Christopher Liu, Siyu Zhao, Zheming Yu, Runnan Liu, Shiming Zhang 11/29/2018

San Diego State University, Stats 610

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:

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

 Predictor variables are estimated by maximizing the likelihood function:

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

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Our focus, however, is to discuss **Poisson Regression with Robust Standard Errors**

- Modified Poisson Regression that can work with response variables with binary outcomes
- Addresses problems with overdispersion

Main problem is with the Poisson assumption of

$$E(Y_i) = Var(Y_i)$$

- With binomial data, Poisson regression usually underestimates variance of data
- We need a way to address this problem when making inferences

The only adjustments to make:

- ullet We keep the maximum likelihood estimates of eta
- The standard errors, however, are replaced with "robust" standard errors from the sandwich estimator