

Your name:

Names of people you worked with:

Task: Suppose a safety inspector needs to monitor the number of car accidents per month at a specific intersection. The inspector enters the number of monthly accidents in a worksheet where each value denotes the count of accidents in one month:

Accidents
 2
 0
 2
 2
 4

To further model the data, the inspector wants to argue that the data have a Poisson distribution. Perform a goodness-of-fit test to evaluate whether the Poisson model can be rejected.

H_0 : data are distributed Poisson
 H_1 : data are not distributed Poisson

You'll need to find the probability of seeing 0, 2 or 4 accidents if the Poisson model is correct. (Use $\hat{\lambda} = \bar{X}$ as the Poisson parameter.)

Solution:

Note: $\bar{x} = 2$.

value	count	Poisson probability
0	1	$P(X = 0) = e^{-2} = 0.135$
2	3	$P(X = 2) = e^{-2}2^2/2! = 0.271$
4	1	$P(X = 4) = e^{-2}2^4/4! = 0.09$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2 \ln(\Lambda(\underline{x})) &= 2 \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} N_i \ln \left(\frac{N_i}{np_i^0} \right) \\
 &= 2 \cdot \left(\ln \left(\frac{1}{5 \cdot 0.135} \right) + 3 \cdot \ln \left(\frac{3}{5 \cdot 0.271} \right) + \ln \left(\frac{1}{5 \cdot 0.09} \right) \right) \\
 &= 7.15
 \end{aligned}$$

Let's say that we were planning to group 5+ accidents (thus our data collection would be into $m = 6$ groups). The 0.95 quantile of a χ^2 distribution with $df = m - 1 - 1 = 4$ is $\text{qchisq}(0.95, 4) = 9.49$. So we do not reject the null hypothesis.

Note also that the p-value is $P(\chi_4^2 \geq 7.15) = 1 - \text{pchisq}(7.15, 4) = 0.128$.