

Generalized linear mixed models

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- lme4: Doug Bates, Martin Mächler, Steve Walker
- Data: Josh Banta, Adrian Stier, Sea McKeon, David Julian, Jada-Simone White
- NSERC (Discovery)
- SHARCnet

Outline

- 1 Examples and definitions
- 2 Estimation
 - Overview
 - Methods
- 3 Inference
- 4 Challenges & open questions

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(Generalized) linear mixed models

(G)LMMs: a statistical modeling framework incorporating:

- combinations of categorical and continuous predictors, and interactions
- (some) non-Normal responses
(e.g. binomial, Poisson, and extensions)
- (some) nonlinearity
(e.g. logistic, exponential, hyperbolic)
- non-independent (grouped) data

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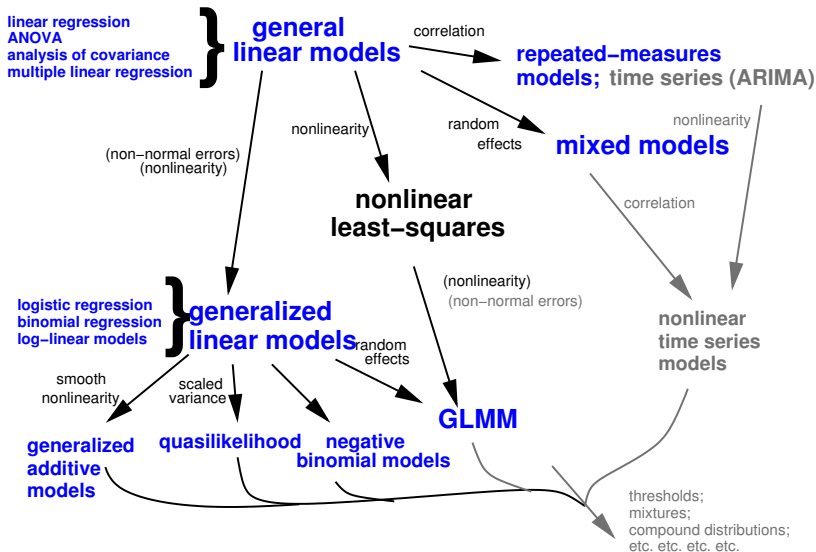
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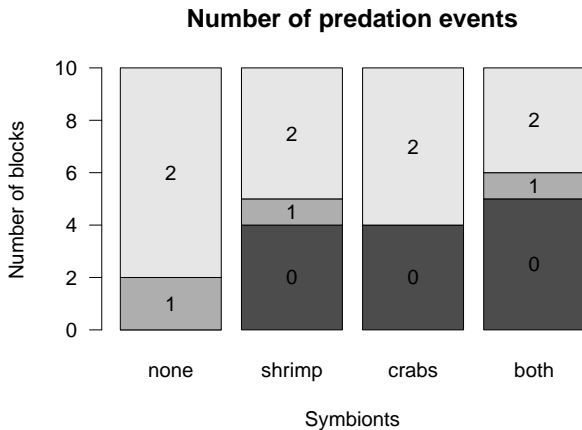
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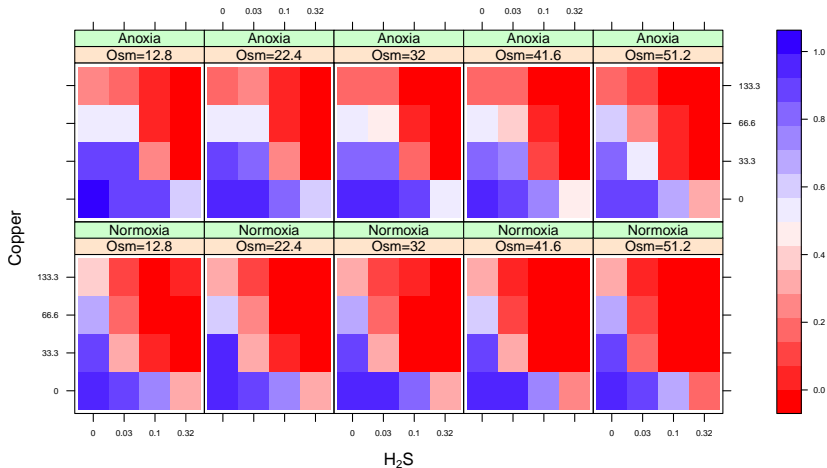


Coral protection from seastars (*Culcita*) by symbionts (McKeon et al., 2012)

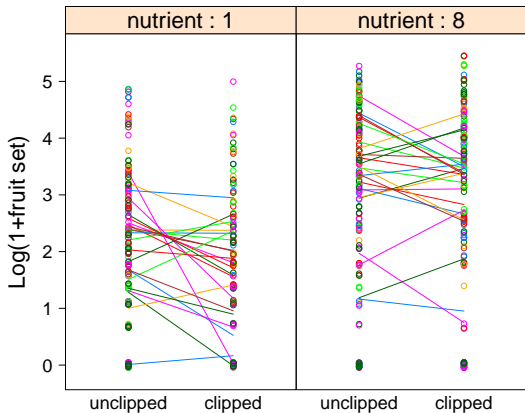


Environmental stress: *Glycera* cell survival

(D. Julian unpubl.)

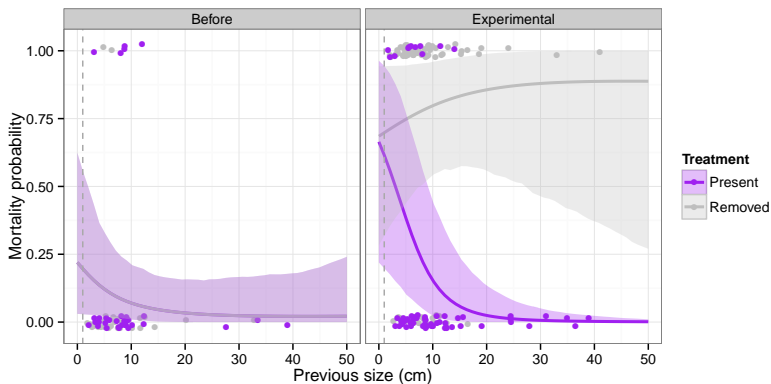


Arabidopsis response to fertilization & herbivory (Banta et al., 2010)



Coral demography

(J.-S. White unpubl.)



Technical definition

$$\underbrace{Y_i}_{\text{response}} \sim \underbrace{\text{Distr}}_{\text{conditional distribution}} \left(\underbrace{g^{-1}(\eta_i)}_{\substack{\text{inverse} \\ \text{link} \\ \text{function}}}, \underbrace{\phi}_{\substack{\text{scale} \\ \text{parameter}}} \right)$$

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$$\underbrace{b}_{\text{conditional modes}} \sim \text{MVN}(\mathbf{0}, \underbrace{\Sigma(\theta)}_{\text{variance-covariance matrix}})$$

What are random effects?

A method for . . .

- accounting for among-individual, within-block correlation
- compromising between
 - complete pooling** (no among-block variance)
 - and **fixed effects** (large among-block variance)
- handling levels selected at random from a larger population
- sharing information among levels (*shrinkage estimation*)
- estimating variability among levels
- allowing predictions for unmeasured levels

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Random-effect myths

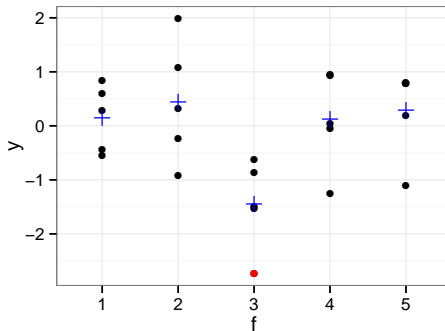
- levels of random effects must always be sampled at random
- a complete sample cannot be treated as a random effect
- random effects are always a **nuisance variable**
- nothing can be said about the predictions of a random effect
- you should always use a random effect no matter how few levels you have

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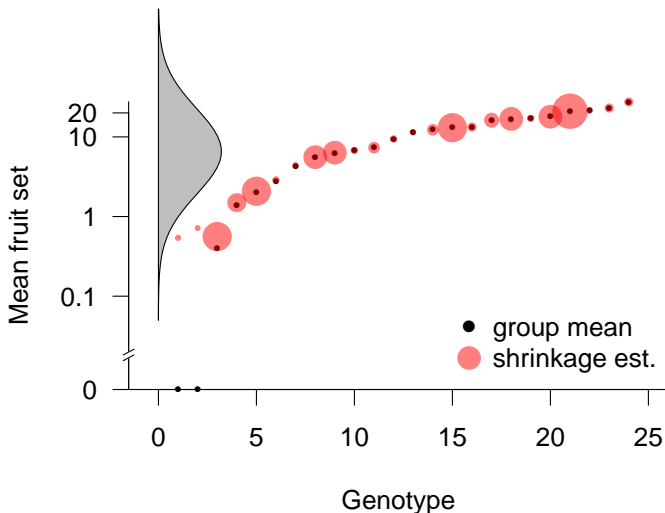
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Maximum likelihood estimation

- Best fit is a compromise between two components
(consistency of data with fixed effects and conditional modes;
consistency of random effect with RE distribution)
- Goodness-of-fit *integrates* over conditional modes



Shrinkage: *Arabidopsis* conditional modes



Estimation methods

deterministic : various approximate integrals (Breslow, 2004)

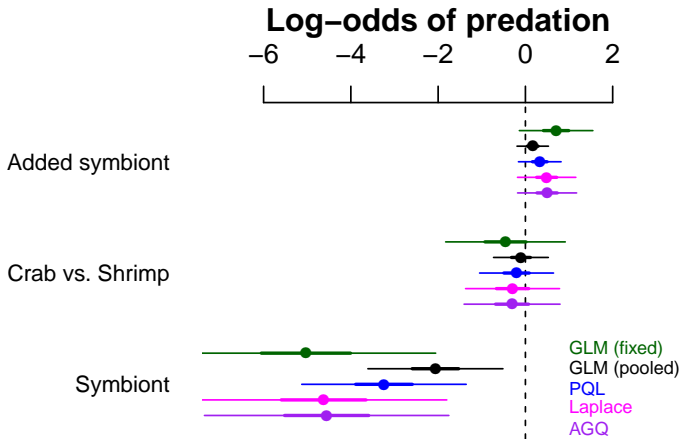
- Penalized quasi-likelihood, Laplace, Gauss-Hermite quadrature, ... (?); best methods needed for large variance, small clusters
- flexibility and speed vs. accuracy

...

stochastic (Monte Carlo): frequentist and Bayesian (Booth and Hobert, 1999; Ponciano et al., 2009; Sung, 2007)

- usually slower but flexible and accurate

Estimation: *Culcita* (McKeon et al., 2012)

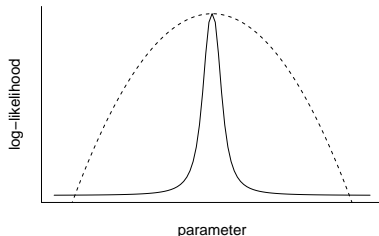


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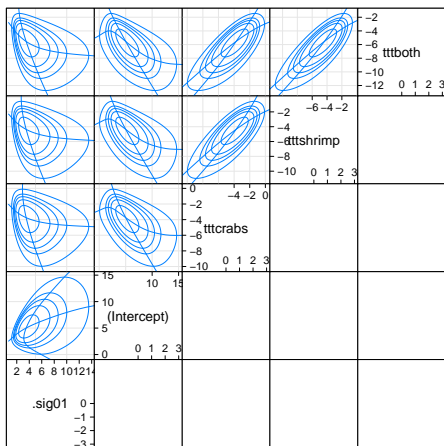
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Wald tests

- typical results of summary
- exact for ANOVA, regression: approximation for GLM(M)s
- fast
- approximation is sometimes awful (Hauck-Donner effect)



2D profiles for *Culcita* data



Scatter Plot Matrix

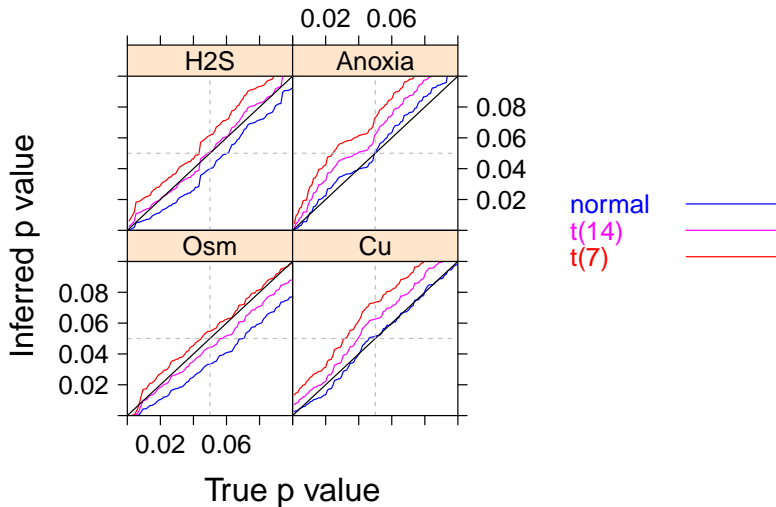
Likelihood ratio tests

- better than Wald, but still have to two problems:
 - “denominator degrees of freedom” (when estimating scale)
 - for GLMMs, distributions are approximate anyway (Bartlett corrections)
 - Kenward-Roger correction? (Stroup, 2014)
- Profile confidence intervals: expensive/fragile

Parametric bootstrapping

- fit null model to data
- simulate “data” from null model
- fit null and working model, compute likelihood difference
- repeat to estimate null distribution
- should be OK but ??? not well tested
(assumes estimated parameters are “sufficiently” good)

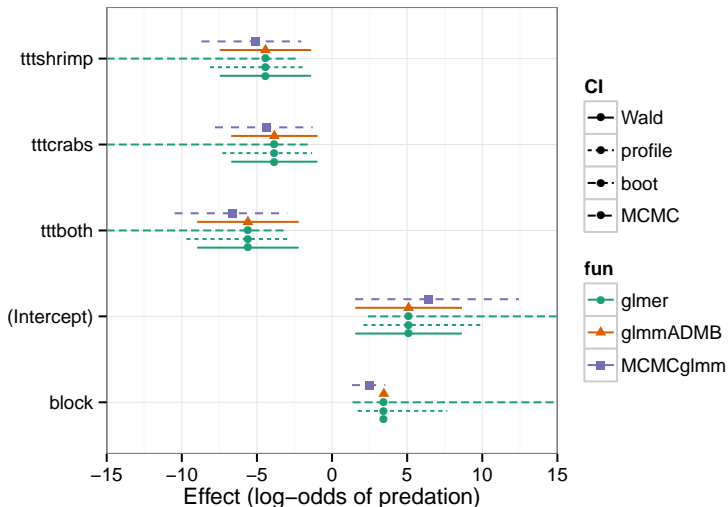
Parametric bootstrap results (*Glycera*)



Bayesian inference

- If we have a good sample from the posterior distribution (Markov chains have converged etc. etc.) we get most of the inferences we want for free by summarizing the marginal posteriors
- *post hoc* Bayesian can work, but mode at zero causes problems

Culcita confidence intervals



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On beyond R

- Julia: MixedModels package
- SAS: PROC MIXED, NLMIXED
- AS-REML
- Stata (GLLAMM, xtmelogit)
- AD Model Builder; Template Model Builder
- HLM, MLWiN

Challenges

- Small clusters: need AGQ/MCMC
- Small numbers of clusters: need finite-size corrections (KR/PB/MCMC)
- Small data sets: issues with **singular** fits
Barr et al. (2013) vs. Bates et al. (2015)
- Big data: speed!
- Model diagnosis
- Confidence intervals accounting for uncertainty in variances

See also: <http://rpubs.com/bbolker/glmmchapter>, <https://groups.nceas.ucsb.edu/non-linear-modeling/projects>

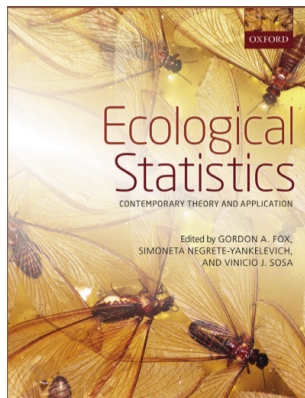
Spatial and temporal correlations

- Sometimes blocking takes care of non-independence ...
- but sometimes there is temporal or spatial correlation **within** blocks
- ...also phylogenetic ... (Ives and Zhu, 2006)
- “G-side” vs. “R-side” effects
- tricky to implement for GLMMs,
but new possibilities on the horizon (Rousset and Ferdy, 2014;
Rue et al., 2009);
<https://github.com/stevencarlislewalker/lme4ord>

Next steps

- Complex random effects:
regularization, model selection, penalized methods
(lasso/fence)
- Flexible correlation and variance structures
- Flexible/nonparametric random effects distributions
- hybrid & improved MCMC methods
- **Reliable** assessment of out-of-sample performance

- URL here
- <http://www.math.mcmaster.ca/bolker/R/misc/foxchapter>
- Bolker (2015)



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