

### Fitting Longitudinal Poisson Outcomes Models with Stata

If one is presented with a discrete data outcome which takes the form of a *count* of the number of incidents to occur per unit time, it is typical to construct models assuming a poisson distribution on the outcome. Stata uses the **xtpois** command to fit these models in a regression setting.

As an example, we will use the seizure data discussed in the text. The data are taken on 59 individuals at 5 time points. The main analytic interest is in estimating the effect on the introduction of progabide to reduce the number of seizures per time period. Age is included as a covariate. All data points are per unit time; an offset is hence unnecessary.

#### Random Effects Models

The option **re** induces a random-effects model for the outcome. The random effect is assumed to follow a gamma distribution. The **eform** option forces reporting of rate ratios rather than their logarithms:

```
. xtpois seizures treat age time1 time2 time3 time4, i(id) re eform
```

```
Random-effects Poisson          Number of obs   =   295
Group variable (i) : id        Number of groups  =   59

Random effects u_i ~ Gamma      Obs per group:   min =    5
                                avg =    5.0
                                max =    5

Log likelihood   = -1012.9425    Wald chi2(6)     =   1678.94
                                Prob > chi2       =   0.0000

-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
seizures |      IRR      Std. Err.      z      P>|z|      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
treat |      .8881932      .1840046      -0.572      0.567      .5917882      1.333057
age |      .9832704      .0135455      -1.225      0.221      .9570777      1.010181
time1 |      .2864894      .0141415      -25.325      0.000      .2600712      .3155913
time2 |      .2674986      .0135635      -26.006      0.000      .2421929      .2954484
time3 |      .2702116      .0136467      -25.910      0.000      .2447458      .2983272
time4 |      .234943       .0125471      -27.121      0.000      .2115945      .260868
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
/_lnalpha |      -.4974429      .1735556      -2.866      0.004      -.8376064      -.1572793
alpha |      .6080836      .1055366      5.764      0.000      .4327451      .8544653
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Likelihood ratio test of alpha=0:      chi2(1) =   2548.45      Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

### Population Average (GEE) models:

The option **pa** induces a population average model; the model is estimated using an independence working assumption on the outcome. The default correlation structure for the residuals is exchangeable (= uniform).

```
. xtpois seizures treat age time1 time2 time3 time4, i(id) pa nolog eform
robust

Iteration 1: tolerance = .06103939
Iteration 2: tolerance = .00174119
Iteration 3: tolerance = .00001193
Iteration 4: tolerance = 8.464e-09

GEE population-averaged model
Group variable:
Link:
Family:
Correlation:
Scale parameter:

            id      Number of obs      =      295
            log      Obs per group: min =         5
            Poisson      avg =         5.0
            exchangeable      max =         5
            Wald chi2(6)      =      321.07
            Prob > chi2      =      0.0000

(standard errors adjusted for clustering on id)
-----+-----
seizures |      IRR      Std. Err.      z      P>|z|      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
treat |      .9162349      .1847382      -0.434      0.664      .6171364      1.360293
age |      .9734854      .0124003      -2.110      0.035      .9494821      .9980955
time1 |      .2864894      .0412083      -8.691      0.000      .2161089      .3797908
time2 |      .2674986      .0241799      -14.588      0.000      .2240677      .3193478
time3 |      .2702116      .0446535      -7.918      0.000      .1954518      .3735668
time4 |      .234943      .0222902      -14.802      0.000      .1939406      .284614
```