

Hausmann GLM

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Note that I loaded quite a few new packages. These packages, like **performance** and **interactions** are useful for advanced model selection and might be worth exploring on your own. The **jtools** package provides `plot_summs()`, a better way to visualize the coefficients of a model. The **skimr** package is a great tool for peeking at your data during exploration. The package **MASS** is essential for `glm.nb()`. The package **foreign** is needed to read in the .dta file.

Background

TRF is dependent. All the rest are independent factors.

Data Loading and Wrangling

Load in the data and then convert the appropriate columns to factors.

```
original.dat <- read_excel("MixedEffects KF 2023.03.01.xlsx")
dat <- original.dat %>%
  mutate(Family = as.factor(Family),
         Pen = as.factor(Pen),
         `Wing Band No.` = as.factor(`Wing Band No.`))
# Some different summary functions
summary(dat)
```

Wing Band No.	Family	Pen	CORT	TRF age	TRF
50	: 4	A:24	1:24	Min. :0.040	Min. :17.1
88	: 4	B:24	2:24	1st Qu.:1.113	1st Qu.:18.6
90	: 4	C:24	3:24	Median :2.015	Median :19.1
91	: 4	D:24	4:24	Mean :2.502	Mean :19.1
92	: 4	E:24	5:24	3rd Qu.:3.183	3rd Qu.:19.7
94	: 4	F:24	6:24	Max. :7.700	Max. :20.9

(Other):120

NA's :78

NA's :42

```
glimpse(dat)
```

Rows: 144

Columns: 6

```
$ `Wing Band No.` <fct> 395, 412, 422, 429, 431, 433, 424, 444, 410, 413, 94, ~
$ Family          <fct> A, B, C, D, E, F, A, B, C, D, E, F, A, B, C, D, E, F, ~
$ Pen             <fct> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, ~
$ CORT            <dbl> NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA, NA~
$ `TRF age`       <dbl> 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, ~
$ TRF             <dbl> 19.5, 19.7, 20.1, 18.6, 19.9, 20.3, 18.8, 20.5, 19.4, ~
```

```
skim(dat)
```

Table 1: Data summary

Name	dat
Number of rows	144
Number of columns	6
Column type frequency:	
factor	3
numeric	3
Group variables	None

Variable type: factor

skim_variable	n_missing	complete_rate	ordered	n_unique	top_counts
Wing Band No.	0	1	FALSE	36	50: 4, 88: 4, 90: 4, 91: 4
Family	0	1	FALSE	6	A: 24, B: 24, C: 24, D: 24
Pen	0	1	FALSE	6	1: 24, 2: 24, 3: 24, 4: 24

Variable type: numeric

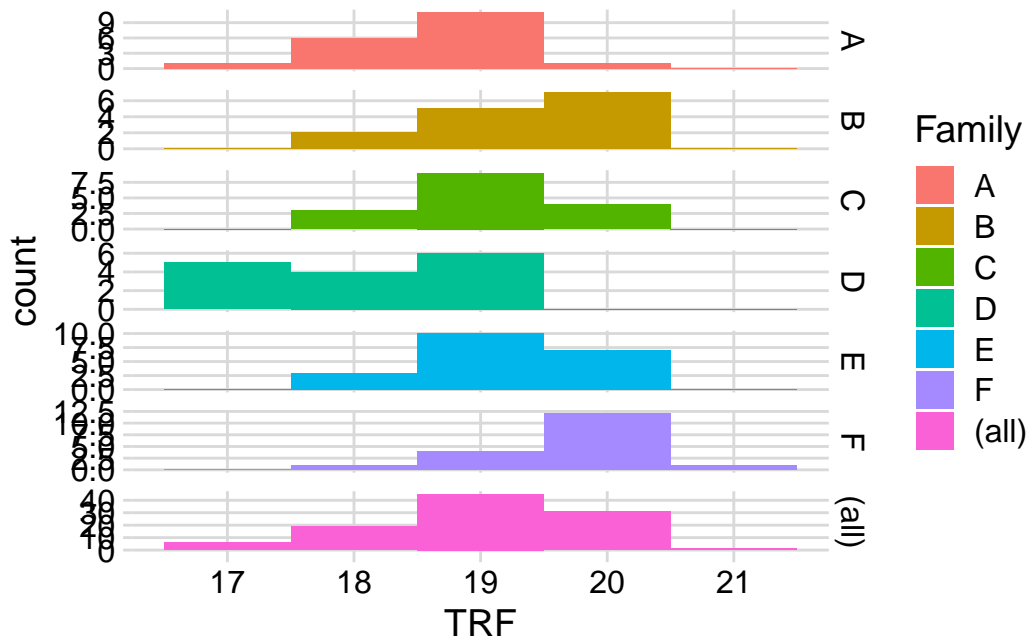
skim_variablen_missingcomplete_ratemean	sd	p0	p25	p50	p75	p100	hist		
CORT	78	0.46	2.5	1.94	0.04	1.11	2.02	3.18	7.7
TRF age	0	1.00	2.5	1.12	1.00	1.75	2.50	3.25	4.0
TRF	42	0.71	19.1	0.85	17.10	18.60	19.10	19.70	20.9

Data Exploration

Generate histograms.

```
ggplot(dat, aes(TRF, fill = Family)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 1) +
  facet_grid(Family ~ ., margins = TRUE, scales = "free") +
  theme_minimal_grid()
```

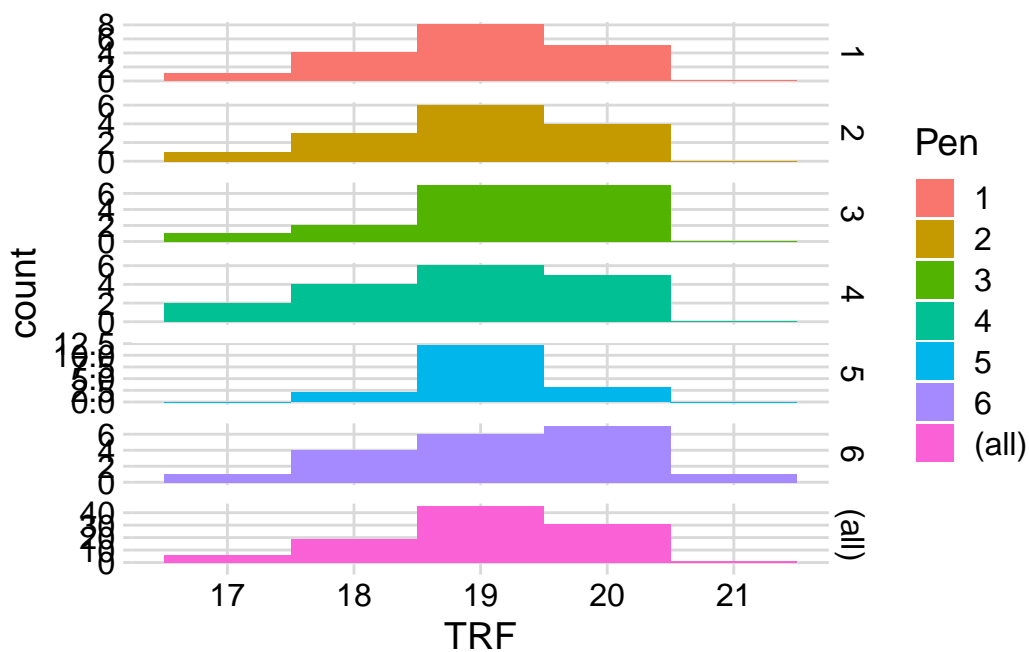
Warning: Removed 84 rows containing non-finite values (`stat_bin()`).



```
ggplot(dat, aes(TRF, fill = Pen)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 1) +
  facet_grid(Pen ~ ., margins = TRUE, scales = "free") +
```

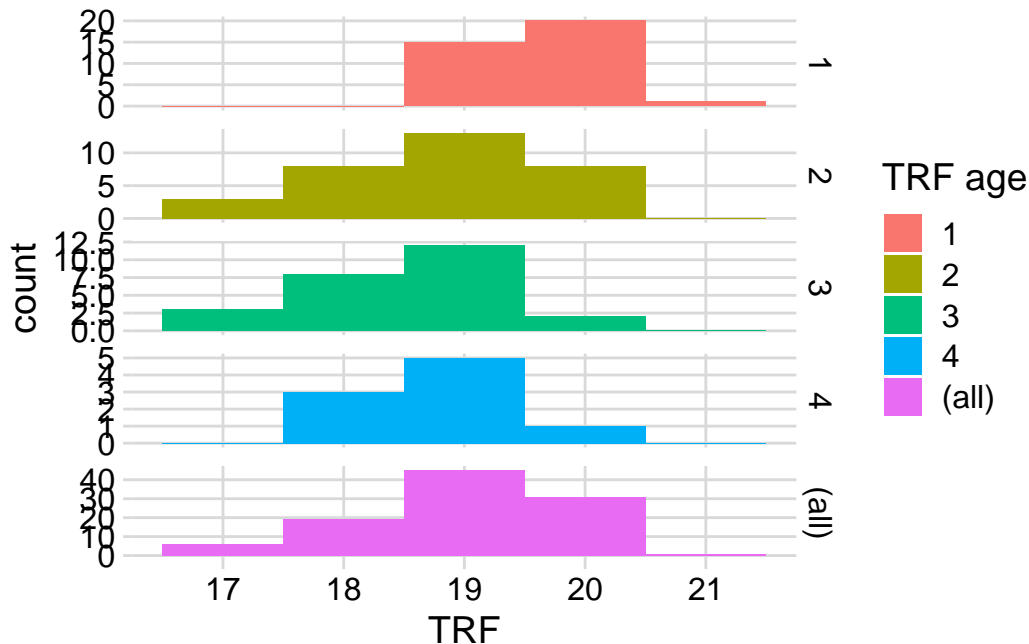
```
theme_minimal_grid()
```

Warning: Removed 84 rows containing non-finite values (`stat_bin()`).



```
ggplot(dat, aes(TRF, fill = `TRF age`)) +
  geom_histogram(binwidth = 1) +
  facet_grid(`TRF age` ~ ., margins = TRUE, scales = "free") +
  theme_minimal_grid()
```

Warning: Removed 84 rows containing non-finite values (`stat_bin()`).



Possible statistical models

Below is a list of some analysis methods you may have encountered. Some of the methods listed are quite reasonable, while others have either fallen out of favor or have limitations.

- Negative binomial regression -Negative binomial regression can be used for over-dispersed count data, that is when the conditional variance exceeds the conditional mean. It can be considered as a generalization of Poisson regression since it has the same mean structure as Poisson regression and it has an extra parameter to model the over-dispersion. If the conditional distribution of the outcome variable is over-dispersed, the confidence intervals for the Negative binomial regression are likely to be wider as compared to those from a Poisson regression model.
- Poisson regression – Poisson regression is often used for modeling count data. Poisson regression has a number of extensions useful for count models.
- Zero-inflated regression model – Zero-inflated models attempt to account for excess zeros. In other words, two kinds of zeros are thought to exist in the data, “true zeros” and “excess zeros”. Zero-inflated models estimate two equations simultaneously, one for the count model and one for the excess zeros.
- OLS regression – Count outcome variables are sometimes log-transformed and analyzed using OLS regression. Many issues arise with this approach, including loss of data due to undefined values generated by taking the log of zero (which is undefined), as well as the lack of capacity to model the dispersion.

GLM

Make a glm and check its summary() and performance()

```
m1 <- glm(TRF ~ ., data = dat)
summary(m1)
```

Call:

```
glm(formula = TRF ~ ., data = dat)
```

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.47000	-0.11177	0.00000	0.09014	0.47000

Coefficients: (10 not defined because of singularities)

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	20.42042	0.32280	63.260	< 2e-16	***
`Wing Band No.`88	1.03986	0.26801	3.880	0.000758	***
`Wing Band No.`92	-0.33889	0.36085	-0.939	0.357415	
`Wing Band No.`95	-1.23136	0.27716	-4.443	0.000187	***
`Wing Band No.`99	0.22466	0.28828	0.779	0.443749	
`Wing Band No.`276	-0.81391	0.28509	-2.855	0.008961	**
`Wing Band No.`277	-0.26178	0.26655	-0.982	0.336281	
`Wing Band No.`281	0.70120	0.27108	2.587	0.016493	*
`Wing Band No.`290	-1.30201	0.37897	-3.436	0.002255	**
`Wing Band No.`327	-0.17365	0.27555	-0.630	0.534773	
`Wing Band No.`354	-1.26126	0.36671	-3.439	0.002235	**
`Wing Band No.`395	-0.25553	0.27184	-0.940	0.356989	
`Wing Band No.`412	-0.26416	0.28516	-0.926	0.363875	
`Wing Band No.`413	-0.91088	0.26792	-3.400	0.002460	**
`Wing Band No.`418	-0.09774	0.33984	-0.288	0.776223	
`Wing Band No.`420	-1.59647	0.26975	-5.918	4.94e-06	***
`Wing Band No.`422	-0.24607	0.27065	-0.909	0.372693	
`Wing Band No.`424	-1.20541	0.29763	-4.050	0.000497	***
`Wing Band No.`429	-1.85709	0.34897	-5.322	2.11e-05	***
`Wing Band No.`431	0.75020	0.24942	3.008	0.006274	**
`Wing Band No.`433	-0.83740	0.36048	-2.323	0.029379	*
`Wing Band No.`438	-2.28213	0.37275	-6.122	3.03e-06	***
`Wing Band No.`439	-0.44248	0.25646	-1.725	0.097880	.
`Wing Band No.`440	-1.63144	0.35904	-4.544	0.000145	***
`Wing Band No.`441	-0.01148	0.27322	-0.042	0.966858	

```

`Wing Band No.`445  0.17997    0.26466    0.680 0.503289
`Wing Band No.`492  0.51049    0.29252    1.745 0.094305 .
`Wing Band No.`494 -0.40944    0.28390   -1.442 0.162724
`Wing Band No.`499  0.43808    0.28455    1.540 0.137324
FamilyB              NA          NA          NA          NA
FamilyC              NA          NA          NA          NA
FamilyD              NA          NA          NA          NA
FamilyE              NA          NA          NA          NA
FamilyF              NA          NA          NA          NA
Pen2                 NA          NA          NA          NA
Pen3                 NA          NA          NA          NA
Pen4                 NA          NA          NA          NA
Pen5                 NA          NA          NA          NA
Pen6                 NA          NA          NA          NA
CORT                 -0.04970    0.03614   -1.375 0.182333
`TRF age`            -0.50821    0.07083   -7.175 2.63e-07 ***

```

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 0.08255374)

```

Null deviance: 33.1683  on 53  degrees of freedom
Residual deviance:  1.8987  on 23  degrees of freedom
(90 observations deleted due to missingness)
AIC: 36.464

```

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2

```
performance(m1)
```

Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = 1, type = if (type == :
prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading

Indices of model performance

```

AIC      |      AICc |      BIC |      R2 |      RMSE | Sigma
-----
36.464 | 137.036 | 100.112 | 0.943 | 0.188 | 0.287

```

Another approach would be to use model selection to confirm the minimal model. The `stepAIC()` function will take a model and iteratively perform model selection in either the backward or forward direction.

```
stepAIC(m1, direction = "backward")
```

Start: AIC=36.46

TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + Family + Pen + CORT + `TRF age`

Step: AIC=36.46

TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + Family + CORT + `TRF age`

Step: AIC=36.46

TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + CORT + `TRF age`

	Df	Deviance	AIC
<none>		1.899	36.464
- CORT	1	2.055	38.731
- `TRF age`	1	6.148	97.914
- `Wing Band No.`	28	31.646	132.389

Call: glm(formula = TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + CORT + `TRF age`, data = dat)

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	`Wing Band No.`88	`Wing Band No.`92	`Wing Band No.`95
20.42042	1.03986	-0.33889	-1.23136
`Wing Band No.`99	`Wing Band No.`276	`Wing Band No.`277	`Wing Band No.`281
0.22466	-0.81391	-0.26178	0.70120
`Wing Band No.`290	`Wing Band No.`327	`Wing Band No.`354	`Wing Band No.`395
-1.30201	-0.17365	-1.26126	-0.25553
`Wing Band No.`412	`Wing Band No.`413	`Wing Band No.`418	`Wing Band No.`420
-0.26416	-0.91088	-0.09774	-1.59647
`Wing Band No.`422	`Wing Band No.`424	`Wing Band No.`429	`Wing Band No.`431
-0.24607	-1.20541	-1.85709	0.75020
`Wing Band No.`433	`Wing Band No.`438	`Wing Band No.`439	`Wing Band No.`440
-0.83740	-2.28213	-0.44248	-1.63144
`Wing Band No.`441	`Wing Band No.`445	`Wing Band No.`492	`Wing Band No.`494
-0.01148	0.17997	0.51049	-0.40944
`Wing Band No.`499	CORT	`TRF age`	
0.43808	-0.04970	-0.50821	

Degrees of Freedom: 53 Total (i.e. Null); 23 Residual


```
(90 observations deleted due to missingness)
Null Deviance:      33.17
Residual Deviance: 1.899    AIC: 36.46
```

Selected model: TRF ~ Wing Band No. + CORT + TRF age

```
m2 <- glm(TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + CORT + `TRF age`, data = dat)
summary(m2)
```

Call:

```
glm(formula = TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + CORT + `TRF age`, data = dat)
```

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.47000	-0.11177	0.00000	0.09014	0.47000

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
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`Wing Band No.`413	-0.91088	0.26792	-3.400	0.002460	**
`Wing Band No.`418	-0.09774	0.33984	-0.288	0.776223	
`Wing Band No.`420	-1.59647	0.26975	-5.918	4.94e-06	***
`Wing Band No.`422	-0.24607	0.27065	-0.909	0.372693	
`Wing Band No.`424	-1.20541	0.29763	-4.050	0.000497	***
`Wing Band No.`429	-1.85709	0.34897	-5.322	2.11e-05	***
`Wing Band No.`431	0.75020	0.24942	3.008	0.006274	**
`Wing Band No.`433	-0.83740	0.36048	-2.323	0.029379	*
`Wing Band No.`438	-2.28213	0.37275	-6.122	3.03e-06	***
`Wing Band No.`439	-0.44248	0.25646	-1.725	0.097880	.

```

`Wing Band No.`440 -1.63144    0.35904   -4.544 0.000145 ***
`Wing Band No.`441 -0.01148    0.27322   -0.042 0.966858
`Wing Band No.`445  0.17997    0.26466    0.680 0.503289
`Wing Band No.`492  0.51049    0.29252    1.745 0.094305 .
`Wing Band No.`494 -0.40944    0.28390   -1.442 0.162724
`Wing Band No.`499  0.43808    0.28455    1.540 0.137324
CORT                -0.04970    0.03614   -1.375 0.182333
`TRF age`           -0.50821    0.07083   -7.175 2.63e-07 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for gaussian family taken to be 0.08255374)

Null deviance: 33.1683  on 53  degrees of freedom
Residual deviance:  1.8987  on 23  degrees of freedom
(90 observations deleted due to missingness)
AIC: 36.464

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 2

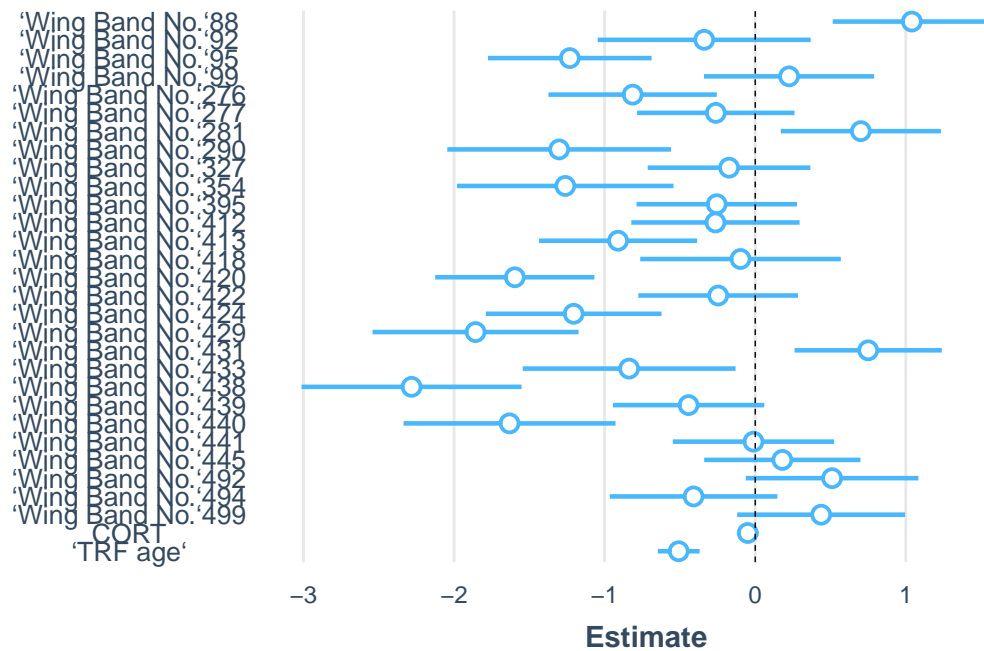
```

```
performance(m2)
```

```
# Indices of model performance
```

AIC		AICc		BIC		R2		RMSE		Sigma
36.464		137.036		100.112		0.943		0.188		0.287

```
plot_summs(m2)
```



```
anova(m1, m2)
```

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model 1: TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + Family + Pen + CORT + `TRF age`

Model 2: TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + CORT + `TRF age`

	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Df	Deviance
1	23	1.8987		
2	23	1.8987	0	0

```
anova(m2, m1)
```

Analysis of Deviance Table

Model 1: TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + CORT + `TRF age`

Model 2: TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + Family + Pen + CORT + `TRF age`

	Resid. Df	Resid. Dev	Df	Deviance
1	23	1.8987		
2	23	1.8987	0	0

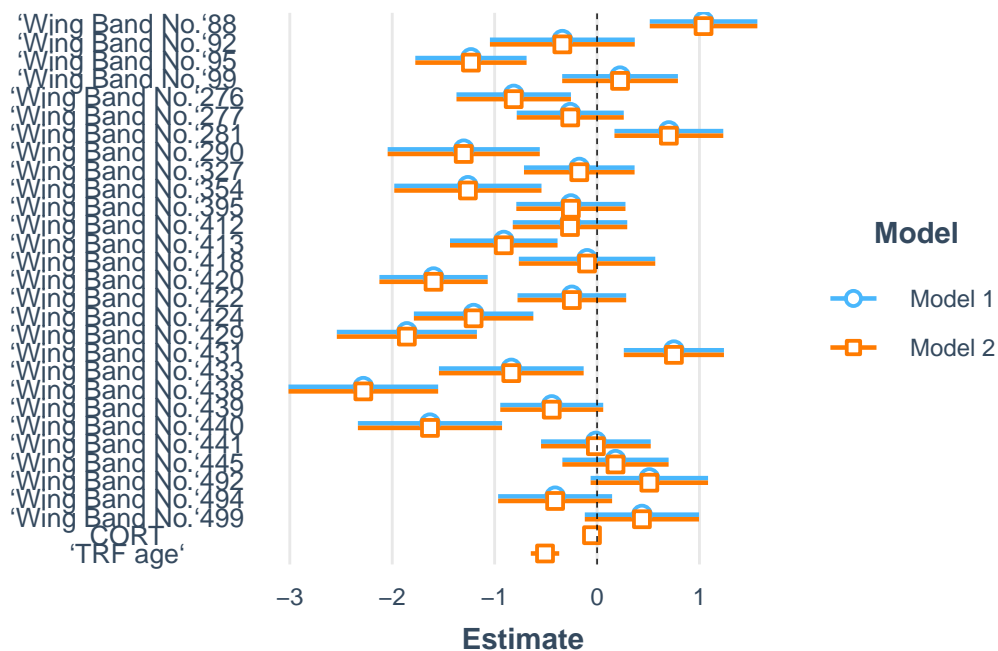
Those results indicate that there is essentially no difference in the models (presumably because Family and Pen are fully nested with Wing Band).

We can visualize the effect sizes and confidence intervals using the `plot_summs()` function from `jtools`.

```
plot_summs(m1, m2)
```

```
Warning in base$statistic[!is.na(base$statistic)] <- x$coeftable[, stat_col]:
number of items to replace is not a multiple of replacement length
```

```
Warning in base[["p.value"]][!is.na(base$statistic)] <- x$coeftable[, "p"]:
number of items to replace is not a multiple of replacement length
```



Check for interactions

```
m4 <- glm(TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` * CORT * `TRF age`, data = dat)
compare_performance(m1, m4)
```

```
Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = 1, type = if (type == :  
prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading
```

```
Warning: Model has zero degrees of freedom!
```

```
Warning in logLik.glm(x, ...): extra arguments discarded
```

```
Warning: Model has zero degrees of freedom!
```

```
Warning in logLik.glm(x, ...): extra arguments discarded
```

```
Warning: Model has zero degrees of freedom!
```

```
Warning in logLik.glm(x, ...): extra arguments discarded
```

```
Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = 1, type = if (type == :  
prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading
```

```
# Comparison of Model Performance Indices
```

Name	Model	AIC (weights)	AICc (weights)	BIC (weights)	R2	RMSE	Sig
m1	glm	36.5 (<.001)	137.0 (<.001)	100.1 (<.001)	0.943	0.188	0.2
m4	glm	-3164.4 (>.999)	-6244.4 (>.999)	-3055.0 (>.999)	1.000	1.647e-14	In

```
stepAIC(m4, direction = "backward")
```

```
Start: AIC=-3164.35
```

```
TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` * CORT * `TRF age`
```

```
Step: AIC=-3164.35
```

```
TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + CORT + `TRF age` + `Wing Band No.`:CORT +  
`Wing Band No.`:`TRF age` + CORT:`TRF age`
```

```
Step: AIC=-3164.35
```

```
TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + CORT + `TRF age` + `Wing Band No.`:CORT +  
`Wing Band No.`:`TRF age`
```

	Df	Deviance	AIC
<none>		0.000000	-3164.4
- `Wing Band No.`: `TRF age`	3	0.011071	-201.3
- `Wing Band No.`:CORT	3	0.019322	-171.3

Call: glm(formula = TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + CORT + `TRF age` + `Wing Band No.`:CORT +
`Wing Band No.`: `TRF age`, data = dat)

Coefficients:

(Intercept)	19.24901	`Wing Band No.`88	1.73987
`Wing Band No.`92	0.16245	`Wing Band No.`95	-3.82831
`Wing Band No.`99	0.84060	`Wing Band No.`276	-0.58069
`Wing Band No.`277	-1.12734	`Wing Band No.`281	-0.77668
`Wing Band No.`290	-0.72082	`Wing Band No.`327	0.29126
`Wing Band No.`354	-0.73162	`Wing Band No.`395	0.80099
`Wing Band No.`412	3.09851	`Wing Band No.`413	0.50482
`Wing Band No.`418	0.22503	`Wing Band No.`420	-1.62700
`Wing Band No.`422	0.92478	`Wing Band No.`424	0.22471
`Wing Band No.`429	-1.71225	`Wing Band No.`431	0.65391
`Wing Band No.`433	-0.33794	`Wing Band No.`438	-1.72609
`Wing Band No.`439	-0.08357	`Wing Band No.`440	-1.13953
`Wing Band No.`441	-0.93943	`Wing Band No.`445	1.27495
`Wing Band No.`492	2.48363	`Wing Band No.`494	-0.20968
`Wing Band No.`499	-0.88501	CORT	0.01318
`TRF age`		`Wing Band No.`88:CORT	

-0.21436	-0.10803
`Wing Band No.`92:CORT	`Wing Band No.`95:CORT
NA	1.20913
`Wing Band No.`99:CORT	`Wing Band No.`276:CORT
-0.18232	0.05479
`Wing Band No.`277:CORT	`Wing Band No.`281:CORT
0.28121	0.56695
`Wing Band No.`290:CORT	`Wing Band No.`327:CORT
NA	-0.07395
`Wing Band No.`354:CORT	`Wing Band No.`395:CORT
NA	-0.84651
`Wing Band No.`412:CORT	`Wing Band No.`413:CORT
-1.75904	-0.23122
`Wing Band No.`418:CORT	`Wing Band No.`420:CORT
NA	0.01367
`Wing Band No.`422:CORT	`Wing Band No.`424:CORT
-0.30005	-1.17275
`Wing Band No.`429:CORT	`Wing Band No.`431:CORT
NA	0.01929
`Wing Band No.`433:CORT	`Wing Band No.`438:CORT
NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`439:CORT	`Wing Band No.`440:CORT
-0.03935	NA
`Wing Band No.`441:CORT	`Wing Band No.`445:CORT
0.42715	-0.20519
`Wing Band No.`492:CORT	`Wing Band No.`494:CORT
-1.32736	0.06736
`Wing Band No.`499:CORT	`Wing Band No.`88:TRF age`
0.93140	NA
`Wing Band No.`92:TRF age`	`Wing Band No.`95:TRF age`
NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`99:TRF age`	`Wing Band No.`276:TRF age`
NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`277:TRF age`	`Wing Band No.`281:TRF age`
NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`290:TRF age`	`Wing Band No.`327:TRF age`
NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`354:TRF age`	`Wing Band No.`395:TRF age`
NA	-0.04397
`Wing Band No.`412:TRF age`	`Wing Band No.`413:TRF age`
NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`418:TRF age`	`Wing Band No.`420:TRF age`
NA	NA

`Wing Band No.`422:`TRF age`	`Wing Band No.`424:`TRF age`
NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`429:`TRF age`	`Wing Band No.`431:`TRF age`
NA	0.06663
`Wing Band No.`433:`TRF age`	`Wing Band No.`438:`TRF age`
NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`439:`TRF age`	`Wing Band No.`440:`TRF age`
-0.03669	NA
`Wing Band No.`441:`TRF age`	`Wing Band No.`445:`TRF age`
NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`492:`TRF age`	`Wing Band No.`494:`TRF age`
NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`499:`TRF age`	
NA	

Degrees of Freedom: 53 Total (i.e. Null); 0 Residual
 (90 observations deleted due to missingness)
 Null Deviance: 33.17
 Residual Deviance: 1.465e-26 AIC: -3164

Some of the interactions are kept, although many of the individual factors don't seem to have any statistical power (NA in the coefficient table)

TRF ~ Wing Band No. + CORT + TRF age + Wing Band No.:CORT + Wing Band No.:TRF age

```
m5 <- lm(TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + CORT + `TRF age` + `Wing Band No.`:CORT + `Wing Band No.`:
summary(m5)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = TRF ~ `Wing Band No.` + CORT + `TRF age` + `Wing Band No.`:CORT +
`Wing Band No.`:`TRF age`, data = dat)
```

Residuals:

ALL 54 residuals are 0: no residual degrees of freedom!

Coefficients: (33 not defined because of singularities)

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	19.24901	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`88	1.73987	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`92	0.16245	NaN	NaN	NaN

`Wing Band No.`95	-3.82831	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`99	0.84060	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`276	-0.58069	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`277	-1.12734	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`281	-0.77668	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`290	-0.72082	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`327	0.29126	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`354	-0.73162	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`395	0.80099	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`412	3.09851	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`413	0.50482	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`418	0.22503	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`420	-1.62700	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`422	0.92478	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`424	0.22471	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`429	-1.71225	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`431	0.65391	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`433	-0.33794	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`438	-1.72609	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`439	-0.08357	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`440	-1.13953	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`441	-0.93943	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`445	1.27495	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`492	2.48363	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`494	-0.20968	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`499	-0.88501	NaN	NaN	NaN
CORT	0.01318	NaN	NaN	NaN
`TRF age`	-0.21436	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`88:CORT	-0.10803	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`92:CORT	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`95:CORT	1.20913	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`99:CORT	-0.18232	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`276:CORT	0.05479	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`277:CORT	0.28121	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`281:CORT	0.56695	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`290:CORT	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`327:CORT	-0.07395	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`354:CORT	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`395:CORT	-0.84651	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`412:CORT	-1.75904	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`413:CORT	-0.23122	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`418:CORT	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`420:CORT	0.01367	NaN	NaN	NaN

`Wing Band No.`422:CORT	-0.30005	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`424:CORT	-1.17275	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`429:CORT	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`431:CORT	0.01929	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`433:CORT	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`438:CORT	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`439:CORT	-0.03935	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`440:CORT	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`441:CORT	0.42715	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`445:CORT	-0.20519	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`492:CORT	-1.32736	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`494:CORT	0.06736	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`499:CORT	0.93140	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`88:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`92:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`95:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`99:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`276:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`277:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`281:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`290:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`327:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`354:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`395:`TRF age`	-0.04397	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`412:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`413:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`418:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`420:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`422:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`424:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`429:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`431:`TRF age`	0.06663	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`433:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`438:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`439:`TRF age`	-0.03669	NaN	NaN	NaN
`Wing Band No.`440:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`441:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`445:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`492:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`494:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA
`Wing Band No.`499:`TRF age`	NA	NA	NA	NA

Residual standard error: NaN on 0 degrees of freedom

```
(90 observations deleted due to missingness)
Multiple R-squared:      1, Adjusted R-squared:      NaN
F-statistic:      NaN on 53 and 0 DF,  p-value: NA
```

There is not enough data in the dataset to test all these interactions.

I am going to use m2 moving forward, but it might be worth looking at the interactions further.

Check model assumptions

First use the plot function to see if this model seems to be a reasonable fit to the data. Let's use a better function than just plot(), try out the check_model() function of performance

```
# check_model(m2) Does not work: Error in data.frame(x = fitted_, y = res_) : arguments im
check_autocorrelation(m2)
```

OK: Residuals appear to be independent and not autocorrelated (p = 0.560).

```
check_collinearity(m2)
```

Check for Multicollinearity

Low Correlation

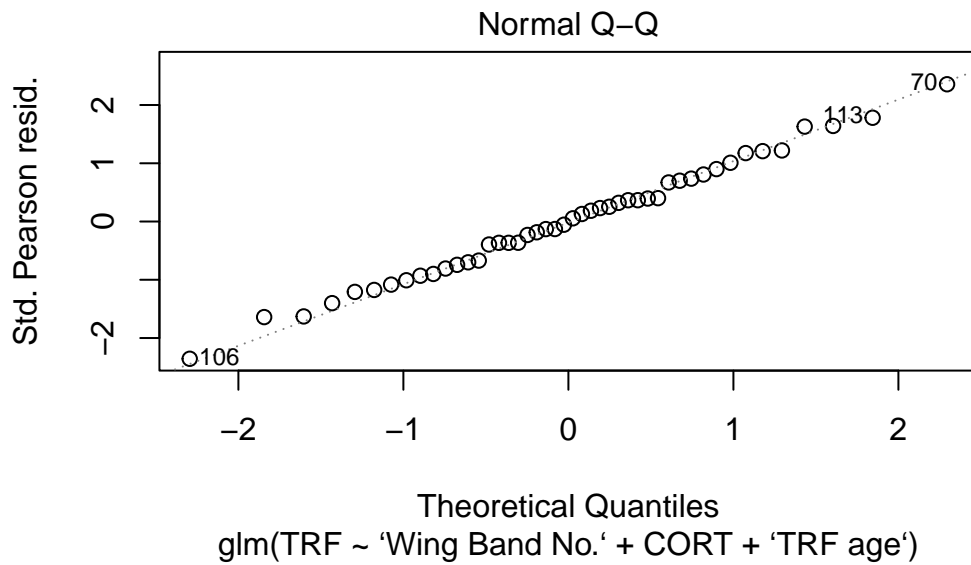
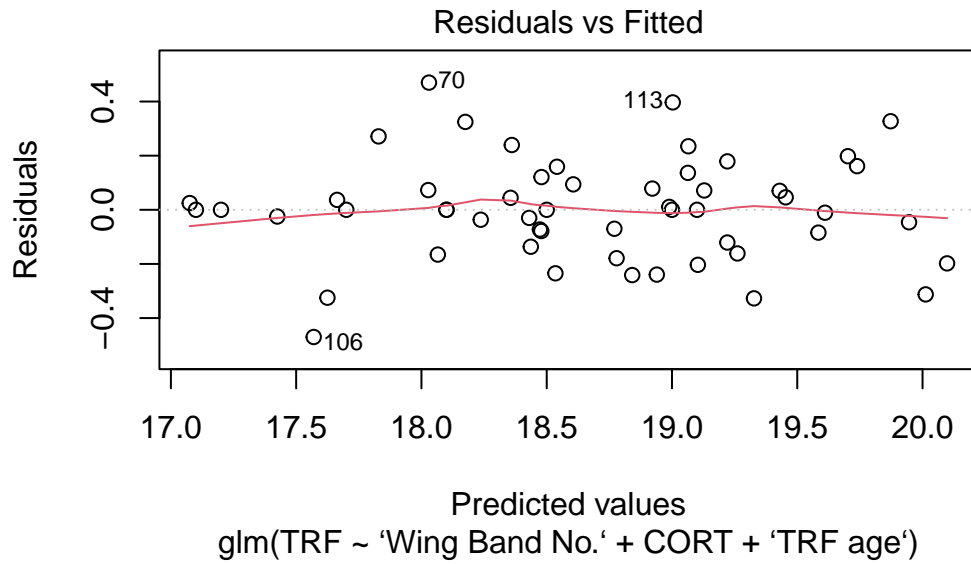
	Term	VIF	VIF 95% CI	Increased SE	Tolerance	Tolerance 95% CI
Wing Band No.	4.59	[3.82, 5.56]	2.14	0.22	[0.18, 0.26]	
CORT	3.53	[2.97, 4.26]	1.88	0.28	[0.23, 0.34]	
TRF age	1.30	[1.17, 1.53]	1.14	0.77	[0.65, 0.85]	

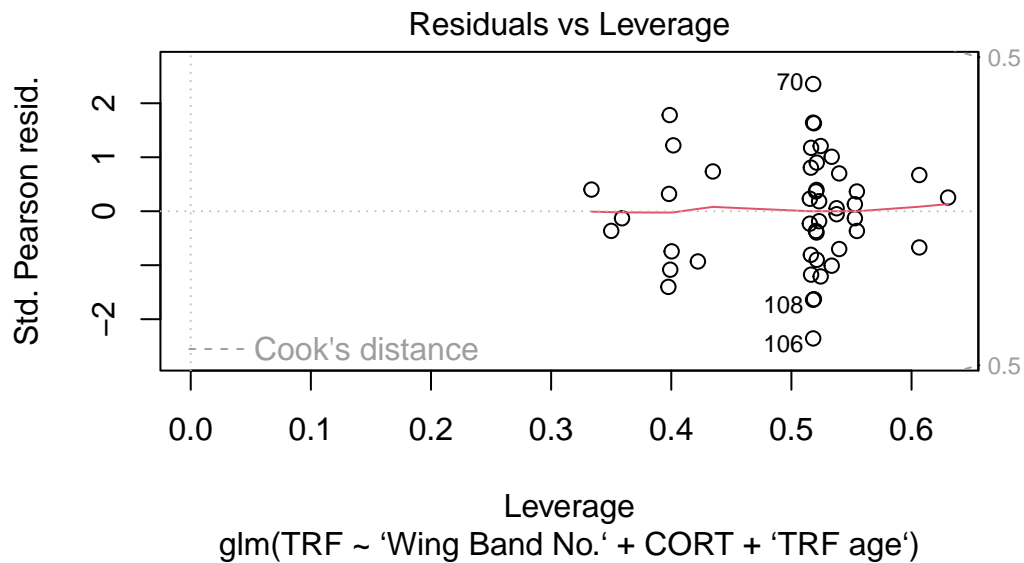
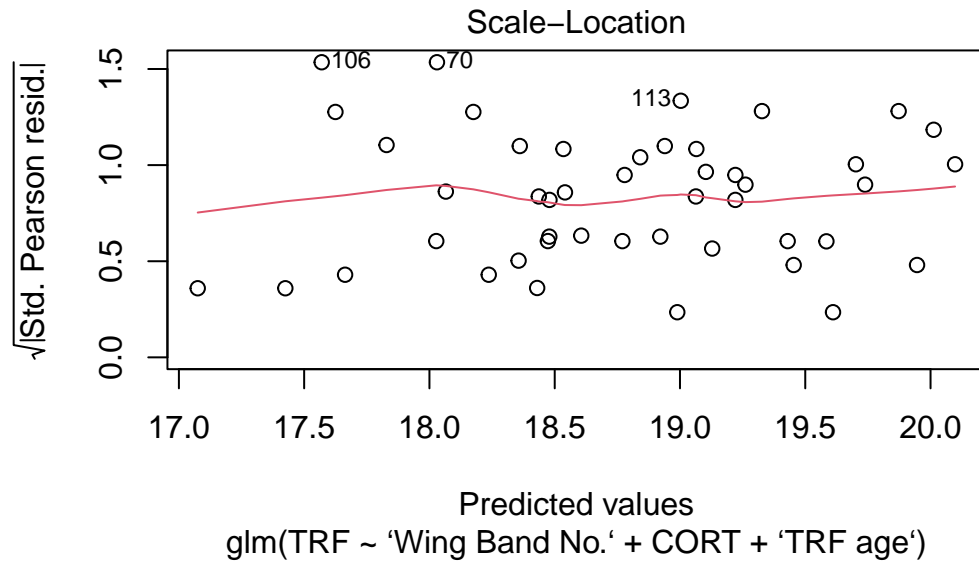
```
check_outliers(m2)
```

OK: No outliers detected.

- Based on the following method and threshold: cook (1.01).
- For variable: (Whole model)

W





I'm not sure why `check_model()` isn't working. But the data look pretty good with `plot(m2)`. Although note that 8 observations are being identified as having excessive leverage (but they

are not identified as outliers using Cook's).

Interaction Plots

```
interact_plot(m1, pred = CORT,  
              modx= `TRF age`,  
              interval = TRUE)
```

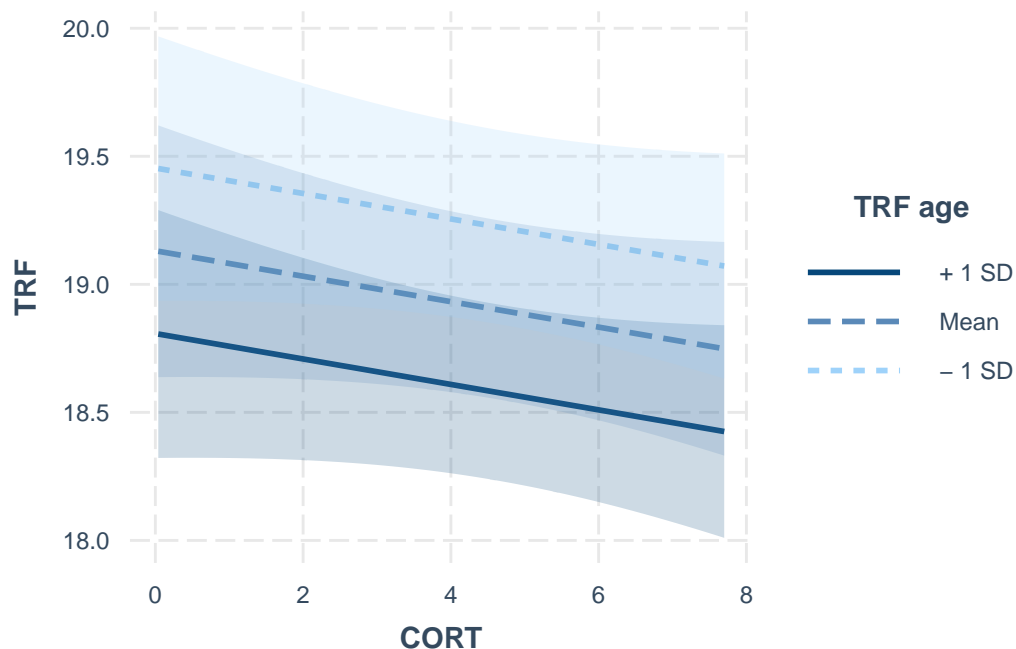
Warning: CORT and TRF age are not included in an interaction with one another in the model.

Warning: 1.90122043351102 is outside the observed range of TRF age

Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = residual.scale, type =
if (type == : prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading

Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = residual.scale, type =
if (type == : prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading

Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = residual.scale, type =
if (type == : prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading



```
interact_plot(m1, pred = CORT,
              modx= `TRF age`,
              interval = TRUE, plot.points = TRUE)
```

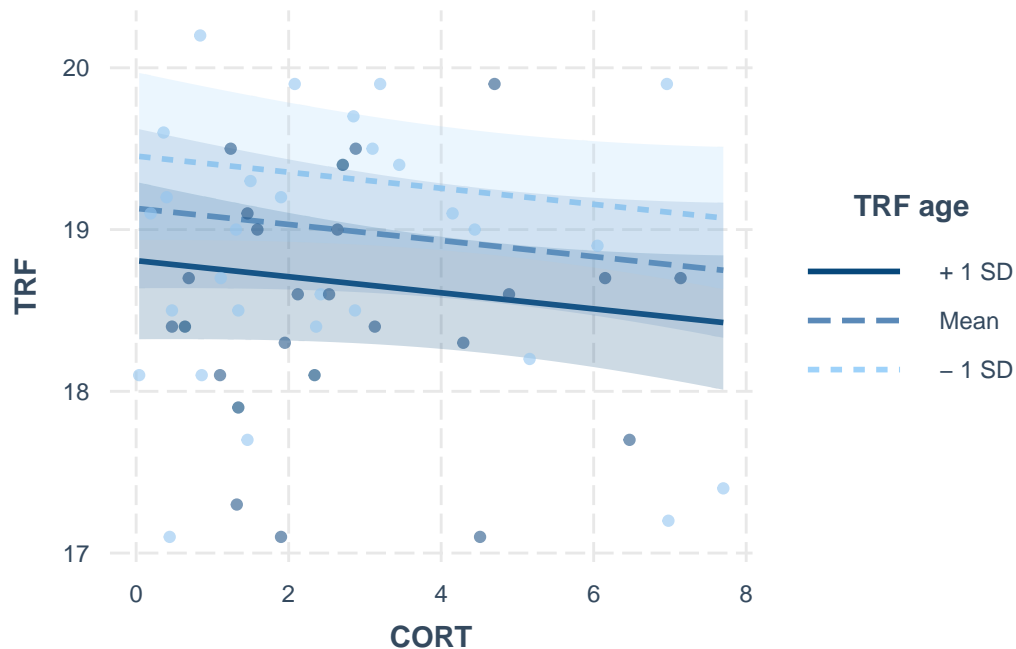
Warning: CORT and TRF age are not included in an interaction with one another in the model.

Warning: 1.90122043351102 is outside the observed range of TRF age

Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = residual.scale, type = if (type == : prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading

Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = residual.scale, type = if (type == : prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading

Warning in predict.lm(object, newdata, se.fit, scale = residual.scale, type = if (type == : prediction from a rank-deficient fit may be misleading



Just for fun, I decided to try taking out the ID and using family and pen instead:


```
m6 <- lm(TRF ~ Family + Pen + CORT + `TRF age`, data = dat)
summary(m6)
```

Call:

```
lm(formula = TRF ~ Family + Pen + CORT + `TRF age`, data = dat)
```

Residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-1.09973	-0.27708	0.05947	0.33680	0.87430

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	19.26842	0.39508	48.771	< 2e-16 ***
FamilyB	0.49712	0.26609	1.868	0.068892 .
FamilyC	0.41414	0.26945	1.537	0.131974
FamilyD	-0.98278	0.25840	-3.803	0.000467 ***
FamilyE	0.40386	0.23846	1.694	0.097924 .
FamilyF	0.90513	0.27366	3.308	0.001965 **
Pen2	-0.19425	0.33513	-0.580	0.565336
Pen3	-0.13194	0.24668	-0.535	0.595632
Pen4	-0.31270	0.26801	-1.167	0.250052
Pen5	-0.03397	0.23688	-0.143	0.886680
Pen6	0.11300	0.22273	0.507	0.614644
CORT	0.03542	0.04072	0.870	0.389439
`TRF age`	-0.31064	0.12069	-2.574	0.013770 *

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 0.539 on 41 degrees of freedom

(90 observations deleted due to missingness)

Multiple R-squared: 0.6409, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5357

F-statistic: 6.097 on 12 and 41 DF, p-value: 5.593e-06

Interesting. The effect size is a little smaller and the p value is much higher. ID definitely looks like a more important confounder than pen and family together.