0 + … with numerical predictors 🡪 indicator approach with intercept (base category) forced to 0

1 + … no matter what type of predictor 🡪 indicator approach (internally transformed to 0/1 and choice of base), though coefficients are named differently (more explicit as factor)

0 + … with factor predictor 🡪 index approach

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Level | Dummy 1 | Dummy 2 |
| 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 1 |

fitted(…, probs = c(0.055,0.945), scale=”linear”) 🡪 linear predictor scale (average!), here before inverse logit link is used

Use inverse logit transform to get to success probability scale

fitted(…, probs = c(0.055,0.945), scale=”response”) [default] 🡪 response scale, here average (!) counts

Divide by number of attempts to get to success probability scale

predict() 🡪 actual response observations, incl. randomness from response distribution, here binomial

newdata = … inside fitted() and predict()

1 + P + V + A + P : A (with the colon) or 1 + V + P \* A (which here is equivalent)

1 + P + A + P:A

Mu = alpha + beta\_P \* P + beta\_A \* A + beta\_AP \* P \* A

P=0, A=1: mu = alpha + 0 + beta\_A + 0

P=1, A=0: mu = alpha + beta\_P + 0 + 0

P=0, A=0: mu = alpha + 0 + 0 + 0

P=1, A=1: mu = alpha + beta\_P + beta\_A + beta\_AP