

## EJEMPLO DE SOBREDISPERSIÓN

Se ajustan 4 modelos

A data set giving the number of publications by doctoral candidates in biochemistry in relation to various predictors, originally from Long (1997).

A data frame with 915 observations on the following 6 variables.

articles *number of articles published in the final three years of PhD studies*

female *dummy variable for gender, coded 1 for female*

married *dummy variable for marital status, coded 1 for married*

kid5 *number of young children, age 5 and under*

phdprestige *prestige of the PhD department*

mentor *number of publications by the mentor in the preceding three years*

```
> art.fac <- factor(PhdPubs$articles, levels = 0 : 19) # include zero frequencies
> art.tab <- table(art.fac)
> art.tab
art. fac
 0      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9     10     11     12     13     14     15     16     17     18     19
275 246 178  84  67  27  17  12  1  2  1  1  2  0  0  0  1  0  0  1
```

Hay muchos ceros.

```
> phd.pois <- glm(articles ~ ., data = PhdPubs, family = poisson)
> summary(phd.pois)
```

```
Call:
glm(formula = articles ~ ., family = poisson, data = PhdPubs)
```

```
Deviance Residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-3.4879 -1.5380 -0.3652  0.5771  5.4832
```

```
Coefficients:
            Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
(Intercept)  0.26562    0.09962   2.666  0.00767 **
female1     -0.22443    0.05458  -4.112  3.93e-05 ***
married1     0.15732    0.06125   2.569  0.01021 *
kid5        -0.18491    0.04011  -4.610  4.03e-06 ***
phdprestige  0.02538    0.02527   1.004  0.31531
mentor       0.02523    0.00203  12.430 < 2e-16 ***
```

```
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

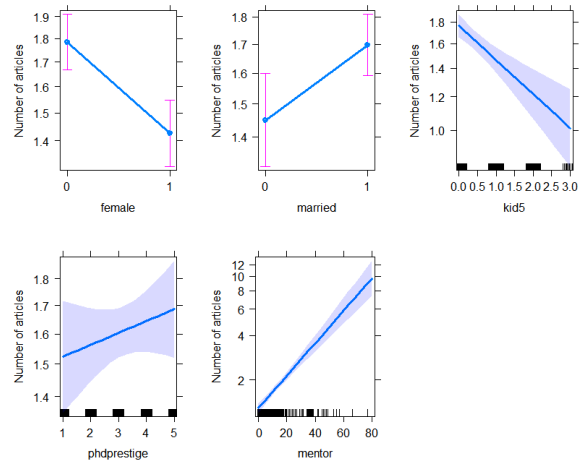
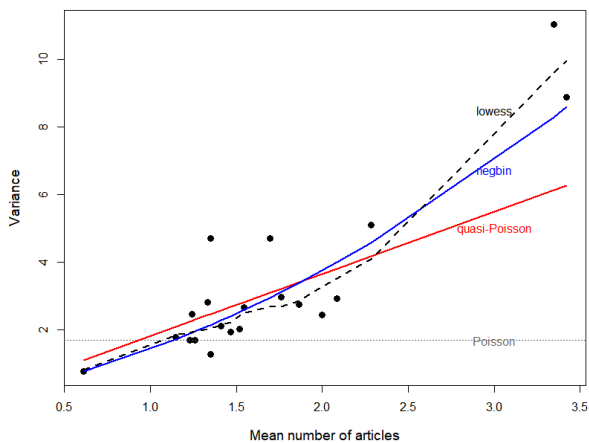
(Dispersion parameter for poisson family taken to be 1)

```
Null deviance: 1817.4 on 914 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 1633.6 on 909 degrees of freedom
AIC: 3313.3
```

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5

Modelo1

Regresión Poisson



```
> sum(residuals(phd.pois, type = "pearson")^2) / phd.pois$df.residual
[1] 1.830368
```

Muy diferente de 1

```
> summary(phd.qpois)
```

```
Call:
glm(formula = articles ~ ., family = quasipoisson, data = PhdPubs)
```

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-3.4879	-1.5380	-0.3652	0.5771	5.4832

Modelo 2.  
Quasipoisson

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t )
(Intercept)	0.265625	0.134783	1.971	0.049055 *
female1	-0.224425	0.073843	-3.039	0.002440 **
married1	0.157324	0.082867	1.899	0.057947 .
kid5	-0.184914	0.054273	-3.407	0.000685 ***
phdprestige	0.025378	0.034192	0.742	0.458154
mentor	0.025231	0.002746	9.188	< 2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for quasipoisson family taken to be 1.830389)

Null deviance: 1817.4 on 914 degrees of freedom  
Residual deviance: 1633.6 on 909 degrees of freedom  
AIC: NA

```
Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 5
> phd.nbin <- glm.nb(articles ~ ., data = PhdPubs)
> summary(phd.nbin)
```

```
Call:
glm.nb(formula = articles ~ ., data = PhdPubs, init.theta = 2.266961466,
link = log)
```

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-2.1359	-1.3654	-0.2807	0.4431	3.4765

Modelo 3  
Binomial Negativa

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )
(Intercept)	0.212949	0.132741	1.604	0.108661
female1	-0.216253	0.072594	-2.979	0.002893 **
married1	0.152791	0.081944	1.865	0.062242 .
kid5	-0.176339	0.052794	-3.340	0.000837 ***
phdprestige	0.029342	0.034273	0.856	0.391921
mentor	0.028677	0.003236	8.861	< 2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for Negative Binomial(2.267) family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 1109.4 on 914 degrees of freedom  
Residual deviance: 1004.1 on 909 degrees of freedom

El otro parámetro de la BN  
( $\theta=2.267$ )

AIC: 3135.4

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 1

Theta: 2.267  
Std. Err.: 0.272

2 x log-likelihood: -3121.367

###D=alfa=1/theta=1/2.267=0.4411116  
###para hacer la prueba de si D es chiquito

```
> library(psc1)
> odTest(phd.nbin)
```

Likelihood ratio test of H0: Poisson, as restricted NB model:  
n.b., the distribution of the test-statistic under H0 is non-standard  
e.g., see help(odTest) for details/references

Critical value of test statistic at the alpha= 0.05 level: 2.7055  
Chi-Square Test Statistic = 179.972 p-value = < 2.2e-16

$$\text{Var}(y) = \mu + (1/\theta)\mu^2$$

Se rechaza que  $(1/\theta)$  sea chiquito.

```
> summary(modelozero<-zeroinfl(articles ~ ., data = PhdPubs))
```

Call:  
zeroinfl(formula = articles ~ ., data = PhdPubs)

Pearson residuals:  
Min 1Q Median 3Q Max  
-2.2751 -0.8656 -0.2839 0.5403 7.4055

Count model coefficients (poisson with log link):

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )	
(Intercept)	0.599179	0.118614	5.051	4.38e-07	***
female1	-0.208790	0.063526	-3.287	0.00101	**
married1	0.106230	0.070966	1.497	0.13442	
kid5	-0.142706	0.047436	-3.008	0.00263	**
phdprestige	0.006998	0.029812	0.235	0.81441	
mentor	0.017846	0.002334	7.647	2.06e-14	***

Zero-inflation model coefficients (binomial with logit link):

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z )	
(Intercept)	-0.563316	0.494050	-1.140	0.25420	
female1	0.108162	0.281731	0.384	0.70104	
married1	-0.355580	0.317962	-1.118	0.26343	
kid5	0.219738	0.196580	1.118	0.26365	
phdprestige	-0.005371	0.141183	-0.038	0.96965	
mentor	-0.133126	0.046431	-2.867	0.00414	**

---  
Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Number of iterations in BFGS optimization: 21  
Log-likelihood: -1605 on 12 Df

```
> round(phd.coefi, 4)
```

	pois	qpois	nbin	zero
(Intercept)	0.2656	0.2656	0.2129	0.5992
female1	-0.2244	-0.2244	-0.2163	-0.2088
married1	0.1573	0.1573	0.1528	0.1062
kid5	-0.1849	-0.1849	-0.1763	-0.1427
phdprestige	0.0254	0.0254	0.0293	0.0070
mentor	0.0252	0.0252	0.0287	0.0178

Modelo 4  
Zero Inflated Poisson

Modelamos conteos Poisson. (incluye posibles ceros)

Modelamos las observaciones que SIEMPRE son cero. Coeficientes no significativos