Introduction to Poisson Regression with Robust Standard Errors - Part 2

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Objectives of the Video

- Develop a theoretical basis for the Poisson Regression Model
- Understand the interpretation of the model's parameters
- Understand the uses and limitations of this specific regression model

The Poisson Distribution

A random variable Y is said to have a Poisson distribution with parameter λ if its probability is given by the probability mass function

$$Pr(Y = y) = \frac{e^{-\lambda}\lambda^y}{y!}$$

for $\lambda > 0$ and y = 0, 1, 2, ...

The mean and variance of this distribution can be shown to be

$$E(Y) = Var(Y) = \lambda$$

Introduction to Poisson Regression

In Poisson Regression:

- Model used when the desired response variable, Y_i, is a count (eg. Number of vehicle accidents per year, number of visits to a website over a certain time span, etc)
- We can also have the response variable be Y_i/t , the rate at which the event happens with t being an interval representing time, space, or some other grouping of interest

Introduction to Poisson Regression

• The regression model with the log link function:

$$log(\lambda_i|X_i)=eta_0+eta_1x_{i1}+...+eta_px_{ip}=X_ieta$$
 where $E(Y_i|X_i)=\lambda_i=e^{X_ieta}$

 Predictor variables are estimated by maximizing the likelihood function:

$$L(\beta) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} f(Y_i) = \prod_{i=1}^{n} \frac{e^{-\lambda_i} \lambda_i^{Y_i}}{Y_i!}$$

Introduction to Poisson Regression

Take the simple case:

$$\log(\lambda_i|x) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$

Consider the difference between the mean response given (x + 1) and the mean response given x:

$$log(\lambda_i|x+1) - log(\lambda_i|x)$$

$$= \beta_0 + \beta_1(x+1) - (\beta_0 + \beta_1 x) = \beta_1$$

$$\implies \frac{(\lambda_i|x+1)}{(\lambda_i|x)} = e^{\beta_1}$$

Objectives of this Video

Objectives of this video:

- Demonstrate Poisson Regression with Robust Standard Errors on real data
- Discuss analysis/results
- Discuss basic diagnostic methods we can use