

Bayesian generalised mixed models

with *MCMCglmm*

Ferran Sayol



@FerranSayol



fsayol@gmail.com



Chocolate Hills, Bohol, Philippines

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$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{u} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$$

Bayesian generalised **mixed models**

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$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{u} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$$

A **mixed model** is a statistical model containing both **fixed** effects and **random** effects.

Fixed effects

Our predictors. Some specific trait of the samples that explain what we measure.

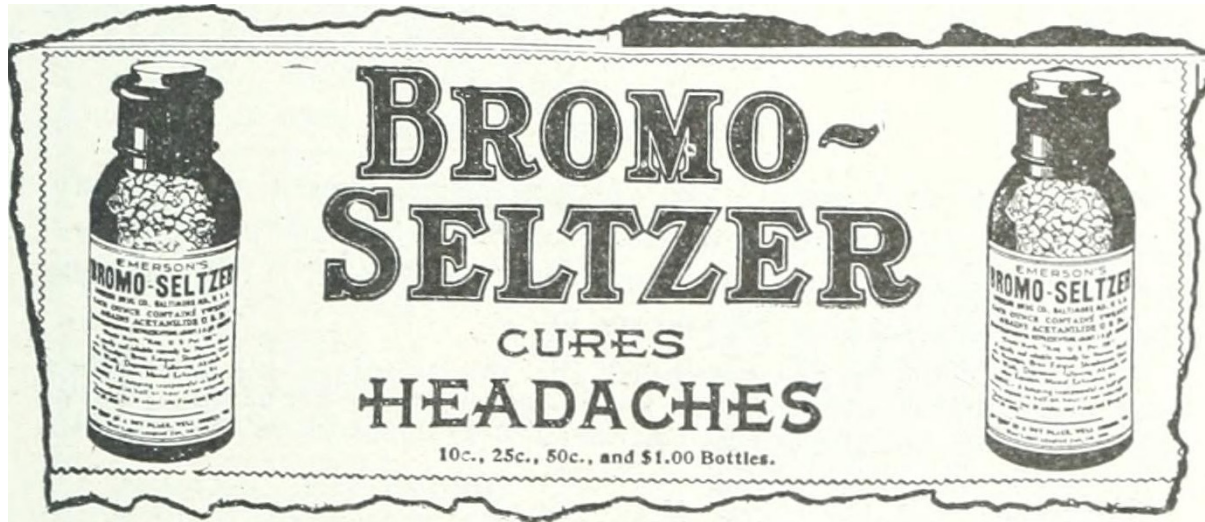
Data has been gathered from all the levels of the factor that are of interest.

Random effects

Some arbitrary "label" of our measure that add extra variation.

The factor has many possible levels, but only a random sample of levels is included in the data.

Testing a new drug



Fixed effects

Age, sex, pregnancy.

Random effects

Hospital, City, Person.

In a way, we want to control the variation due to uncontrolled (~random) noise, so we can see if the fixed terms have significant effects.

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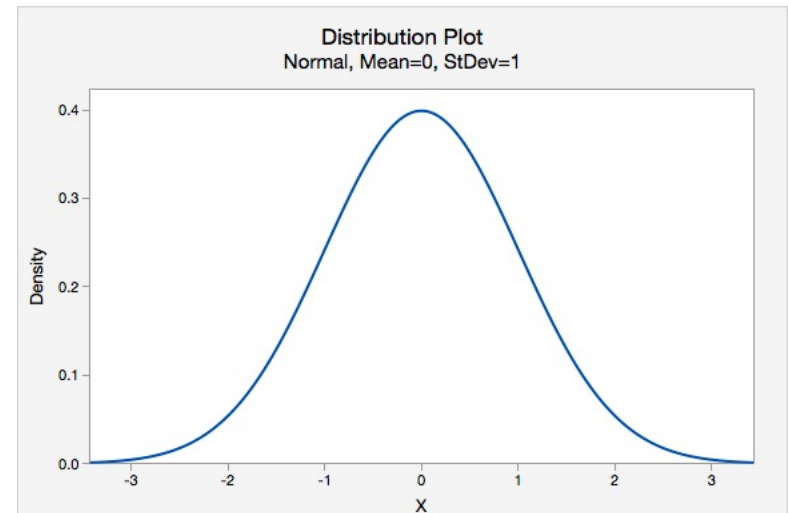
e.g. bear body size

Normal distribution

Poisson distribution

Binomial distribution

...



Bayesian generalised mixed models with *MCMCglmm*

Bayesian *data analysis*

generalised

mixed models

with *MCMCglmm*

- Can deal with very complex problems
(i.e. estimate many parameters at once)
- The best way to estimate uncertainties in the data and parameters
(Very efficient way to get credible intervals around your parameters)

Bayesian generalised mixed models with *MCMCglmm*



BAYES THEOREM

LIKELIHOOD
the probability of "B"
being TRUE given that "A" is TRUE

PRIOR
the probability of
"A" being TRUE

$$P(A|B) = \frac{P(B|A) P(A)}{P(B)}$$

POSTERIOR
the probability of "A"
being TRUE given that "B" is TRUE

The probability
of "B" being
TRUE

@luminousmen.com

Can you solve the false positive riddle?

by Alex Gendler

TEDEd

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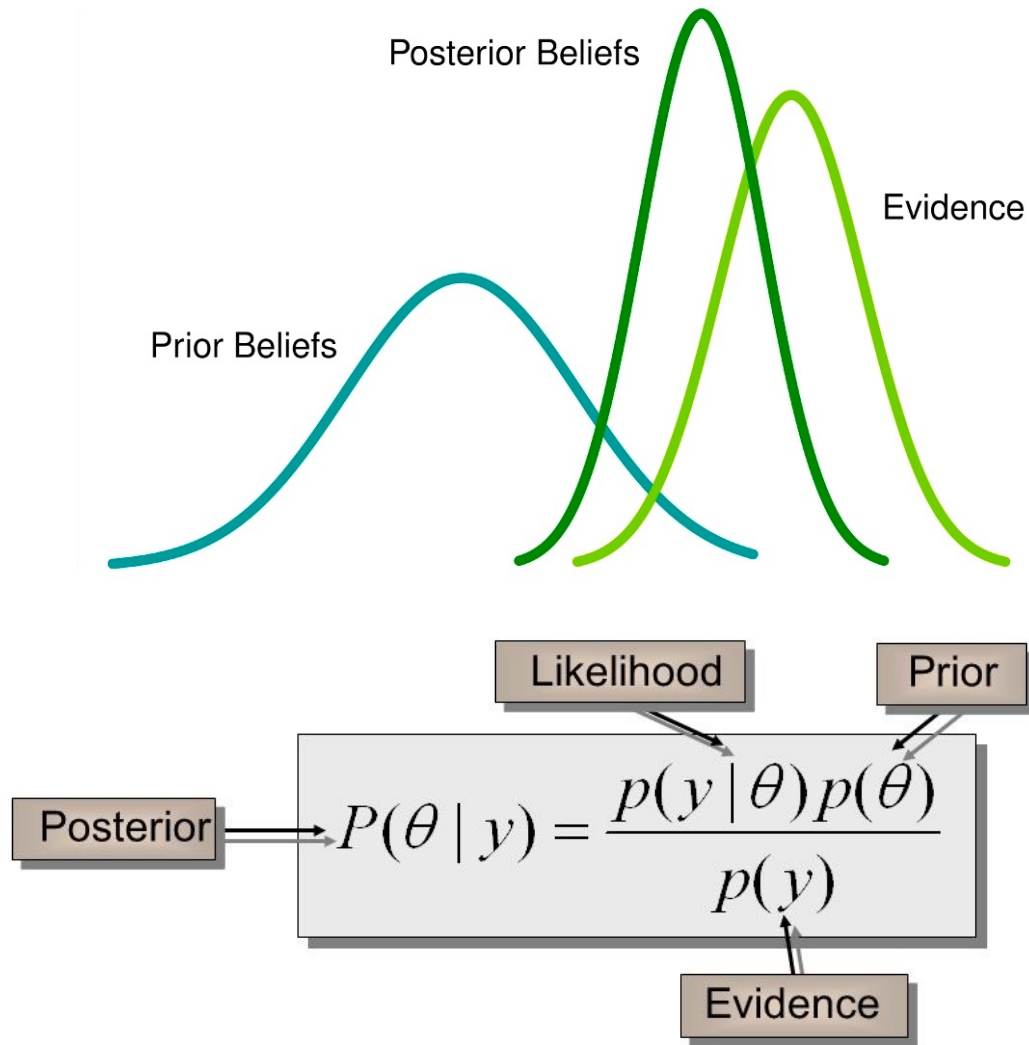


BAYES THEOREM



[Monty Hall Problem](#)
[\(extended math version\)](#)

Hint: Always switch!



The **posterior probability** is proportional to **prior probability** multiplied by the **likelihood**. The frequentist approach only deals with the likelihood.

Bayesian generalised mixed models with *MCMCglmm*

Advantages:

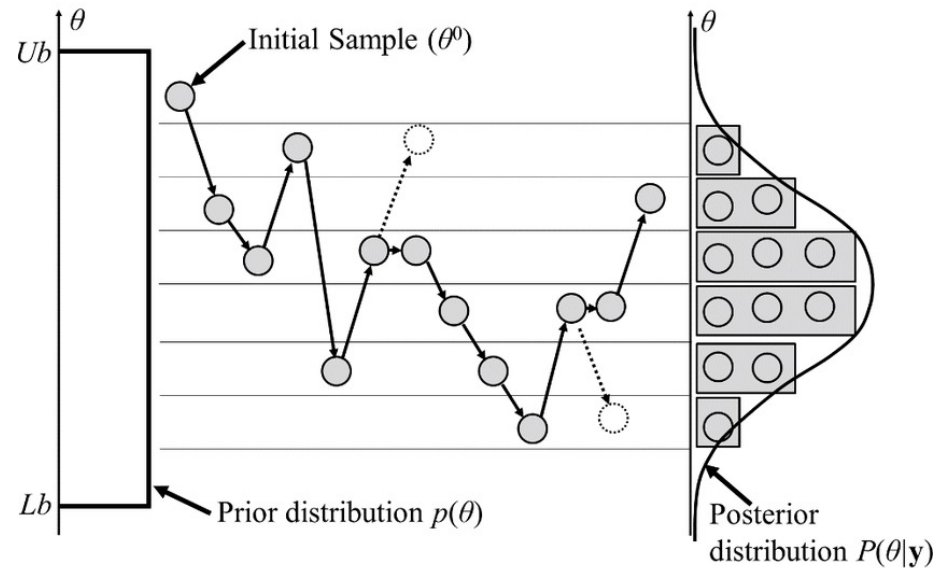
- conceptually coherent (we can test a hypothesis given the data)
- very complex models possible

Disadvantages:

- not always clear how to determine the priors
- computationally intensive (e.g. Markov chain Monte Carlo algorithm)

Bayesian generalised mixed models with *MCMCglmm*

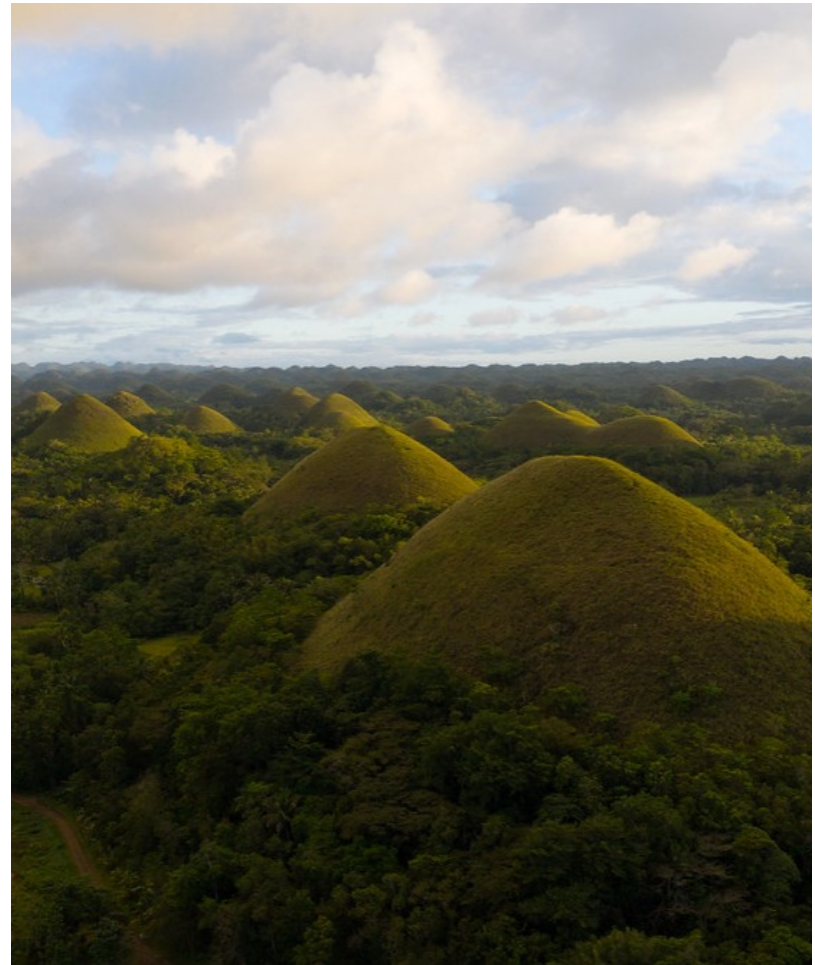
Markov chain Monte Carlo



Bayesian generalised mixed models with *MCMCglmm*

Chocolate hills example

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XV4yj4T4PBQ>



Tutorial: Pigeons & Doves

Example data from Lapiedra *et al.*, (2014) *Proc Royal Soc B*

<https://doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2012.2893>

Terrestrial species



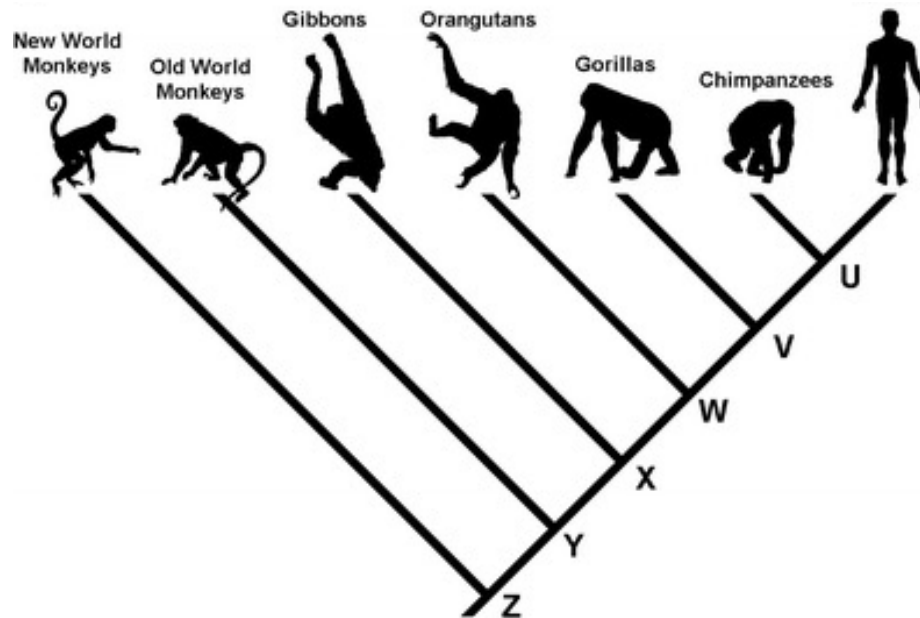
Arboreal species



Phylogenetic autocorrelation

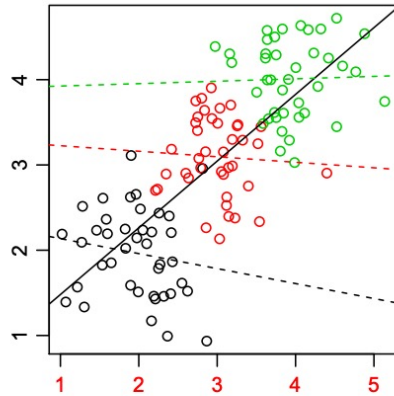
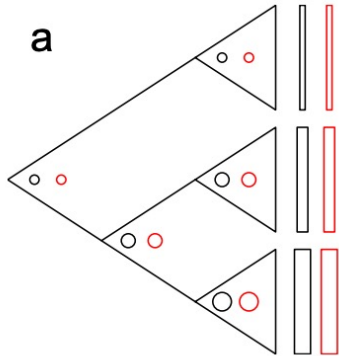
"Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things".

Waldo R. Tobler



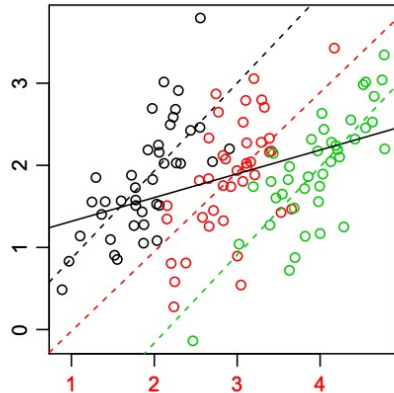
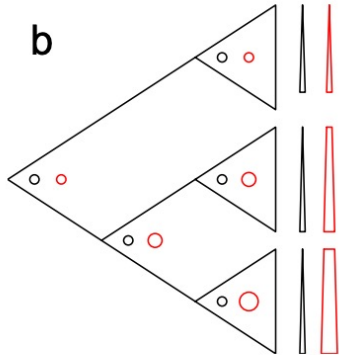
Phylogenetic autocorrelation

caper R-package (Orme, D. *et al.*, (2013))



Simple regression (solid line) suggest strong relationship

No consistent relationship (dashed lines) within groups.

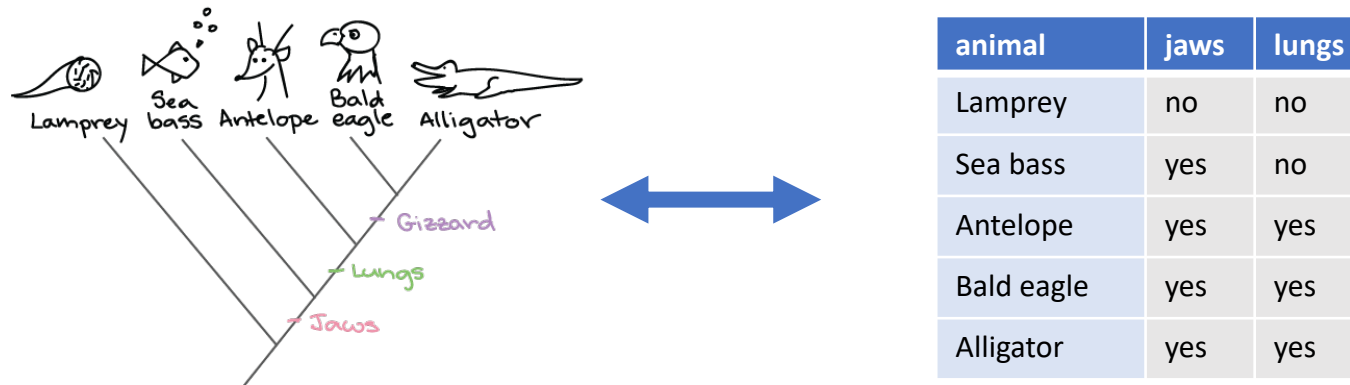


Simple regression (solid line) suggests weak relationship

Strong positive relationships between the traits within groups.

Phylogenetic autocorrelation in MCMCgImm

What we need?



- A phylogenetic tree (*pedigree*)
- Names in data matching tip labels (*animal*)

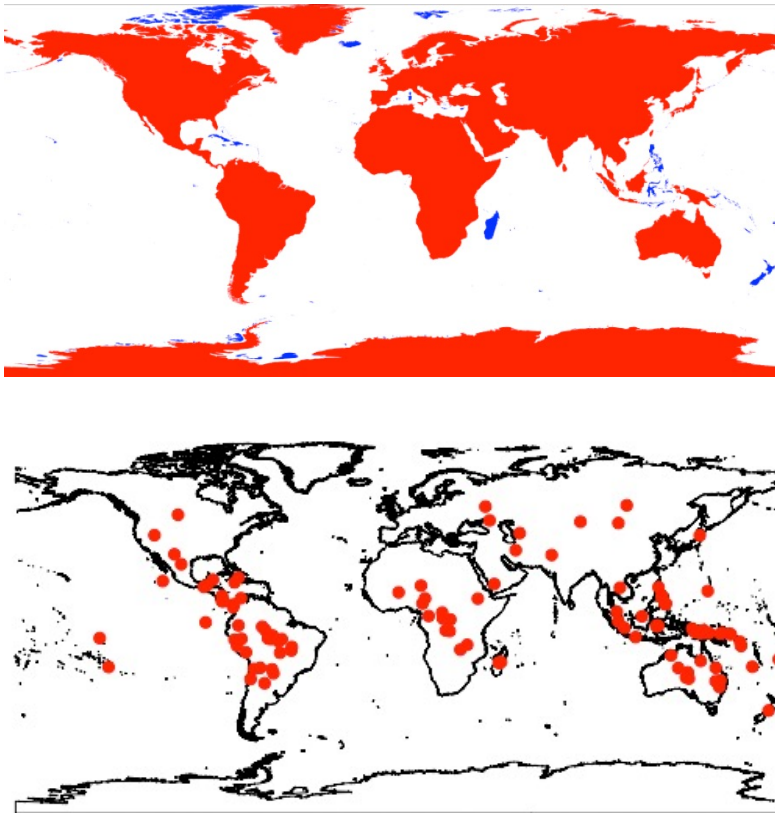
Combining Spatial analysis and MCMCglmm

- We can infer some species characteristics with spatial analysis
- We can then use this to run our analysis in MCMCglmm

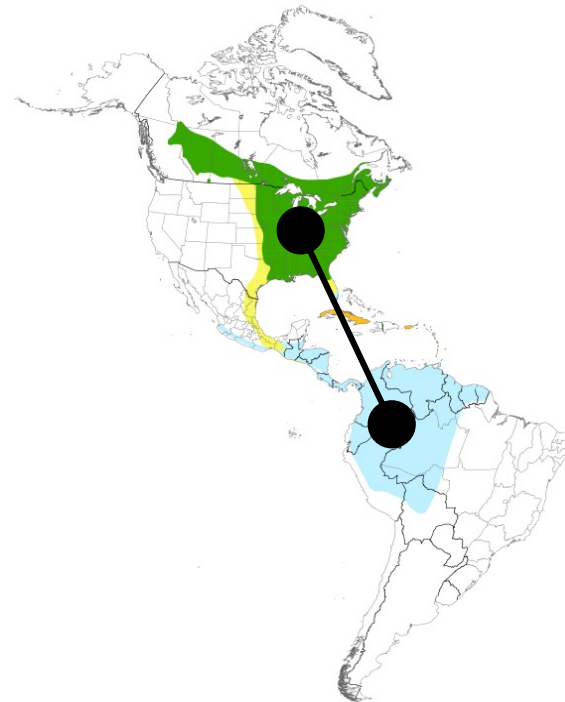


Combining Spatial analysis and MCMCglmm

Island species



Migratory species



Thank you for attending!

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