

Beta-binomial Normal-approximation

Parametrisation

The Beta-binomial distribution arise from a hierarchical model where the probability p is Beta-distributed

$$\pi(p) = \frac{1}{B(\alpha, \beta)} p^{\alpha-1} (1-p)^{\beta-1}, \quad \alpha > 0, \beta > 0$$

and the response y is Binomial

$$\pi(y | p) = \binom{n}{y} p^y (1-p)^{(n-y)}, \quad y = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

The marginal distribution for y is the Beta-binomial,

$$\pi(y) = \binom{n}{y} \frac{B(y + \alpha, n - y + \beta)}{B(\alpha, \beta)}.$$

The mean and variance of y are given as

$$\mu = n \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta} = n\mu_p, \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma^2 = n\mu_p(1 - \mu_p)(1 + (n-1)\rho),$$

where $\mu_p = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha + \beta}$ is the mean of the probability p from the Beta-distribution, and $\rho = \frac{1}{\alpha + \beta + 1}$ ($0 < \rho < 1$) is the pairwise correlation between the n Bernoulli draws and an over-dispersion parameter.

The “Beta-Binomial Normal approximation”-model implements a Normal-approximation to this distribution, treating y as a continous Normal distributed variable, with mean $n\mu_p$ and variance $n\mu_p(1 - \mu_p)(1 + s(n-1)\rho)$. We have added a constant scaling $s \geq 0$ for more flexibility, where $s = 1$ gives the Beta-Binomial above.

Link-function

The mean probability μ_p is linked to the linear predictor by

$$\mu_p = \frac{\exp(\eta)}{1 + \exp(\eta)}$$

using the default logit-link.

Hyperparameter

The hyperparameter is the over-dispersion parameter ρ , which is represented as

$$\rho = \frac{\exp(\theta)}{1 + \exp(\theta)}$$

and the prior is defined on θ .

Specification

- family = `betabinomialna`
- Required arguments: y and `Ntrials = n` (default `Ntrials = 1`), and `scale = s` (default `s = 1`).

Hyperparameter specification and default values

doc The Beta-Binomial Normal approximation likelihood

hyper

theta

hyperid 62101

name overdispersion

short.name rho

initial 0

fixed FALSE

prior gaussian

param 0 0.4

to.theta function(x) log(x/(1-x))

from.theta function(x) exp(x)/(1+exp(x))

survival FALSE

discrete TRUE

link default logit loga cauchit probit cloglog loglog robit sn

pdf betabinomialna

Example

In the following example we estimate the parameters in a simulated example.

```
n = 300
rho = 0.2
z = rnorm(n, sd=0.2)
Ntrials = sample(10:20, n, replace=TRUE)
eta = 1 + z
p.eta = exp(eta)/(1+exp(eta))
a = p.eta * (1-rho)/rho
b = (p.eta * rho - p.eta - rho + 1)/rho
p = rbeta(n, a, b)
y = rbinom(n, Ntrials, p)

formula = y ~ 1 + z
data = data.frame(y, z)
## exact
r = inla(formula, data = data,
         family = "betabinomial", Ntrials=Ntrials)
summary(r)
## approximate
ra = inla(formula, data = data,
          family = "betabinomialna", Ntrials=Ntrials)
summary(ra)
```

```

## exact simulation from the approximate model
n = 1000
rho = 0.1
z = rnorm(n, sd=0.4)
Ntrials = sample(1:20, n, replace=TRUE)
eta = 1 + z
p = exp(eta)/(1+exp(eta))
s = runif(n)
m = Ntrials * p
v = Ntrials * p * (1.0 - p) * (1.0 + s * (Ntrials - 1) * rho)
y = rnorm(n, mean = m, sd = sqrt(v))

formula = y ~ 1 + z
data = data.frame(y, z, s)
r = inla(formula, data = data, scale = s,
         family = "betabinomialna", Ntrials=Ntrials, verbose = TRUE,
         control.inla = list(strategy = "adaptive"))
summary(r)

```

Notes

None.