

Hurdle Model

Test name: Hurdle Model

Dataset: D:\DATA ANALYSIS\H Regression Tests and Models\Hurdle Model\dataset.csv

Rows in original dataset: 649

Columns in original dataset: 33

Rows used in hurdle model: 649

Count outcome source: absences

Count outcome created: hurdle_count = round(absences) clipped at zero

Zero count observations: 244

Positive count observations: 405

Numeric predictors: G1, G2, G3, studytime, failures, age, Medu

Categorical predictors: school, sex, address

Hurdle formula: hurdle_positive ~ G1 + G2 + G3 + studytime + failures + age + Medu + C(school) + C(sex) + C(address)

Positive-count formula: hurdle_count ~ G1 + G2 + G3 + studytime + failures + age + Medu + C(school) + C(sex) + C(address)

Hurdle part: Binomial GLM with logit link for $P(\text{count} > 0)$.

Positive-count part: Poisson GLM with log link fitted only on positive counts.

Expected count: predicted probability of positive count multiplied by predicted positive-count mean.

Positive-count Pearson dispersion: 3.0749

Positive-count dispersion differs from 1; consider robust or negative-binomial sensitivity reporting.

Interpretation: hurdle coefficients are odds-ratio effects; positive-count coefficients are rate-ratio effects.

Decision guide: $p < 0.05$ and confidence interval not crossing 1 indicates stronger evidence for a predictor effect.

Charts generated: 8

Hurdle logit coefficients

model	term	coefficient	standard_err	z_value	p_value	ci95_lower	ci95_upper	odds_ratio	odds_ratio_ci	odds_ratio_ci	decision_alpha
Hurdle binary	Intercept	0.9936	1.3490	0.7365	0.4614	-1.6504	3.6376	2.7009	0.1920	37.9990	Not statistically significant
Hurdle binary	C(school)[T.M]	-0.6276	0.2001	-3.1363	0.0017	-1.0198	-0.2354	0.5339	0.3607	0.7903	Statistically significant
Hurdle binary	C(sex)[T.M]	-0.2063	0.1789	-1.1531	0.2489	-0.5570	0.1444	0.8136	0.5729	1.1553	Not statistically significant
Hurdle binary	C(address)[T.M]	-0.0988	0.1977	-0.4998	0.6172	-0.4863	0.2887	0.9059	0.6149	1.3346	Not statistically significant
Hurdle binary	G1	-0.2425	0.0677	-3.5803	0.0003	-0.3753	-0.1098	0.7846	0.6871	0.8960	Statistically significant
Hurdle binary	G2	-0.1562	0.0878	-1.7795	0.0752	-0.3283	0.0158	0.8553	0.7201	1.0160	Not statistically significant
Hurdle binary	G3	0.2668	0.0742	3.5946	0.0003	0.1213	0.4123	1.3058	1.1290	1.5103	Statistically significant
Hurdle binary	studytime	-0.1657	0.1062	-1.5595	0.1189	-0.3739	0.0425	0.8473	0.6880	1.0435	Not statistically significant
Hurdle binary	failures	0.1250	0.1786	0.6999	0.4840	-0.2250	0.4750	1.1331	0.7985	1.6080	Not statistically significant
Hurdle binary	age	0.0841	0.0753	1.1176	0.2637	-0.0634	0.2316	1.0877	0.9386	1.2606	Not statistically significant
Hurdle binary	Medu	0.0806	0.0801	1.0067	0.3141	-0.0763	0.2376	1.0840	0.9265	1.2682	Not statistically significant

Positive-count coefficients

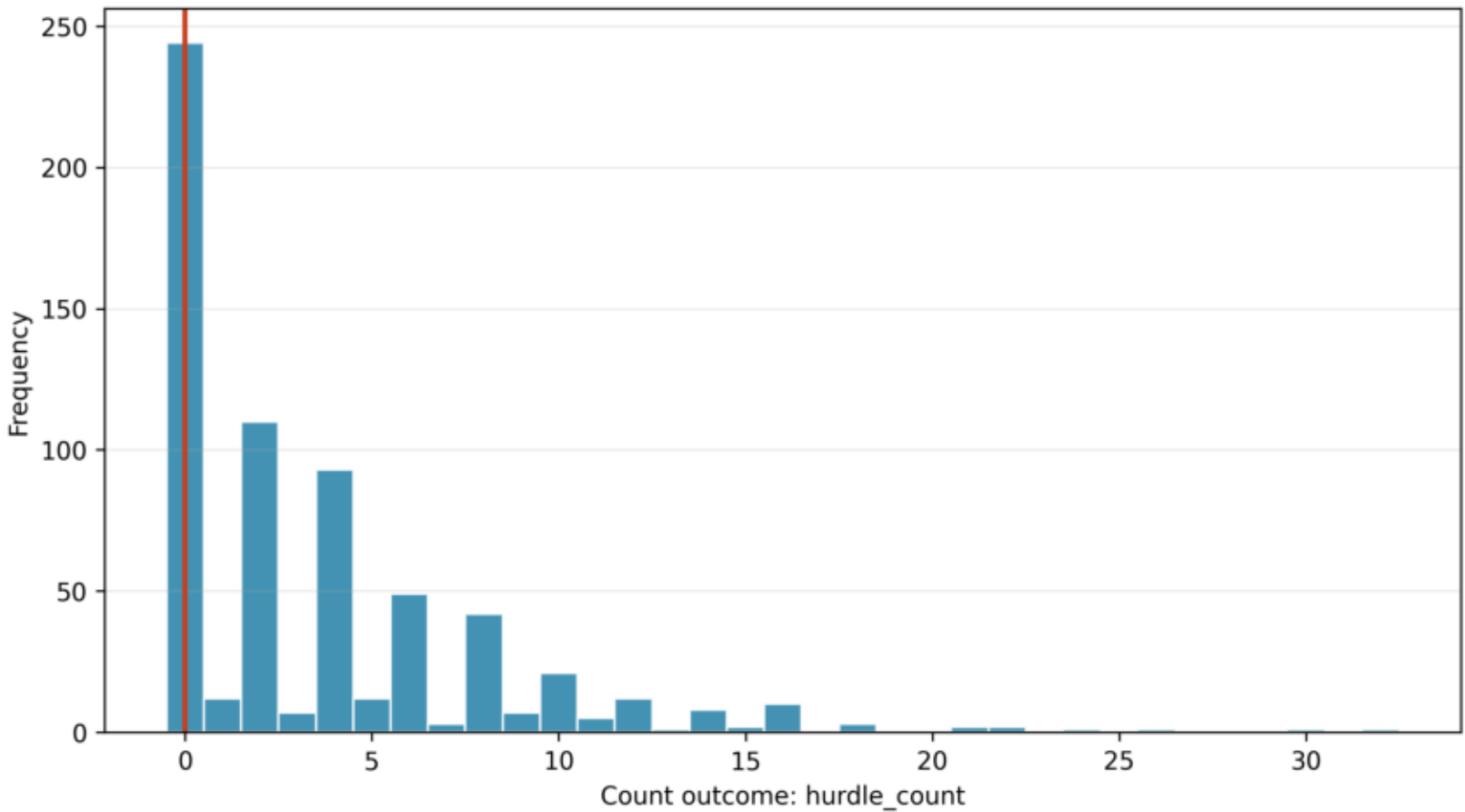
model	term	coefficient	standard_err	z_value	p_value	ci95_lower	ci95_upper	rate_ratio	rate_ratio_ci95_lower	rate_ratio_ci95_upper	decision_alpha_05
Positive-count	Intercept	0.8712	0.3262	2.6703	0.0076	0.2318	1.5106	2.3897	1.2608	4.5294	Statistically significant
Positive-count	C(school)[T.M]	-0.4265	0.0528	-8.0843	0.0000	-0.5299	-0.3231	0.6528	0.5887	0.7239	Statistically significant
Positive-count	C(sex)[T.M]	-0.0064	0.0440	-0.1446	0.8850	-0.0925	0.0798	0.9937	0.9116	1.0831	Not statistically significant
Positive-count	C(address)[T.M]	0.0831	0.0495	1.6783	0.0933	-0.0139	0.1802	1.0867	0.9861	1.1975	Not statistically significant
Positive-count	G1	0.0205	0.0162	1.2636	0.2064	-0.0113	0.0524	1.0207	0.9888	1.0538	Not statistically significant
Positive-count	G2	0.0016	0.0253	0.0635	0.9494	-0.0479	0.0511	1.0016	0.9532	1.0524	Not statistically significant
Positive-count	G3	-0.0712	0.0243	-2.9316	0.0034	-0.1188	-0.0236	0.9313	0.8880	0.9767	Statistically significant
Positive-count	studytime	-0.1022	0.0273	-3.7416	0.0002	-0.1557	-0.0486	0.9029	0.8558	0.9525	Statistically significant
Positive-count	failures	-0.0045	0.0347	-0.1294	0.8970	-0.0726	0.0636	0.9955	0.9300	1.0657	Not statistically significant
Positive-count	age	0.1050	0.0175	6.0055	0.0000	0.0708	0.1393	1.1108	1.0733	1.1495	Statistically significant
Positive-count	Medu	-0.0141	0.0207	-0.6841	0.4939	-0.0547	0.0264	0.9860	0.9468	1.0267	Not statistically significant

Hurdle model fit statistics

model_part	family	link	n	n_zero	n_positive	df_model	df_resid	log_likelihood	aic	pearson_disp	note
Hurdle binary	Binomial	logit	649.0000	244.0000	405.0000	10.0000	638.0000	-406.2263	834.4525		Models whether
Positive count	Poisson	log	405.0000	0.0000	405.0000	10.0000	394.0000	-1211.4880	2444.9760	3.0749	Fitted to positive

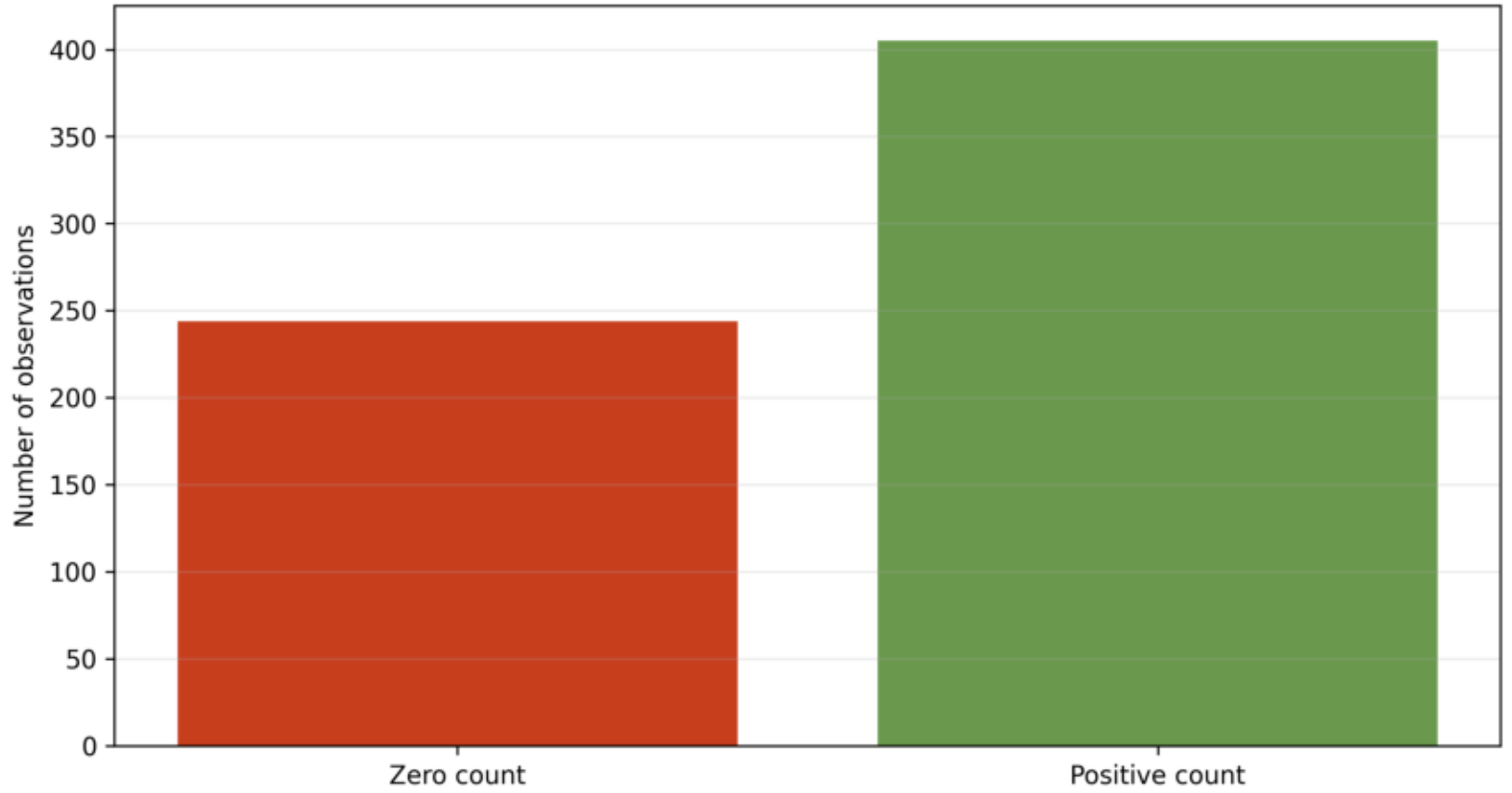
Hurdle count outcome distribution

Zeros form the hurdle part; positive values form the count-model part.



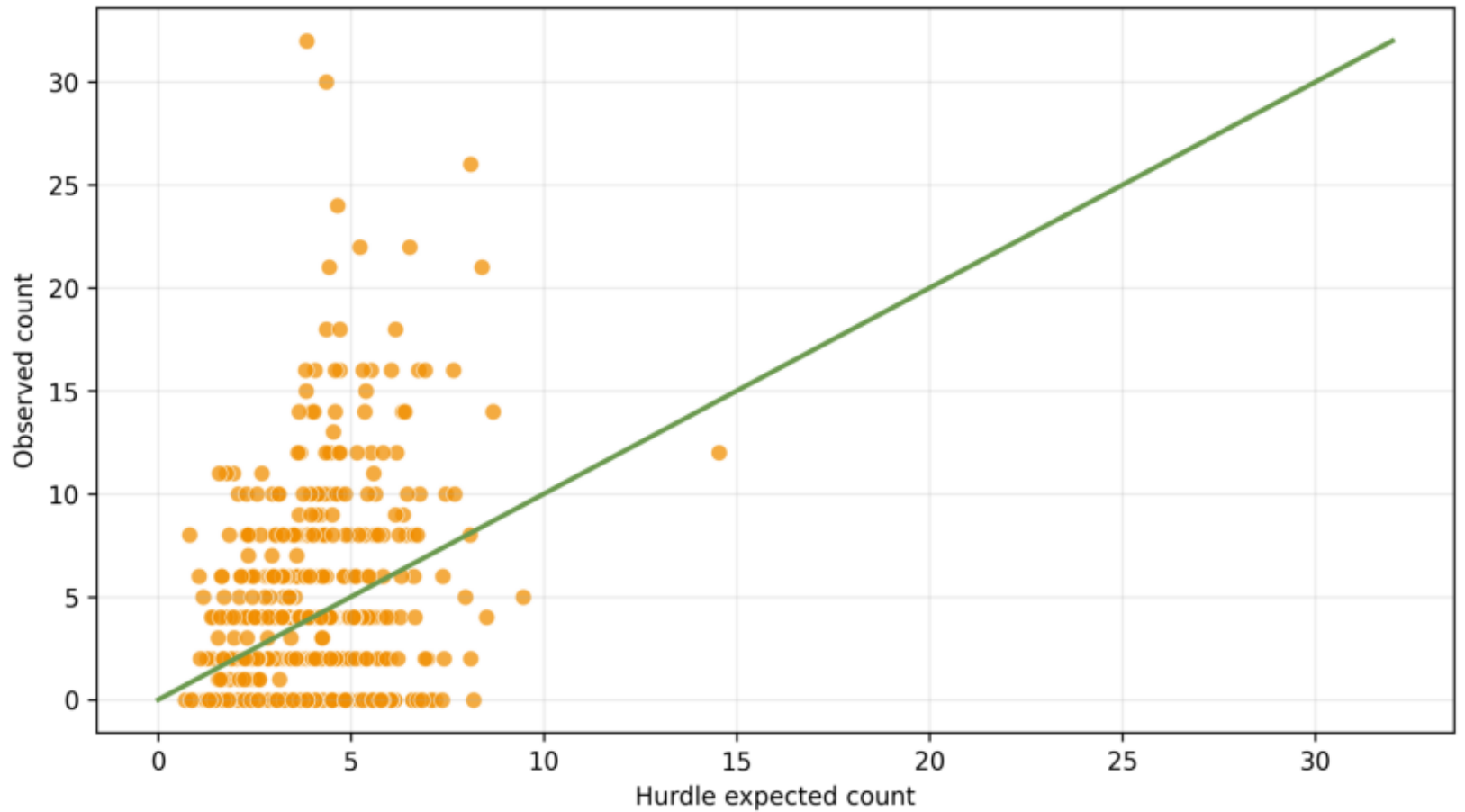
Zero vs positive count hurdle split

The first part of the model predicts whether an observation crosses the zero hurdle.



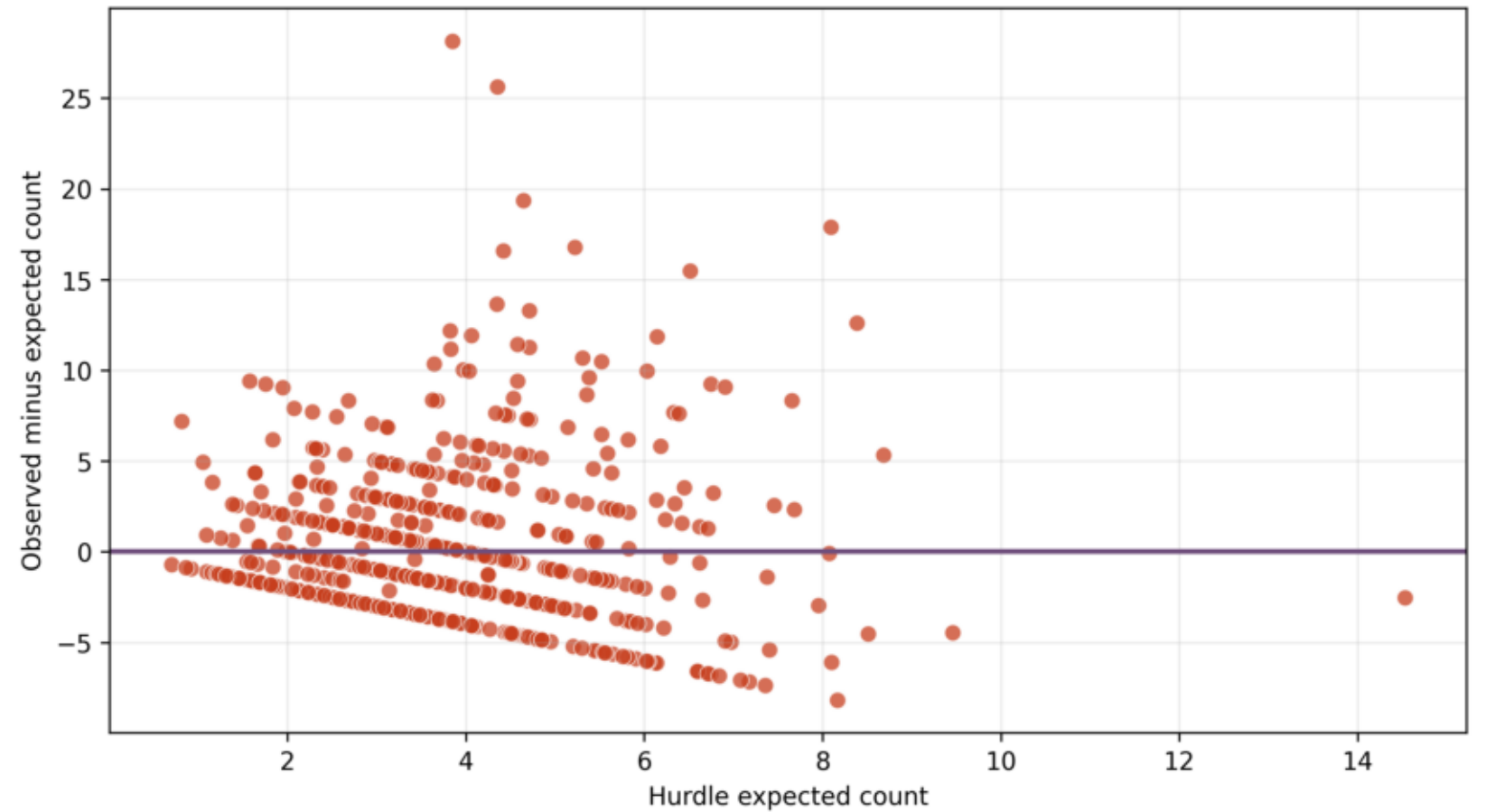
Observed vs hurdle expected counts

Expected count equals predicted positive probability multiplied by positive-count mean.



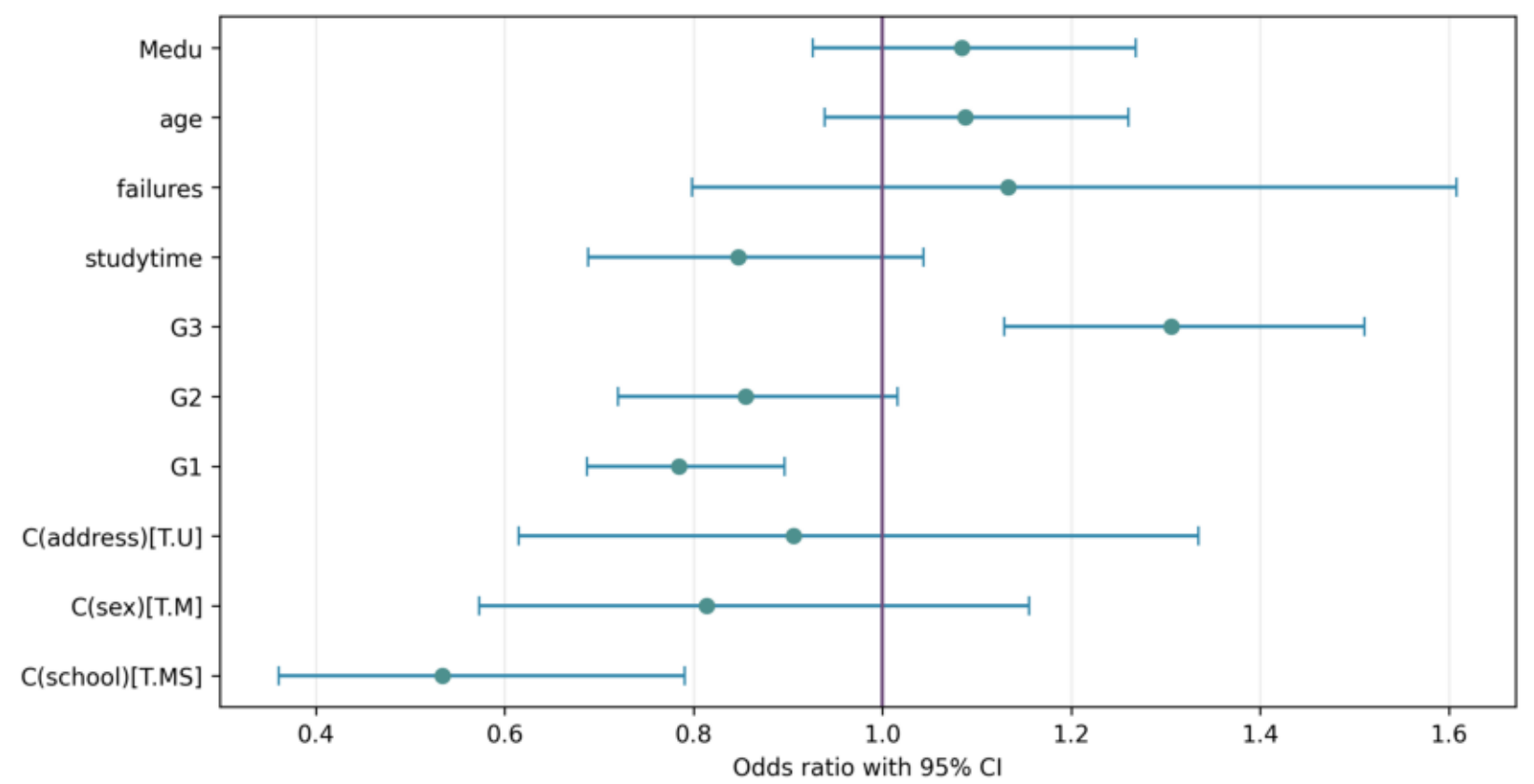
Hurdle residuals vs expected count

Residual patterns indicate where the two-part model under- or over-predicts counts.



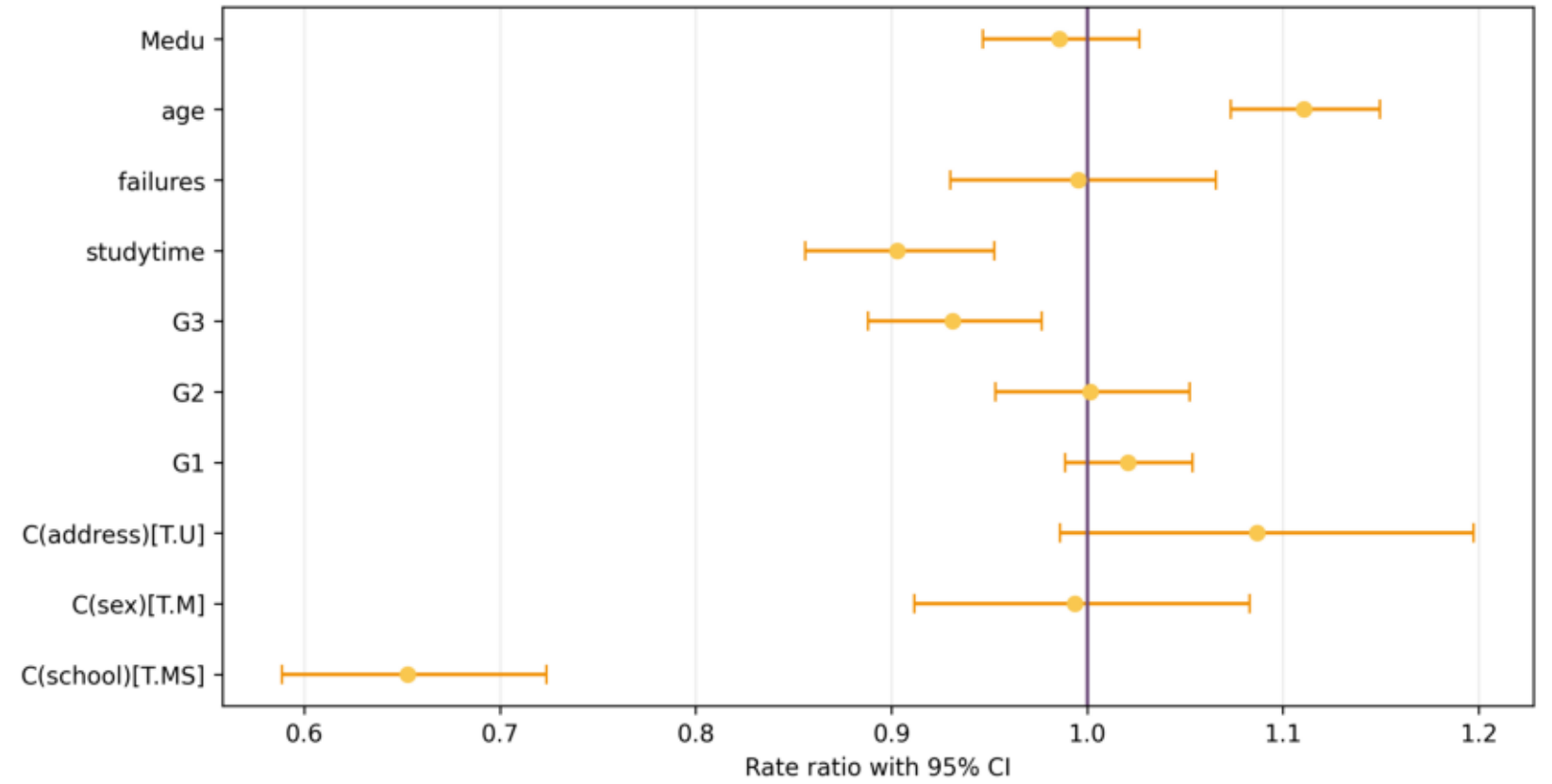
Hurdle part odds ratio plot

Odds ratios above 1 increase the odds of being in the positive-count group.



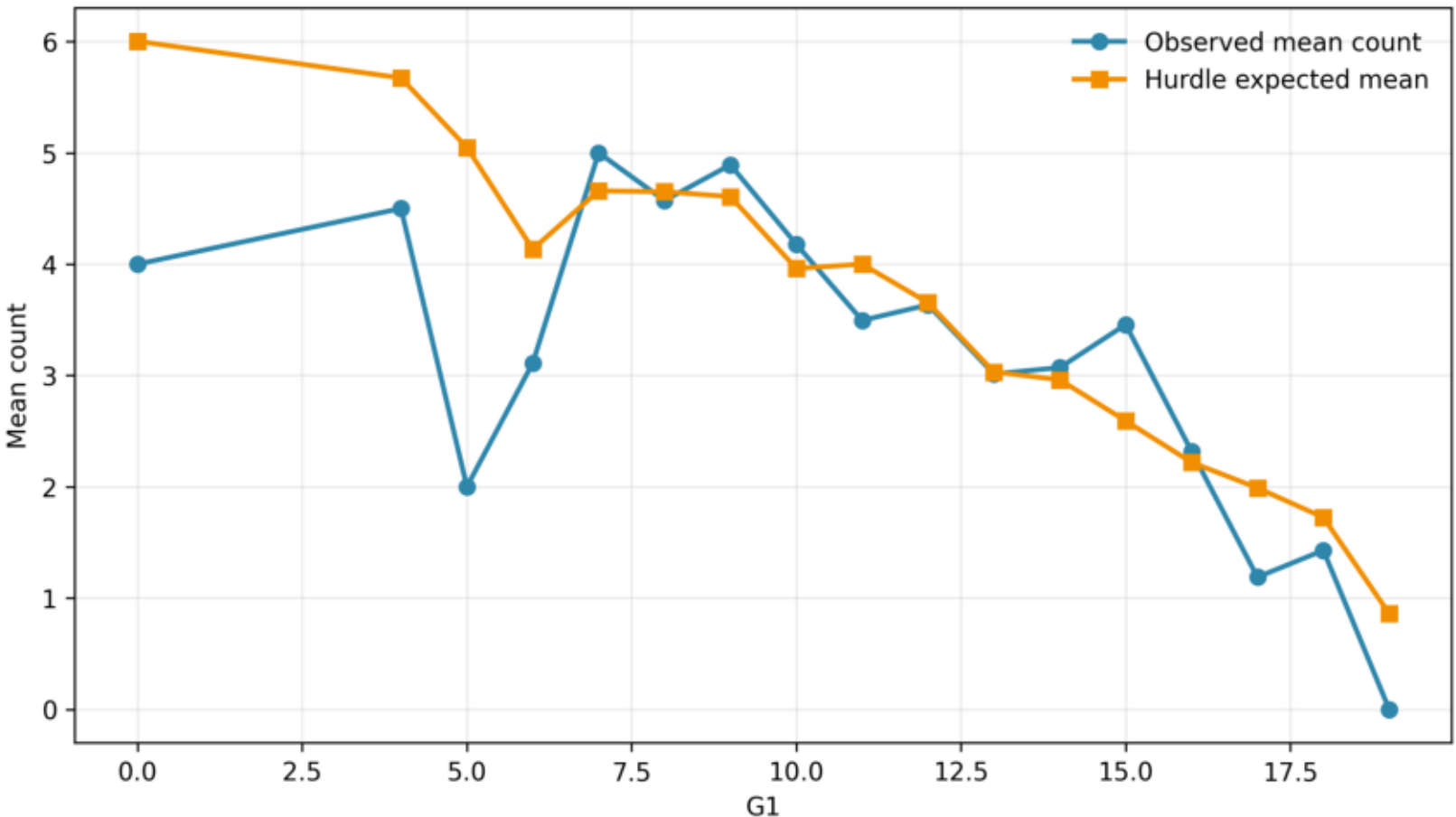
Positive-count part rate ratio plot

Rate ratios describe multiplicative effects among observations with positive counts.



Observed and expected counts by G1

Grouped means show whether the hurdle model follows the main predictor pattern.



Predicted probability from hurdle part

This shows how strongly the binary part separates zero and positive count observations.

