

Binomial GLM

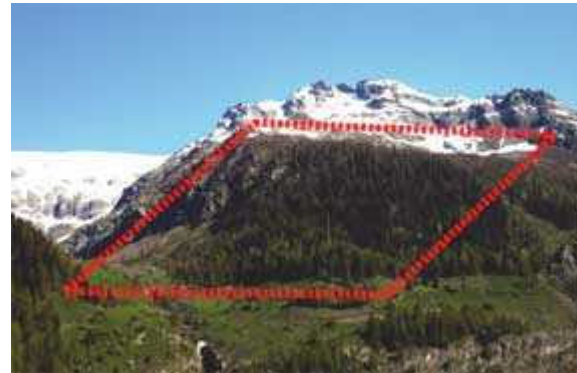
- Swiss BBS example
- Files
 - swissbbs.R
 - switzerland.csv
 - wtmatrix.csv

Binomial data

- Swiss breeding bird survey (www.vogelwarte.ch)
- Skilled observers, 1 km² cells



Switzerland; showing
survey locations



A 1 km² survey cell

- Willow tit territory presence-absence in
relation to altitude

[see swissbbs.R](#)

Royle JA, Dorazio RM (2008) Hierarchical Modeling and Inference in Ecology. Academic Press, Oxford. p 87.

The model

- Linear predictor; logit link function **Biology/pattern**

Logit function

$$\text{logit}(p) = \ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 x^2$$

Quadratic function
allows for hump

Elevation

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

Antilogit function: backtransforms
to give probability p

The model

- Linear predictor; logit link function **Biology/pattern**

Logit function

$$\text{logit}(p) = \ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 x^2$$

Quadratic function
allows for hump

Elevation

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

Antilogit function: backtransforms
to give probability p

- Statistical model (biology + error)

$$Y \sim \text{Binomial}(p, N = 1)$$

Number of trials = 1

Y is occurrence

$$L(p) = P(Y = y | p) = p^y (1-p)^{1-y}$$

Likelihood for a single data point

1 for present, 0 for absent

Back to basics: likelihood the hard way

```
1 p_pred_quadratic <- function(b0,b1,b2,elev) {  
    lp <- b0 + b1 * elev + b2 * elev^2    #logit p  
    prob <- exp(lp) / (1+exp(lp))         #antilogit  
    return(prob)  
}
```

β_2 is orders of magnitude smaller than other parameters. Rescale to get optim to behave better.

```
2 quadratic_nll <- function(p,occ,elev){  
    b2 <- p[3] * 1e-06 #Rescale  
    ppred <- p_pred_quadratic(b0=p[1],b1=p[2],b2,elev)  
    nll <- -sum(dbinom(occ,size=1,prob=ppred,log=TRUE))  
    return(nll)  
}
```

$\beta_2 = -4e-06$

```
3 par <- c(-5,0.02,-4) #Starting values  
optim(par,quadratic_nll,occ=occ,elev=elev)
```

Hump hypothesis test

- H_1 : Hump

$$\text{logit}(p) = \ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \beta_2 x^2$$

- H_0 : No hump

$$\text{logit}(p) = \ln\left(\frac{p}{1-p}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x$$

Nested models since
we can set β_2 to zero
and get H_0 .

- Likelihood ratio test

$P = 2.7\text{e-}11$

R code

- See
- `swissbbs.R`
- `swissbbs.md`