

# Dealing with `quasi-` models in R

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Computing “quasi-AIC” (QAIC), in R is a minor pain, because the R Core team (or at least the ones who wrote `glm`, `glmmPQL`, etc.) are purists and don’t believe that quasi- models should report a likelihood. As far as I know, there are three R packages that compute/handle QAIC: `bbmle`, `AICcmodavg` (both on CRAN) and `MuMin` (formerly known as `dRedging`, on r-forge).

The basic problem is that quasi- model fits with `glm` return an NA for the log-likelihood, while the dispersion parameter ( $\hat{c}$ ,  $\phi$ , whatever you want to call it) is only reported for quasi- models. Various ways to get around this are:

- fit the model twice, once with a regular likelihood model (`family=binomial`, `poisson`, etc.) and once with the `quasi-` variant — extract the log-likelihood from the former and the dispersion parameter from the latter
- only fit the regular model; extract the overdispersion parameter manually with

```
> dfun <- function(object) {  
+   with(object, sum((weights * residuals^2)[weights > 0])/df.residual)  
+ }
```

- use the fact that quasi- fits still contain a deviance, even if they set the log-likelihood to NA. The deviance is twice the negative log-likelihood (it’s offset by some constant which I haven’t figured out yet, but it should still work fine for model comparisons)

Example: use the values from one of the examples in `?glm`:

```
> ## Dobson (1990) Page 93: Randomized Controlled Trial :  
> counts <- c(18,17,15,20,10,20,25,13,12)  
> outcome <- gl(3,1,9)  
> treatment <- gl(3,3)
```

Fit Poisson and quasi-Poisson models with all combinations of predictors:

```

> glmOT.D93 <- glm(counts ~ outcome + treatment, family=poisson)
> glmO.D93 <- update(glmOT.D93, . ~ . - treatment)
> glmT.D93 <- update(glmOT.D93, . ~ . - outcome)
> glmX.D93 <- update(glmT.D93, . ~ . - treatment)
> glmQOT.D93 <- update(glmOT.D93, family=quasipoisson)
> glmQO.D93 <- update(glmO.D93, family=quasipoisson)
> glmQT.D93 <- update(glmT.D93, family=quasipoisson)
> glmQX.D93 <- update(glmX.D93, family=quasipoisson)

```

Extract log-likelihoods:

```

> (sum(dpois(counts,
+          lambda=exp(predict(glmOT.D93)),log=TRUE))) ## by hand
[1] -23.38066

> (logLik(glmOT.D93)) ## from Poisson fit
'log Lik.' -23.38066 (df=5)

```

The deviance ( $\text{deviance}(\text{glmOT.D93})=5.129$  is not the same as  $-2L$  ( $-2*\log\text{Lik}(\text{glmOT.D93})=46.761$ ), but the calculated differences in deviance are consistent, and are also extractable from the quasi- fit even though the log-likelihood is NA:

```

> (-2*(logLik(glmT.D93)-logLik(glmOT.D93))) ## Poisson fit
'log Lik.' 5.452305 (df=3)

> (deviance(glmT.D93)-deviance(glmOT.D93)) ## Poisson fit
[1] 5.452305

> (deviance(glmQT.D93)-deviance(glmQOT.D93)) ## quasi-fit
[1] 5.452305

```

Compare hand-computed dispersion (in two ways) with the dispersion computed by `summary.glm()` on a quasi- fit:

```

> (dfun(glmOT.D93))
[1] 1.2933

> (sum(residuals(glmOT.D93,"pearson")^2)/glmOT.D93$df.residual)
[1] 1.2933

> (summary(glmOT.D93)$dispersion)
[1] 1

> (summary(glmQOT.D93)$dispersion)
[1] 1.2933

```

## Examples

**bbmle package (Ben Bolker), CRAN/R-forge**

```
> library(bbmle)
> (qAIC(glmOT.D93,dispersion=dfun(glmOT.D93)))

[1] 46.15658

> (qAICc(glmOT.D93,dispersion=dfun(glmOT.D93),nobs=length(counts)))

[1] 90.15658

> ICTab(glmOT.D93,glmT.D93,glmO.D93,glmX.D93,
+       dispersion=dfun(glmOT.D93),type="qAIC")

      dqAIC df
glmO.D93  0.0  3
glmX.D93  0.2  1
glmOT.D93 4.0  5
glmT.D93  4.2  3

> ICTab(glmOT.D93,glmT.D93,glmO.D93,glmX.D93,
+       dispersion=dfun(glmOT.D93),
+       nobs=length(counts),type="qAICc")

      dqAICc df
glmX.D93   0.0  1
glmO.D93   7.8  3
glmT.D93  12.0  3
glmOT.D93 43.8  5

> detach("package:bbmle")
```

**AICcmodavg package (Marc Mazerolle), CRAN**

```
> library(AICcmodavg)
> aictab(list(glmOT.D93,glmT.D93,glmO.D93,glmX.D93),
+       modnames=c("OT","T","O","X"),
+       c.hat=dfun(glmOT.D93))
```

Model selection based on QAICc :  
(c-hat estimate = 1.2933 )

	K	QAICc	Delta_QAICc	QAICcWt	Cum.Wt	Quasi.LL
X	2	46.37	0.00	0.98	0.98	-20.19
O	4	54.16	7.78	0.02	1.00	-18.08
T	4	58.37	12.00	0.00	1.00	-20.19
OT	6	90.16	43.78	0.00	1.00	-18.08

```
> detach("package:AICcmodavg")
```

## MuMin package (Kamil Bartoń), r-forge

```
> library(MuMin)
> (gg <- dredge(glmOT.D93,rank="QAIC", chat=dfun(glmOT.D93)))

Global model call: glm(formula = counts ~ outcome + treatment, family = poisson)
---
Model selection table
  (Intercept) otc trt df logLik QAIC delta weight
2 3.045      +      3 -23.381 44.2 0.00 0.464
1 2.813      1 -26.107 44.4 0.22 0.417
4 3.045      + +    5 -23.381 48.2 4.00 0.063
3 2.813      +    3 -26.107 48.4 4.22 0.056

> (ggc <- dredge(glmOT.D93,rank="QAICc", chat=dfun(glmOT.D93)))

Global model call: glm(formula = counts ~ outcome + treatment, family = poisson)
---
Model selection table
  (Intercept) otc trt df logLik QAICc delta weight
1 2.813      1 -26.107 46.4 0.00 0.978
2 3.045      +    3 -23.381 54.2 7.78 0.020
3 2.813      +    3 -26.107 58.4 12.00 0.002
4 3.045      + +    5 -23.381 90.2 43.78 0.000

> detach("package:MuMin")
```

Since `dredge` is clever, can work with quasi- models as well by using `deviance()`:

```
> (ggqc <- dredge(glmQOT.D93,rank="QAICc",
+               chat=summary(glmQOT.D93)$dispersion))
```

gives identical results to the previous table.

Notes: `ICtab` only gives delta-IC, limited decimal places (on purpose, but how do you change these defaults if you want to?). Need to add 1 to parameters to account for scale parameter. When doing corrected-IC you need to get the absolute number of parameters right, not just the relative number ... Not sure which classes of models each of these will handle (`lm`, `glm`, `(n)lme`, `lme4`, `mle2` ...). Remember need to use overdispersion parameter from most complex model. `glmmPQL`: needs to be hacked somewhat more severely (does not contain deviance element, `logLik` has been NA'd out).

package	lm	glm	(n)lme	multinom	polr	lme4	mle2
AICcmodavg	y	y	y	y	y	?	?
MuMin	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
mle2	?	?	?	?	?	?	?