

WWS 509 Generalized Linear Models: Precept 7

Poisson Models with Extra Variation

Kristin E. Bietsch

Office of Population Research, Princeton University

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Introducing the Data

This data looks at number of volunteer experiences in the past year. Control variables include race, gender, education, and income. Do not cite!

Extra Poisson Variation

1. **Over dispersion-** variance larger than the _____
2. Poisson estimates are consistent when the variance is _____ (not just equal) to the mean
3. Regular Poisson standard errors tend to be _____ in the presence of over-dispersion
4. Correction can be done by estimating the ϕ using _____ divided by its degrees of freedom $\hat{\phi} = \frac{\chi_p^2}{n-p}$
5. We are assuming that _____ is actually extra Poisson variation

Negative Binomial Regression

1. Starts with a standard Poisson model and adds a _____ θ_i to represent unobserved heterogeneity
2. Negative binomial distribution is best known as the distribution of the number of failures before k successes of _____ trials

Zero Inflated Poisson

1. Sometimes in count data, you have many more zeros than the model

2. Zero Inflated Poisson is divided into two analyses: finding the _____
and those that follow the Poisson distribution.
3. You need to tell Stata which _____ to use to predict the count
and the “always zeros”
 - (a) You do not have to use the same variables if you think they aren’t
predictive of those who never do something and of those who might
do something and how often they will do it.

Interpreting Results

1. Why did I rename two of the variables?
2. The mean number of volunteer experiences in the past year is 0.36, and
they variance is 0.86. What does this tell us?
3. Looking at the Poisson regression, does this model fit the data?
 - (a) How do you know?
 - (b) What does the line ”di invchi2tail” mean?
 - (c) In this model, how much larger is the variance than the mean?
 - (d) How would you adjust your standard errors to account for extra vari-
ation using the above number?
4. What am I doing in the second regression?
 - (a) Has the significance levels of any variables changed?
 - (b) What is different in this model from the previous model?
 - (c) What is the same?
 - (d) What are some assumptions about error in this model?
5. Now looking at the negative binomial regression, what does alpha tell us?
 - (a) Compare the coefficients for the variables in the 3 models. What do
you think?
6. Now look at the last model, which kind of model am I using?
 - (a) Are these coefficients similar to the first three models?
 - (b) What do the bottom set of coefficients represent? The top?

- (c) Looking at the bottom set of numbers, are any significant in determining who will be in the "always zero" class?
- (d) Now looking at the top set of numbers, what can you tell me about predicting the number of volunteer experiences?

Appendices

Stata Output

```
. rename gender female

. rename race nonwhite

. drop if educate==.
(9 observations deleted)

. drop if income==.
(951 observations deleted)

. summarize volteer
```

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
volteer	1944	.3605967	.928261	0	9

```
. di r(Var)
.8616684

. *****

. glm volteer female nonwhite educate income, family(poisson)

Iteration 0:  log likelihood = -1787.7576
Iteration 1:  log likelihood = -1686.0444
Iteration 2:  log likelihood = -1685.4303
Iteration 3:  log likelihood = -1685.4299
Iteration 4:  log likelihood = -1685.4299

Generalized linear models                               No. of obs      =       1944
Optimization      : ML                                 Residual df    =       1939
                                                           Scale parameter =         1
Deviance          = 2465.513855                         (1/df) Deviance = 1.271539
```

Pearson = 4349.349483 (1/df) Pearson = 2.243089

Variance function: $V(u) = u$

[Poisson]

Link function : $g(u) = \ln(u)$

[Log]

Log likelihood = -1685.429933 AIC = 1.739125
BIC = -12217.57

		OIM					
	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]		
female	.2613218	.077849	3.36	0.001	.1087407	.413903	
nonwhite	-.2803773	.1083786	-2.59	0.010	-.4927954	-.0679592	
educate	.1028018	.0144317	7.12	0.000	.0745161	.1310875	
income	.0568278	.0156635	3.63	0.000	.0261278	.0875278	
_cons	-3.158302	.2447916	-12.90	0.000	-3.638084	-2.678519	

. di invchi2tail(1939,0.05)
2042.5553

. *****

. glm volteer female nonwhite educate income, family(poisson) scale(x2)

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[Poisson]

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| OIM

volteer	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
female	.2613218	.1165939	2.24	0.025	.0328019	.4898418
nonwhite	-.2803773	.162318	-1.73	0.084	-.5985148	.0377601
educate	.1028018	.0216143	4.76	0.000	.0604385	.1451652
income	.0568278	.0234592	2.42	0.015	.0108486	.102807
_cons	-3.158302	.3666231	-8.61	0.000	-3.87687	-2.439734

(Standard errors scaled using square root of Pearson X2-based dispersion.)

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. nbreg volteer female nonwhite educate income

Fitting Poisson model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1685.4301

Iteration 1: log likelihood = -1685.4299

Fitting constant-only model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1529.4738

Iteration 1: log likelihood = -1478.209

Iteration 2: log likelihood = -1441.165

Iteration 3: log likelihood = -1441.1354

Iteration 4: log likelihood = -1441.1354

Fitting full model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1421.3272

Iteration 1: log likelihood = -1419.7876

Iteration 2: log likelihood = -1419.7818

Iteration 3: log likelihood = -1419.7818

Negative binomial regression

Number of obs = 1944

LR chi2(4) = 42.71

Dispersion = mean

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Log likelihood = -1419.7818

Pseudo R2 = 0.0148

volteer	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
female	.2844083	.1240645	2.29	0.022	.0412463	.5275702
nonwhite	-.3110729	.1622372	-1.92	0.055	-.629052	.0069063
educate	.1119953	.0242689	4.61	0.000	.064429	.1595615
income	.051931	.0224104	2.32	0.020	.0080075	.0958545

_cons		-3.247383	.3768865	-8.62	0.000	-3.986067	-2.508699
-----+							
/lnalpha		1.362715	.0979507			1.170735	1.554695
-----+							
alpha		3.906786	.3826725			3.224362	4.733642

Likelihood-ratio test of alpha=0: chibar2(01) = 531.30 Prob>=chibar2 = 0.000

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. zip volteer female nonwhite educate income, inflate(female nonwhite educate income)

Fitting constant-only model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1688.6627
 Iteration 1: log likelihood = -1476.8738
 Iteration 2: log likelihood = -1444.8905
 Iteration 3: log likelihood = -1441.6992
 Iteration 4: log likelihood = -1441.6908
 Iteration 5: log likelihood = -1441.6908

Fitting full model:

Iteration 0: log likelihood = -1441.6908
 Iteration 1: log likelihood = -1433.2457
 Iteration 2: log likelihood = -1433.0106
 Iteration 3: log likelihood = -1433.0101
 Iteration 4: log likelihood = -1433.0101

Zero-inflated Poisson regression	Number of obs	=	1944
	Nonzero obs	=	376
	Zero obs	=	1568

Inflation model = logit	LR chi2(4)	=	17.36
Log likelihood = -1433.01	Prob > chi2	=	0.0016

volteer		Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
-----+						
volteer						
female		.1400743	.1068452	1.31	0.190	-.0693386 .3494871
nonwhite		-.1001711	.1532696	-0.65	0.513	-.400574 .2002317
educate		.0595475	.0217629	2.74	0.006	.016893 .102202
income		.0413874	.0227047	1.82	0.068	-.003113 .0858878
_cons		-1.033588	.3601695	-2.87	0.004	-1.739508 -.3276692
-----+						

inflate							
female		-.1849913	.1477324	-1.25	0.210	-.4745414	.1045589
nonwhite		.2341655	.2002978	1.17	0.242	-.158411	.626742
educate		-.0650641	.0286693	-2.27	0.023	-.1212549	-.0088734
income		-.0164052	.0295685	-0.55	0.579	-.0743584	.041548
_cons		2.152383	.4718441	4.56	0.000	1.227585	3.07718
