

# Statistical Methods for Counting Processes

Mirko Jakubzik

Statistics with Applications in Engineering Sciences

Department of Statistics

TU Dortmund

`jakubzik@statistik.tu-dortmund.de`

Dortmund, 24th January 2024

# General Information I

---

- weekly hours: 2 (lecture) + 1 (tutorial)
  - ↪ tutorial takes place every two weeks
- language: English
- modules:
  - ↪ Statistics: MS 6, MS 7 (special fields)
  - ↪ Data Science: MD E1 (elective course)
  - ↪ Econometrics: ME 7 (econometric methods)
- requirements: none
  - ↪ basic knowledge of probability theory is recommended (e.g., module MS 1/MD 2)
  - ↪ prior experience with stochastic processes is helpful

## General Information II

---

- lecture notes and/or beamer slides will be made available
- examination: bi-weekly exercises and final project
  - ↪ exercises and project contribute equally to the final grade
  - ↪ individual submissions are required
  - ↪ exercises and final project must be solved with R
- further information on lecture times and formalities in Moodle

# Why You Should Be Interested in Counting Processes

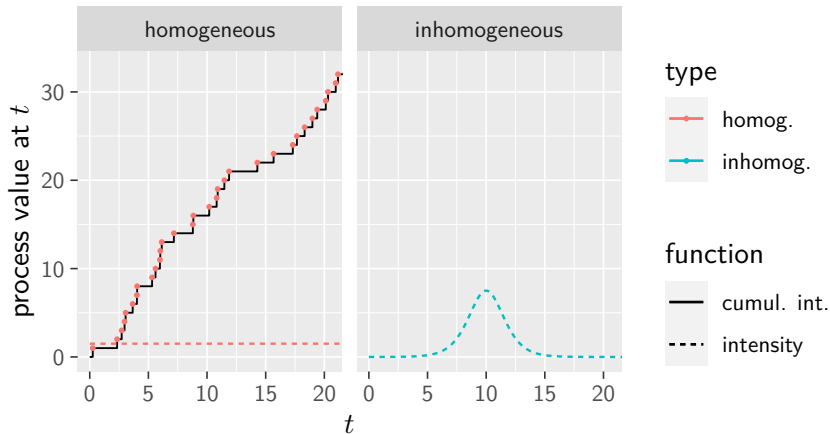
---



**Figure:** A few fields of application for counting processes.

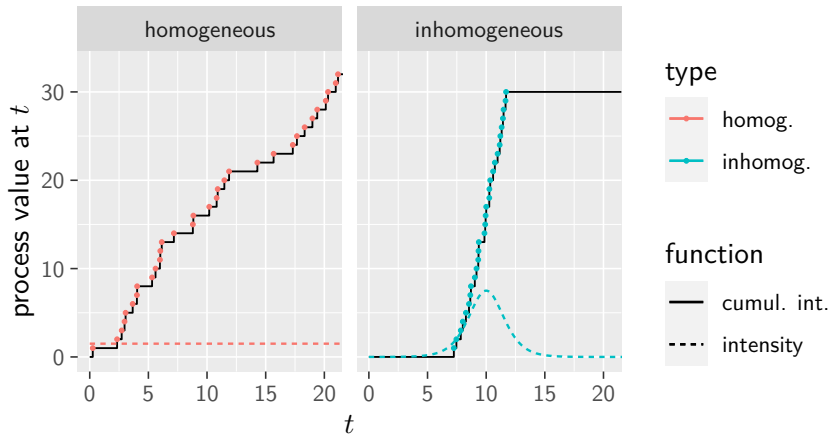
Sources: (1) M. Jakubzik, (2) Müller, Szugat and Maurer 2016, (3) A. Tarazevich, (4) E. Jenner (stock photos, <https://www.pexels.com/>)

# Counting Processes and Their (Cumulative) Intensities



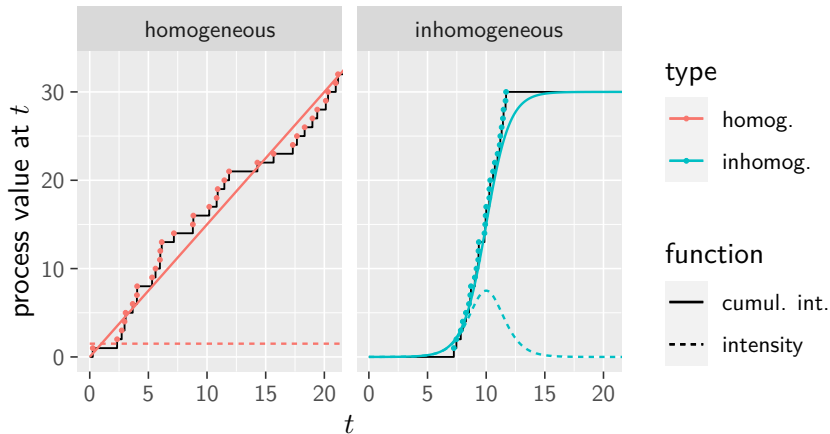
**Figure:** Illustration of the (in-)homogeneous Poisson process and its (cumulative) intensity process.

# Counting Processes and Their (Cumulative) Intensities



**Figure:** Illustration of the (in-)homogeneous Poisson process and its (cumulative) intensity process.

# Counting Processes and Their (Cumulative) Intensities



**Figure:** Illustration of the (in-)homogeneous Poisson process and its (cumulative) intensity process.

# Lecture Overview

---

Counting processes play an important role in event history analysis.

In the course “Statistical Methods for Counting Processes”, we

- get to know stochastic intensities and their properties,
- establish a relationship between intensity and event rate,
- learn about popular intensity-based models,
- simulate counting processes with given intensities,
- study both parametric and non-parametric estimators,
- conduct goodness-of-fit tests in parametric models,

... and apply all of this to practical examples with the help of R.