

# **American Statistical Association**

Kansas-Western Missouri Chapter 2006 Fall Meeting

Speaker

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## **Maximum Likelihood Regression Trees**

(See abstract next page)

Monday, October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2006

at

University of Missouri Kansas City  
University Center  
5000 Holmes  
Room 106

6.00 p.m. – 6.30 p.m. Social Time

Dinner starts at 6.30 p.m.

Dinner: Triple Entree Dinner Buffet: Tossed seasonal salad served with ranch and  
Italian salad, pecan chicken with honey mustard on the side,  
London broil with mushroom sauce, vegetable stuffed Portobello  
mushrooms, rice pilaf, vegetable medley, Green bean armondine,  
fresh wheat and white, dinner rolls served with butter, cheesecake,  
brewed regular and decaffeinated coffee, iced tea, and iced  
water

Cost: \$30.00 (\$20.00 for students)

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## Maximum Likelihood Regression Trees

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**Abstract** Least squares regression trees have been widely studied and well implemented in many automated statistical methods. One limitation of using least squares optimization criterion to construct trees, however, is the data type for response variable must be continuous. For discrete response, other optimization criteria such as misclassification rate (e.g., CHAID like trees or CART like trees) are used. This limitation can be overcome with the proposed maximum likelihood approach that can deal with various types of response variables. In addition, many standard likelihood related methods such as the AIC model selection criterion and the likelihood ratio test can be naturally incorporated into the tree analysis. Simulation study shows that the proposed maximum likelihood approach tends to select more accurate tree size than traditional least squares approaches. The analysis of a baseball data set is given as an illustration example. We also discuss how to use the proposed tree method to “boost” ordinary regression models.

**Key Words:** *Regression Trees, AIC, AIC<sub>C</sub>, Maximum Likelihood, and CART.*