

# Package ‘COMPoissonReg’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Conway-Maxwell Poisson (COM-Poisson) Regression

**Version** 0.8.0

**Author** Kimberly Sellers <kfs7@georgetown.edu>  
Thomas Lotze <thomas.lotze@thomaslotze.com>  
Andrew Raim <andrew.raim@gmail.com>

**Maintainer** Andrew Raim <andrew.raim@gmail.com>

**URL** <https://github.com/lotze/COMPoissonReg>

**Description** Fit Conway-Maxwell Poisson (COM-Poisson or CMP) regression models to count data (Sellers & Shmueli, 2010) <doi:10.1214/09-AOAS306>. The package provides functions for model estimation, dispersion testing, and diagnostics. Zero-inflated CMP regression (Sellers & Raim, 2016) <doi:10.1016/j.csda.2016.01.007> is also supported.

**License** GPL-2 | GPL-3

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COMPoissonReg-package *Estimate parameters for COM-Poisson regression*

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### Description

This package offers the ability to compute the parameter estimates for a COM-Poisson or zero-inflated (ZI) COM-Poisson regression and associated standard errors. This package also provides a hypothesis test for determining statistically significant data dispersion, and other model diagnostics.

### Details

This package offers the ability to compute COM-Poisson parameter estimates and associated standard errors for a regular regression model or a zero-inflated regression model (via the `glm.cmp` function).

Further, the user can perform a hypothesis test to determine the statistically significant need for using COM-Poisson regression to model the data. The test addresses the matter of statistically significant dispersion.

The main order of functions for COM-Poisson regression is as follows:

1. Compute Poisson estimates (using `glm` for Poisson regression or `pscl` for ZIP regression).

2. Use Poisson estimates as starting values to determine COM-Poisson estimates (using `glm.cmp`).
3. Compute associated standard errors (using `sdev` function).

From here, there are many ways to proceed, so order is irrelevant:

- Perform a hypothesis test to assess for statistically significant dispersion (using `equi.test` or `parametric.bootstrap`).
- Compute leverage (using `leverage`) and deviance (using `deviance`).
- Predict the outcome for new examples, using `predict`.

The package also supports fitting of the zero-inflated COM-Poisson model (ZICMP). Most of the tools available for COM-Poisson are also available for ZICMP.

As of version 0.5.0 of this package, a hybrid method is used to compute the normalizing constant  $z(\lambda, \nu)$  for the COM-Poisson density. A closed-form approximation (Shmueli et al, 2005; Gillispie & Green, 2015) to the exact sum is used if the given  $\lambda$  is sufficiently large and  $\nu$  is sufficiently small. Otherwise, an exact summation is used, except that the number of terms is truncated to meet a given accuracy. Previous versions of the package used simple truncation (defaulting to 100 terms), but this was found to be inaccurate in some settings.

See the package vignette for a more comprehensive guide on package use and explanations of the computations.

#### Author(s)

Kimberly Sellers, Thomas Lotze, Andrew M. Raim

#### References

- Steven B. Gillispie & Christopher G. Green (2015) Approximating the Conway-Maxwell-Poisson distribution normalization constant, *Statistics*, 49:5, 1062-1073.
- Kimberly F. Sellers & Galit Shmueli (2010). A Flexible Regression Model for Count Data. *Annals of Applied Statistics*, 4(2), 943-961.
- Kimberly F. Sellers and Andrew M. Raim (2016). A Flexible Zero-Inflated Model to Address Data Dispersion. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis*, 99, 68-80.
- Galit Shmueli, Thomas P. Minka, Joseph B. Kadane, Sharad Borle, and Peter Boatwright (2005). A useful distribution for fitting discrete data: revival of the Conway-Maxwell-Poisson distribution. *Journal of Royal Statistical Society C*, 54, 127-142.

#### Description

Functions for the COM-Poisson distribution.

**Usage**

```

dcmp(x, lambda, nu, log = FALSE, control = NULL)

rcmp(n, lambda, nu, control = NULL)

pcmp(x, lambda, nu, control = NULL)

qcmp(q, lambda, nu, log.p = FALSE, control = NULL)

ecmp(lambda, nu, control = NULL)

vcmp(lambda, nu, control = NULL)

ncmp(lambda, nu, log = FALSE, control = NULL)

tcmp(lambda, nu, control = NULL)

```

**Arguments**

x	vector of quantiles.
lambda	rate parameter.
nu	dispersion parameter.
log	logical; if TRUE, probabilities are returned on log-scale.
control	a COMpoissonReg.control object from get.control or NULL to use global default.
n	number of observations.
q	vector of probabilities.
log.p	logical; if TRUE, probabilities p are given as $\log(p)$ .

**Value**

**dcmp** density,  
**pcmp** cumulative probability,  
**qcmp** quantiles,  
**rcmp** generate random variates,  
**ecmp** expected value,  
**vcmp** variance,  
**ncmp** value of the normalizing constant, and  
**tcmp** upper value used to compute the normalizing constant under truncation method.

**Author(s)**

Kimberly Sellers

**References**

Kimberly F. Sellers & Galit Shmueli (2010). A Flexible Regression Model for Count Data. *Annals of Applied Statistics*, 4(2), 943-961.

---

COMpoissonReg-options *Package options*

---

**Description**

Global options used by the COMpoissonReg package.

**Arguments**

COMpoissonReg.control

A default control data structure for the package. See the helper function [get.control](#) for a description of contents.

**Details**

- `getOption("COMpoissonReg.control")`

---

couple	<i>Couple dataset</i>
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**Description**

A dataset investigating the impact of education level and level of anxious attachment on unwanted pursuit behaviors in the context of couple separation.

**Usage**

`data(couple)`

**Format**

**UPB** number of unwanted pursuit behavior perpetrations.

**EDUCATION** 1 if at least bachelor's degree; 0 otherwise.

**ANXIETY** continuous measure of anxious attachment.

**References**

Loeys, T., Moerkerke, B., DeSmet, O., Buysse, A., 2012. The analysis of zero-inflated count data: Beyond zero-inflated Poisson regression. *British J. Math. Statist. Psych.* 65 (1), 163-180.

---

equitest	<i>Equidispersion Test</i>
----------	----------------------------

---

**Description**

Likelihood ratio test for equidispersion

**Usage**

```
equitest(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	a model object
...	other parameters which might be required by the model

**Details**

A generic function for the likelihood ratio test for equidispersion using the output of a fitted mode. The function invokes particular methods which depend on the class of the first argument.

**Value**

Returns the test statistic and p-value determined from a  $\chi^2$  distribution with  $d_2$  degrees of freedom.

**Author(s)**

Thomas Lotze

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freight	<i>Freight dataset</i>
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**Description**

A set of data on airfreight breakage (breakage of ampules filled with some biological substance are shipped in cartons).

**Usage**

```
data(freight)
```

**Format**

**broken** number of ampules found broken upon arrival.

**transfers** number of times carton was transferred from one aircraft to another.

## References

Kutner MH, Nachtsheim CJ, Neter J (2003). Applied Linear Regression Models, Fourth Edition. McGraw-Hill.

---

get.control	<i>Construct a control object to pass additional arguments to a number of functions in the package.</i>
-------------	---

---

## Description

Construct a control object to pass additional arguments to a number of functions in the package.

## Usage

```
get.control(
  ymax = 1e+06,
  optim.method = "L-BFGS-B",
  optim.control = list(maxit = 150),
  hybrid.tol = 0.01,
  truncate.tol = 1e-06
)
```

## Arguments

ymax	Truncate counts to maximum value of y.
optim.method	Optimization method for maximum likelihood. See the method argument in <a href="#">optim</a> .
optim.control	control argument for <a href="#">optim</a> .
hybrid.tol	Tolerance to decide when to use truncation method versus approximation method to compute quantities based on the normalizing constant. See details.
truncate.tol	Tolerance for truncation method. See details.

## Details

A hybrid method is used throughout the package to compute the CMP normalizing constant and related quantities. When  $\lambda^{-1/\nu}$  is smaller than `hybrid.tol`, an asymptotic approximation is used; otherwise, infinite series are truncated to finite summations. More information is given in the `COMpoissonReg` vignette.

The element `ymax` protects against very long computations. Users should beware when increasing this significantly beyond the default, as it may result in a session which needs to be terminated.

## Value

List of controls.

---

get.fixed	<i>Construct an object that specifies which indices of coefficients should remain fixed in maximum likelihood computation.</i>
-----------	--

---

### Description

Construct an object that specifies which indices of coefficients should remain fixed in maximum likelihood computation.

### Usage

```
get.fixed(beta = integer(0), gamma = integer(0), zeta = integer(0))
```

### Arguments

beta	Vector of indices of beta to keep fixed.
gamma	Vector of indices of gamma to keep fixed.
zeta	Vector of indices of zeta to keep fixed.

### Details

Arguments are expected to be vectors of integers. These are interpreted as the indices to keep fixed during optimization. For example, `beta = c(1L, 1L, 2L)` indicates that the first and second elements of beta should remain fixed. Note that duplicate indices are ignored. The default value is the empty vector `integer(0)`, which requests that no elements of the given coefficient vector should be fixed.

### Value

List of vectors indicating fixed indices.

---

get.init	<i>Construct initial values for coefficients.</i>
----------	---

---

### Description

Construct initial values for coefficients.

### Usage

```
get.init(beta = NULL, gamma = NULL, zeta = NULL)
```



**Arguments**

<code>beta</code>	Vector for beta.
<code>gamma</code>	Vector for gamma.
<code>zeta</code>	Vector for zeta.

**Details**

The default value NULL is interpreted as an empty vector, so that the given component is absent from the model.

**Value**

List of initial value terms.

---

`get.init.zero`      *Construct initial values for coefficients with zeros.*

---

**Description**

Construct initial values for coefficients with zeros.

**Usage**

```
get.init.zero(d1 = 0, d2 = 0, d3 = 0)
```

**Arguments**

<code>d1</code>	Dimension of beta.
<code>d2</code>	Dimension of gamma.
<code>d3</code>	Dimension of zeta.

**Value**

List of initial value terms containing all zeros.

---

get.modelmatrix	<i>Construct model matrices and offsets for CMP/ZICMP regression</i>
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---

**Description**

Construct model matrices and offsets for CMP/ZICMP regression

**Usage**

```
get.modelmatrix(X = NULL, S = NULL, W = NULL, offset = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

X	An X matrix to use with beta.
S	An S matrix to use with gamma.
W	A W matrix to use with zeta.
offset	An offset object. See helper function <a href="#">get.offset</a> .

**Value**

List of model matrix terms.

---

get.offset	<i>Construct values for offsets.</i>
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---

**Description**

Construct values for offsets.

**Usage**

```
get.offset(x = NULL, s = NULL, w = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

x	Vector of offsets to go with X matrix.
s	Vector of offsets to go with S matrix.
w	Vector of offsets to go with W matrix.

**Details**

The default value NULL is interpreted as a vector of zeros. At least one component must be non-NULL so that the dimension can be determined.

**Value**

List of offset terms.

---

get.offset.zero	<i>Construct zero values for offsets.</i>
-----------------	---

---

**Description**

Construct zero values for offsets.

**Usage**

```
get.offset.zero(n)
```

**Arguments**

n                    Number of observations.

**Value**

List of offset terms containing all zeros.

---

glm.cmp	<i>COM-Poisson and Zero-Inflated COM-Poisson Regression</i>
---------	---

---

**Description**

Fit COM-Poisson regression using maximum likelihood estimation. Zero-Inflated COM-Poisson can be fit by specifying a regression for the overdispersion parameter.

**Usage**

```
glm.cmp(  
  formula.lambda,  
  formula.nu = ~1,  
  formula.p = NULL,  
  data = NULL,  
  init = NULL,  
  fixed = NULL,  
  control = NULL,  
  ...  
)
```

**Arguments**

<code>formula.lambda</code>	regression formula linked to $\log(\text{lambda})$ . The response should be specified here.
<code>formula.nu</code>	regression formula linked to $\log(\text{nu})$ . The default, is taken to be only an intercept.
<code>formula.p</code>	regression formula linked to $\text{logit}(p)$ . If NULL (the default), zero-inflation term is excluded from the model.
<code>data</code>	An optional <code>data.frame</code> with variables to be used with regression formulas. Variables not found here are read from the environment.
<code>init</code>	A data structure that specifies initial values. See the helper function <a href="#">get.init</a> .
<code>fixed</code>	A data structure that specifies which coefficients should remain fixed in the maximum likelihood procedure. See the helper function <a href="#">get.fixed</a> .
<code>control</code>	A control data structure. See the helper function <a href="#">get.control</a> . If NULL, a global default will be used.
<code>...</code>	other arguments, such as <code>subset</code> and <code>na.action</code> .

**Details**

The COM-Poisson regression model is

$$y_i \sim \text{CMP}(\lambda_i, \nu_i), \quad \log \lambda_i = \mathbf{x}_i^\top \beta, \quad \log \nu_i = \mathbf{s}_i^\top \gamma.$$

The Zero-Inflated COM-Poisson regression model assumes that  $y_i$  is 0 with probability  $p_i$  or  $y_i^*$  with probability  $1 - p_i$ , where

$$y_i^* \sim \text{CMP}(\lambda_i, \nu_i), \quad \log \lambda_i = \mathbf{x}_i^\top \beta, \quad \log \nu_i = \mathbf{s}_i^\top \gamma, \quad \text{logit } p_i = \mathbf{w}_i^\top \zeta.$$

**Value**

`glm.cmp` produces an object of either class `cmpfit` or `zicmpfit`, depending on whether zero-inflation is used in the model. From this object, coefficients and other information can be extracted.

**Author(s)**

Kimberly Sellers, Thomas Lotze, Andrew Raim

**References**

- Kimberly F. Sellers & Galit Shmueli (2010). A Flexible Regression Model for Count Data. *Annals of Applied Statistics*, 4(2), 943-961.
- Kimberly F. Sellers and Andrew M. Raim (2016). A Flexible Zero-Inflated Model to Address Data Dispersion. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis*, 99, 68-80.

**Description**

Supporting Functions for COM-Poisson Regression

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'  
summary(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'  
print(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'  
logLik(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'  
AIC(object, ..., k = 2)  
  
## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'  
BIC(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'  
coef(object, type = c("vector", "list"), ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'  
nu(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'  
sdev(object, type = c("vector", "list"), ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'  
vcov(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'  
equitest(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'  
leverage(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'  
deviance(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'  
residuals(object, type = c("raw", "quantile"), ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'
predict(object, newdata = NULL, type = c("response", "link"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'cmpfit'
parametric.bootstrap(object, reps = 1000, report.period = reps + 1, ...)
```

### Arguments

object	object of type cmp.
...	other arguments, such as subset and na.action.
x	object of type cmp.
k	Penalty per parameter to be used in AIC calculation.
type	Specifies quantity to be computed. See details.
newdata	New covariates to be used for prediction.
reps	Number of bootstrap repetitions.
report.period	Report progress every report.period iterations.

### Details

The function `residuals` returns raw residuals when `type = "raw"` and quantile residuals when `type = "quantile"`.

The function `predict` returns expected values of the outcomes, evaluated at the computed estimates, when `type = "response"`. When `type = "link"`, a `data.frame` is instead returned with columns corresponding to estimates of `lambda` and `nu`.

The function `coef` returns a vector of coefficient estimates in the form `c(beta, gamma)` when `type = "vector"`. When `type = "list"`, the estimates are returned as a list with named elements `beta` and `gamma`.

The `type` argument behaves the same for the `sdev` function as it does for `coef`.

---

glm.cmp, ZICMP support

*Supporting Functions for ZICMP Regression*

---

### Description

Supporting Functions for ZICMP Regression

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'zicmpfit'  
summary(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zicmpfit'  
print(x, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zicmpfit'  
logLik(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zicmpfit'  
AIC(object, ..., k = 2)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zicmpfit'  
BIC(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zicmpfit'  
coef(object, type = c("vector", "list"), ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zicmpfit'  
nu(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zicmpfit'  
sdev(object, type = c("vector", "list"), ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zicmpfit'  
vcov(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zicmpfit'  
equitest(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zicmpfit'  
deviance(object, ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zicmpfit'  
residuals(object, type = c("raw", "quantile"), ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zicmpfit'  
predict(object, newdata = NULL, type = c("response", "link"), ...)  
  
## S3 method for class 'zicmpfit'  
parametric.bootstrap(object, reps = 1000, report.period = reps + 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	object of type zicmp.
...	other arguments, such as subset and na.action.
x	object of type zicmp.

k	Penalty per parameter to be used in AIC calculation.
type	Specifies quantity to be computed. See details.
newdata	New covariates to be used for prediction.
reps	Number of bootstrap repetitions.
report.period	Report progress every report.period iterations.

### Details

The function `residuals` returns raw residuals when `type = "raw"` and quantile residuals when `type = "quantile"`.

The function `predict` returns expected values of the outcomes, evaluated at the computed estimates, when `type = "response"`. When `type = "link"`, a `data.frame` is instead returned with columns corresponding to estimates of `lambda`, `nu`, and `p`.

The function `coef` returns a vector of coefficient estimates in the form `c(beta, gamma, zeta)` when `type = "vector"`. When `type = "list"`, the estimates are returned as a list with named elements `beta` and `gamma`, and `zeta`.

The `type` argument behaves the same for the `sdev` function as it does for `coef`.

---

glm.cmp-raw	<i>Raw Interface to COM-Poisson and Zero-Inflated COM-Poisson Regression</i>
-------------	--

---

### Description

Fit COM-Poisson and Zero-Inflated COM-Poisson regression using a "raw" interface which bypasses the formula-driven interface of `glm.cmp`.

### Usage

```
glm.cmp.raw(y, X, S, offset = NULL, init = NULL, fixed = NULL, control = NULL)

glm.zicmp.raw(
  y,
  X,
  S,
  W,
  offset = NULL,
  init = NULL,
  fixed = NULL,
  control = NULL
)
```



**Arguments**

y	A vector of counts which represent the response .
X	Design matrix for the ‘lambda’ regression.
S	Design matrix for the ‘nu’ regression.
offset	A data structure that specifies offsets. See the helper function <a href="#">get.offset</a> .
init	A data structure that specifies initial values. See the helper function <a href="#">get.init</a> .
fixed	A data structure that specifies which coefficients should remain fixed in the maximum likelihood procedure. See the helper function <a href="#">get.fixed</a> .
control	A control data structure. See the helper function <a href="#">get.control</a> .
W	Design matrix for the ‘p’ regression.

**Value**

See the [glm.cmp](#).

---

leverage	<i>Leverage</i>
----------	-----------------

---

**Description**

A generic function for the leverage of points used in various model fitting functions. The function invokes particular methods which depend on the class of the first argument.

**Usage**

```
leverage(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	a model object
...	other parameters which might be required by the model

**Details**

See the documentation of the particular methods for details.

**Value**

The form of the value returned depends on the class of its argument. See the documentation of the particular methods for details of what is produced by that method.

**Author(s)**

Thomas Lotze

nu *Estimate for dispersion parameter*

---

**Description**

(Deprecated) A generic function for the dispersion parameter estimate from the results of various model fitting functions. The function invokes particular methods which depend on the class of the first argument.

**Usage**

```
nu(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object            a model object  
...                other parameters which might be required by the model

**Details**

See the documentation of the particular methods for details.

**Value**

The form of the value returned depends on the class of its argument. See the documentation of the particular methods for details of what is produced by that method.

**See Also**

predict

---

parametric.bootstrap *Parametric Bootstrap*

---

**Description**

A generic function for the parametric bootstrap from the results of various model fitting functions. The function invokes particular methods which depend on the class of the first argument.

**Usage**

```
parametric.bootstrap(object, reps = 1000, report.period = reps + 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	a model object
reps	Number of bootstrap repetitions.
report.period	Report progress every report.period iterations.
...	other parameters which might be required by the model

**Details**

See the documentation of the particular methods for details.

**Value**

The form of the value returned depends on the class of its argument. See the documentation of the particular methods for details of what is produced by that method.

**Author(s)**

Thomas Lotze

---

sdev	<i>Standard deviation</i>
------	---------------------------

---

**Description**

A generic function for standard deviation estimates from the results of various model fitting functions. The function invokes particular methods which depend on the class of the first argument.

**Usage**

```
sdev(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	a model object
...	other parameters which might be required by the model

**Details**

See the documentation of the particular methods for details.

**Value**

The form of the value returned depends on the class of its argument. See the documentation of the particular methods for details of what is produced by that method.

**Author(s)**

Thomas Lotze

---

ZICMP Distribution      *ZICMP Distribution*

---

### Description

Computes the density, cumulative probability, quantiles, and random draws for the zero-inflated COM-Poisson distribution.

### Usage

```
dzicmp(x, lambda, nu, p, log = FALSE, control = NULL)
rzicmp(n, lambda, nu, p, control = NULL)
pzicmp(x, lambda, nu, p, control = NULL)
qzicmp(q, lambda, nu, p, log.p = FALSE, control = NULL)
ezicmp(lambda, nu, p, control = NULL)
vzicmp(lambda, nu, p, control = NULL)
```

### Arguments

<code>x</code>	vector of quantiles.
<code>lambda</code>	rate parameter.
<code>nu</code>	dispersion parameter.
<code>p</code>	zero-inflation probability parameter.
<code>log</code>	logical; if TRUE, probabilities are returned on log-scale.
<code>control</code>	a <code>COMpoissonReg.control</code> object from <code>get.control</code> or NULL to use global default.
<code>n</code>	number of observations.
<code>q</code>	vector of probabilities.
<code>log.p</code>	logical; if TRUE, probabilities $p$ are given as $\log(p)$ .

### Value

**dzicmp** density,  
**pzicmp** cumulative probability,  
**qzicmp** quantiles,  
**rzicmp** generate random variates,  
**ezicmp** expected value. and  
**vzicmp** variance.

**Author(s)**

Kimberly Sellers, Andrew Raim

**References**

Kimberly F. Sellers and Andrew M. Raim (2016). A Flexible Zero-Inflated Model to Address Data Dispersion. *Computational Statistics and Data Analysis*, 99, 68-80.

---

ZIP Distribution      *COM-Poisson Distribution*

---

**Description**

Functions for the COM-Poisson distribution.

**Usage**

```
dzip(x, lambda, p, log = FALSE)
rzip(n, lambda, p)
pzip(x, lambda, p)
qzip(q, lambda, p, log.p = FALSE)
ezip(lambda, p)
vzip(lambda, p)
```

**Arguments**

x	vector of quantiles.
lambda	rate parameter.
p	zero-inflation probability parameter.
log	logical; if TRUE, probabilities are returned on log-scale.
n	number of observations.
q	vector of probabilities.
log.p	logical; if TRUE, probabilities p are given as $\log(p)$ .

**Value**

**dzip** density,  
**pzip** cumulative probability,  
**qzip** quantiles,  
**rzip** generate random variates,  
**ezip** expected value,  
**vzip** variance,

**Author(s)**

Kimberly Sellers

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