

Exercises

Model selection with the Loyn data

In the previous exercise you fitted a pre-conceived model which included the main effects of the area of the forest patch (`LOGAREA`), the grazing intensity (`FGRAZE`) and the interaction between these two explanatory variables (`FGRAZE:LOGAREA`). This was useful as a training exercise, and might be a viable approach when analysing these data if the experiment had been designed to test these effects only. However, if other potentially important variables are not included in the model this may lead to biased inferences (interpretation). Additionally, if the goal of the analysis is to explore what models explain the data in a parsimonious way (as opposed to formally testing hypotheses), we would also want to include these extra explanatory variables.

Here we revisit the loyn data analysis, asking if a ‘better’ model for the data could be achieved by including additional explanatory variables, and applying a model selection procedure. Because we would like to test the significance of the interaction between `LOGAREA`, and `FGRAZE`, whilst accounting for the potential effects of other explanatory variables, we will also include `LOGAREA`, `FGRAZE` and their interaction in the model as before. Including other interaction terms between other variables may be reasonable but we will focus only on the `FGRAZE:LOGAREA` interaction as we have relatively little information in this data set (67 observations). What we want to avoid is fitting an overly complex model which will estimate many parameters for which we have very little data. This is a balance you will all have to maintain for your own data and analyses (or better still, perform a power analysis before you even collect your data). No 4-way interaction terms please!

It’s also important to note that we will assume that all the explanatory variables were collected by the researchers *because* they believed them to be biologically relevant for explaining bird abundance (i.e. data were collected for a reason). Of course, this is probably not your area of expertise but it is nevertheless a good idea to pause and think what might be relevant or not-so relevant or partly redundant and why. Do we need to include all variables? This highlights the importance of knowing your study organism / study area and discussing research designs with colleagues and other experts in the field before you collect your data. What you shouldn’t really do is collect heaps of data across many variables (just because you can) and then expect the statistical models to make sense of it for you. As mentioned in the lecture, model selection is a relatively controversial topic and should not be treated as a purely mechanical process. Your expertise needs to be woven into this process otherwise you may come unstuck quite quickly.

1. Import the ‘loyn.txt’ data file and repeat the data preparations done previously (i.e. data transformations - `FGRAZE`, `LOGAREA`). Here we will be using all the explanatory variables to explain variation in bird density. If needed, remind yourself of your data exploration you conducted previously. Do any of the remaining variables need transforming? If so, what transformation did you apply? Add the transformed variables to the `loyn` dataframe.

2. It's useful to start with a quick graphical exploration of the relationships between predictors and between predictors and response. A pair-plot with `pairs()` is a very effective way of doing this when the number of variables is not too large. You can also add the correlations to the lower triangle of the plot as you did previously (don't forget to define the function first).

- Hints:

- restrict the plot to the variables you actually need
- an effective way of doing this is to store the names of the variables of interest in a vector `VOI <- c("Var1", "Var2", ...)`
- and then use the naming method for subsetting the data set `Mydata[, VOI]`

3. Start with a model of `ABUND` and include all explanatory variables as main effects. Also include the interaction `LOGAREA:FGRAZE` but no other interaction terms as outlined in the preamble above. Don't forget to include the transformed versions of the variable where appropriate (but not the untransformed variables otherwise you will have very strong collinearity between these variables!).

4. Have a look at the summary of the model using the `summary()` function. This is now quite a complicated model with lots of parameter estimates (14) and P values testing lots of hypotheses. Are all the P values less than our cutoff of 0.05? If not, then this suggests that some form of model selection is warranted to simplify our model.

5. Let's perform a first step in model selection using the `drop1()` function. This will allow us to decide which explanatory variable may be suitable for removal from the model. Remember to use the `test = "F"` argument to perform F tests when using `drop1()`. Which explanatory variable is the best candidate for removal and why? What hypothesis is being tested when we do this model selection step?

7. Update the model and remove the least significant explanatory variable (from above) and repeat single term deletions with `drop1()`.

, until there are no longer any non-significant terms, ignoring `LOGAREA` or `FGRAZE` (we want to leave them in for now, irrespective of what `drop1` suggests).

8. Again, update the model to remove the least significant explanatory variable (from above) and repeat single term deletions with `drop1()`.

9. Again, update the model to remove the least significant explanatory variable (from above) and repeat single term deletions with `drop1()`.

10. Again, update the model to remove the least significant explanatory variable (from above) and repeat single term deletions with `drop1()`.

11. If all goes well, you should end up with the interactive model `lm(ABUND ~ LOGAREA + FGRAZE + LOGAREA:FGRAZE)` which you encountered in the previous exercise. You may have noticed that the output from the `drop1()` function does not include the main effects of `LOGAREA` or `FGRAZE`. Can you think why this might be the case?

12. Now that we have our final model, you should go through your model validation and model interpretation as usual. As we have already completed this in the previous exercise I'll leave it up to you whether you include it here (you should be able to copy and paste the code). Please make sure you understand the biological interpretation of each of the parameter estimates and the interpretation of the hypotheses you are testing.

OPTIONAL questions if you have time / energy / inclination! A1. If we weren't aiming to directly test the effect of the `LOGAREA:FGRAZE` interaction statistically (i.e. test this specific hypothesis), we could also have used AIC to perform the model selection. Let's try this using the `step()` function. NOTE: you can also do this using the `AIC()` function or by taking the AIC values returned by `drop1()` (did you notice them?! actually as an interesting aside, the `step()` function just uses the AIC values from `drop1()`).

We don't need to re-validate or re-interpret the model, since the minimum adequate model is the one we came up with using the `drop1()` function (this is not always the case!).

Also note that this rather automatic way of doing model selection and misses a number of plausible combinations of the terms of interest. This is somewhat arbitrary and there is a chance to miss the 'best' model in that way. The `step()` function tries to reduce this problem with the argument `direction = "both"`. This means that after achieving a minimal model by applying "backwards" steps of model reduction, `step()` will eventually apply one or more "forward" steps, where previously deleted terms are added again in case they lead to an improvement of the minimal model.

However, this is no replacement for a fully manual and thought-through model selection approach, informed by the understanding of theory in the research area and of the research questions. Remember to use your expertise and brain when performing model selection.

I guess the next question is how to present your results from the model selection process (using either `drop1()` or `step()`) in your paper and/or thesis chapter. One approach which I quite like is to construct a table which includes a description of all of our models and associated summary statistics. Let's do this for the AIC based model selection but the same principles apply when using `drop1()` (although you will be presenting *F* statistics and P values rather than AIC). As I rarely use the `step()` function (for reasons given above) I will use the `AIC()` function and do the model selection manually. This also has the advantage that it makes it easier to extract the AIC values.

Or if you prefer a prettier version to include directly in your paper / thesis. You will need to install the `knitr` package before you can do this. See the 'Installing R Markdown' in Appendix A in the Introduction to R book for more details.

Model

AIC

deltaAIC

LOGAREA + FGRAZE + LOGAREA:FGRAZE

413.71

0.00

ALT + LOGAREA + FGRAZE + LOGAREA:FGRAZE

414.57

0.86

ALT + LOGDIST + LOGAREA + FGRAZE + LOGAREA:FGRAZE

416.41

2.70

LOGDIST + YR.ISOL + ALT + LOGAREA + FGRAZE + LOGAREA:FGRAZE

418.37

4.66

LOGLDIST + LOGDIST + YR.ISOL + ALT + LOGAREA + FGRAZE + LOGAREA:FGRAZE

420.34

6.63

End of the model selection exercise