

# Discrete generalized Pareto distribution

## Parametrisation

The discrete generalized Pareto (GP) distribution with positive shape parameter has cumulative distribution function

$$F(y; \sigma, \xi) = 1 - \left(1 + \xi \frac{y+1}{\sigma}\right)^{-1/\xi}, \quad y = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

for a discrete response  $y$  where

$\xi$ : is the tail parameter,  $\xi > 0$

$\sigma$ : is the scale parameter,  $\sigma > 0$

## Link function

The linear predictor  $\eta$  controls the  $\alpha$  quantile of the corresponding continuous GP

$$P(y \leq q_\alpha) = \alpha$$

and  $q_\alpha = \exp(\eta)$ . The scaling  $\sigma$ , is then a function of  $(q_\alpha, \xi)$ , as

$$\sigma = \frac{\xi \exp(\eta)}{(1 - \alpha)^{-\xi} - 1}$$

## Hyperparameters

The GP model has one hyperparameter. The tail  $\xi > 0$  is represented as

$$\xi = \xi_{\text{low}} + (\xi_{\text{high}} - \xi_{\text{low}}) \frac{\exp(\theta)}{1 + \exp(\theta)}$$

and the prior is defined on  $\theta$ , with constant low and high values. The prior is FIXED to `pc.gevtail`, see `inla.doc("pc.gevtail")` for more info.

## Specification

- `family="dgp"`
- Required arguments:  $y$  and the quantile  $\alpha$ .

The quantile is given as `control.family=list(control.link=list(quantile= $\alpha$ )).`

## Hyperparameter specification and default values

doc Discrete generalized Pareto likelihood

hyper

theta

hyperid 101301

name tail

short.name xi

output.name Tail parameter for the dgp observations

output.name.intern Intern tail parameter for the dgp observations

initial 2

fixed FALSE

prior pc.gevtail

param 7 0 0.5

to.theta function(x, interval = c(REPLACE.ME.low, REPLACE.ME.high)) log(-(interval

from.theta function(x, interval = c(REPLACE.ME.low, REPLACE.ME.high)) interval[1]

status experimental

survival FALSE

discrete TRUE

link default quantile

pdf dgp

## Example

```
F = function(y, sigma, xi) 1.0 - (1.0 + xi * (y+1)/sigma)^(-1/xi)
```

```
f = function(y, sigma, xi) F(y, sigma, xi) - F(y-1, sigma, xi)
```

```
rdgp = function(n, sigma, eta, alpha, xi = 0.001)
```

```
{
```

```
  if (missing(sigma)) {
```

```
    stopifnot(!missing(eta) && !missing(alpha))
```

```
    stopifnot(length(eta) == 1)
```

```
    sigma = exp(eta) * xi / ((1.0 - alpha)^(-xi) - 1.0)
```

```
  }
```

```
  stopifnot(length(sigma) == 1)
```

```
  eps = 1e-7
```

```
  y.max = ceiling((eps^(-xi) - 1) * sigma/xi)
```

```
  return (sample(0:y.max, prob = f(0:y.max, sigma, xi),  
                size=n, replace=TRUE))
```

```

}

n = 300
x = runif(n)-0.5
eta = 5+x
alpha = 0.95
xi = 0.3
y = numeric(n)
for(i in 1:n) {
  y[i] = rdgp(1, eta = eta[i], alpha = alpha, xi=xi)
}

r = inla(y ~ 1+x,
        data = data.frame(y, x),
        family = "dgp",
        control.family = list(
          control.link = list(quantile = alpha),
          hyper = list(tail = list(
            prior = "pc.gevtail",
            param = c(7, 0.0, 0.5)))),
        control.predictor = list(compute=TRUE),
        verbose=TRUE)

summary(r)
plot(r, plot.prior=TRUE)

dev.new()
plot(cbind(r$summary.fitted.values$mean, exp(eta)))
abline(a=0, b=1)

```

## Notes