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| Variable | Example | Type of Regression | R function / R function for mixed models |
| Continuous | Age, Quality of Life | linear | lm |
| lmer(), glmmTMB() |
| Binary | Success yes/no | binary logistic | glm(family=binomial) |
| glmer(), glmmTMB() |
| Trials | 20 successes out of 30 trials | logistic | glm(cbind(trial,success), family=binomial) |
| glmer(), glmmTMB() |
| Count data | Number of usage, counts of events | Poisson | glm(family=poisson) |
| glmer(), glmmTMB() |
| Count data, with excess zeros or overdispersion | Number of usage, counts of events (with higher variance than mean of response) | negative binomial | glm.nb() |
| glmer.nb(), glmmTMB(family=nbinom) |
| Count data with very many zeros (inflation) | see count data, but response is modelled as mixture of Bernoulli Poisson distribution | zero-inflated | zeroinfl() |
| glmmTMB(ziformula, family=poisson) |
| Count data, with very many zeros (inflation) and overdispersion | Number of usage, counts of events (with higher variance than mean of response) | zero-inflated negative binomial | zeroinfl(dist="negbin") |
| glmmTMB(ziformula, family=nbinom) |
| Count data with very many zeros | see count data, but Bernoulli probability governs whether response is zero or positive | hurdle | hurdle() |
| glmmTMB(family=truncated\_\*) |
| Proportion / Ratio (without zero and one) | Percentages, proportions | Beta *(see note below)* | betareg() |
| glmmTMB(family=beta) |
| Proportion / Ratio (including zero and one) | Percentages, proportions | Beta-Binomial | BBreg(), betabin() |
| Ordinal | Likert scale, worse/ok/better | ordinal, proportional odds | polr(), clm() |
| clmm(), mixor(), MCMCglmm() |
| Cumulative, multinomial | No natural order of categories, like red/green/blue | cumulative link, multinomial | multinom(), clm(),bracl(), brmultinom() |
| clmm(), mixor(), MCMCglmm() |
| Continuous, right-skewed | Financial data, reaction times | Gamma | glm(family=Gamma) |
| glmer(), glmmTMB() |
| Continuous, but truncated or outliers |  | truncated | censReg(), tobit(), vglm(tobit()) |
|  |  | Dirichlet |  |

Note that ratios or proportions from count data, like cbind(trials, success), are modelled as logistic regression with glm(cbind(trials, success), family=binomial()), while ratios from continuous data where the response ranges from 0 to 1 are modelled using beta-regression.