# Zero-inflated models: Poisson and Binomial

### Parametrisation

There is support two types of zero-inflated models, which we name type 0 and type 1. These are defined for both the Binomial, the Poisson and the negative Binomial likelihood. For simplicity we will describe only the Poisson as the other two cases are similar.

## Type 0

The (type 0) likelihood is defined as

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

where p is a hyperparameter where

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

and  $\theta$  is the internal representation of p; meaning that the initial value and prior is given for  $\theta$ . This is model is called zeroinflatedpoisson0 (and zeroinflatedbinomial0).

# Type 1

The (type 1) likelihood is defined as

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

where p is a hyperparameter where

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

and  $\theta$  is the internal representation of p; meaning that the initial value and prior is given for  $\theta$ . This is model is called zeroinflatedpoisson1 (and zeroinflatedbinomial1).

### Link-function

As for the Poisson, the Binomial and the negative Binomial.

### Hyperparameters

For Poisson and the Binomial, there is one hyperparameter; where

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

and the prior and initial value is is given for  $\theta$ .

For the negative Binomial, there are two hyperparameters. The over dispersion parameter n is represented as

$$\theta_1 = \log(n)$$

and the prior is defined on  $\theta_1$ . The zero-inflation parameter p, is represented as

$$p = \frac{\exp(\theta_2)}{1 + \exp(\theta_2)}$$

and the prior and initial value is is given for  $\theta_2$ .

# **Specification**

```
 \bullet \  \, \mathrm{family} = \mathtt{zeroinflatedbinomial0} \\
```

- family = zeroinflatedbinomial1
- family = zeroinflatednbinomial0
- family = zeroinflatednbinomial1
- family = zeroinflatedpoisson0
- family = zeroinflatedpoisson1
- Required arguments: As for the Binomial, the negative Binomial and Poisson likelihood.

## Hyperparameter spesification and default values

## Zeroinflated Binomial Type 0

# hyper

```
theta
```

```
name logit probability
short.name prob
initial -1
fixed FALSE
prior gaussian
param -1 0.2
to.theta function(x) log(x/(1-x))
from.theta function(x) exp(x)/(1+exp(x))
survival FALSE
discrete FALSE
link default logit probit cloglog
```

## Zeroinflated Binomial Type 1

# hyper

#### theta

**pdf** zeroinflated

```
name logit probability
short.name prob
initial -1
fixed FALSE
prior gaussian
param -1 0.2
to.theta function(x) log(x/(1-x))
from.theta function(x) exp(x)/(1+exp(x))
```

survival FALSE

```
discrete FALSE
link default logit probit cloglog
pdf zeroinflated
Zeroinflated NegBinomial Type 0
hyper
    theta1
         name log size
         short.name size
         initial 2.30258509299405
         fixed FALSE
         prior loggamma
         param 11
         to.theta function(x) log(x)
         from.theta function(x) exp(x)
    theta2
         name logit probability
         short.name prob
         initial -1
         fixed FALSE
         prior gaussian
         param -1 0.2
         to.theta function(x) log(x/(1-x))
         from.theta function(x) \exp(x)/(1+\exp(x))
survival FALSE
discrete FALSE
link default log
pdf zeroinflated
Zeroinflated NegBinomial Type 1
hyper
    theta1
         name log size
         short.name size
         initial 2.30258509299405
         fixed FALSE
         prior loggamma
         param 11
         to.theta function(x) log(x)
         from.theta function(x) exp(x)
```

```
theta2
          name logit probability
         short.name prob
         initial -1
          fixed FALSE
         prior gaussian
          param -1 0.2
          to.theta function(x) log(x/(1-x))
         from.theta function(x) \exp(x)/(1+\exp(x))
survival FALSE
discrete FALSE
link default log
pdf zeroinflated
Zeroinflated Poisson Type 0
hyper
    theta
         name logit probability
         short.name prob
         initial -1
          fixed FALSE
         prior gaussian
         param -1 0.2
          to.theta function(x) log(x/(1-x))
         from.theta function(x) \exp(x)/(1+\exp(x))
survival FALSE
discrete FALSE
link default log
pdf zeroinflated
Zeroinflated Poisson Type 1
hyper
    theta
         name logit probability
         short.name prob
         initial -1
          fixed FALSE
          prior gaussian
          param -1 0.2
```

```
to.theta function(x) log(x/(1-x))
from.theta function(x) exp(x)/(1+exp(x))
survival FALSE
discrete FALSE
link default log
pdf zeroinflated
```

# Example

In the following example we estimate the parameters in a simulated example for both type 0 and type 1.

## Poisson

```
## type 0
n=100
a = 1
b = 1
z = rnorm(n)
eta = a + b*z
p = 0.2
E = sample(c(1,5,10,15), size=n, replace=TRUE)
lambda = E*exp(eta)
## first sample y|y>0
y = rpois(n, lambda = lambda)
is.zero = (y == 0)
while(sum(is.zero) > 0)
    y[is.zero] = rpois(sum(is.zero), lambda[is.zero])
    is.zero = (y == 0)
}
## then set some of these to zero
y[rbinom(n, size=1, prob=p) == 1] = 0
data = list(y=y,z=z)
formula = y ~1+z
result0 = inla(formula, family = "zeroinflatedpoisson0", data = data, E=E)
summary(result0)
## type 1
y = rpois(n, lambda = lambda)
y[rbinom(n, size=1, prob=p) == 1] = 0
data = list(y=y,z=z)
formula = y ~ 1+z
result1 = inla(formula, family = "zeroinflatedpoisson1", data = data, E=E)
summary(result1)
```

### Binomial

```
## type 0
n=100
a = 1
b = 1
z = rnorm(n)
eta = a + b*z
p = 0.2
Ntrials = sample(c(1,5,10,15), size=n, replace=TRUE)
prob = exp(eta)/(1 + exp(eta))
y = rbinom(n, size = Ntrials, prob = prob)
is.zero = (y == 0)
while(sum(is.zero) > 0)
    y[is.zero] = rbinom(sum(is.zero), size = Ntrials[is.zero], prob = prob[is.zero])
    is.zero = (y == 0)
}
y[rbinom(n, size=1, prob=p) == 1] = 0
data = list(y=y,z=z)
formula = y ~1+z
result0 = inla(formula, family = "zeroinflatedbinomial0", data = data, Ntrials = Ntrials)
summary(result0)
## type 1
y = rbinom(n, size = Ntrials, prob = prob)
y[rbinom(n, size=1, prob=p) == 1] = 0
data = list(y=y,z=z)
formula = y ~1+z
result1 = inla(formula, family = "zeroinflatedbinomial1", data = data, Ntrials=Ntrials)
summary(result1)
```

## Notes

None.

## Extentions

There are some extentions available which currently is only implemented for the cases where its needed/requested.

**Type 2** Is like Type 1 but where (for the Poisson)

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

where  $\alpha > 0$  is the hyperparameter instead of p (and  $E \exp(x)$  is the mean). Available as zeroinflatedpoisson2 and for negative binomial as zeroinflatednbinomial2.

The internal representation is  $\theta = \log(\alpha)$  and prior is defined on  $\log(\alpha)$ .

```
Zeroinflated Poisson Type 2
hyper
    theta
         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)
survival FALSE
discrete FALSE
link default log
pdf zeroinflated
Zeroinflated Negative Binomial Type 2
hyper
    theta1
         name log size
         short.name size
         initial 2.30258509299405
         fixed FALSE
         prior loggamma
         param 11
         to.theta function(x) log(x)
         from.theta function(x) exp(x)
    theta2
         name log alpha
         short.name a
         initial 0.693147180559945
         fixed FALSE
         prior gaussian
         param 21
         to.theta function(x) log(x)
         from.theta function(x) exp(x)
survival FALSE
discrete FALSE
link default log
pdf zeroinflated
```