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Metric Tests For More-Than-Two-Sample Situations

ANALYSING THE SPARROW DATA SET

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BASIC STATISTICS FOR BIOLOGISTS

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Summary:

Welcome to our fifth practical experience in R. Throughout the following notes, I will introduce you to a couple statistical approaches for metric or ordinal data when wanting to compare more than two samples/populations that might be useful to you and are, to varying degrees, often used in biology.

To do so, I will enlist the sparrow data set we handled in our first exercise.

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1. Preparing Our Procedure

To ensure others can reproduce our analysis we run the following three lines of code at the beginning of our R coding file.

```
rm(list = ls()) # clearing environment
Dir.Base <- getwd() # soft-coding our working directory
Dir.Data <- paste(Dir.Base, "Data", sep = "/") # soft-coding our data directory
```

1.1 Packages

Using the following, user-defined function, we install/load all the necessary packages into our current R session.

```
# function to load packages and install them if they haven't been
# installed yet
install.load.package <- function(x) {
  if (!require(x, character.only = TRUE))
    install.packages(x)
  require(x, character.only = TRUE)
}
package_vec <- c()
sapply(package_vec, install.load.package)
```

```
## list()
```

As you can see, we don't need any packages for our analyses in this practical.

1.2 Loading Data

During our first exercise (Data Mining and Data Handling - Fixing The Sparrow Data Set) we saved our clean data set as an RDS file. To load this, we use the `readRDS()` command that comes with base R.

```
Data_df_base <- readRDS(file = paste(Dir.Data, "/1 - Sparrow_Data_READY.rds",
  sep = ""))
Data_df <- Data_df_base # duplicate and save initial data on a new object
```

2. Kruskal-Wallis Test

2.1 Climate Warming/Extremes

*Does morphology of *Passer domesticus* depend on climate?*

Using the Mann-Witney U Test in our last practical, we concluded that climate (when recorded as “Continental” and “Non-Continental”) is an important driver of *Passer domesticus* morphology. Now we will see whether this holds true when considering non-continental climates as coastal and semi-coastal ones.

Take note that we need to limit our analysis to our climate type testing sites again as follows (we include Manitoba this time as it is at the same latitude as the UK and Siberia and holds a semi-coastal climate type):

```
# prepare climate type testing data
Data_df <- Data_df_base
Index <- Data_df$Index
Rows <- which(Index == "SI" | Index == "UK" | Index == "RE" | Index ==
              "AU" | Index == "MA")
Data_df <- Data_df[Rows, ]
```

2.1.1 Weight

Let's start with weight records of common house sparrows:

```
WeightCont <- with(Data_df, Weight[which(Climate == "Continental")])
WeightSemi <- with(Data_df, Weight[which(Climate == "Semi-Coastal")])
WeightCoast <- with(Data_df, Weight[which(Climate == "Coastal")])
Weights_vec <- c(WeightCont, WeightSemi, WeightCoast)

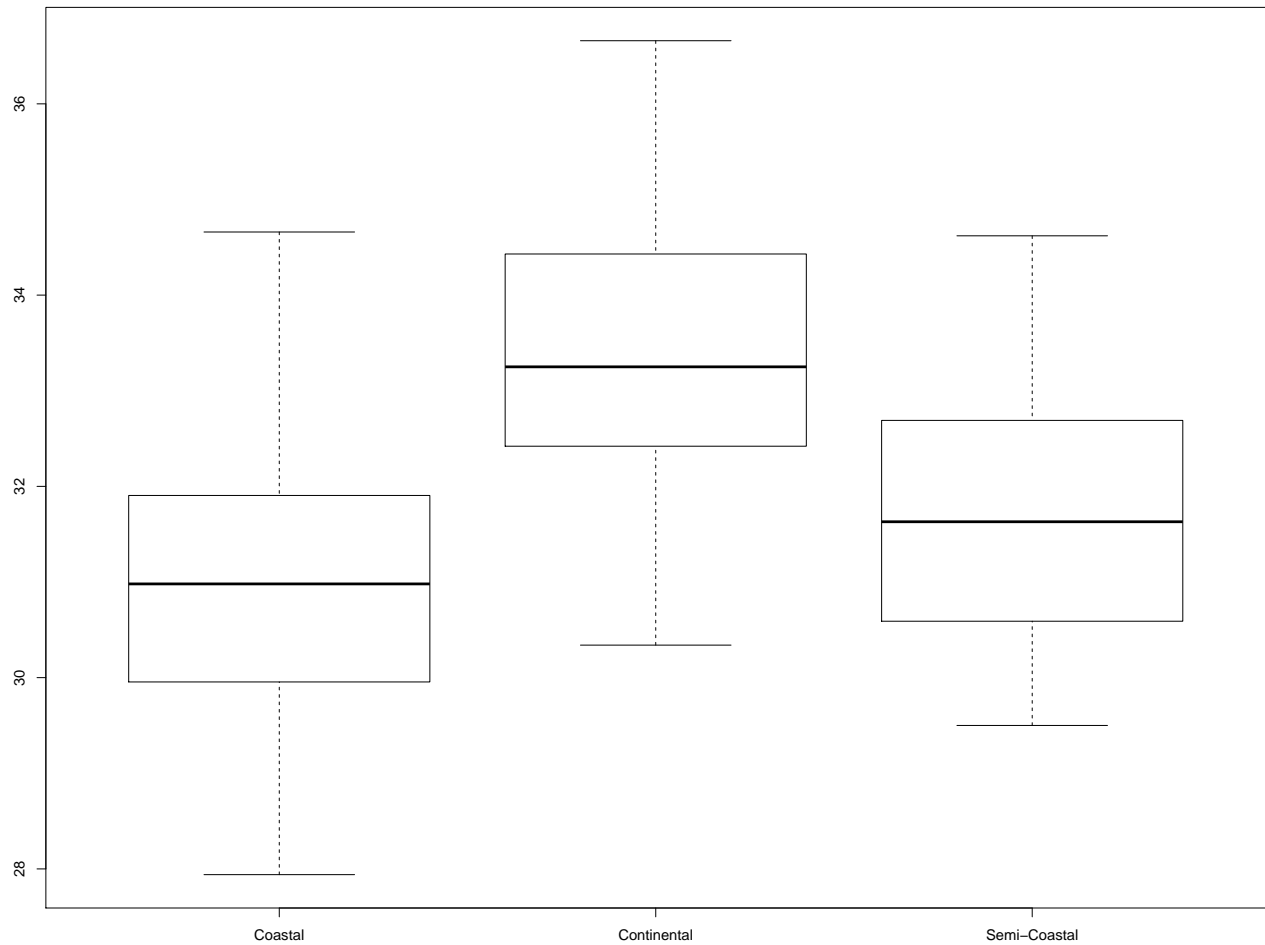
Climates <- c(rep("Continental", length(WeightCont)), rep("Semi-Coastal",
length(WeightSemi)), rep("Coastal", length(WeightCoast)))
Climates <- as.factor(Climates)

kruskal.test(Weights_vec, Climates)
```

```
##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: Weights_vec and Climates
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 200, df = 2, p-value <2e-16
```

We conclude that the three-level climate variable is an important source of information to understand what drives weight records of *Passer domesticus* and thus **reject the null hypothesis** ($p = 1.64 \times 10^{-33}$).

```
boxplot(Weights_vec ~ Climates)
```



Looking at the boxplot, we can understand the distribution of weight records as grouped by climate types and identify weight records to be biggest for continental climates followed by semi-coastal ones with similar spreads. Coastal climates, on the other hand, show a remarkable spread of weight records of *Passer domesticus* with a markedly lower median than the two previous categories.

2.1.2 Height

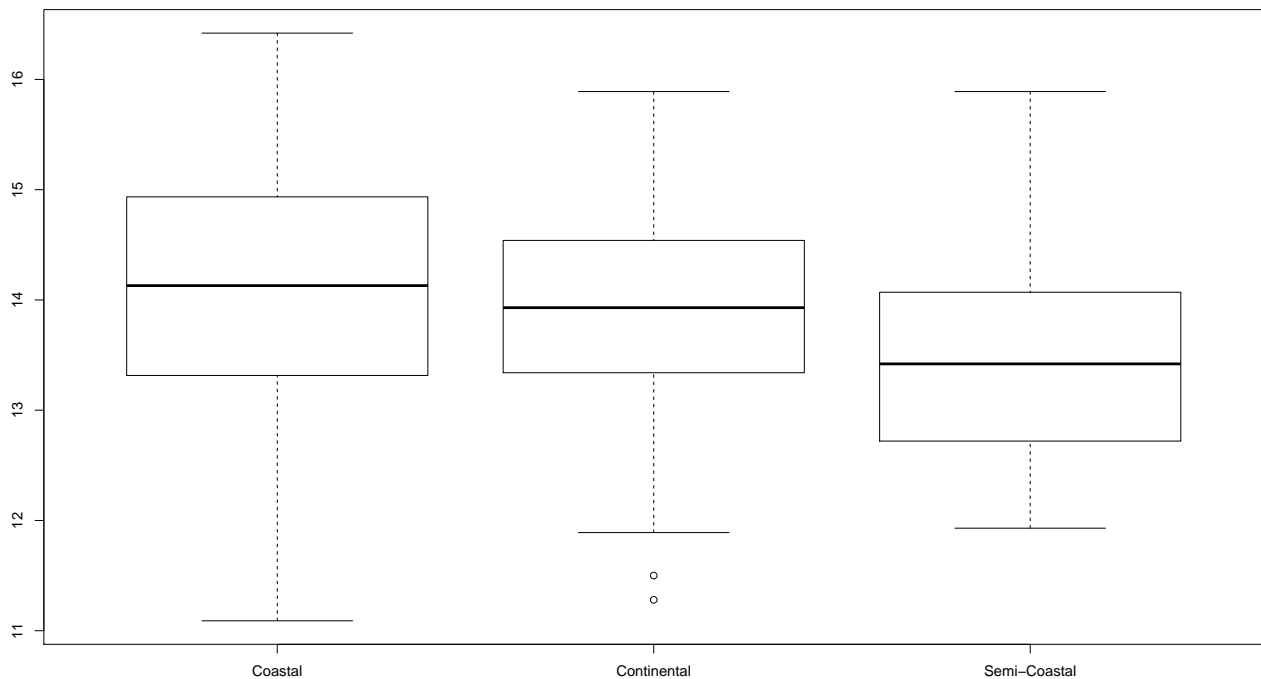
Secondly, let's repeat the above Kruskal-Wallis Test for the height/length records of our *Passer domesticus* individuals:

```
HeightCont <- with(Data_df, Height[which(Climate == "Continental")])
HeightSemi <- with(Data_df, Height[which(Climate == "Semi-Coastal")])
HeightCoast <- with(Data_df, Height[which(Climate == "Coastal")])
Heights_vec <- c(HeightCont, HeightSemi, HeightCoast)

Climates <- c(rep("Continental", length(HeightCont)), rep("Semi-Coastal",
  length(HeightSemi)), rep("Coastal", length(HeightCoast)))
Climates <- as.factor(Climates)

kruskal.test(Heights_vec, Climates)

##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: Heights_vec and Climates
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 20, df = 2, p-value = 4e-04
boxplot(Heights_vec ~ Climates)
```



We conclude that the three-level climate variable is an important source of information to understand what drives height records of *Passer domesticus* and thus **reject the null hypothesis** ($p = 4.03 \times 10^{-4}$).

Looking at the boxplot, we can understand the distribution of height records as grouped by climate types and identify height records to be smallest for continental climates followed by semi-coastal ones with similar spreads. Coastal climates, on the other hand, show a remarkable spread of height records of *Passer domesticus* with a markedly higher median than the two previous categories.

2.1.3 Wing Chord

Third, we will test whether climate is a good predictor for wing chord of common house sparrows:

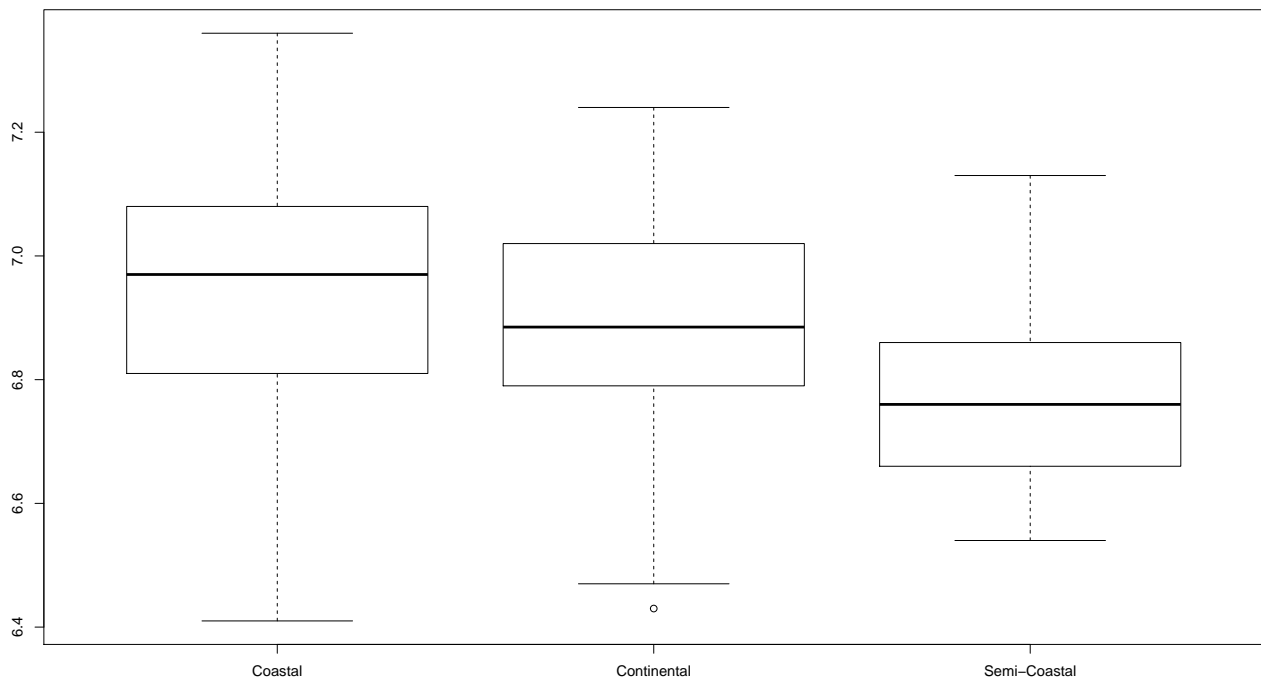
```
Wing.ChordCont <- with(Data_df, Wing.Chord[which(Climate == "Continental")])
Wing.ChordSemi <- with(Data_df, Wing.Chord[which(Climate == "Semi-Coastal")])
Wing.ChordCoast <- with(Data_df, Wing.Chord[which(Climate == "Coastal")])
Wing.Chords_vec <- c(Wing.ChordCont, Wing.ChordSemi, Wing.ChordCoast)

Climates <- c(rep("Continental", length(Wing.ChordCont)), rep("Semi-Coastal",
  length(Wing.ChordSemi)), rep("Coastal", length(Wing.ChordCoast)))
Climates <- as.factor(Climates)

kruskal.test(Wing.Chords_vec, Climates)

##
## Kruskal-Wallis rank sum test
##
## data: Wing.Chords_vec and Climates
## Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared = 40, df = 2, p-value = 1e-09

boxplot(Wing.Chords_vec ~ Climates)
```



We conclude that the three-level climate variable is an important source of information to understand what drives wing chord records of *Passer domesticus* and thus **reject the null hypothesis** ($p = 9.55 \times 10^{-10}$).

Looking at the boxplot, we can understand the distribution of wing chord records as grouped by climate types and identify wing chord records to be smallest for continental climates followed by semi-coastal ones with similar spreads. Coastal climates, on the other hand, show a remarkable spread of wing chord records of *Passer domesticus* with a markedly higher median than the two previous categories.

2.1.4 Automating the Analysis

As we have seen, running separate tests for every research question may be a bit cumbersome and so we may want to automate the analysis by establishing our own user-defined function as follows:

```
AutomatedKruskal <- function(Variables, Groups, Plotting){
  # establish data frame to save results to
  Export <- data.frame(
    Variables = Variables,
    Grouped_by = rep(Groups, length(Variables)),
    Chi_Squared = rep(NA, length(Variables)),
    DF = rep(NA, length(Variables)),
    p_value = rep(NA, length(Variables))
  )

  for(i in 1:length(Variables)){
    # extract data and groups from data frame
    YData <- Data_df[,which(colnames(Data_df)==Variables[i])]
    XData <- Data_df[,which(colnames(Data_df)==Groups)]

    # establish a list holding our groups for our data
    Data <- list()
    Grouping <- list()
    for(k in 1:length(unique(XData))){
      Data[[k]] <- YData[which(XData == unique(XData)[k])]
      Grouping[[k]] <- rep(unique(XData)[k], length = length(Data[[k]]))
    } # end of k-loop

    Data <- unlist(Data)
    Grouping <- unlist(Grouping)

    # fill data frame
    Export[i, 3] <- kruskal.test(Data, Grouping)[["statistic"]][["Kruskal-Wallis chi-squared"]]
    Export[i, 4] <- kruskal.test(Data, Grouping)[["parameter"]]
    Export[i, 5] <- kruskal.test(Data, Grouping)[["p.value"]]

    # optional plotting
    if(Plotting == TRUE){
      plot(Data ~ Grouping, ylab = Variables[i])
    }

    } # end of i loop

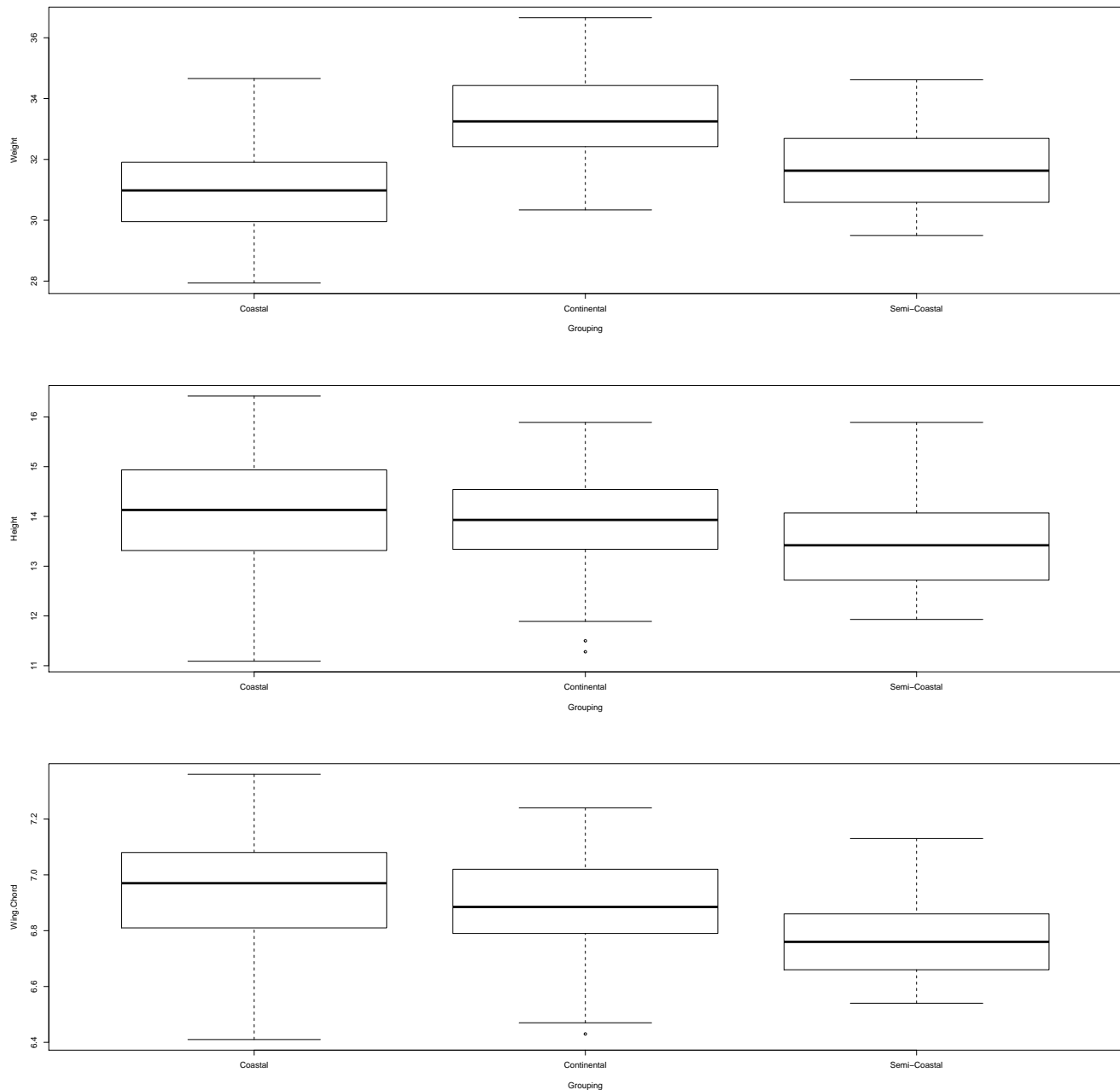
  # return data frame to R outside of function
  return(Export)
} # end of function
```

This function is named `AutomatedKruskal()` and takes three arguments: (1) **Variables** - a vector of character typed identifiers for the variables we want to have tested, (2) **Groups** - a character string identifying the grouping variable, (3) **Plotting** - a logical statement (`TRUE` or `FALSE`) whether boxplots shall be produced.

The function then proceeds to establish an empty data frame which it will store the results of our Kruskal-Wallis Tests in. Afterwards, it cycles through all variables contained within the **Variables** statement, extracts the relevant data, grouping it according to the specified grouping variable (**Groups**), runs the test, fills the data frame and plots the data if **Plotting** has been set to `TRUE`.

Let's re-run our earlier test on sparrow morphology as influenced by climate using this function by *calling* it:

```
par(mfrow = c(3, 1)) # adjust plotting panes
AutomatedKruskal(Variables = c("Weight", "Height", "Wing.Chord"), Groups = "Climate",
  Plotting = TRUE)
```



```
##    Variables Grouped_by Chi_Squared DF p_value
## 1   Weight      Climate      151  2 1.6e-33
## 2   Height      Climate      16  2 4.0e-04
## 3 Wing.Chord    Climate      42  2 9.5e-10
```

As we can see from the results above, our function works flawlessly and we can use it going ahead.

Furthermore, we can confirm some of the results of our Mann-Whitney U Test from last seminar.

2.2 Predation

Does nesting height depend on predator characteristics?

Again, using the Mann-Whitney U Test in our last exercise, we identified both predator presence as well as predator type to be important predictors for nesting height of *Passer domesticus*.

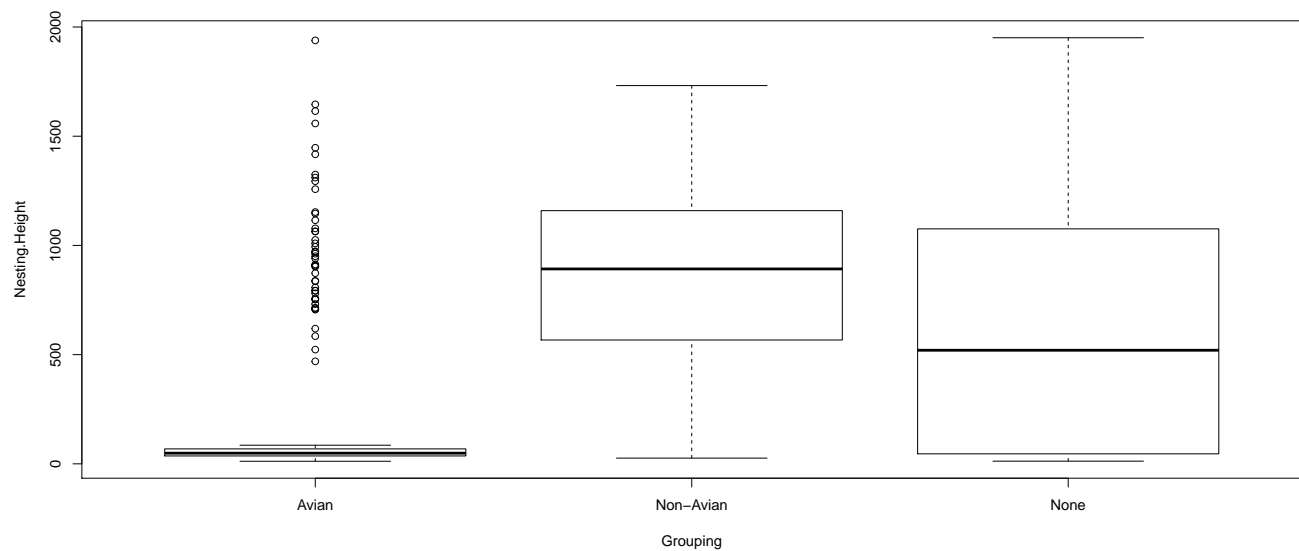
We may wish to use the entirety of our data set again for this purpose:

```
Data_df <- Data_df_base
```

Using the Kruskal-Wallis Test, we can combine these two predictors by turning every record of predator type that is recorded as NA into “None” which will then serve as an identifier for the absence of any predators effectively making the predator presence variable redundant:

```
# changing levels in predator type
levels(Data_df$Predator.Type) <- c(levels(Data_df$Predator.Type), "None")
Data_df$Predator.Type[which(is.na(Data_df$Predator.Type))] <- "None"

# running analysis
AutomatedKruskal(Variables = "Nesting.Height", Groups = "Predator.Type",
  Plotting = TRUE)
```



```
##      Variables      Grouped_by Chi_Squared DF p_value
## 1 Nesting.Height Predator.Type          89  2 5.2e-20
```

Using our `Automated Kruskal()` function, we can conclude that the aggregation of predator presence to predator type records serve as an excellent predictor for sparrow nesting height and **reject the null hypothesis** ($p = 5.17 \times 10^{-20}$).

Therefore, we can argue that avian predation forces sparrows into low nesting sites, non-avian predation leads to more elevated nesting sites in *Passer domesticus* and absence of predators seems to not force nesting height in any direction or restricting its spread.

2.3 Competition

Does home range depend on climate?

Having used the Mann-Whitney U Test to identify possible climate-driven changes in home ranges of *Passer domesticus* in our last seminar, we concluded that climate types largely affect home ranges of the common house sparrow.

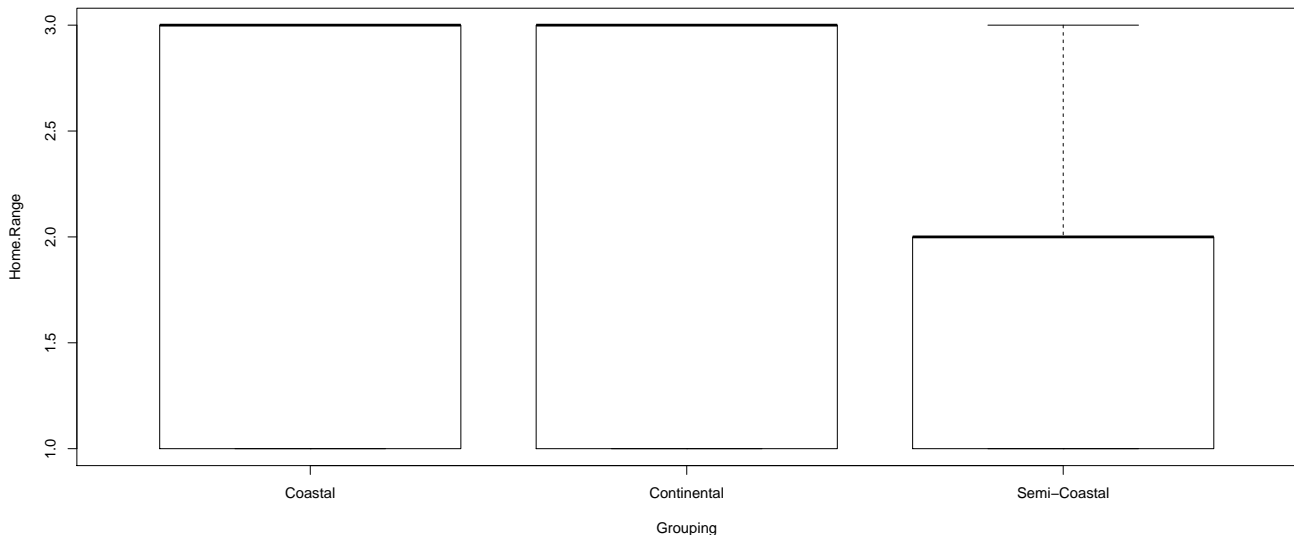
Take note that we need to limit our analysis to our climate type testing sites again as follows (we include Manitoba this time as it is at the same latitude as the UK and Siberia and holds a semi-coastal climate type):

```
# prepare climate type testing data
Data_df <- Data_df_base
Index <- Data_df$Index
Rows <- which(Index == "SI" | Index == "UK" | Index == "RE" | Index ==
  "AU" | Index == "MA")
Data_df <- Data_df[Rows, ]
```

Let's test this for our three-level climate variable:

```
Data_df$Home.Range <- as.numeric(Data_df$Home.Range)

AutomatedKruskal(Variables = "Home.Range", Groups = "Climate", Plotting = TRUE)
```



```
##      Variables Grouped_by Chi_Squared DF p_value
## 1 Home.Range      Climate      6.2  2  0.044
```

Using our `Automated Kruskal()` function, we can conclude that the three-level climate variable serves as an excellent predictor for sparrow home range and **reject the null hypothesis** ($p = 0.04$) thus being at odds with our Mann-Whitney U results (that were only based on two climate types).

Remember that small numeric ranges mean large actual ranges in this set-up and so we can conclude that climates force common house sparrows to adapt to bigger home ranges.

2.4 Site-wise variation

*Do characteristics of *Passer domesticus* depend on the site they are recorded at?*

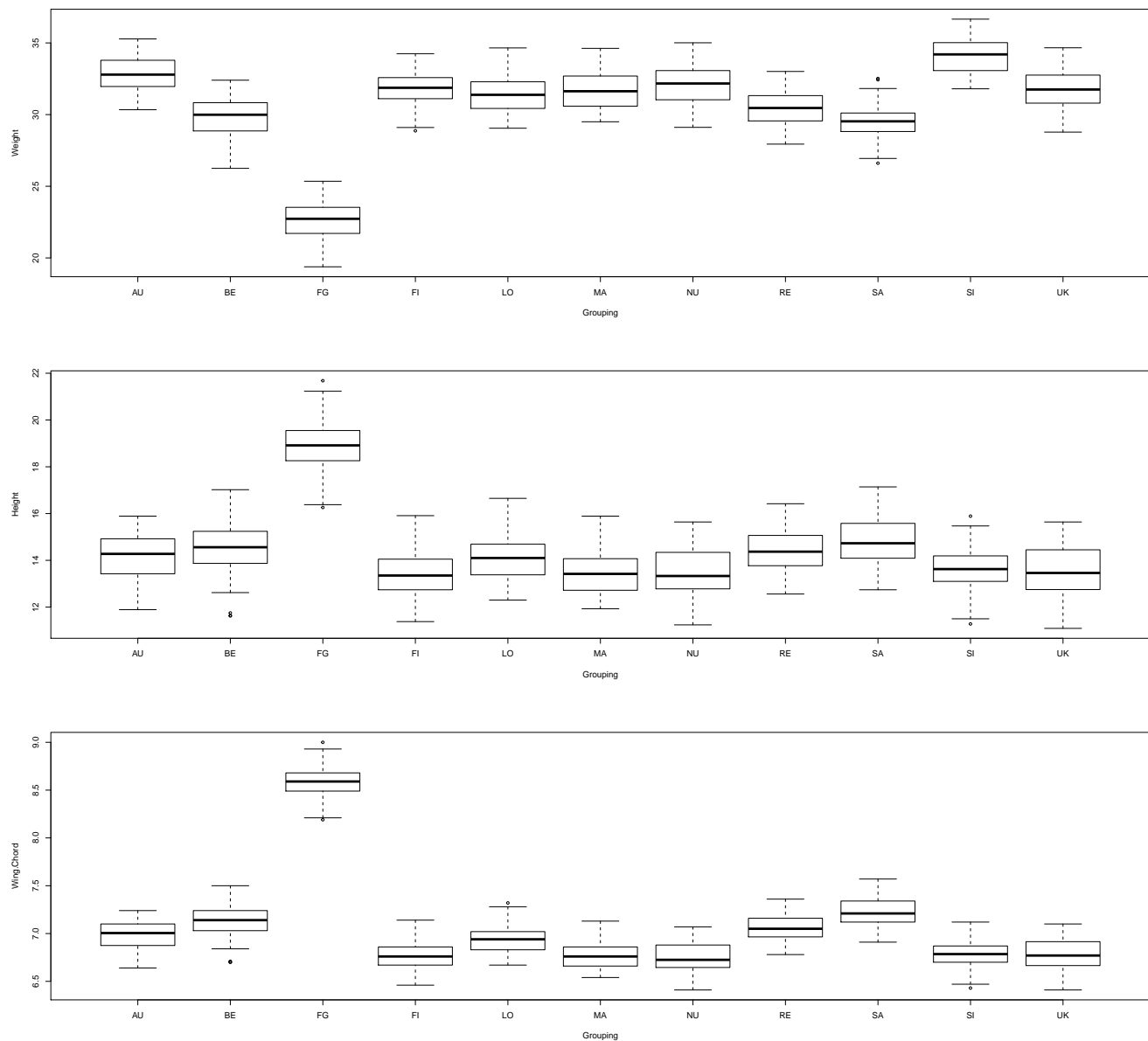
To test this, we can be very happy about our automated analysis and just run the following code as typing this analysis our would've taken a pretty sizeable chunk of code and increased the pure statistical chances for a typo to lead to erroneous results.

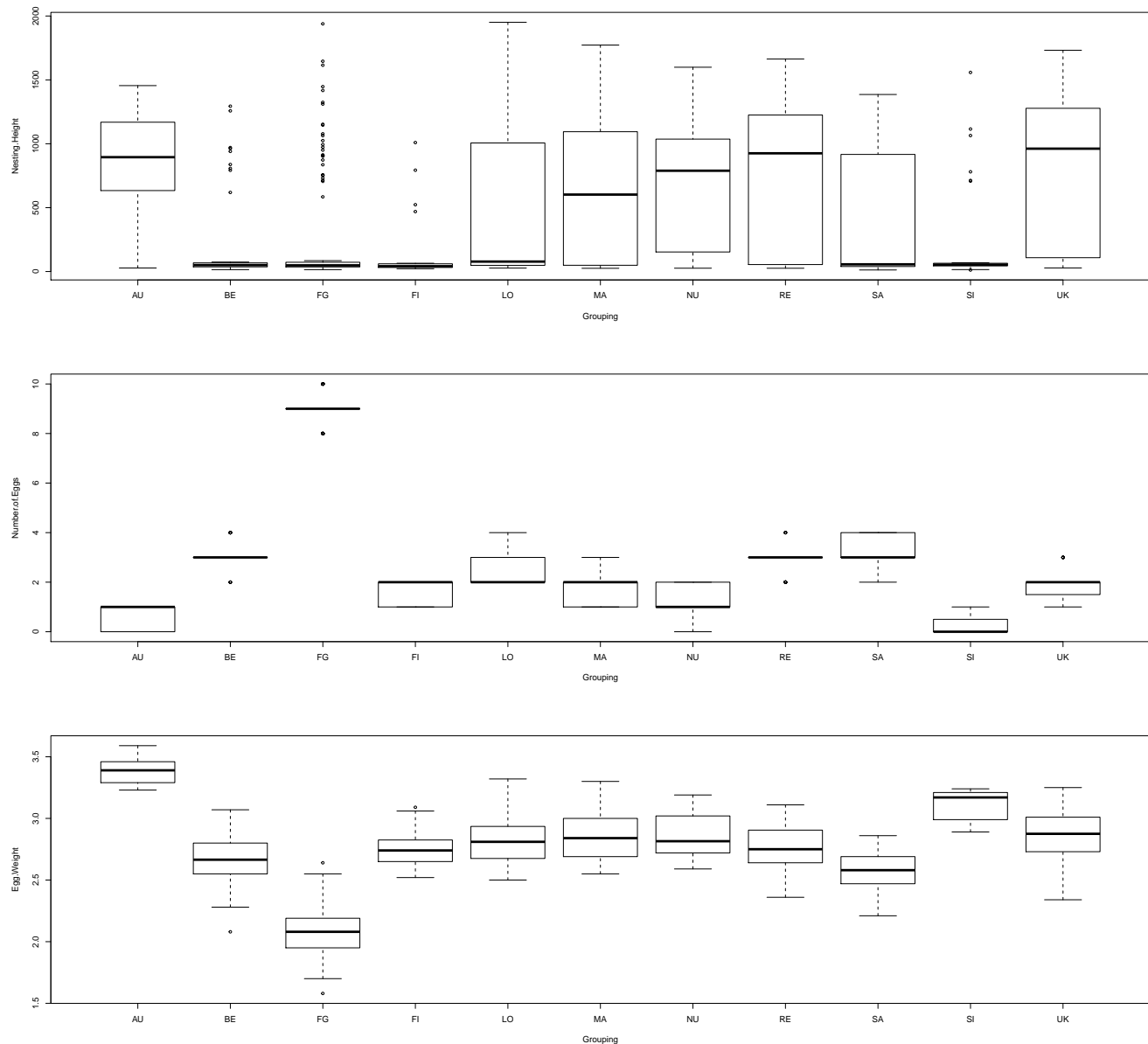
We may wish to use the entirety of our data set again for this purpose:

```
Data_df <- Data_df_base
```

Let's run our analysis:

```
par(mfrow = c(3, 1)) # adjust plotting panes
AutomatedKruskal(Variables = c("Weight", "Height", "Wing.Chord", "Nesting.Height",
  "Number.of.Eggs", "Egg.Weight"), Groups = "Index", Plotting = TRUE)
```





```
##      Variables Grouped_by Chi_Squared DF  p_value
## 1      Weight      Index      829 10 1.3e-171
## 2      Height      Index      670 10 2.2e-137
## 3    Wing.Chord      Index      856 10 1.7e-177
## 4 Nesting.Height      Index      104 10 7.1e-18
## 5 Number.of.Eggs      Index      468 10 3.3e-94
## 6     Egg.Weight      Index      343 10 1.0e-67
```

Quite obviously, the stations hold necessary between-site variation for their indices to represent meaningful predictors for sparrow characteristics across the board. Note that the site index serves as a catch-all statement within this analysis which effectively combines latitude, climate, predator and population status characteristics and is, as such, rather meaningless since we can't entangle the effects from this alone.

3. Friedman Test

We can analyse the significance of more than two population/sample medians of metric variables which are dependent of one another using the `friedman.test()` function in base R.

3.1 Preparing Data

Obviously, none of our data records are paired as such. Whilst one may want to make the argument that many characteristics of individuals that group together might be dependant on the expressions of themselves found throughout said group, we will not concentrate on this possibility within these practicals.

Conclusively, we need **additional data sets with truly paired records** of sparrows. Within our study set-up, think of a **resettling experiment**, were you take *Passer domesticus* individuals from one site, transfer them to another and check back with them after some time has passed to see whether some of their characteristics have changed in their expression.

To this end, presume we have taken the entire *Passer domesticus* population found at our **Siberian** research station and moved them to **Manitoba**. After a given time at their new location, we are again moving the population from Manitoba to the **United Kingdom**. Whilst this keeps the latitude stable, the sparrows *now experience a semi-coastal climate followed by a coastal one instead of a continental one*. After some time (let's say: a year), we have come back and recorded all the characteristics for the same individuals again. Within our data, none of the original individuals have gone missing or died throughout our study period. This is usually not the case in nature and such records would need to be deleted from the data set.

You will find the corresponding *new data* in 2a - Sparrow_ResettledSIMA_READY.rds (Siberia to Manitoba) and 2b - Sparrow_ResettledSIUK_READY.rds (former SIberian population from manitoba to the UK). Take note that these sets only contain records for the transferred individuals in the **same order** as in the old data set.

```
Data_df_SIMA <- readRDS(file = paste(Dir.Data, "/2a - Sparrow_ResettledSIMA_READY.rds",
  sep = ""))
Data_df_SIUK <- readRDS(file = paste(Dir.Data, "/2b - Sparrow_ResettledSIUK_READY.rds",
  sep = ""))
```

With these data records, we can now re-evaluate how the characteristics of sparrows can change when subjected to different conditions than previously thus shedding light on their **plasticity**.

As such, this program is very reminiscent of the resettling program in our last exercise when using Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test to account for plasticity of our sparrow individuals. This new program includes the additional step of transferring sparrows via Manitoba first. Why have we chosen this order of resettlements?

1. Our stations SI, MA and UK are all on roughly the same latitude.
2. Moving the sparrows from SI to UK via MA results in them experiencing a gradient from continental to semi-coastal to coastal climate.
3. Whilst Siberia is populated by avian predators, no predators are present at Manitoba and our sparrows are subject to non-avian predation in the UK.

All of this serves to **maximise variation** that we want to research whilst **minising constraining factors**.

3.2 Climate Warming/Extremes

Does sparrow morphology change depend on climate?

Thinking back to our Wilcoxon Signed Rank test, we can already argue that weight records of sparrows should change according to climate whilst height and wing chord records should remain unaltered for every individual.

We may wish to use the entirety of our data set again for this purpose:

```
Data_df <- Data_df_base
```

Since this involves testing three separate criteria of sparrow morphology, we again establish a user-defined function. This one is called `AutomatedFried()` and has dropped the `Groups` argument that was present in `AutomatedKruskal()` since the grouping will always be our three stations:

```
AutomatedFried <- function(Variables, Plotting){
  # establish data frame to save results to
  Export <- data.frame(
    Variables = Variables,
    Grouped_by = rep("Resettling", length(Variables)),
    Chi_Squared = rep(NA, length(Variables)),
    DF = rep(NA, length(Variables)),
    p_value = rep(NA, length(Variables))
  )

  for(i in 1:length(Variables)){
    # extract data and groups from data frame
    YDataSI <- Data_df[,which(colnames(Data_df)==Variables[i])]
    YDataMA <- Data_df_SIMA[,which(colnames(Data_df)==Variables[i])]
    YDataUK <- Data_df_SIUK[,which(colnames(Data_df)==Variables[i])]

    Data <- matrix(c(YDataSI[which(Data_df$Index == "SI")],
                    YDataMA, YDataUK), nrow = dim(Data_df_SIMA)[1],
                  byrow = FALSE, dimnames = list(1:dim(Data_df_SIMA)[1],
                                                  c("SI", "MA", "UK")))
  )

  # fill data frame
  Export[i, 3] <- friedman.test(Data)[["statistic"]][["Friedman chi-squared"]]
  Export[i, 4] <- friedman.test(Data)[["parameter"]]
  Export[i, 5] <- friedman.test(Data)[["p.value"]]

  # optional plotting
  if(Plotting == TRUE){
    # prepare plotting data
    PlotData <- as.vector(Data)
    Grouping <- as.factor(
      rep(c("SI", "MA", "UK"), each = dim(Data_df_SIMA)[1])
    )
    # plotting
    plot(PlotData ~ Grouping, ylab = Variables[i])
  }
} # end of i loop

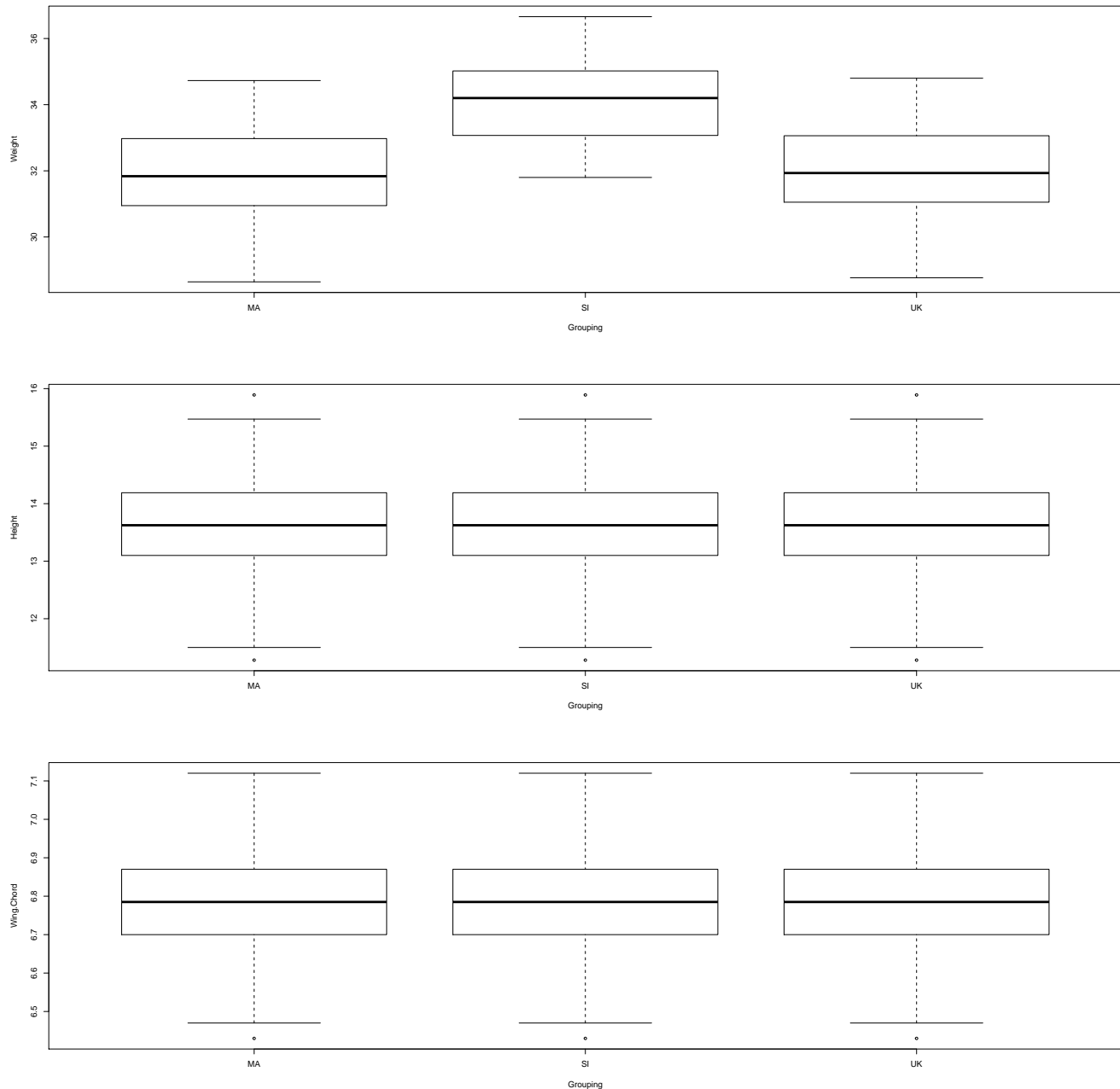
# return data frame to R outside of function
return(Export)
} # end of function
```

As such, the above function operates a lot like the earlier user-defined counterpart for the Kruskal-Wallis Test. It

returns the important test characteristics and allows for plots. Internally, however, it is built on a matrix rather than vectors.

Let's get to testing our prediction:

```
par(mfrow = c(3, 1)) # adjust plotting panes
AutomatedFried(Variables = c("Weight", "Height", "Wing.Chord"), Plotting = TRUE)
```



```
##      Variables Grouped by Chi_Squared DF p_value
## 1      Weight Resettling           98 2 5.7e-22
## 2      Height Resettling           NaN 2      NaN
## 3 Wing.Chord Resettling           NaN 2      NaN
```

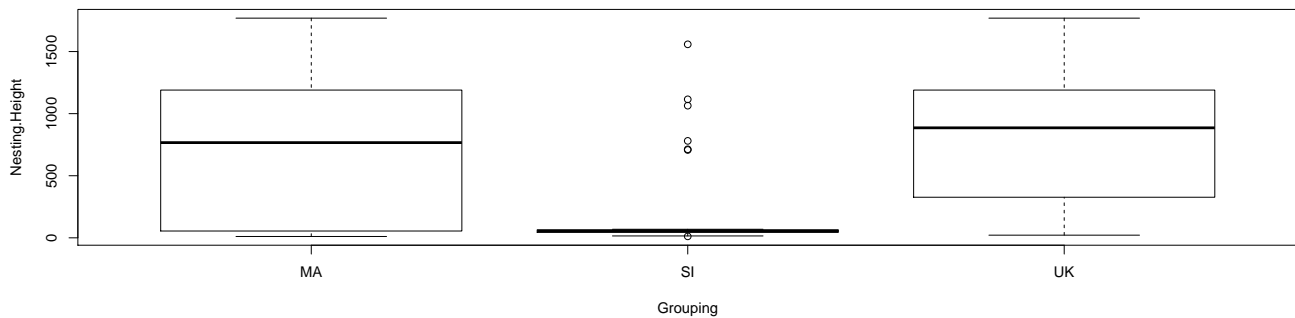
Indeed, whilst climate is a good predictor for the weight of resettled sparrows (weight in continental climates is higher than in semi-coastal or coastal ones), height and wing chord records couldn't be properly tested on using the `friedman.test()` function since they have remained unaltered. Therefore, we **reject the null hypothesis** for weight records of *Passer domesticus* and **accept the null hypothesis** for height and wing chord records.

3.3 Predation

Does nesting height depend on predator characteristics?

According to the results of our last practical, we would assume *Passer domesticus* to adhere to local conditions when choosing a nesting site and corresponding nesting height depending on predator presence:

```
AutomatedFried(Variables = "Nesting.Height", Plotting = TRUE)
```



```
##      Variables Grouped_by Chi_Squared DF p_value
## 1 Nesting.Height Resettling          11  2  0.0044
```

Just like we expected, nesting height of resettled sparrows depends hugely on predator presence at the sties they have been moved to ($p = 7.4 \times 10^{-19}$) and we **reject the null hypothesis**.

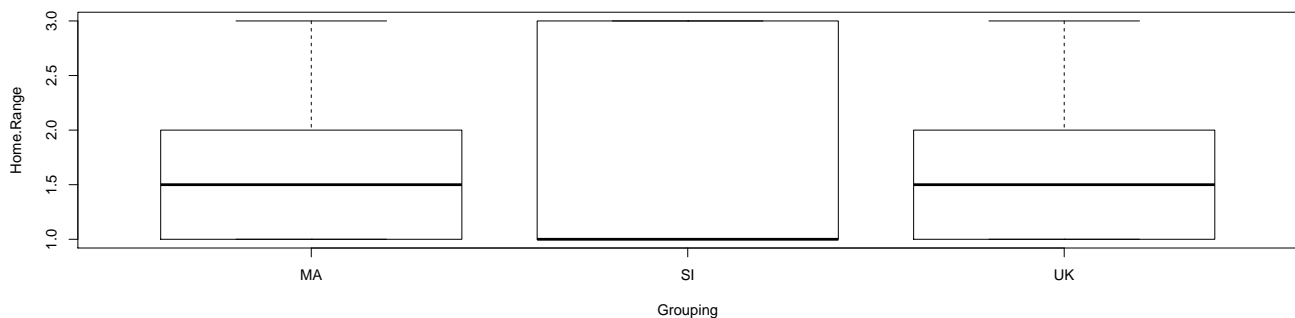
3.4 Competition

Does home range depend on climate?

As we've seen in our last seminar, a statistically significant change in home ranges did not occur when resettling Siberian sparrows directly to the UK. How about when we resettle them via Manitoba?

```
Data_df_SIMA$Home.Range <- as.numeric(Data_df_SIMA$Home.Range)
Data_df_SIUK$Home.Range <- as.numeric(Data_df_SIUK$Home.Range)
```

```
AutomatedFried(Variables = "Home.Range", Plotting = TRUE)
```



```
##      Variables Grouped_by Chi_Squared DF p_value
## 1 Home.Range Resettling          10  2  0.006
```

With our three-step resettling program we do record a statistically significant change in home ranges of our sparrow flocks and **reject the null hypothesis** ($p = 0.01$).