Zero-inflated models: Beta-Binomial

Parameterisation

There is support for a further zero-inflated model of type 2 (see zero-inflated.pdf), the zero-inflated beta-binomial. It is only defined for type 2.

Type 2

The likelihood is defined as

$$\text{Prob}(y \mid \ldots) = p \times 1_{[y=0]} + (1-p) \times \text{Beta-binomial}(y)$$

where:

$$p = 1 - \left(\frac{\exp(x)}{1+\exp(x)}\right)^{\alpha}$$

Link-function

As for the Binomial (see Zero-inflated.pdf).

Hyperparameters

The Beta-binomial distribution has two arguments (β_1 & β_2) which we assume are a (specific) function of an underlying hyperparameter (δ) & x. There is a further hyperparameter, α, governing zero-inflation where:

The parameter controlling the degree of overdispersion, δ, is represented as

$$\theta_1 = \log(\delta)$$

and the prior is defined on θ_1.

The zero-inflation parameter α, is represented as

$$\theta_2 = \log(\alpha)$$

and the prior and initial value is is given for θ_2.

Specification

- family = `zeroinflatedbetabinomial2`
- Required arguments: As for the zero-inflated-nbinomial2 likelihood.

Hyperparameter spesification and default values

doc Zero inflated Beta-Binomial, type 2

hyper

theta1

hyperid 94001
name log alpha
short.name a

initial 0.693147180559945

fixed FALSE

prior gaussian

param 0.693147180559945 1

to.theta `function(x) log(x)`

from.theta `function(x) exp(x)`

theta2

hyperid 94002

name beta

short.name b

initial 0

fixed FALSE

prior gaussian

param 0 1

to.theta `function(x) log(x)`

from.theta `function(x) exp(x)`

survival FALSE

discrete FALSE

link default logit loga cauchit probit cloglog loglog robit sn

pdf zeroinflated

Example

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

```
Example-zero-inflated-beta-binomial2.R

nx = 1000                   # number of x's to consider
n.trial = 20                # size of each binomial trial
x = rnorm(nx)               # generating x

delta = 10                     #hyperparameter 1
p = exp(1+x)/(1+exp(1+x))      #hyperparameter 2
alpha = 2                        #ZI parameter
q = p^alpha                      #prob presence

beta_1=delta*p                       #beta-bin parameter 1
beta_2=delta*(1-p)                   #beta-bin parameter 2
rb = rbeta(nx, beta_1, beta_2, ncp = 0)


y = rep(0,nx)                          #generating data
abs.pres = rbinom(nx,1,q)
y[abs.pres==1] = rbinom( sum(abs.pres>0), n.trial, rb[abs.pres==1])

formula = y ~ x +1
```

```
r = inla(formula, data = data.frame(x,y), family = "zeroinflatedbetabinomial2",
        control.family = list(hyper=list(a = list(prior = "flat", param=numeric(0)),
                                         b = list(prior = "flat", param=numeric(0)))),
        Ntrials = rep(n.trial, nx),
        verbose=TRUE)
```