

Random Effects (II)

Jarrold Hadfield

University of Edinburgh

Multiple Random Effects?

```
> head(BTtarsus)
```

	tarsus_mm	bird_id	sex	year	nest_orig	nest_rear	day_hatch
1	17.2	L298904	F	2011	11_A9	11_A9	0
2	17.6	L298903	M	2011	11_A9	11_A9	0
3	16.2	L298905	F	2011	11_82	11_A9	0
4	17.0	L298901	M	2011	11_82	11_A9	0
5	17.3	L298900	M	2011	11_A9	11_A9	1
6	16.1	L298902	M	2011	11_82	11_A9	1

Multiple Random Effects: Nested & Cross-classified

```
> tarsus_m5 <- lmer(tarsus_mm ~ sex + day_hatch +  
+   year + (1 | nest_orig) + (1 | nest_rear),  
+   data = BTtarsus)
```

Multiple Random Effects: Nested & Cross-classified

```
> tarsus_m5 <- lmer(tarsus_mm ~ sex + day_hatch +  
+   year + (1 | nest_orig) + (1 | nest_rear),  
+   data = BTtarsus)  
  
> summary(tarsus_m5)
```

REML criterion at convergence: 3493.7

Scaled residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-5.2498	-0.5696	0.0162	0.6117	3.2833

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
nest_orig	(Intercept)	0.07971	0.2823
nest_rear	(Intercept)	0.13642	0.3693
Residual		0.12963	0.3600

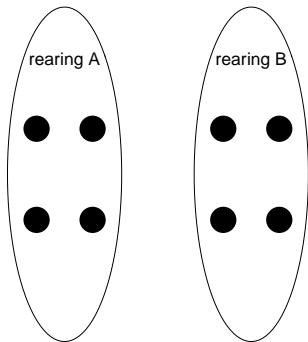
Number of obs: 2908, groups:

nest_orig, 440; nest_rear, 358

Fixed effects:

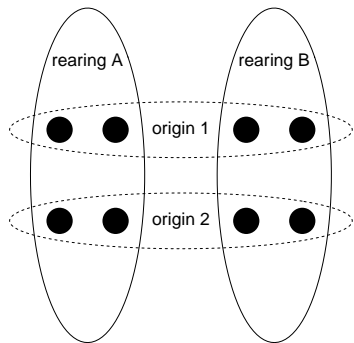
Multiple Random Effects: Nested & Cross-classified

Cross-classified



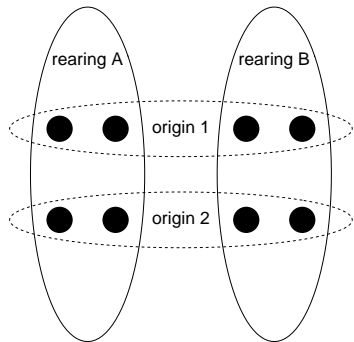
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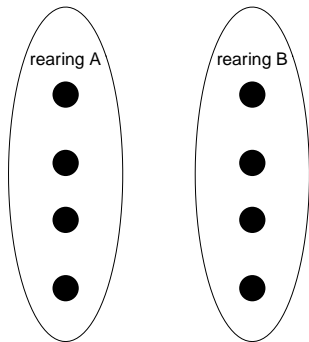


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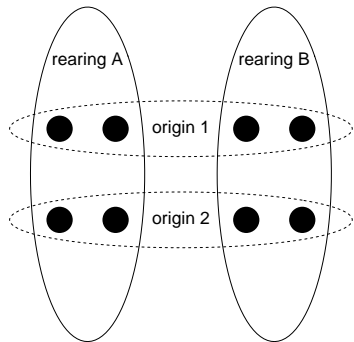


Nested

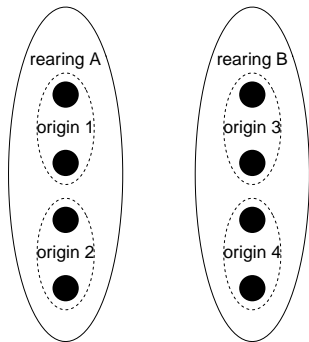


Multiple Random Effects: Nested & Cross-classified

Cross-classified



Nested



Multiple Random Effects: Nested & Cross-classified

<u>y</u>	<u>Nest</u>	<u>ID</u>
1	A_11	1
2	A_11	1
5	A_11	2
6	A_11	2
4	A_11	3
3	A_11	3
1	A_08	1
1	A_08	1
2	A_08	2
4	A_08	2
6	A_16	1
⋮	⋮	⋮

Multiple Random Effects: Nested & Cross-classified

<u>y</u>	<u>Nest</u>	<u>ID</u>
1	A_11	1
2	A_11	1
5	A_11	2
6	A_11	2
4	A_11	3
3	A_11	3
1	A_08	1
1	A_08	1
2	A_08	2
4	A_08	2
6	A_16	1
⋮	⋮	⋮

$$y \sim (1|Nest)+(1|ID)$$

Multiple Random Effects: Nested & Cross-classified

<u>y</u>	<u>Nest</u>	<u>ID</u>
1	A_11	1
2	A_11	1
5	A_11	2
6	A_11	2
4	A_11	3
3	A_11	3
1	A_08	1
1	A_08	1
2	A_08	2
4	A_08	2
6	A_16	1
⋮	⋮	⋮

$y \sim (1|\text{Nest})+(1|\text{ID})$

$y \sim (1|\text{Nest})+(1|\text{Nest}:\text{ID})$

Multiple Random Effects: Nested & Cross-classified

<u>y</u>	<u>Nest</u>	<u>ID</u>
1	A_11	1
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1	A_08	1
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6	A_16	1
⋮	⋮	⋮

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$y \sim (1|\text{Nest})+(1|\text{Nest}/\text{ID})$

Multiple Random Effects: Nested & Cross-classified

<u>y</u>	<u>Nest</u>	<u>ID</u>
1	A_11	1
2	A_11	1
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1	A_11	A_11_1
2	A_11	A_11_1
5	A_11	A_11_2
6	A_11	A_11_2
4	A_11	A_11_3
3	A_11	A_11_3
1	A_08	A_08_1
1	A_08	A_08_1
2	A_08	A_08_2
4	A_08	A_08_2
6	A_16	A_16_1
⋮	⋮	⋮

$y \sim (1|Nest)+(1|ID)$

$y \sim (1|Nest)+(1|Nest:ID)$

$y \sim (1|Nest)+(1|Nest/ID)$

Multiple Random Effects: Nested & Cross-classified

<u>y</u>	<u>Nest</u>	<u>ID</u>
1	A_11	1
2	A_11	1
5	A_11	2
6	A_11	2
4	A_11	3
3	A_11	3
1	A_08	1
1	A_08	1
2	A_08	2
4	A_08	2
6	A_16	1
⋮	⋮	⋮

<u>y</u>	<u>Nest</u>	<u>ID</u>
1	A_11	A_11_1
2	A_11	A_11_1
5	A_11	A_11_2
6	A_11	A_11_2
4	A_11	A_11_3
3	A_11	A_11_3
1	A_08	A_08_1
1	A_08	A_08_1
2	A_08	A_08_2
4	A_08	A_08_2
6	A_16	A_16_1
⋮	⋮	⋮

$y \sim (1|Nest)+(1|ID)$

$y \sim (1|Nest)+(1|Nest:ID)$

$y \sim (1|Nest)+(1|Nest/ID)$

$y \sim (1|Nest)+(1|ID)$

Generalised Linear Mixed Model

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$$E[\mathbf{y}] = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}$$

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- Link function: log

$$E[\mathbf{y}] = \exp(\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta})$$

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- Distribution: Poisson

$$\mathbf{y} \sim \text{Pois}(\exp(\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}))$$

Generalised Linear Mixed Model

- Link function: log

$$E[\mathbf{y}] = \exp(\mathbf{W}\boldsymbol{\theta})$$

- Distribution: Poisson

$$\mathbf{y} \sim \text{Pois}(\exp(\mathbf{W}\boldsymbol{\theta}))$$

Generalised Linear Model: Overdispersion

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```
> Traffic$obs <- as.factor(1:nrow(Traffic))
```

Generalised Linear Model: Overdispersion

```
> Traffic$obs <- as.factor(1:nrow(Traffic))  
  
> traffic_m8 <- glmer(y ~ limit + year + day + (1 | obs), data = Traffic,  
+   family = poisson)
```

Generalised Linear Model: Overdispersion

```
> Traffic$obs <- as.factor(1:nrow(Traffic))

> traffic_m8 <- glmer(y ~ limit + year + day + (1 | obs), data = Traffic,
+   family = poisson)

> summary(traffic_m8)
```

AIC	BIC	logLik	deviance	df.resid
1284.2	1300.3	-637.1	1274.2	179

Scaled residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-1.61630	-0.43342	-0.07274	0.36395	1.15236

Random effects:

Groups Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
obs (Intercept)	0.09613	0.31

Number of obs: 184, groups: obs, 184

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)	
(Intercept)	2.991249	0.065909	45.38	< 2e-16	***
limityes	-0.170256	0.061477	-2.77	0.00562	**
year1962	-0.065551	0.058947	-1.11	0.26612	
day	0.002580	0.001067	2.42	0.01558	*

Generalised Linear Model: Overdispersion

- Random-effect (G) structure

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$$\sigma_u^2 \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z}^T$$

Generalised Linear Model: Overdispersion

- Random-effect (G) structure

$$\sigma_u^2 \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z}^\top = \sigma_u^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Generalised Linear Model: Overdispersion

- Random-effect (G) structure

$$\sigma_u^2 \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z}^\top = \sigma_u^2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_u^2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \sigma_u^2 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \sigma_u^2 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \sigma_u^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

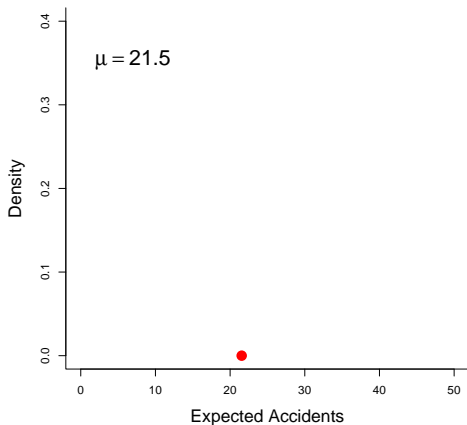
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- Random-effect (G) structure

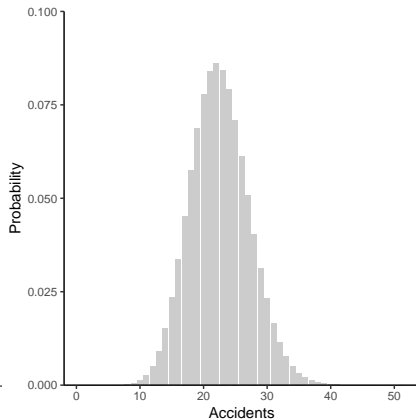
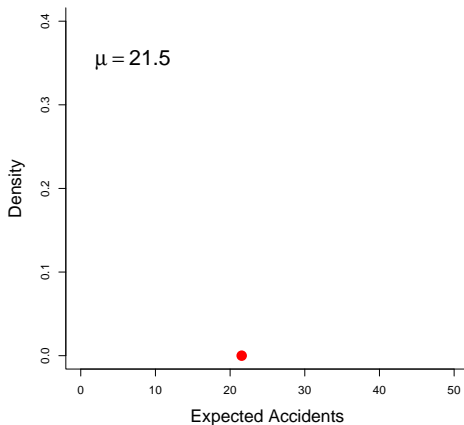
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Like fitting a residual

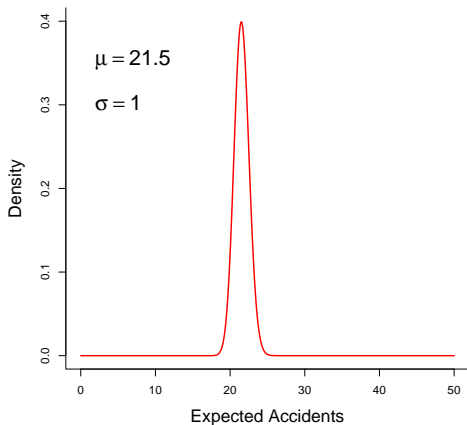
Understanding the Negative Binomial



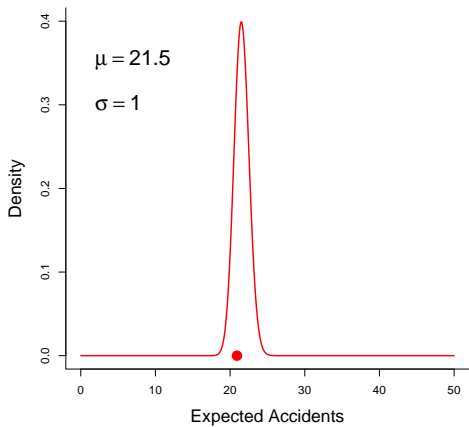
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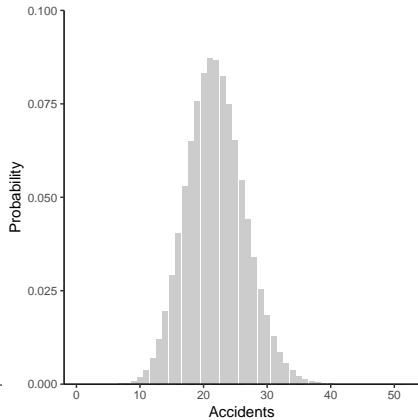
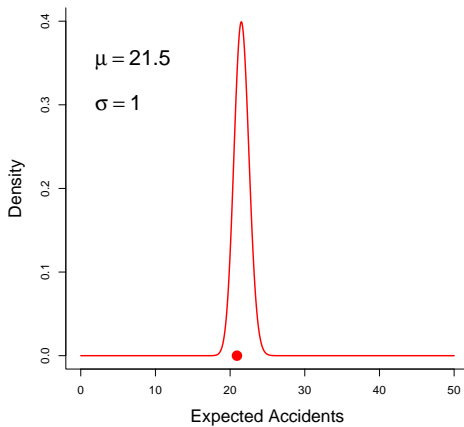
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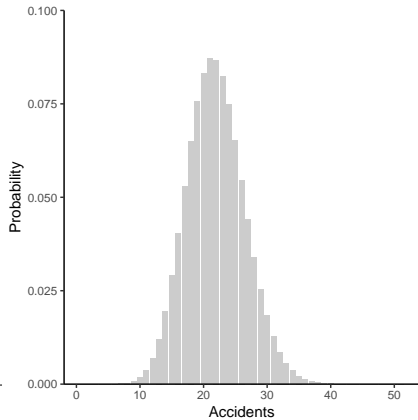
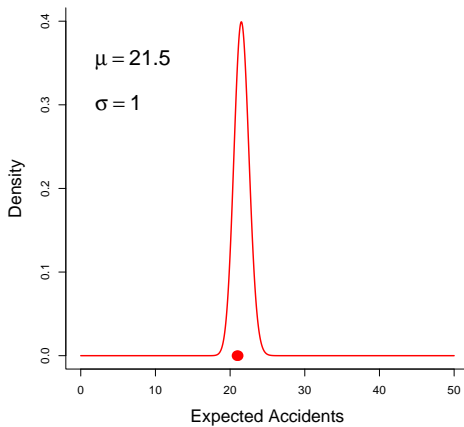
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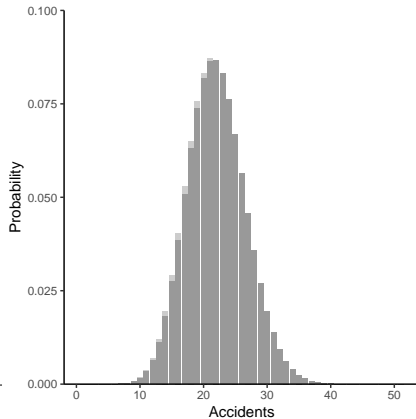
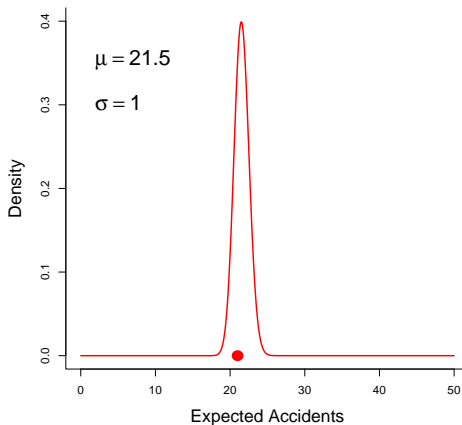
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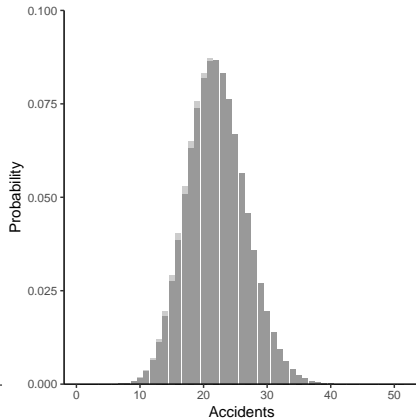
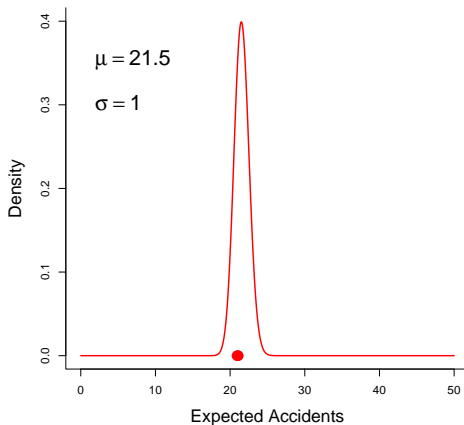
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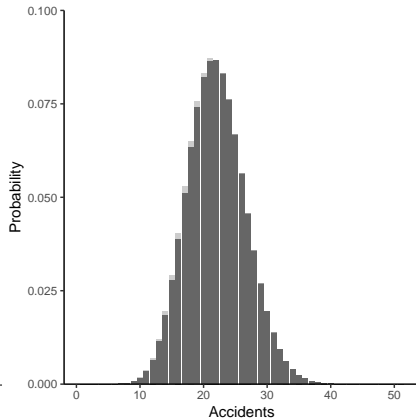
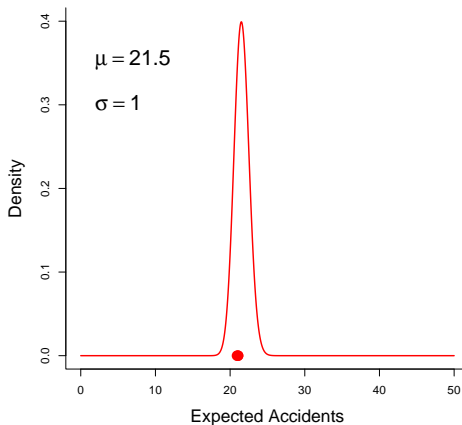
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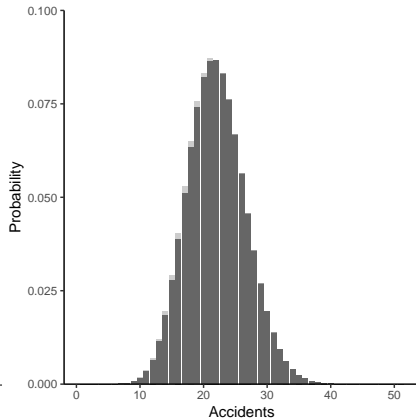
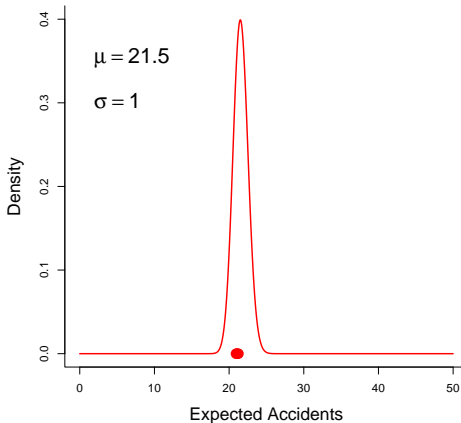
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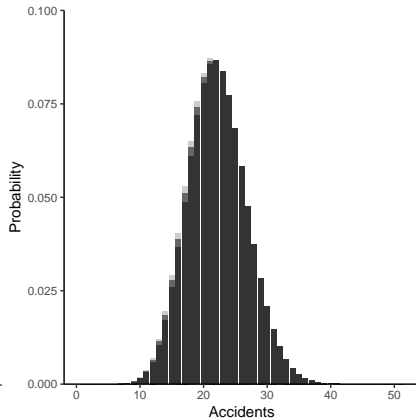
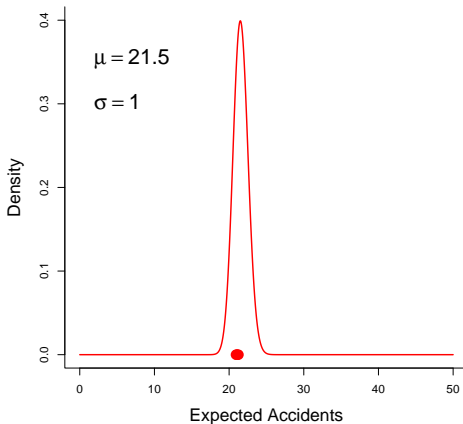
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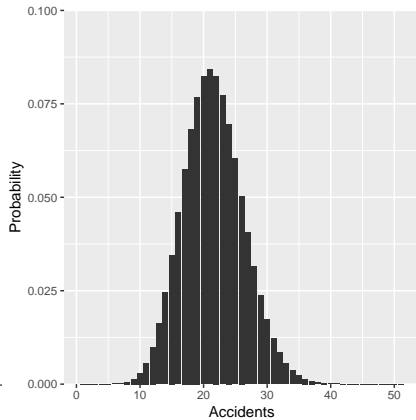
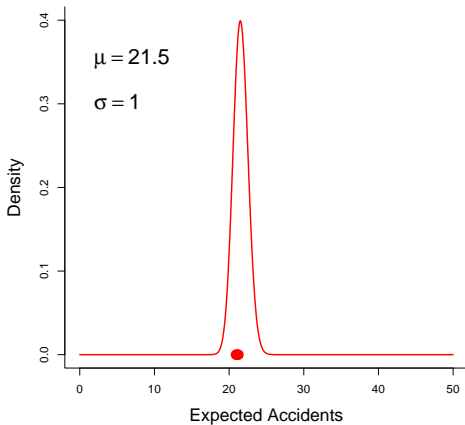
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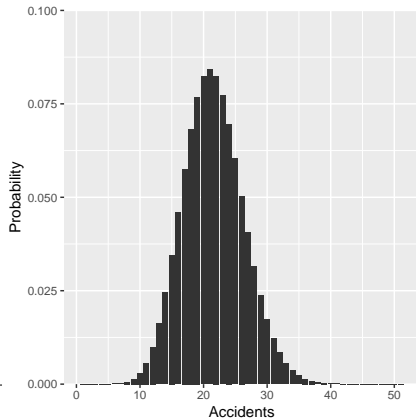
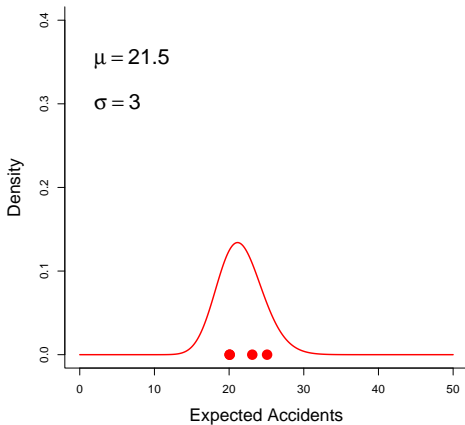
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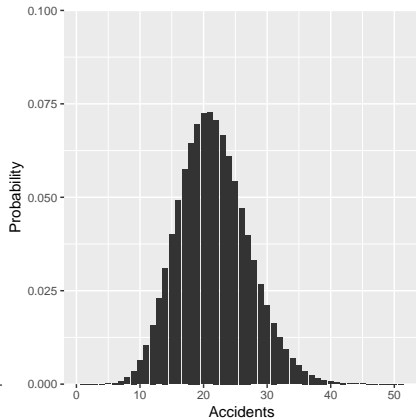
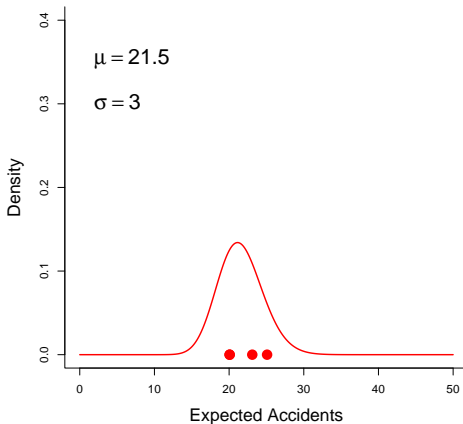
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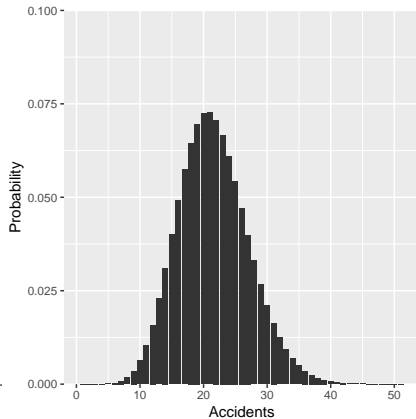
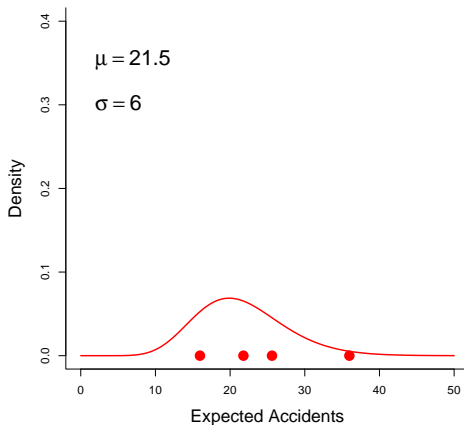
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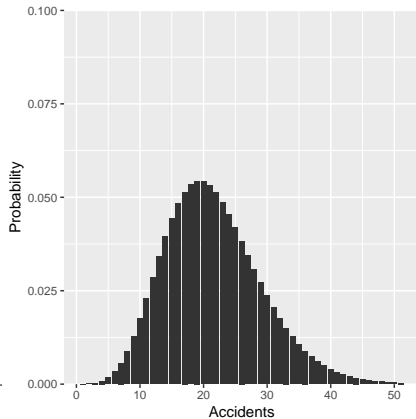
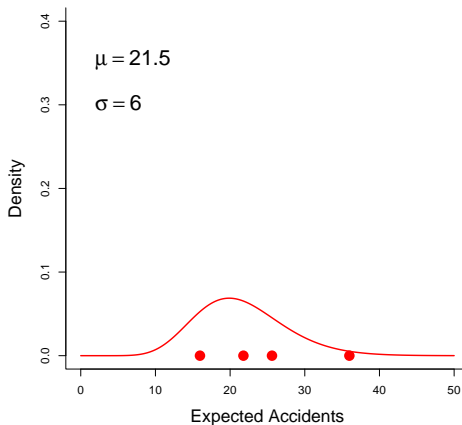
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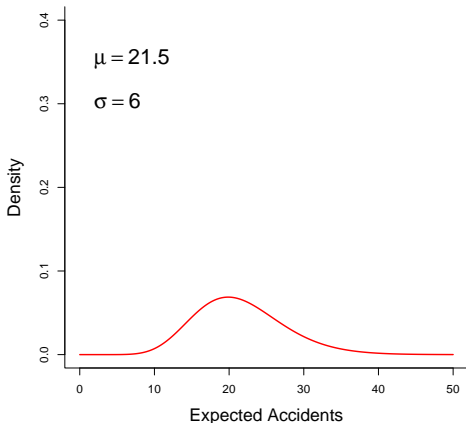


Understanding the GLMM

- $(1|obs)$ like the negative binomial but the expectations drawn from a log-normal rather than a gamma.

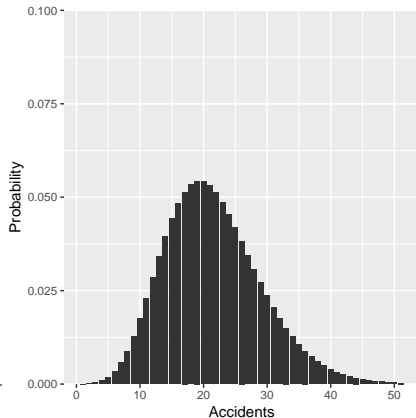
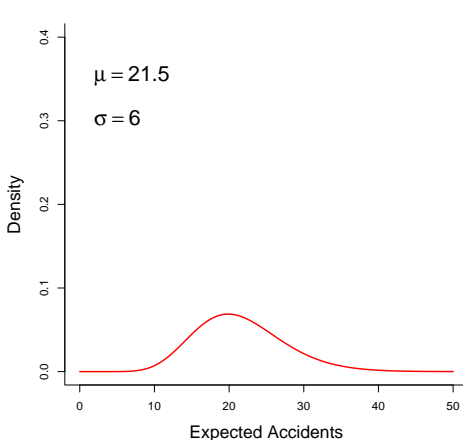
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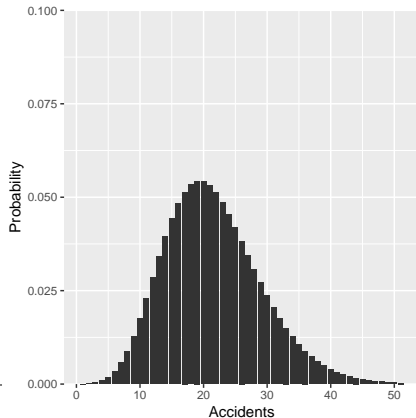
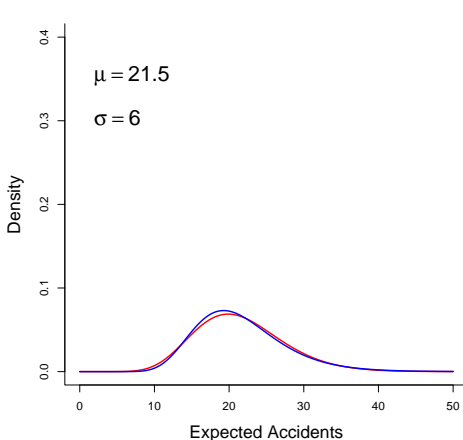
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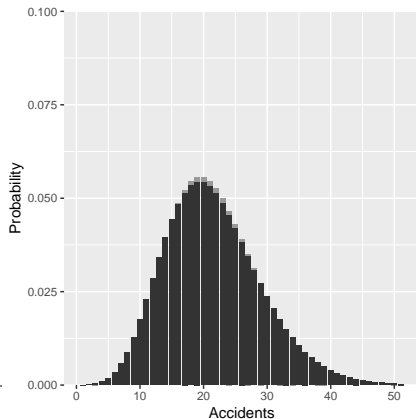
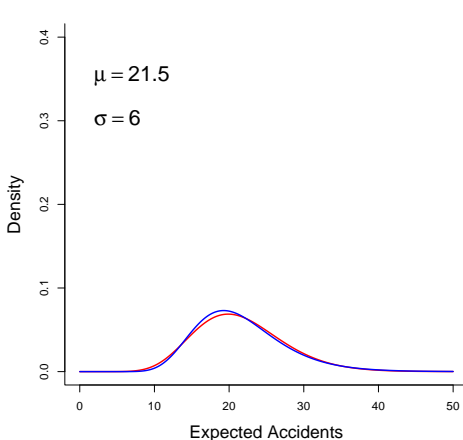
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Understanding the GLMM

- $(1|obs)$ like the negative binomial but the expectations drawn from a log-normal rather than a gamma.



GLMM: Binomial Overdispersion

```
> photo_glm1 <- glm(cbind(g5, 15) ~ type + ypub, data = photo_long,  
+   family = binomial)
```

GLMM: Binomial Overdispersion

```
> photo_glm1 <- glm(cbind(g5, 15) ~ type + ypub, data = photo_long,  
+ family = binomial)
```

```
> summary(photo_glm1)
```

Deviance Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-11.3044	-3.1800	-0.7432	2.9375	12.0952

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	-0.607223	0.068161	-8.909	< 2e-16 ***
typehappy	-1.173532	0.061646	-19.037	< 2e-16 ***
ypub	0.020165	0.002473	8.154	3.54e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

(Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)

Null deviance: 1547.7 on 43 degrees of freedom
Residual deviance: 1101.7 on 41 degrees of freedom
AIC: 1316.2

Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 4

GLMM: Binomial Overdispersion

```
> photo_long$obs <- as.factor(1:nrow(photo_long))
```

GLMM: Binomial Overdispersion

```
> photo_long$obs <- as.factor(1:nrow(photo_long))  
  
> photo_glm3 <- glmer(cbind(g5, l5) ~ type + ypub + (1 | obs),  
+ data = photo_long, family = binomial)
```

GLMM: Binomial Overdispersion

```
> photo_long$obs <- as.factor(1:nrow(photo_long))

> photo_glm3 <- glmer(cbind(g5, 15) ~ type + ypub + (1 | obs),
+   data = photo_long, family = binomial)
```

```
> summary(photo_glm3)
      AIC      BIC  logLik deviance df.resid
 397.8    405.0  -194.9   389.8      40
```

Scaled residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-0.80571	-0.16940	-0.00958	0.10938	0.67913

Random effects:

Groups Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
obs (Intercept)	1.177	1.085

Number of obs: 44, groups: obs, 44

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	-0.66422	0.39058	-1.701	0.089022 .
typehappy	-1.27926	0.33519	-3.817	0.000135 ***
ypub	0.02019	0.01385	1.458	0.144824

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

GLMM: Binomial Overdispersion

```
> head(photo_long_full)
```

	y	respondent	photo	type	person	age	ypub	
1	5		1	4510	happy	peter_k	57	34
2	1		2	4510	happy	peter_k	57	34
3	3		3	4510	happy	peter_k	57	34
4	7		4	4510	happy	peter_k	57	34
5	1		5	4510	happy	peter_k	57	34
6	2		6	4510	happy	peter_k	57	34

GLMM: Binomial Overdispersion

```
> head(photo_long_full)
```

```
  y respondent photo  type  person age ypub
1 5           1  4510 happy peter_k  57   34
2 1           2  4510 happy peter_k  57   34
3 3           3  4510 happy peter_k  57   34
4 7           4  4510 happy peter_k  57   34
5 1           5  4510 happy peter_k  57   34
6 2           6  4510 happy peter_k  57   34
```

```
> photo_long_full$g5 <- as.numeric(photo_long_full$y > 5)
```


GLMM: Binomial Overdispersion

```
> photo_glm4 <- glmer(g5 ~ type + ypub + (1 | photo), data = photo_long_full,  
+   family = binomial)
```

GLMM: Binomial Overdispersion

```
> photo_glm4 <- glmer(g5 ~ type + ypub + (1 | photo), data = photo_long_full,  
+   family = binomial)
```

```
> summary(photo_glm4)
```

AIC	BIC	logLik	deviance	df.resid
5480.7	5507.0	-2736.3	5472.7	5346

Scaled residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-2.9925	-0.5432	-0.3660	0.6313	3.7175

Random effects:

Groups Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
photo (Intercept)	1.177	1.085

Number of obs: 5350, groups: photo, 44

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	z value	Pr(> z)
(Intercept)	-0.66424	0.39049	-1.701	0.088930 .
typehappy	-1.27925	0.33530	-3.815	0.000136 ***
ypub	0.02019	0.01384	1.458	0.144739

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Why do we have (1|...)?

(1|nest_orig)

Why do we have (1|...)?

(1|nest_orig)

- Think of the left hand side as a model formula:

Why do we have $(1|\dots)$?

$(1|\text{nest_orig})$

- Think of the left hand side as a model formula:

```
> head(model.matrix(~1, data = BTtarsus))
```

```
(Intercept)
```

1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1

Why do we have (1|...)?

(1|nest_orig)

- Think of the left hand side as a model formula:

```
> head(model.matrix(~1, data = BTtarsus))
```

```
(Intercept)
```

```
1      1
2      1
3      1
4      1
5      1
6      1
```

	11_A9	11_A7	11_A6	11_A46	11_A44	...
(In)	(In).11_A9	(In).11_A7	(In).11_A6	(In).11_A46	(In).11_A44	...

Structured Random Effects

`(sex-1|nest_orig)`

- Think of the left hand side as a model formula:

Structured Random Effects

(sex-1|nest_orig)

- Think of the left hand side as a model formula:

```
> head(model.matrix(~sex - 1, data = BTtarsus))
```

```
sexF sexM
1     1    0
2     0    1
3     1    0
4     0    1
5     0    1
6     0    1
```


Structured Random Effects

(sex-1|nest_orig)

- Think of the left hand side as a model formula:

```
> head(model.matrix(~sex - 1, data = BTtarsus))
```

```
sexF sexM
1     1    0
2     0    1
3     1    0
4     0    1
5     0    1
6     0    1
```

	11_A9	11_A7	11_A6	11_A46	11_A44	...
sexF	sexF.11_A9	sexF.11_A7	sexF.11_A6	sexF.11_A46	sexF.11_A44	...
sexM	sexM.11_A9	sexM.11_A7	sexM.11_A6	sexM.11_A46	sexM.11_A44	...

Structured Random Effects

(sex-1|nest_orig)

	11_A9	11_A7	11_A6	11_A46	11_A44	...
sexF	sexF.11_A9	sexF.11_A7	sexF.11_A6	sexF.11_A46	sexF.11_A44	...
sexM	sexM.11_A9	sexM.11_A7	sexM.11_A6	sexM.11_A46	sexM.11_A44	...

Structured Random Effects

(sex-1|nest_orig)

	11_A9	11_A7	11_A6	11_A46	11_A44	...
sexF	sexF.11_A9	sexF.11_A7	sexF.11_A6	sexF.11_A46	sexF.11_A44	...
sexM	sexM.11_A9	sexM.11_A7	sexM.11_A6	sexM.11_A46	sexM.11_A44	...

$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{nest_orig}} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{\text{Female}}^2 & \sigma_{\text{Female,Male}} \\ \sigma_{\text{Female,Male}} & \sigma_{\text{Male}}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Structured Random Effects

(sex-1|nest_orig)

	11_A9	11_A7	11_A6	11_A46	11_A44	...
sexF	sexF.11_A9	sexF.11_A7	sexF.11_A6	sexF.11_A46	sexF.11_A44	...
sexM	sexM.11_A9	sexM.11_A7	sexM.11_A6	sexM.11_A46	sexM.11_A44	...

$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{nest_orig}} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{\text{Female}}^2 & \sigma_{\text{Female,Male}} \\ \sigma_{\text{Female,Male}} & \sigma_{\text{Male}}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_{\text{Female,Male}} = \frac{\sigma_{\text{Female,Male}}}{\sigma_{\text{Male}}\sigma_{\text{Female}}}$$

Structured Random Effects

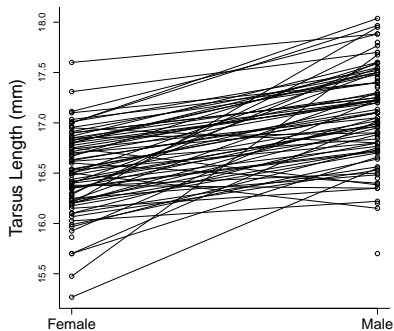


Figure: Average tarsus lengths for daughters and sons. The lines join sisters and their brothers.

Structured Random Effects

```
> tarsus_m6 <- lmer(tarsus_mm ~ sex + day_hatch + year +  
+   (sex - 1 | nest_orig) + (sex - 1 | nest_rear),  
+   data = BTtarsus)
```

Structured Random Effects

```
> tarsus_m6 <- lmer(tarsus_mm ~ sex + day_hatch + year +  
+   (sex - 1 | nest_orig) + (sex - 1 | nest_rear),  
+   data = BTtarsus)  
  
> summary(tarsus_m6)
```

REML criterion at convergence: 3489.3

Scaled residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-5.2061	-0.5752	0.0107	0.6199	3.2066

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.	Corr
nest_orig	sexF	0.09274	0.3045	
	sexM	0.06976	0.2641	1.00
nest_rear	sexF	0.12129	0.3483	
	sexM	0.14823	0.3850	1.00
Residual		0.12901	0.3592	

Number of obs: 2908, groups: nest_orig, 440; nest_rear, 358

Structured Random Effects

```
> tarsus_m7 <- lmer(tarsus_mm ~ sex + day_hatch + year +  
+ (1 | nest_orig) + (sex - 1 | nest_rear), data = BTtarsus)
```


Structured Random Effects

```
> tarsus_m7 <- lmer(tarsus_mm ~ sex + day_hatch + year +  
+ (1 | nest_orig) + (sex - 1 | nest_rear), data = BTtarsus)
```

```
> anova(tarsus_m6, tarsus_m7)
```

	npar	AIC	BIC	logLik	deviance	Chisq	Df
tarsus_m7	11	3483.9	3549.6	-1731.0	3461.9		
tarsus_m6	13	3485.0	3562.7	-1729.5	3459.0	2.8855	2

Pr(>Chisq)

tarsus_m7	
tarsus_m6	0.2363

Structured Random Effects

```
> tarsus_m7 <- lmer(tarsus_mm ~ sex + day_hatch + year +  
+ (1 | nest_orig) + (sex - 1 | nest_rear), data = BTtarsus)
```

```
> anova(tarsus_m6, tarsus_m7)
```

	npar	AIC	BIC	logLik	deviance	Chisq	Df
tarsus_m7	11	3483.9	3549.6	-1731.0	3461.9		
tarsus_m6	13	3485.0	3562.7	-1729.5	3459.0	2.8855	2

Pr(>Chisq)

tarsus_m7	
tarsus_m6	0.2363

```
> confint(tarsus_m6, ".sig02")
```

	2.5 %	97.5 %
.sig02	0.916107	1

Structured Random Effects: Random Regression

(1+day_hatch|nest_rear)

- Think of the left hand side as a model formula:

Structured Random Effects: Random Regression

(1+day_hatch|nest_rear)

- Think of the left hand side as a model formula:

```
> head(model.matrix(~1 + day_hatch, data = BTtarsus))
```

	(Intercept)	day_hatch
100	1	1
7	1	3
200	1	0
300	1	0
400	1	1
500	1	0

Structured Random Effects: Random Regression

(1+day_hatch|nest_rear)

- Think of the left hand side as a model formula:

```
> head(model.matrix(~1 + day_hatch, data = BTtarsus))
```

	(Intercept)	day_hatch
100	1	1
7	1	3
200	1	0
300	1	0
400	1	1
500	1	0

	11_A9	11_A7	11_A6	11_A46	11_A44	...
(In)	(In).11_A9	(In).11_A7	(In).11_A6	(In).11_A46	(In).11_A44	...
dayh	dayh.11_A9	dayh.11_A7	dayh.11_A6	dayh.11_A46	dayh.11_A44	...

Structured Random Effects: Random Regression

(1+day_hatch|nest_rear)

	11_A9	11_A7	11_A6	11_A46	11_A44	...
(In)	(In).11_A9	(In).11_A7	(In).11_A6	(In).11_A46	(In).11_A44	...
dayh	dayh.11_A9	dayh.11_A7	dayh.11_A6	dayh.11_A46	dayh.11_A44	...

Structured Random Effects: Random Regression

(1+day_hatch|nest_rear)

	11_A9	11_A7	11_A6	11_A46	11_A44	...
(In)	(In).11_A9	(In).11_A7	(In).11_A6	(In).11_A46	(In).11_A44	...
dayh	dayh.11_A9	dayh.11_A7	dayh.11_A6	dayh.11_A46	dayh.11_A44	...

$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{nest_rear}} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{(\text{In})}^2 & \sigma_{(\text{In}),\text{dayh}} \\ \sigma_{(\text{In}),\text{dayh}} & \sigma_{\text{dayh}}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Structured Random Effects: Random Regression

(1+day_hatch|nest_rear)

	11_A9	11_A7	11_A6	11_A46	11_A44	...
(In)	(In).11_A9	(In).11_A7	(In).11_A6	(In).11_A46	(In).11_A44	...
dayh	dayh.11_A9	dayh.11_A7	dayh.11_A6	dayh.11_A46	dayh.11_A44	...

$$\mathbf{V}_{\text{nest_rear}} = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{(\text{In})}^2 & \sigma_{(\text{In}),\text{dayh}} \\ \sigma_{(\text{In}),\text{dayh}} & \sigma_{\text{dayh}}^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r_{(\text{In}),\text{dayh}} = \frac{\sigma_{(\text{In}),\text{dayh}}}{\sigma_{(\text{In})} \sigma_{\text{dayh}}}$$

Structured Random Effects: Random Regression

```
> tarsus_m8 <- lmer(tarsus_mm ~ sex + day_hatch +  
+   year + (1 | nest_orig) + (1 + day_hatch |  
+   nest_rear), data = BTtarsus)
```

Structured Random Effects: Random Regression

```
> tarsus_m8 <- lmer(tarsus_mm ~ sex + day_hatch +  
+   year + (1 | nest_orig) + (1 + day_hatch |  
+   nest_rear), data = BTtarsus)  
> summary(tarsus_m8)
```

REML criterion at convergence: 3440.2

Scaled residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-5.2571	-0.5655	0.0145	0.6023	3.3925

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.	Corr
nest_orig	(Intercept)	0.08006	0.2830	
nest_rear	(Intercept)	0.13064	0.3614	
	day_hatch	0.02316	0.1522	0.15
Residual		0.12030	0.3468	

Number of obs: 2908, groups:

nest_orig, 440; nest_rear, 358

Fixed effects:

Structured Random Effects: Random Regression

```
> anova(tarsus_m8, tarsus_m5)
      npar    AIC    BIC  logLik deviance Chisq Df
tarsus_m5     9 3481.4 3535.2 -1731.7   3463.4
tarsus_m8    11 3432.6 3498.3 -1705.3   3410.6 52.84  2
      Pr(>Chisq)
tarsus_m5
tarsus_m8 3.356e-12 ***
---
Signif. codes:
0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Structured Random Effects: Random Regression

```
> anova(tarsus_m8, tarsus_m5)
      npar    AIC    BIC  logLik deviance Chisq Df
tarsus_m5     9 3481.4 3535.2 -1731.7   3463.4
tarsus_m8    11 3432.6 3498.3 -1705.3   3410.6 52.84  2
      Pr(>Chisq)
tarsus_m5
tarsus_m8 3.356e-12 ***
---
Signif. codes:
0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

> confint(tarsus_m8, ".sig04")^2
      2.5 %    97.5 %
.sig04 0.01344515 0.03572781
```

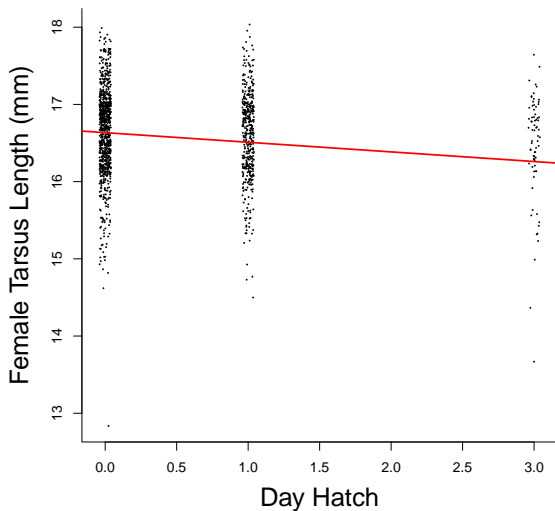
Structured Random Effects: Random Regression

```
> anova(tarsus_m8, tarsus_m5)
      npar    AIC    BIC  logLik deviance Chisq Df
tarsus_m5     9 3481.4 3535.2 -1731.7   3463.4
tarsus_m8    11 3432.6 3498.3 -1705.3   3410.6 52.84  2
      Pr(>Chisq)
tarsus_m5
tarsus_m8 3.356e-12 ***
---
Signif. codes:
0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

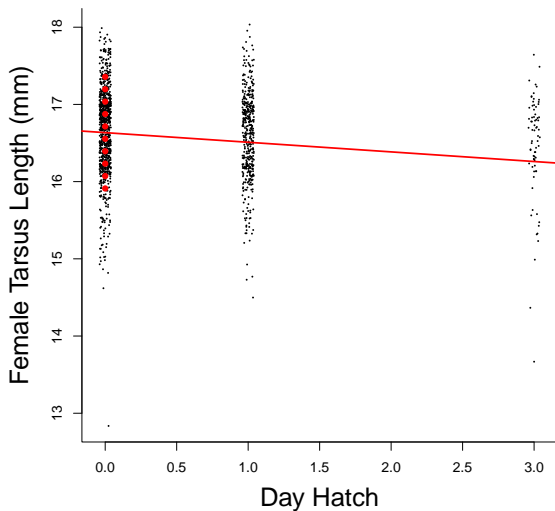
> confint(tarsus_m8, ".sig04")^2
      2.5 %    97.5 %
.sig04 0.01344515 0.03572781

> confint(tarsus_m8, ".sig03")
      2.5 %    97.5 %
.sig03 -0.1619683 0.4865619
```

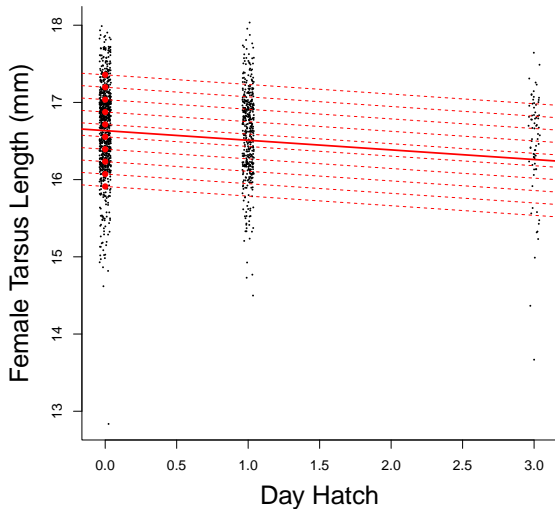
Structured Random Effects: Random Regression



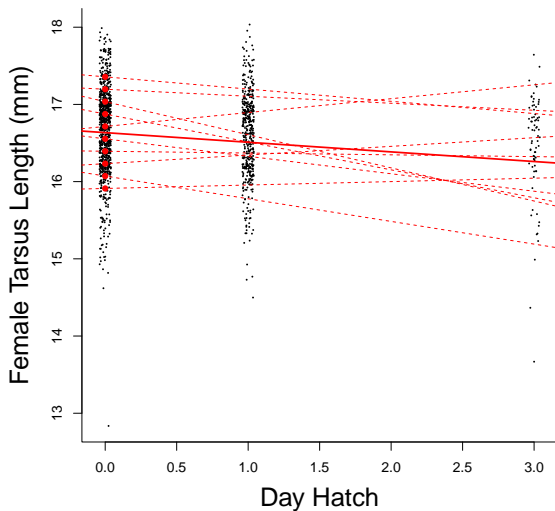
Structured Random Effects: Random Regression



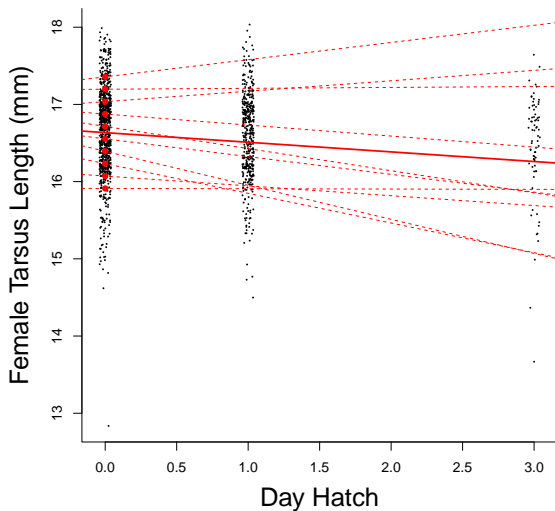
Structured Random Effects: Random Regression



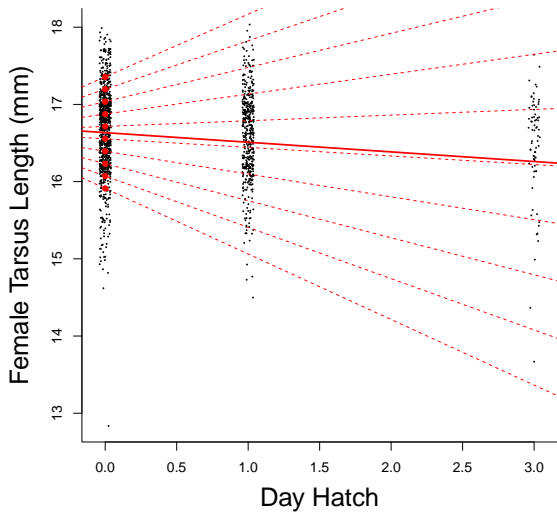
Structured Random Effects: Random Regression



Structured Random Effects: Random Regression



Structured Random Effects: Random Regression



Other Covariance Structures

- autoregressive (time-series analysis)
- exponential (spatial analysis)
- pedigree (animal model)
- phylogeny (comparative analysis)
- measurement error (meta-analysis)
- multi-membership models
- multi-response models