

Package ‘glmm’

February 22, 2018

Type Package

Title Generalized Linear Mixed Models via Monte Carlo Likelihood Approximation

Version 1.2.3

Date 2018-02-19

Maintainer Christina Knudson <knud8583@stthomas.edu>

Description Approximates the likelihood of a generalized linear mixed model using Monte Carlo likelihood approximation. Then maximizes the likelihood approximation to return maximum likelihood estimates, observed Fisher information, and other model information.

License GPL-2

Depends R (>= 3.1.1), trust, mvtnorm, Matrix, digest

Imports stats

ByteCompile TRUE

NeedsCompilation yes

VignetteBuilder knitr

Suggests knitr

Repository CRAN

Author Christina Knudson [aut, cre],
Charles J. Geyer [ctb]

Date/Publication 2018-02-22 17:32:16 UTC

R topics documented:

bacteria	2
bernoulli.glmm	3
binomial.glmm	4
Booth2	5
BoothHobert	6
cbpp2	6
coef.glmm	7
confint.glmm	8

glmm	9
logLik.glmm	14
mcse	15
mvcov	16
murder	17
poisson.glmm	18
radish2	19
salamander	20
se	20
summary.glmm	21
varcomps	23
vcov.glmm	24

Index	25
--------------	-----------

bacteria	<i>Presence of Bacteria after Drug Treatments</i>
----------	---

Description

Tests of the presence of the bacteria *H. influenzae* in children with otitis media in the Northern Territory of Australia.

Usage

```
data(bacteria)
```

Format

A data frame with the following columns:

y Presence or absence: a factor with levels n and y.

ap active/placebo: a factor with levels a and p.

hilo hi/low compliance: a factor with levels hi and lo.

week Numeric: week of test.

ID Subject ID: a factor.

trt A factor with levels placebo, drug, drug+, a re-coding of ap and hilo.

y2 y reformatted as 0/1 rather than n/y.

Details

Dr. A. Leach tested the effects of a drug on 50 children with a history of otitis media in the Northern Territory of Australia. The children were randomized to the drug or the a placebo, and also to receive active encouragement to comply with taking the drug.

The presence of *H. influenzae* was checked at weeks 0, 2, 4, 6 and 11: 30 of the checks were missing and are not included in this data frame.

References

Venables, W. N. and Ripley, B. D. (2002) *Modern Applied Statistics with S*, Fourth edition. Springer.

Examples

```
data(bacteria)
```

bernoulli.glm *Functions for the Bernoulli family.*

Description

Given a scalar η , this calculates the cumulant and two derivatives for the Bernoulli family. Also checks that the data are entered correctly.

Usage

```
bernoulli.glm()
```

Value

family.glm	The family name, as a string.
link	The link function (canonical link is required), as a string.
cum	The cumulant function.
cp	The first derivative of the cumulant function.
cpp	The second derivative of the cumulant function.
checkData	A function to check that all data are either 0 or 1.

Note

This function is to be used by the [glm](#) command.

Author(s)

Christina Knudson

See Also

[glm](#)

Examples

```
eta<--3:3
bernoulli.glm()$family.glm
bernoulli.glm()$cum(eta)
bernoulli.glm()$cp(1)
bernoulli.glm()$cpp(2)
```

`binomial.glm`*Functions for the Binomial family.*

Description

Given a scalar `eta` and the number of trials, this calculates the cumulant and two derivatives for the Bernoulli family. Also checks that the data are entered correctly.

Usage

```
binomial.glm()
```

Value

<code>family.glm</code>	The family name, as a string.
<code>link</code>	The link function (canonical link is required), as a string.
<code>cum</code>	The cumulant function.
<code>cp</code>	The first derivative of the cumulant function.
<code>cpp</code>	The second derivative of the cumulant function.
<code>checkData</code>	A function to check that all data are nonnegative.

Note

This function is to be used by the `glm` command.

Author(s)

Christina Knudson

See Also

[glm](#)

Examples

```
eta<--3:3
ntrials <- 1
binomial.glm()$family.glm
binomial.glm()$cum(eta, ntrials)
binomial.glm()$cp(1, ntrials)
binomial.glm()$cpp(2, ntrials)
```

Booth2

A Logit-Normal GLMM Dataset

Description

This data set contains simulated data from the paper of Booth and Hobert (referenced below) as well as another vector.

Usage

```
data(Booth2)
```

Format

A data frame with 3 columns:

y Response vector.

x1 Fixed effect model matrix. The matrix has just one column vector.

z1 A categorical vector to be used for part of the random effect model matrix.

z2 A categorical vector to be used for part of the random effect model matrix.

Details

The original data set was generated by Booth and Hobert using a single variance component, a single fixed effect, no intercept, and a logit link. This data set has the z2 vector added purely to illustrate an example with multiple variance components.

References

Booth, J. G. and Hobert, J. P. (1999) Maximizing generalized linear mixed model likelihoods with an automated Monte Carlo EM algorithm. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B*, **61**, 265–285.

Examples

```
data(Booth2)
```

BoothHobert

A Logit-Normal GLMM Dataset from Booth and Hobert

Description

This data set contains simulated data from the paper of Booth and Hobert referenced below.

Usage

```
data(BoothHobert)
```

Format

A data frame with 3 columns:

y Response vector.

x1 Fixed effect model matrix. The matrix has just one column vector.

z1 Random effect model matrix. The matrix has just one column vector.

Details

This data set was generated by Booth and Hobert using a single variance component, a single fixed effect, no intercept, and a logit link.

References

Booth, J. G. and Hobert, J. P. (1999) Maximizing generalized linear mixed model likelihoods with an automated Monte Carlo EM algorithm. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B*, **61**, 265–285.

Examples

```
data(BoothHobert)
```

cbpp2

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

Description

This data set is a reformatted version of cbpp from the lme4 package. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) is a major disease of cattle in Africa, caused by a mycoplasma. This dataset describes the serological incidence of CBPP in zebu cattle during a follow-up survey implemented in 15 commercial herds located in the Boji district of Ethiopia. The goal of the survey was to study the within-herd spread of CBPP in newly infected herds. Blood samples were quarterly collected from all animals of these herds to determine their CBPP status. These data were used to compute the serological incidence of CBPP (new cases occurring during a given time period). Some data are missing (lost to follow-up).

Usage

```
data(cbpp2)
```

Format

A data frame with 3 columns:

Y Response vector. 1 if CBPP is observed, 0 otherwise.

period A factor with levels 1 to 4.

herd A factor identifying the herd (1 through 15).

Details

Serological status was determined using a competitive enzyme-linked immuno-sorbent assay (cELISA).

References

Lesnoff, M., Laval, G., Bonnet, P., Abdicho, S., Workalemahu, A., Kifle, D., Peyraud, A., Lancelot, R., Thiaucourt, F. (2004) Within-herd spread of contagious bovine pleuropneumonia in Ethiopian highlands. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine*, **64**, 27–40.

Examples

```
data(cbpp2)
```

coef.glm

Extract Model Coefficients

Description

A function that extracts the fixed effect coefficients returned from [glm](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glm'  
coef(object, ...)
```

Arguments

object An object of class `glm` usually created using [glm](#).
... further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

coefficients A vector of coefficients (fixed effects only)

Author(s)

Christina Knudson

See Also[glm](#) for model fitting.**Examples**

```
library(glm)
set.seed(1234)
data(salamander)
#To get more accurate answers for this model, use m=10^4 or 10^5
# and doPQL=TRUE.
m<-10
sal<-glm(Mate~0+Cross,random=list(~0+Female,~0+Male),varcomps.names=c("F","M"),
  data=salamander,family.glm=bernoulli.glm,m=m,debug=TRUE,doPQL=FALSE)
coef(sal)
```

 confint.glm

Calculates Asymptotic Confidence Intervals

Description

A function that calculates asymptotic confidence intervals for one or more parameters in a model fitted by [glm](#). Confidence intervals can be calculated for fixed effect parameters and variance components using models.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glm'
confint(object, parm, level, ...)
```

Arguments

object	An object of class <code>glm</code> usually created using glm .
parm	A specification of which parameters are to be given confidence intervals, either a vector of numbers or a vector of names. If missing, all parameters are considered.
level	The confidence level required.
...	Additional arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

A matrix (or vector) with columns giving lower and upper confidence limits for each parameter. These will be labeled as $(1-\text{level})/2$ and $1-(1-\text{level})/2$ in percent. By default, 2.5

Author(s)

Christina Knudson

See Also[glmm](#) for model fitting.**Examples**

```
library(glmm)
data(BoothHobert)
set.seed(123)
mod.mcml1<-glmm(y~0+x1,list(y~0+z1),varcomps.names=c("z1"),
data=BoothHobert,family.glmm=bernoulli.glmm,m=10,doPQL=TRUE)
confint(mod.mcml1)
```

glmm

*Fitting Generalized Linear Mixed Models using MCML***Description**

This function fits generalized linear mixed models (GLMMs) by approximating the likelihood with ordinary Monte Carlo, then maximizing the approximated likelihood.

Usage

```
glmm(fixed, random, varcomps.names, data, family.glmm, m,
varcomps.equal, doPQL = TRUE, debug=FALSE, p1=1/3, p2=1/3, p3=1/3,
rmax=1000, iterlim=1000, par.init, zeta=5)
```

Arguments

fixed	an object of class "formula" (or one that can be coerced to that class): a symbolic description of the model to be fitted. The details of model specification are given under "Details."
random	an object of class "formula" (or one that can be coerced to that class): a symbolic description of the model to be fitted. The details of model specification are given under "Details."
varcomps.names	The names of the distinct variance components in order of <code>varcomps.equal</code> .
data	an optional data frame, list or environment (or object coercible by <code>as.data.frame</code> to a data frame) containing the variables in the model. If not found in data, the variables are taken from <code>environment(formula)</code> , typically the environment from which <code>glmm</code> is called.
family.glmm	The name of the family. Must be class <code>glmm.family</code> . Current options are bernoulli.glmm , poisson.glmm , and binomial.glmm .

<code>m</code>	The desired Monte Carlo sample size. See a note in under "Details."
<code>varcomps.equal</code>	An optional vector with elements 1 through the number of distinct variance components. Denotes variance components are to be set equal by assigning them the same integer. The length of <code>varcomps.equal</code> must be equal to the length of the list of random effects formulas. If omitted, <code>varcomps.equal</code> assumes no variance component should be set equal.
<code>doPQL</code>	logical. If TRUE, PQL estimates are used in the importance sampling distribution. If FALSE, the importance sampling distribution will use 0 for the fixed effects and 1 for the variance components. For advanced users, since <code>glmm</code> is generally more efficient when <code>doPQL=TRUE</code> .
<code>debug</code>	logical. If TRUE, extra output useful for testing will be provided. For advanced users.
<code>p1</code>	A probability for mixing the random effects generated from three distributions. <code>p1</code> is the proportion of random effects from the first distribution specified in "Details." For advanced users.
<code>p2</code>	A probability for mixing the random effects generated from three distributions. <code>p2</code> is the proportion of random effects from the second distribution specified in "Details." For advanced users.
<code>p3</code>	A probability for mixing the random effects generated from three distributions. <code>p3</code> is the proportion of random effects from the third distribution specified in "Details." For advanced users.
<code>rmax</code>	The maximum allowed trust region radius. This may be set very large. If set small, the algorithm traces a steepest ascent path. This is an argument for <code>trust</code> .
<code>iterlim</code>	A positive integer specifying the maximum number of trust iterations to be performed before the trust program is terminated. This is an argument for <code>trust</code> .
<code>par.init</code>	An optional argument. A single vector that specifies the initial values of the fixed effects and variance components. The parameters should be inputted in the order that <code>summary.glmm</code> outputs them, with fixed effects followed by variance components.
<code>zeta</code>	A scalar that specifies the degrees of freedom for the t-distribution from which random effects are generated.

Details

Let β be a vector of fixed effects and let u be a vector of random effects. Let X and Z be design matrices for the fixed and random effects, respectively. The random effects are assumed to be normally distributed with mean 0 and variance matrix D , where D is diagonal with entries from the unknown vector ν . Letting g be the link function, $g(\mu) = X\beta + ZU$. If the response type is Bernoulli or Binomial, then the logit function is the link; if the response type is Poisson, then the natural logarithm is the link function.

Models for `glmm` are specified symbolically. A typical fixed effects model has the form `response ~ terms` where `response` is the (numeric) response vector and `terms` is a series of terms which specifies a linear predictor for response. A terms specification of the form `first + second` indicates all the terms in `first` together with all the terms in `second` with duplicates removed.

A specification of the form `first:second` indicates the set of terms obtained by taking the interactions of all terms in `first` with all terms in `second`. The specification `first*second` indicates the cross of `first` and `second`. This is the same as `first + second + first:second`.

The terms in the formula will be re-ordered so that main effects come first, followed by the interactions, all second-order, all third-order and so on: to avoid this, pass a `terms` object as the formula.

If you choose `binomial.glmm` as the `family.glmm`, then your response should be a two-column matrix: the first column reports the number of successes and the second reports the number of failures.

The random effects for `glmm` are also specified symbolically. The random effects model specification is typically a list. Each element of the random list has the form `response ~ 0 + term`. The 0 centers the random effects at 0. If you want your random effects to have a nonzero mean, then include that term in the fixed effects. Each variance component must have its own formula in the list.

To set some variance components equal to one another, use the `varcomps.equal` argument. The argument `varcomps.equal` should be a vector whose length is equal to the length of the random effects list. The vector should contain positive integers, and the first element of the `varcomps.equal` should be 1. To set variance components equal to one another, assign the same integer to the corresponding elements of `varcomps.equal`. For example, to set the first and second variance components equal to each other, the first two elements of `varcomps.equal` should be 1. If `varcomps.equal` is omitted, then the variance components are assumed to be distinct.

Each distinct variance component should have a name. The length of `varcomps.names` should be equal to the number of distinct variance components. If `varcomps.equal` is omitted, then the length of `varcomps.names` should be equal to the length of `random`.

Monte Carlo likelihood approximation relies on an importance sampling distribution. Though infinitely many importance sampling distributions should yield the correct MCMLEs eventually, the importance sampling distribution used in this package was chosen to reduce the computation cost. When `doPQL` is `TRUE`, the importance sampling distribution relies on PQL estimates (as calculated in this package). When `doPQL` is `FALSE`, the random effect estimates in the distribution are taken to be 0, the fixed effect estimates are taken to be 0, and the variance component estimates are taken to be 1.

This package's importance sampling distribution is a mixture of three distributions: a `t` centered at 0 with scale matrix determined by the PQL estimates of the variance components and with `zeta` degrees of freedom, a normal distribution centered at the PQL estimates of the random effects and with a variance matrix containing the PQL estimates of the variance components, and a normal distribution centered at the PQL estimates of the random effects and with a variance matrix based on the Hessian of the penalized log likelihood. The first component is included to guarantee the gradient of the MCLA has a central limit theorem. The second component is included to mirror our best guess of the distribution of the random effects. The third component is included so that the numerator and the denominator are similar when calculating the MCLA value.

The Monte Carlo sample size `m` should be chosen as large as possible. You may want to run the model a couple times to begin to understand the variability inherent to Monte Carlo. There are no hard and fast rules for choosing `m`, and more research is needed on this area. For a general idea, I believe the `BoothHobert` model produces stable enough estimates at $m = 10^3$ and the `salamander` model produces stable enough estimates at $m = 10^5$, as long as `doPQL` is `TRUE`.

To see the summary of the model, use `summary()`.

Value

glmm returns an object of class glmm is a list containing at least the following components:

beta	A vector of the Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimates (MCMLEs) for the fixed effects.
nu	A vector of the Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimates for the variance components.
loglike.value	The Monte Carlo log likelihood evaluated at the MCMLEs beta and nu.
loglike.gradient	The Monte Carlo log likelihood gradient vector at the MCMLEs beta and nu.
loglike.hessian	The Monte Carlo log likelihood Hessian matrix at the MCMLEs beta and nu.
mod.mcml	A list containing the fixed effect design matrix, the list of random effect design matrices, the response. and the number of trials (for the Binomial family).
call	The call.
fixedcall	The fixed effects call.
randcall	The random effects call.
x	The design matrix for the fixed effects.
y	The response vector.
z	The design matrix for the random effects.
family.glmm	The name of the family. Must be class glmm.family.
varcomps.names	The vector of names for the distinct variance components.
varcomps.equal	The vector denoting equal variance components.
umat	A matrix with m rows. Each row is a vector of random effects generated from the importance sampling distribution.
pvec	A vector containing p1, p2, and p3.
beta.pql	PQL estimate of β , when doPQL is TRUE.
nu.pql	PQL estimate of ν , when doPQL is TRUE.
u.pql	PQL predictions of the random effects.
zeta	The number of degrees of freedom used in the t component of the importance sampling distribution.
debug	If TRUE extra output useful for testing.

The function `summary` (i.e., `summary.glmm`) can be used to obtain or print a summary of the results. The generic accessor function `coef` (i.e., `coef.glmm`) can be used to extract the coefficients.

Author(s)

Christina Knudson

References

- Geyer, C. J. (1994) On the convergence of Monte Carlo maximum likelihood calculations. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B*, **61**, 261–274.
- Geyer, C. J. and Thompson, E. (1992) Constrained Monte Carlo maximum likelihood for dependent data. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B*, **54**, 657–699.
- Knudson, C. (2016). Monte Carlo likelihood approximation for generalized linear mixed models. PhD thesis, University of Minnesota. <http://hdl.handle.net/11299/178948>
- Sung, Y. J. and Geyer, C. J. (2007) Monte Carlo likelihood inference for missing data models. *Annals of Statistics*, **35**, 990–1011.

Examples

```
#First, using the basic Booth and Hobert dataset
#to fit a glmm with a logistic link, one variance component,
#one fixed effect, and an intercept of 0. The Monte Carlo
#sample size is 100 to save time.
library(glmm)
data(BoothHobert)
set.seed(1234)
mod.mcml1<-glmm(y~0+x1,list(y~0+z1),varcomps.names=c("z1"),data=BoothHobert,
family.glmm=bernoulli.glmm,m=100,doPQL=TRUE)
mod.mcml1$beta
mod.mcml1$nu
summary(mod.mcml1)
coef(mod.mcml1)

#Next, a model setting two variance components equal.
data(Booth2)
set.seed(1234)
mod.mcml3<-glmm(y~0+x1,list(y~0+z1,~0+z2),varcomps.names=c("z"),
varcomps.equal=c(1,1), data=Booth2,family.glmm=bernoulli.glmm,
m=100,doPQL=FALSE)
mod.mcml3$beta
mod.mcml3$nu
summary(mod.mcml3)

#Now, a model with crossed random effects. There are two distinct
#variance components. To get more accurate answers for this model,
#use a larger Monte Carlo sample size, such as m=10^4 or 10^5
#and doPQL=TRUE.
set.seed(1234)
data(salamander)
m<-10
sal<-glmm(Mate~0+Cross,random=list(~0+Female,~0+Male),varcomps.names=c("F","M"),
data=salamander,family.glmm=bernoulli.glmm,m=m,debug=TRUE,doPQL=FALSE)
summary(sal)

#The above model (sal) can be redone with binomial.glmm
set.seed(1234)
sal<-glmm(cbind(Mate,1-Mate)~0+Cross,random=list(~0+Female,~0+Male),varcomps.names=c("F","M"),
```

```
data=salamander, family.glm=binomial.glm, m=m, debug=TRUE, doPQL=FALSE)
```

```
logLik.glm
```

```
Monte Carlo Log Likelihood
```

Description

A function that calculates the Monte Carlo log likelihood evaluated at the the Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimates returned from [glm](#).

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glm'
logLik(object, ...)
```

Arguments

```
object      An object of class glm usually created using glm.
...         further arguments passed to or from other methods.
```

Value

```
logLik      The variance-covariance matrix for the parameter estimates
```

Author(s)

```
Christina Knudson
```

See Also

```
glm for model fitting.
```

Examples

```
library(glm)
set.seed(1234)
data(salamander)
#To get more accurate answers for this model, use m=10^4 or 10^5
# and doPQL=TRUE.
m<-10
sal<-glm(Mate~0+Cross, random=list(~0+Female, ~0+Male), varcomps.names=c("F", "M"),
  data=salamander, family.glm=bernoulli.glm, m=m, debug=TRUE, doPQL=FALSE)
logLik(sal)
```

mcse	<i>Monte Carlo Standard Error</i>
------	-----------------------------------

Description

A function that calculates the Monte Carlo standard error for the Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimates returned from [glm](#).

Usage

```
mcse(object)
```

Arguments

`object` An object of class `glm` usually created using [glm](#).

Details

With maximum likelihood performed by Monte Carlo likelihood approximation, there are two sources of variability: there is variability from sample to sample and from Monte Carlo sample (of generated random effects) to Monte Carlo sample. The first source of variability (from sample to sample) is measured using standard error, which appears with the point estimates in the summary tables. The second source of variability is due to the Monte Carlo randomness, and this is measured by the Monte Carlo standard error.

A large Monte Carlo standard error indicates the Monte Carlo sample size `m` is too small.

Value

`mcse` The Monte Carlo standard errors for the Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimates returned from [glm](#)

Author(s)

Christina Knudson

References

Geyer, C. J. (1994) On the convergence of Monte Carlo maximum likelihood calculations. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B*, **61**, 261–274.

Knudson, C. (2016) Monte Carlo likelihood approximation for generalized linear mixed models. PhD thesis, University of Minnesota. <http://hdl.handle.net/11299/178948>

See Also

[glm](#) for model fitting.

Examples

```

library(glm)
set.seed(1234)
data(salamander)
#To get more accurate answers for this model, use m=10^4 or 10^5
# and doPQL=TRUE.
m<-10
sal<-glm(Mate~0+Cross,random=list(~0+Female,~0+Male),varcomps.names=c("F","M"),
  data=salamander,family.glm=bernoulli.glm,m=m,debug=TRUE,doPQL=FALSE)
mcse(sal)

```

mccov

Monte Carlo Variance Covariance Matrix

Description

A function that calculates the Monte Carlo variance covariance matrix for the Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimates returned from [glm](#).

Usage

```
mccov(object)
```

Arguments

object An object of class `glm` usually created using [glm](#).

Details

With maximum likelihood performed by Monte Carlo likelihood approximation, there are two sources of variability: there is variability from sample to sample and from Monte Carlo sample (of generated random effects) to Monte Carlo sample. The first source of variability (from sample to sample) is measured using standard error, which appears with the point estimates in the summary tables. The second source of variability is due to the Monte Carlo randomness, and this is measured by the Monte Carlo standard error.

A large entry in Monte Carlo variance covariance matrix indicates the Monte Carlo sample size m is too small.

The square root of the diagonal elements represents the Monte Carlo standard errors. The off-diagonal entries represent the Monte Carlo covariance.

Value

mccov The Monte Carlo variance covariance matrix for the Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimates returned from [glm](#)

Author(s)

Christina Knudson

References

Geyer, C. J. (1994) On the convergence of Monte Carlo maximum likelihood calculations. *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B*, **61**, 261–274.

Knudson, C. (2016) Monte Carlo likelihood approximation for generalized linear mixed models. PhD thesis, University of Minnesota. <http://hdl.handle.net/11299/178948>

See Also

[glmm](#) for model fitting.

Examples

```
library(glmm)
set.seed(1234)
data(salamander)
#To get more accurate answers for this model, use m=10^4 or 10^5
# and doPQL=TRUE.
m<-10
sal<-glmm(Mate~0+Cross,random=list(~0+Female,~0+Male),varcomps.names=c("F","M"),
  data=salamander,family.glmm=bernoulli.glmm,m=m,debug=TRUE,doPQL=FALSE)
mccov(sal)
```

murder

Number of Homicide Victims Known

Description

Subjects responded to the question 'Within the past 12 months, how many people have you known personally that were victims of homicide?'

Usage

```
data(murder)
```

Format

A data frame with the following columns:

y The number of homicide victims known personally by the subject.

race a factor with levels black and white.

black a dummy variable to indicate whether the subject was black.

white a dummy variable to indicate whether the subject was white.

References

Agresti, A. (2002) *Categorical Data Analysis*, Second edition. Wiley.

Examples

```
data(murder)
```

poisson.glm

Functions for the Poisson family.

Description

Given a scalar eta, this calculates the cumulant and two derivatives for the Poisson family. Also checks that the data are entered correctly.

Usage

```
poisson.glm()
```

Value

family.glm	The family name, as a string.
link	The link function (canonical link is required).
cum	The cumulant function.
cp	The first derivative of the cumulant function.
cpp	The second derivative of the cumulant function.
checkData	A function to check that all data are nonnegative integers.

Note

This function is to be used by the [glm](#) command.

Author(s)

Christina Knudson

See Also

[glm](#)

Examples

```
poisson.glm()$family.glm  
poisson.glm()$cum(2)  
poisson.glm()$cp(2)  
poisson.glm()$cpp(2)
```

radish2	<i>Radish count data set</i>
---------	------------------------------

Description

Data on life history traits for the invasive California wild radish *Raphanus sativus*.

Usage

```
data(radish2)
```

Format

A data frame with the following columns:

Site Categorical. Experimental site where plant was grown. Two sites in this dataset.

Block Categorical. Blocked nested within site.

Region Categorical. Region from which individuals were obtained: northern, coastal California (N) or southern, inland California (S).

Pop Categorical. Wild population nested within region.

varb Categorical. Gives node of graphical model corresponding to each component of resp. This is useful for life history analysis (see aster package).

resp Response vector.

id Categorical. Indicates individual plants.

References

These data are a subset of data previously analyzed using aster methods in the following.

Ridley, C. E. and Ellstrand, N. C. (2010) Rapid evolution of morphology and adaptive life history in the invasive California wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*) and the implications for management. *Evolutionary Applications*, **3**, 64–76.

Examples

```
data(radish2)
```

salamander

Salamander mating data set from McCullagh and Nelder (1989)

Description

This data set presents the outcome of an experiment conducted at the University of Chicago in 1986 to study interbreeding between populations of mountain dusky salamanders (McCullagh and Nelder, 1989, Section 14.5).

Usage

```
data(salamander)
```

Format

A data frame with the following columns:

Mate Whether the salamanders mated (1) or did not mate (0).

Cross Cross between female and male type. A factor with four levels: R/R,R/W,W/R, and W/W. The type of the female salamander is listed first and the male is listed second. Rough Butt is represented by R and White Side is represented by W. For example, Cross=W/R indicates a White Side female was crossed with a Rough Butt male.

Male Identification number of the male salamander. A factor.

Female Identification number of the female salamander. A factor.

References

McCullagh P. and Nelder, J. A. (1989) *Generalized Linear Models*. Chapman and Hall/CRC.

Examples

```
data(salamander)
```

se

Standard Error

Description

A function that calculates the standard error for the Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimates returned from `glm`.

Usage

```
se(object)
```

Arguments

object An object of class `glm` usually created using `glm`.

Details

With maximum likelihood performed by Monte Carlo likelihood approximation, there are two sources of variability: there is variability from sample to sample and from Monte Carlo sample (of generated random effects) to Monte Carlo sample. The first source of variability (from sample to sample) is measured using standard error, which appears with the point estimates in the summary tables. The second source of variability is due to the Monte Carlo randomness, and this is measured by the Monte Carlo standard error.

Value

se The standard errors for the Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimates returned from `glm`

Author(s)

Christina Knudson

See Also

[glm](#) for model fitting.

[mcse](#) for calculating Monte Carlo standard error.

Examples

```
library(glm)
set.seed(1234)
data(salamander)
#To get more accurate answers for this model, use m=10^4 or 10^5
# and doPQL=TRUE.
m<-10
sal<-glm(Mate~0+Cross,random=list(~0+Female,~0+Male),varcomps.names=c("F","M"),
  data=salamander,family.glm=bernoulli.glm,m=m,debug=TRUE,doPQL=FALSE)
se(sal)
```

summary.glm

Summarizing GLMM Fits

Description

"summary" method for class `glm` objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glm'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary.glm'
print(x, digits = max(3, getOption("digits") - 3),
      signif.stars = getOption("show.signif.stars"), ...)
```

Arguments

object	an object of class <code>glm</code> , usually, resulting from a call to <code>glm</code> .
x	an object of class <code>summary.glm</code> , usually, a result of a call to <code>summary.glm</code> .
digits	the number of significant digits to use when printing.
signif.stars	logical. If TRUE, “significance stars” are printed for each coefficient.
...	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

The function `summary.glm` computes and returns a list of summary statistics of the fitted generalized linear mixed model given in `object`, using the components (list elements) “`call`” and “`terms`” from its argument, plus

coefficients	a matrix for the fixed effects. The matrix has columns for the estimated coefficient, its standard error, t-statistic and corresponding (two-sided) p-value.
nucoefmat	a matrix with columns for the variance components. The matrix has columns for the estimated variance component, its standard error, t-statistic and corresponding (one-sided) p-value.
x	the design matrix for the fixed effects.
z	the design matrix for the random effects.
y	the response vector.
fixedcall	the call for the fixed effects.
randcall	the call for the random effects.
family.mcmc1	the family used to fit the model.
call	the call to <code>glm</code> .
link	the canonical link function.

Author(s)

Christina Knudson

See Also

The model fitting function `glm`, the generic `summary`, and the function `coef` that extracts the fixed effect coefficients.

varcomps	<i>Extract Model Variance Components</i>
----------	--

Description

A function that extracts the variance components returned from `glmm`.

Usage

```
varcomps(object, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>object</code>	An object of class <code>glmm</code> usually created using <code>glmm</code> .
<code>...</code>	further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

<code>varcomps</code>	A vector of variance component estimates
-----------------------	--

Author(s)

Christina Knudson

See Also

`glmm` for model fitting. `coef.glmm` for fixed effects coefficients.

Examples

```
library(glmm)
set.seed(1234)
data(salamander)
#To get more accurate answers for this model, use m=10^4 or 10^5
#and doPQL=TRUE.
m<-10
sal<-glmm(Mate~0+Cross,random=list(~0+Female,~0+Male),varcomps.names=c("F","M"),
data=salamander,family.glmm=bernoulli.glmm,m=m,debug=TRUE,doPQL=FALSE)
varcomps(sal)
```

`vcov.glm`*Variance-Covariance Matrix*

Description

A function that calculates the variance-covariance matrix for the Monte Carlo maximum likelihood estimates returned from `glm`.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'glm'  
vcov(object, ...)
```

Arguments

`object` An object of class `glm` usually created using `glm`.
`...` further arguments passed to or from other methods.

Value

`vcov` The variance-covariance matrix for the parameter estimates

Author(s)

Christina Knudson

See Also

`glm` for model fitting.

Examples

```
library(glm)  
set.seed(1234)  
data(salamander)  
#To get more accurate answers for this model, use m=10^4 or 10^5  
# and doPQL=TRUE.  
m<-10  
sal<-glm(Mate~0+Cross,random=list(~0+Female,~0+Male),varcomps.names=c("F","M"),  
  data=salamander,family.glm=bernoulli.glm,m=m,debug=TRUE,doPQL=FALSE)  
vcov(sal)
```


Index

- *Topic **Monte Carlo likelihood approximation**
 - bernoulli.glmm, 3
 - binomial.glmm, 4
 - poisson.glmm, 18
- *Topic **Monte Carlo**
 - glmm, 9
 - summary.glmm, 21
- *Topic **generalized linear mixed models**
 - bacteria, 2
 - Booth2, 5
 - BoothHobert, 6
 - cbpp2, 6
 - murder, 17
 - radish2, 19
 - salamander, 20
 - summary.glmm, 21
- *Topic **generalized linear mixed model**
 - bernoulli.glmm, 3
 - binomial.glmm, 4
 - coef.glmm, 7
 - confint.glmm, 8
 - glmm, 9
 - logLik.glmm, 14
 - mcse, 15
 - mcvcov, 16
 - poisson.glmm, 18
 - se, 20
 - varcomps, 23
 - vcov.glmm, 24
- *Topic **likelihood approximation**
 - glmm, 9
- *Topic **maximum likelihood**
 - glmm, 9
 - summary.glmm, 21
- *Topic **models**
 - summary.glmm, 21
- bacteria, 2
- bernoulli.glmm, 3, 9
- binomial.glmm, 4, 9
- Booth2, 5
- BoothHobert, 6
- cbpp2, 6
- coef, 12, 22
- coef.glmm, 7, 12, 23
- confint.glmm, 8
- glmm, 3, 4, 7–9, 9, 14–18, 20–24
- logLik.glmm, 14
- mcse, 15, 21
- mcvcov, 16
- murder, 17
- poisson.glmm, 9, 18
- print.summary.glmm (summary.glmm), 21
- radish2, 19
- salamander, 20
- se, 20
- summary, 12, 22
- summary.glmm, 10, 12, 21
- varcomps, 23
- vcov.glmm, 24