 500

Expression : Predicted number of events, predict()

1._at : x1 = 0
x2 = .0363213 (mean)

2._at : x1 = 1
x2 = .0363213 (mean)

	Margin	Delta-method Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_at						
1	.6792137	.0675899	10.05	0.000	.54674	.8116874
2	1.211281	.1575355	7.69	0.000	.9025171	1.520045

Example 1

The model $\Pr[Y = y] = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^y}{y!}$ and $\mu_i = \exp(x_i' \beta)$

where:

y = Number of times respondent going out to watch movie at the theater each month.

and x_i is matrix of independent variables include:

dinc is dummy variable = 1 if audience's salary is less than 10,000 Baht.

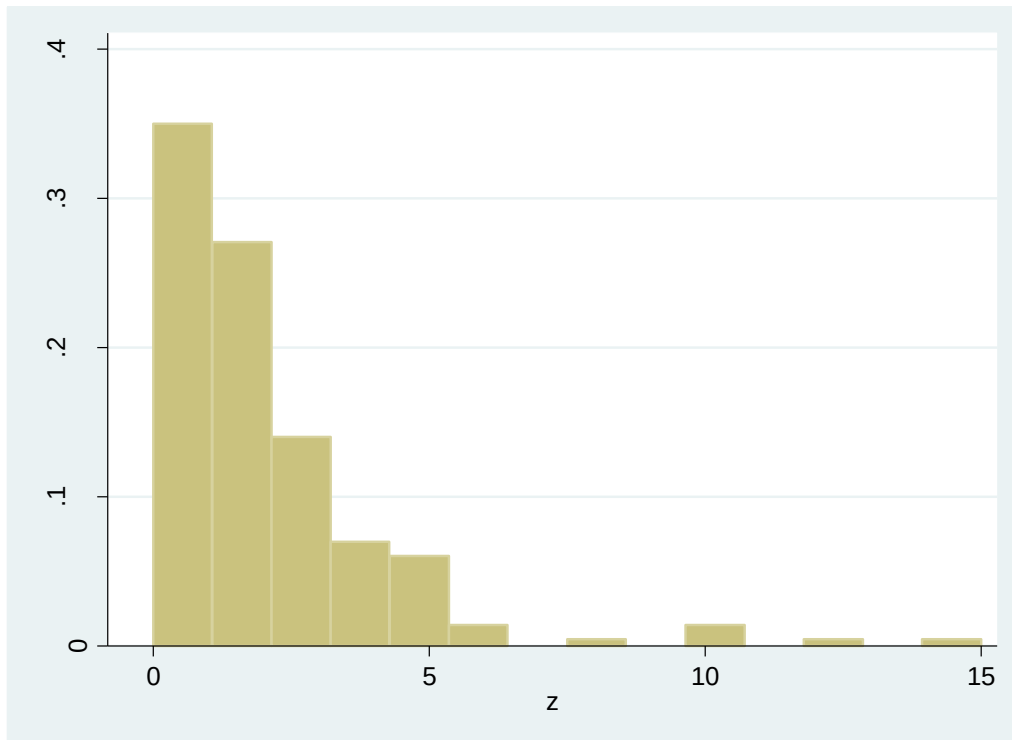
dsex is dummy variable = 1 if audience is female

dedu is dummy variable = 1 if audience's education is lower than bachelor degree

dsta is dummy variable = 1 if audience is single.

form is perception of audience on the movie.

```
. histogram z
(bin=14, start=0, width=1.0714286)
```



```
. reg z dinc dsex dedu dsta form
```

Source	SS	df	MS			
Model	72.1606046	5	14.4321209	Number of obs =	200	
Residual	719.119395	194	3.70680101	F(5, 194) =	3.89	
Total	791.28	199	3.97628141	Prob > F =	0.0022	
				R-squared =	0.0912	
				Adj R-squared =	0.0678	
				Root MSE =	1.9253	

z	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
dinc	-.9274258	.2916378	-3.18	0.002	-1.502614	-.3522381
dsex	-.4259839	.2881238	-1.48	0.141	-.9942411	.1422733
dedu	-.6331845	.4504681	-1.41	0.161	-1.521628	.2552591
dsta	.8493393	.3582055	2.37	0.019	.1428622	1.555816
form	.2355107	.1379162	1.71	0.089	-.036497	.5075184

```

      _cons |    2.511279    .3957344    6.35    0.000    1.730785    3.291774
-----+-----

```

```

. poisson z dinc dsex dedu dsta form

```

```

Iteration 0:    log likelihood =  -365.2093

```

```

Iteration 1:    log likelihood =  -365.2093

```

```

Poisson regression

```

```

Number of obs   =      200

```

```

LR chi2(5)      =      29.80

```

```

Prob > chi2     =      0.0000

```

```

Pseudo R2      =      0.0392

```

```

Log likelihood =  -365.2093

```

```

      z |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      dinc |  -.3793193   .0978647    -3.88   0.000    - .5711307   - .187508
      dsex |  -.1710311   .0936989    -1.83   0.068    - .3546775   .0126152
      dedu |  -.2672999   .1585634    -1.69   0.092    - .5780785   .0434787
      dsta |   .3685056   .1296941     2.84   0.004     .1143099   .6227014
      form |   .0969804   .046308     2.09   0.036     .0062184   .1877424
      _cons |   .8719971   .1389398     6.28   0.000     .5996802   1.144314
-----+-----

```

```

. estat gof

```

```

Goodness-of-fit chi2 = 210.5588

```

```

Prob > chi2(194)    =    0.1973

```

```

. mfx

```

```

Marginal effects after poisson

```

```

y = Predicted number of events (predict)

```

```

= 2.3658003

```

```

variable |      dy/dx   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [ 95% C.I. ]      x
-----+-----
      dinc* |  -.8841442   .22276    -3.97   0.000    -1.32074   -.447545    .445
      dsex* |  -.4156465   .23338    -1.78   0.075    - .873064   .041771    .65
      dedu* |  -.5714722   .30478    -1.88   0.061    -1.16884   .025895    .11
      dsta* |   .7821038   .24474     3.20   0.001     .302415   1.26179    .81
      form |   .2294362   .10909     2.10   0.035     .015627   .443245   4.9e-08
-----+-----

```

```

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

```


Example 2

The model $\Pr[Y = y] = \frac{e^{-\mu} \mu^y}{y!}$ and $\mu_i = \exp(x_i' \beta)$

where:

y = Number of times student going out at night a year.

and x_i is matrix of independent variables include:

program = Program of study = 1 for international program and 0 for Thai program.

sex = Gender of student.

grade = Grade point average of student.

sta = Status of student's family.

dom = Dummy variable = 1 if stay in dormitory and 0 otherwise.

ex = Year of experience in drinking alcohol.

belief = Level of religion belief.

inc = Annual income of student.

pv = Average spending on alcohol beverage each time.

ttc = Average travelling expenditure each time.

tst = Average travelling time each time (hour).

costt = Average time spending each time (hour).

costt = Annual gross consumption expenditure of student.

cbeer = Annual alcohol spending of student.

zother2 = Annual other leisure spending.

tother2 = Annual other entertainment spending.

Linear regression model

```
. reg y program sex grade sta dom ex belief inc pv ttc t_tt t_st costt c_beer
z_other2 t_other2
```

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs = 312		
Model	26413.1369	16	1650.82106	F(16, 295) = 6.76		
Residual	71997.2092	295	244.058336	Prob > F = 0.0000		
Total	98410.3462	311	316.431981	R-squared = 0.2684		
				Adj R-squared = 0.2287		
				Root MSE = 15.622		

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
program	-7.527872	2.754987	-2.73	0.007	-12.94979	-2.105953
sex	-1.050771	1.989969	-0.53	0.598	-4.967106	2.865564
grade	.3519506	2.282883	0.15	0.878	-4.14085	4.844752
sta	.4516989	2.919159	0.15	0.877	-5.293317	6.196715
dom	.6303185	2.09929	0.30	0.764	-3.501164	4.761801
ex	2.349775	.4679602	5.02	0.000	1.428812	3.270739
belief	-1.488547	.4739794	-3.14	0.002	-2.421357	-.5557379
inc	.000056	.0000336	1.67	0.097	-.0000102	.0001222
pv	-.0012581	.0061199	-0.21	0.837	-.0133023	.0107861
ttc	-.0022699	.0151408	-0.15	0.881	-.0320675	.0275277
t_tt	-4.329307	2.405923	-1.80	0.073	-9.064255	.4056412
t_st	3.793012	1.273737	2.98	0.003	1.286249	6.299774
costt	-.0000676	.0000515	-1.31	0.190	-.000169	.0000338
c_beer	.0004575	.0001372	3.34	0.001	.0001876	.0007275
z_other2	.0000254	.0000233	1.09	0.276	-.0000204	.0000712
t_other2	-.0031929	.0013218	-2.42	0.016	-.0057943	-.0005916
_cons	15.36305	10.13627	1.52	0.131	-4.585514	35.31161

Poisson regression model

```
. poisson y program sex grade sta dom ex belief inc pv ttc t_tt t_st costt
c_beer z_other2 t_other2
```

```
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -2728.4595
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -2707.9118
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -2707.8069
Iteration 3: log likelihood = -2707.8069
```

```
Poisson regression                                Number of obs   =       312
                                                    LR chi2(16)      =    1871.54
                                                    Prob > chi2       =     0.0000
Log likelihood = -2707.8069                      Pseudo R2       =     0.2568
```

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
program	-.6122153	.0478042	-12.81	0.000	-.7059098	-.5185208
sex	-.0946098	.0389511	-2.43	0.015	-.1709527	-.018267
grade	-.0632803	.0397681	-1.59	0.112	-.1412243	.0146637
sta	.0769079	.0562114	1.37	0.171	-.0332644	.1870801
dom	.1129061	.0405919	2.78	0.005	.0333474	.1924648
ex	.1841726	.0083343	22.10	0.000	.1678378	.2005075
belief	-.1156058	.0083492	-13.85	0.000	-.1319699	-.0992418
inc	4.11e-06	5.69e-07	7.23	0.000	3.00e-06	5.23e-06
pv	-.0002181	.0001203	-1.81	0.070	-.0004539	.0000177
ttc	.0002749	.0002735	1.01	0.315	-.0002612	.000811
t_tt	-.499294	.0573647	-8.70	0.000	-.6117268	-.3868612
t_st	.1915786	.0202995	9.44	0.000	.1517923	.2313649
costt	-5.32e-06	8.44e-07	-6.30	0.000	-6.97e-06	-3.66e-06
c_beer	.0000181	1.61e-06	11.22	0.000	.0000149	.0000213
z_other2	2.04e-06	3.63e-07	5.61	0.000	1.33e-06	2.75e-06
t_other2	-.0002584	.000027	-9.56	0.000	-.0003114	-.0002055
_cons	3.307107	.1826709	18.10	0.000	2.949079	3.665135

```
. estat gof
```

```
Goodness-of-fit chi2 = 5530.444
Prob > chi2(303)    = 0.0000
```

```
. mfx
```

```
Marginal effects after poisson
y = Predicted number of events (predict)
= 9.6471698
```

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]		x
program*	-7.342441	.69422	-10.58	0.000	-8.70308	-5.9818	.830128
sex*	-.9069866	.37078	-2.45	0.014	-1.6337	-.18027	.429487
grade	-.6104762	.38331	-1.59	0.111	-1.36175	.140801	2.84212
sta*	.7201405	.51056	1.41	0.158	-.280529	1.72081	.891026
dom*	1.089014	.39086	2.79	0.005	.322952	1.85508	.50641
ex	1.776745	.07717	23.02	0.000	1.62549	1.92799	2.75962
belief	-1.115269	.07952	-14.03	0.000	-1.27112	-.959422	5.17949
inc	.0000397	.00001	7.25	0.000	.000029	.00005	64401.9
pv	-.0021043	.00116	-1.81	0.070	-.004377	.000169	366.275
ttc	.0026521	.00264	1.01	0.315	-.002517	.007821	88.5439
t_tt	-4.816774	.54623	-8.82	0.000	-5.88736	-3.74619	.730004
t_st	1.848192	.19635	9.41	0.000	1.46336	2.23302	3.553
costt	-.0000513	.00001	-6.31	0.000	-.000067	-.000035	47913.9
c_beer	.0001747	.00002	11.18	0.000	.000144	.000205	2480.15
z_other2	.0000196	.00000	5.63	0.000	.000013	.000026	33390
t_other2	-.0024933	.00026	-9.65	0.000	-.003	-.001987	2827.45

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

Alternative command for Linear regression model

```
. glm y program sex grade sta dom ex belief inc pv ttc t_tt t_st costt c_beer
z_other2 t_other2
```

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1291.564

Generalized linear models
Optimization : ML

Deviance = 71997.20924
Pearson = 71997.20924

No. of obs = 312
Residual df = 295
Scale parameter = 244.0583
(1/df) Deviance = 244.0583
(1/df) Pearson = 244.0583

Variance function: $v(u) = 1$
Link function : $g(u) = u$

[Gaussian]
[Identity]

Log likelihood = -1291.564016

AIC = 8.388231
BIC = 70303.02

y	Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
program	-7.527872	2.754987	-2.73	0.006	-12.92755	-2.128197
sex	-1.050771	1.989969	-0.53	0.597	-4.951039	2.849497
grade	.3519506	2.282883	0.15	0.877	-4.122418	4.826319
sta	.4516989	2.919159	0.15	0.877	-5.269747	6.173145
dom	.6303185	2.09929	0.30	0.764	-3.484214	4.744851
ex	2.349775	.4679602	5.02	0.000	1.43259	3.266961
belief	-1.488547	.4739794	-3.14	0.002	-2.41753	-.5595649
inc	.000056	.0000336	1.67	0.096	-9.91e-06	.0001219
pv	-.0012581	.0061199	-0.21	0.837	-.0132529	.0107367
ttc	-.0022699	.0151408	-0.15	0.881	-.0319453	.0274055
t_tt	-4.329307	2.405923	-1.80	0.072	-9.044829	.3862155
t_st	3.793012	1.273737	2.98	0.003	1.296533	6.28949
costt	-.0000676	.0000515	-1.31	0.189	-.0001686	.0000334
c_beer	.0004575	.0001372	3.34	0.001	.0001887	.0007264
z_other2	.0000254	.0000233	1.09	0.275	-.0000202	.000071
t_other2	-.0031929	.0013218	-2.42	0.016	-.0057836	-.0006023
_cons	15.36305	10.13627	1.52	0.130	-4.503673	35.22977

Alternative command for Poisson regression model

```
. glm y program sex grade sta dom ex belief inc pv ttc t_tt t_st costt c_beer  
z_other2 t_other2, family(poisson) link(log)
```

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -2860.0678
Iteration 1: log likelihood = -2708.9239
Iteration 2: log likelihood = -2707.8074
Iteration 3: log likelihood = -2707.8069
Iteration 4: log likelihood = -2707.8069

Generalized linear models
Optimization : ML

Deviance = 4548.291553
Pearson = 5311.074618

No. of obs = 312
Residual df = 295
Scale parameter = 1
(1/df) Deviance = 15.41794
(1/df) Pearson = 18.00364

Variance function: $v(u) = u$
Link function : $g(u) = \ln(u)$

[Poisson]
[Log]

Log likelihood = -2707.806856

AIC = 17.46671
BIC = 2854.106

y	Coef.	OIM Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
program	-.6122153	.0478042	-12.81	0.000	-.7059097	-.5185208
sex	-.0946098	.0389511	-2.43	0.015	-.1709527	-.018267
grade	-.0632803	.0397681	-1.59	0.112	-.1412243	.0146637
sta	.0769079	.0562114	1.37	0.171	-.0332644	.1870801
dom	.1129061	.0405919	2.78	0.005	.0333474	.1924648
ex	.1841726	.0083343	22.10	0.000	.1678378	.2005075
belief	-.1156058	.0083492	-13.85	0.000	-.1319699	-.0992418
inc	4.11e-06	5.69e-07	7.23	0.000	3.00e-06	5.23e-06
pv	-.0002181	.0001203	-1.81	0.070	-.0004539	.0000177
ttc	.0002749	.0002735	1.01	0.315	-.0002612	.000811
t_tt	-.499294	.0573647	-8.70	0.000	-.6117268	-.3868612

t_st	.1915786	.0202995	9.44	0.000	.1517923	.2313649
costt	-5.32e-06	8.44e-07	-6.30	0.000	-6.97e-06	-3.66e-06
c_beer	.0000181	1.61e-06	11.22	0.000	.0000149	.0000213
z_other2	2.04e-06	3.63e-07	5.61	0.000	1.33e-06	2.75e-06
t_other2	-.0002584	.000027	-9.56	0.000	-.0003114	-.0002055
_cons	3.307107	.1826709	18.10	0.000	2.949079	3.665135

Negative binomial regression model

```
. nbreg y program sex grade sta dom ex belief inc pv ttc t_tt t_st costt c_beer
z_other2 t_other2
```

Fitting Poisson model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -2728.4595

...

Iteration 3: log likelihood = -2707.8069

Fitting constant-only model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1103.2879

...

Iteration 4: log likelihood = -1009.9302

Fitting full model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -989.50145

...

Iteration 4: log likelihood = -969.5487

Negative binomial regression

Number of obs = 312
 LR chi2(16) = 80.76
 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
 Pseudo R2 = 0.0400

Dispersion = mean
 Log likelihood = -969.5487

y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
program	-.3898534	.2760147	-1.41	0.158	-.9308322	.1511255
sex	-.1288375	.2122094	-0.61	0.544	-.5447602	.2870852
grade	.169173	.2551819	0.66	0.507	-.3309743	.6693203
sta	.0300347	.2971865	0.10	0.920	-.5524402	.6125095
dom	-.0102337	.2069429	-0.05	0.961	-.4158343	.3953669
ex	.4768634	.0735502	6.48	0.000	.3327077	.621019
belief	-.1058805	.0517931	-2.04	0.041	-.2073931	-.0043679
inc	4.17e-06	4.00e-06	1.04	0.297	-3.67e-06	.000012
pv	-.0009809	.0005992	-1.64	0.102	-.0021553	.0001935
ttc	-.0004837	.0012703	-0.38	0.703	-.0029734	.0020061
t_tt	-.142558	.1920595	-0.74	0.458	-.5189876	.2338716
t_st	.1466567	.1117141	1.31	0.189	-.0722989	.3656123
costt	-1.62e-06	5.65e-06	-0.29	0.774	-.0000127	9.46e-06
c_beer	.0000311	.0000162	1.92	0.055	-6.18e-07	.0000628
z_other2	1.28e-06	2.03e-06	0.63	0.527	-2.69e-06	5.26e-06
t_other2	-.0002077	.0001176	-1.77	0.077	-.0004382	.0000228
_cons	1.51107	1.00422	1.50	0.132	-.4571661	3.479306
/lnalpha	.8080556	.0977188			.6165303	.9995809
alpha	2.243541	.2192362			1.852489	2.717143

Likelihood-ratio test of alpha=0: chibar2(01) = 3476.52 Prob>=chibar2 = 0.000

. mfx

Marginal effects after nbreg

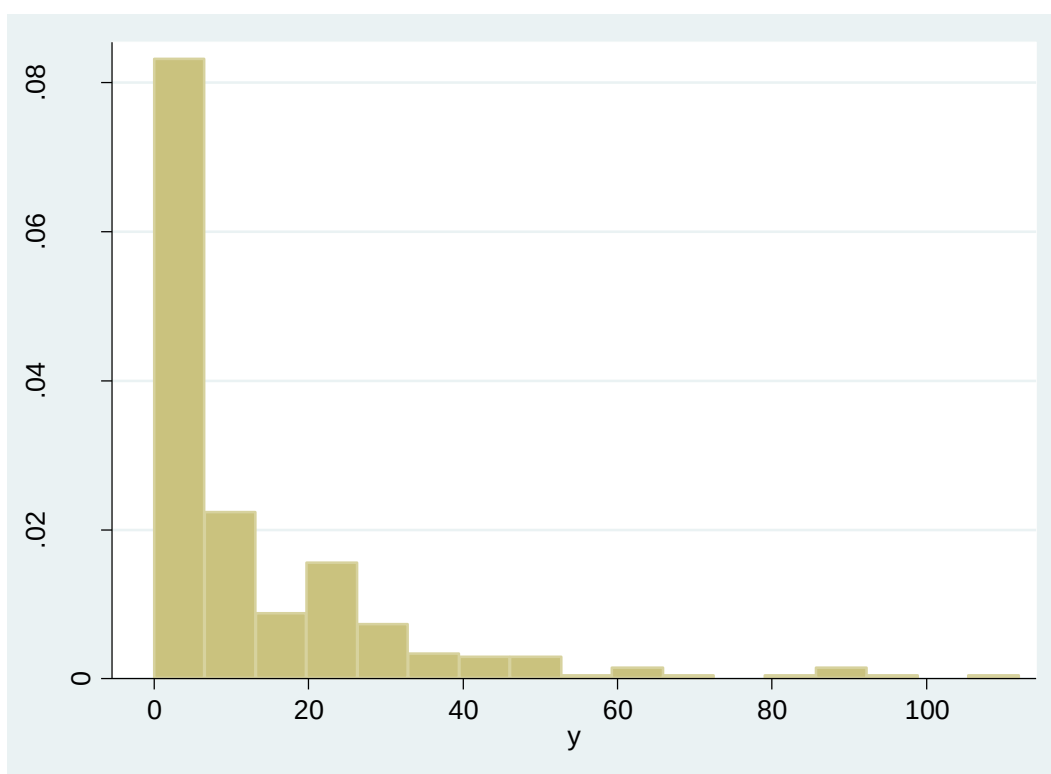
y = Predicted number of events (predict)
 = 8.5030321

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]		x
program*	-3.794166	3.08225	-1.23	0.218	-9.83526	2.24693	.830128
sex*	-1.086353	1.77792	-0.61	0.541	-4.57101	2.3983	.429487
grade	1.438484	2.1729	0.66	0.508	-2.82032	5.69728	2.84212
sta*	.2524134	2.46848	0.10	0.919	-4.58572	5.09055	.891026

dom*	-.0870237	1.7599	-0.05	0.961	-3.53637	3.36232	.50641
ex	4.054784	.70836	5.72	0.000	2.66643	5.44314	2.75962
belief	-.9003054	.44663	-2.02	0.044	-1.77569	-.02492	5.17949
inc	.0000355	.00003	1.04	0.299	-.000031	.000102	64401.9
pv	-.0083407	.00514	-1.62	0.105	-.018413	.001731	366.275
ttc	-.0041126	.01081	-0.38	0.704	-.025294	.017069	88.5439
t_tt	-1.212175	1.63612	-0.74	0.459	-4.41891	1.99456	.730004
t_st	1.247027	.95574	1.30	0.192	-.626191	3.12024	3.553
costt	-.0000138	.00005	-0.29	0.774	-.000108	.00008	47913.9
c_beer	.0002646	.00014	1.90	0.058	-8.8e-06	.000538	2480.15
z_other2	.0000109	.00002	0.63	0.528	-.000023	.000045	33390
t_other2	-.0017661	.00101	-1.75	0.081	-.003747	.000215	2827.45

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

```
. histogram y
(bin=17, start=0, width=6.5882353)
```



Zero inflated poisson regression model

```
. zip y program grade sta dom ex belief inc t_tt t_st costt c_beer z_other2
t_other2, inflate(dom ex pv) vuong
```

Fitting constant-only model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -2476.4912

...

Iteration 5: log likelihood = -2066.6059

Fitting full model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -2066.6059

...

Iteration 4: log likelihood = -1625.5224

Zero-inflated Poisson regression

Number of obs	=	312
Nonzero obs	=	198
Zero obs	=	114

Inflation model = logit

LR chi2(13)	=	882.17
-------------	---	--------

Log likelihood = -1625.522 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

	y	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
y	program	-.4891019	.0463289	-10.56	0.000	-.5799048	-.398299
	grade	-.0732467	.0403027	-1.82	0.069	-.1522385	.0057451
	sta	.1413059	.0557201	2.54	0.011	.0320964	.2505153
	dom	-.1053156	.0400339	-2.63	0.009	-.1837806	-.0268506
	ex	.0450504	.0096875	4.65	0.000	.0260632	.0640376
	belief	-.1119621	.0084534	-13.24	0.000	-.1285305	-.0953936
	inc	4.04e-06	6.10e-07	6.62	0.000	2.84e-06	5.23e-06
	t_tt	-.3349799	.0450537	-7.44	0.000	-.4232834	-.2466763
	t_st	.2043139	.0180036	11.35	0.000	.1690274	.2396004
	costt	-5.46e-06	8.43e-07	-6.47	0.000	-7.11e-06	-3.81e-06
	c_beer	9.32e-06	1.54e-06	6.04	0.000	6.30e-06	.0000123
	z_other2	1.48e-06	3.31e-07	4.48	0.000	8.35e-07	2.13e-06
	t_other2	-.0002147	.0000271	-7.92	0.000	-.0002678	-.0001615
	_cons	3.838944	.1848651	20.77	0.000	3.476615	4.201273
inflate	dom	-.5846571	.3032645	-1.93	0.054	-1.179045	.0097304
	ex	-.8348106	.0989515	-8.44	0.000	-1.028752	-.6408693
	pv	.0013891	.0008184	1.70	0.090	-.000215	.0029931
	_cons	1.193482	.4236727	2.82	0.005	.3630984	2.023865

Vuong test of zip vs. standard Poisson: z = 8.44 Pr>z = 0.0000

. mfx

Marginal effects after zip

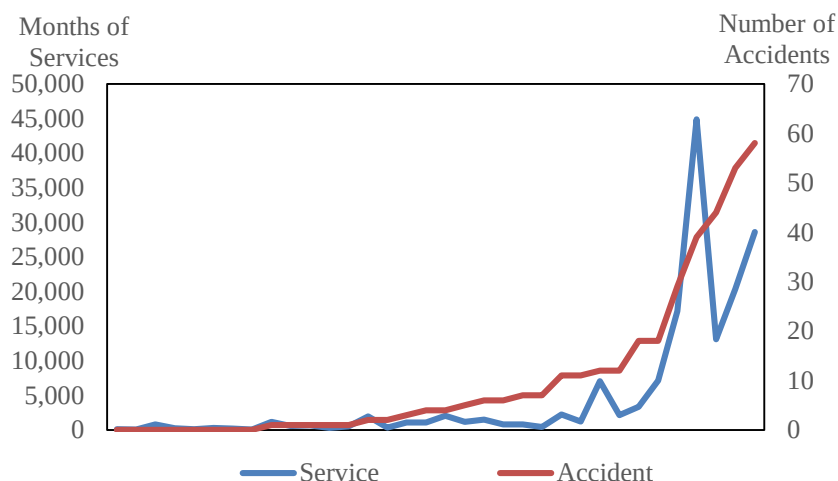
y = Predicted number of events (predict)
= 11.536871

variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% C.I.]		x
program*	-6.697791	.80233	-8.35	0.000	-8.27034	-5.12524	.830128
grade	-.8450383	.4661	-1.81	0.070	-1.75857	.068498	2.84212
sta*	1.543878	.58021	2.66	0.008	.406684	2.68107	.891026
dom*	.744751	1.11733	0.67	0.505	-1.44518	2.93468	.50641
ex	3.308446	.32428	10.20	0.000	2.67288	3.94402	2.75962
belief	-1.291692	.11296	-11.43	0.000	-1.5131	-1.07029	5.17949
inc	.0000466	.00001	6.38	0.000	.000032	.000061	64401.9
t_tt	-3.86462	.54495	-7.09	0.000	-4.93271	-2.79653	.730004
t_st	2.357143	.23783	9.91	0.000	1.89101	2.82328	3.553
costt	-.000063	.00001	-6.21	0.000	-.000083	-.000043	47913.9
c_beer	.0001075	.00002	5.83	0.000	.000071	.000144	2480.15
z_other2	.0000171	.00000	4.41	0.000	9.5e-06	.000025	33390
t_other2	-.0024765	.00033	-7.47	0.000	-.003126	-.001827	2827.45
pv	-.0046403	.00274	-1.70	0.090	-.010002	.000721	366.275

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1

Poisson Regression Model using Panel Data

Data set from STATA manual of the number of ship accidents for five different types of ships (McCullagh and Nelder 1989, 2005). The study analyzes whether the “incident” rate is affected by the period in which the ship was constructed and operated. *The measure of exposure is months of service for the ship, and in this model, it is assumed that the exponentiated random effects are distributed as gamma with mean one and variance α .*



```
. xtset ship
      panel variable:  ship (balanced)
```

Random-effects model

```
. xtpoisson accident op_75_79 co_65_69 co_70_74 co_75_79, exposure(service) irr
```

Fitting Poisson model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -147.37993

...

Iteration 5: log likelihood = -74.811217

Random-effects Poisson regression

Group variable: ship

Random effects $u_i \sim \text{Gamma}$

Number of obs = 34

Number of groups = 5

Obs per group:

min = 6

avg = 6.8

max = 7

wald chi2(4) = 50.90

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Log likelihood = -74.811217

accident	IRR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
op_75_79	1.466305	.1734005	3.24	0.001	1.162957	1.848777
co_65_69	2.032543	.304083	4.74	0.000	1.515982	2.72512
co_70_74	2.356853	.3999259	5.05	0.000	1.690033	3.286774
co_75_79	1.641913	.3811398	2.14	0.033	1.04174	2.58786
_cons	.0013724	.0002992	-30.24	0.000	.0008952	.002104
ln(service)	1	(exposure)				
/lnalpha	-2.368406	.8474597			-4.029397	-.7074155
alpha	.0936298	.0793475			.0177851	.4929165
LR test of alpha=0: chibar2(01) = 10.61				Prob >= chibar2 = 0.001		

Fixed-effects model

```
. xtpoisson accident op_75_79 co_65_69 co_70_74 co_75_79, exposure(service) irr fe
```

```
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -80.738973
```

```
...
Iteration 4: log likelihood = -54.641859
```

```
Conditional fixed-effects Poisson regression
```

```
Group variable: ship
```

```
Number of obs = 34
```

```
Number of groups = 5
```

```
Obs per group:
```

```
min = 6
```

```
avg = 6.8
```

```
max = 7
```

```
wald chi2(4) = 48.44
```

```
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

```
Log likelihood = -54.641859
```

accident	IRR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
op_75_79	1.468831	.1737218	3.25	0.001	1.164926	1.852019
co_65_69	2.008003	.3004803	4.66	0.000	1.497577	2.692398
co_70_74	2.26693	.384865	4.82	0.000	1.625274	3.161912
co_75_79	1.573695	.3669393	1.94	0.052	.9964273	2.485397
ln(service)	1	(exposure)				

Random-effects model with random effects following normal distribution

```
. xtpoisson accident op_75_79 co_65_69 co_70_74 co_75_79, exposure(service) irr normal
```

```
Fitting comparison Poisson model:
```

```
Iteration 0: log likelihood = -147.37993
```

```
...
Iteration 5: log likelihood = -74.780982
```

```
Random-effects Poisson regression
```

```
Group variable: ship
```

```
Number of obs = 34
```

```
Number of groups = 5
```

```
Random effects u_i ~ Gaussian
```

```
Obs per group:
```

```
min = 6
```

```
avg = 6.8
```

```
max = 7
```

```
Integration method: mvaghermite
```

```
Integration pts. = 12
```

```
wald chi2(4) = 50.95
```

```
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

```
Log likelihood = -74.780982
```

accident	IRR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
op_75_79	1.466677	.1734403	3.24	0.001	1.163259	1.849236
co_65_69	2.032604	.3040933	4.74	0.000	1.516025	2.725205
co_70_74	2.357045	.3998397	5.05	0.000	1.690338	3.286717
co_75_79	1.646935	.3820235	2.15	0.031	1.045278	2.594905
_cons	.0013075	.0002775	-31.28	0.000	.0008625	.001982
ln(service)	1	(exposure)				
/lnsig2u	-2.351868	.8586262	-2.74	0.006	-4.034745	-.6689918
sigma_u	.3085306	.1324562			.1330045	.7156988

```
LR test of sigma_u=0: chibar2(01) = 10.67
```

```
Prob >= chibar2 = 0.001
```


Negative Binomial Regression Model using Panel Data

Example data from STATA manual revealed injury “*incidents*” incurred among 20 airlines in each of 4 years. (Incidents range from major injuries to exceedingly minor ones.) The government agency in charge of regulating airlines has run an experimental safety training program, and, in each of the years, some airlines have participated and some have not. The study intended to analyze whether the “incident” rate is affected by the program. Random-effects negative binomial regression was applied, as the dispersion might vary across the airlines for unidentified airline-specific reasons. The measure of exposure is passenger miles for each airline in each year.

Random-effects model

```
. xtnbreg i_cnt inprog, exposure(pmiles) irr
Fitting negative binomial (constant dispersion) model:
Iteration 0:   log likelihood = -293.57997
...
Iteration 5:   log likelihood = -265.38202
Random-effects negative binomial regression
Group variable: airline
Random effects u_i ~ Beta
```

Number of obs	=	80
Number of groups	=	20
Obs per group:		
min	=	4
avg	=	4.0
max	=	4
wald chi2(1)	=	2.04
Prob > chi2	=	0.1532

Log likelihood = -265.38202

i_cnt	IRR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
inprog	.911673	.0590277	-1.43	0.153	.8030206 1.035027
_cons	.0367524	.0407032	-2.98	0.003	.0041936 .3220983
ln(pmiles)	1	(exposure)			
/ln_r	4.794991	.951781			2.929535 6.660448
/ln_s	3.268052	.4709033			2.345098 4.191005
r	120.9033	115.0735			18.71892 780.9007
s	26.26013	12.36598			10.4343 66.08918

LR test vs. pooled: chibar2(01) = 19.03 Prob >= chibar2 = 0.000

Fixed-effects model

```
. xtnbreg i_cnt inprog, exposure(pmiles) irr fe
Iteration 0:   log likelihood = -176.86277
...
Iteration 4:   log likelihood = -174.25143
Conditional FE negative binomial regression
Group variable: airline
```

Number of obs	=	80
Number of groups	=	20
Obs per group:		
min	=	4
avg	=	4.0
max	=	4
wald chi2(1)	=	2.11
Prob > chi2	=	0.1463

Log likelihood = -174.25143

i_cnt	IRR	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
inprog	.9062669	.0613917	-1.45	0.146	.793587 1.034946
_cons	.0329025	.0331262	-3.39	0.001	.0045734 .2367111
ln(pmiles)	1	(exposure)			