

# Package ‘buildmer’

June 26, 2026

**Title** Stepwise Elimination and Term Reordering for Mixed-Effects Regression

**Version** 2.13

**Description** Finds the largest possible regression model that will still converge for various types of regression analyses (including mixed models and generalized additive models) and then optionally performs stepwise elimination similar to the forward and backward effect-selection methods in SAS, based on the change in log-likelihood or its significance, Akaike's Information Criterion, the Bayesian Information Criterion, the explained deviance, or the F-test of the change in  $R^2$ .

**Depends** R ( $\geq 3.2$ )

**Imports** graphics, lme4, methods, mgcv, nlme, reformulas, stats, utils

**Suggests** GLMMadaptive, MASS, gamm4, glmertree, glmmTMB, knitr, lmerTest, nnet, ordinal, parallel, partykit, pbkrtest, rmarkdown, testthat

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**Encoding** UTF-8

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buildmer-package	<i>Construct and fit as complete a model as possible and perform step-wise elimination</i>
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## Description

The buildmer package consists of a number of functions, each designed to fit specific types of models (e.g. `buildmer` for mixed-effects regression, `buildgam` for generalized additive models, `buildmertree` for mixed-effects-regression trees, and so forth). The common parameters shared by all (or most of) these functions are documented in `buildmerControl`. For function-specific details, see the documentation for each individual function.

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**See Also**

Useful links:

- Report bugs at [https://gitlab.com/cvoeten/buildmer/-/work\\_items/issues](https://gitlab.com/cvoeten/buildmer/-/work_items/issues)

---

add.terms

*Adds terms to a formula*

---

**Description**

Adds terms to a formula

**Usage**

```
add.terms(formula, add)
```

**Arguments**

formula	The formula to add terms to.
add	A vector of terms to add. To add terms nested in random-effect groups, use ‘(term group)’ syntax if you want to add an independent random effect (e.g. ‘(olderterm group) + (term group)’), or use ‘term group’ syntax if you want to add a dependent random effect to a pre-existing term group (if no such group exists, it will be created at the end of the formula).

**Value**

The updated formula.

**Examples**

```
library(buildmer)
form <- Reaction ~ Days + (1|Subject)
add.terms(form, 'Days|Subject')
add.terms(form, '(0+Days|Subject)')
add.terms(form, c('many', 'more|terms', 'to|terms', '(be|added)', 'to|test'))
```

---

build.formula	<i>Converts a buildmer term list into a proper model formula</i>
---------------	--

---

## Description

Converts a buildmer term list into a proper model formula

## Usage

```
build.formula(dep, terms, env = parent.frame())
```

## Arguments

dep	The dependent variable.
terms	The term list.
env	The environment of the formula to return.

## Value

A formula.

## Examples

```
library(buildmer)
form1 <- Reaction ~ Days + (Days|Subject)
terms <- tabulate.formula(form1)
form2 <- build.formula(dep='Reaction', terms)

# check that the two formulas give the same results
library(lme4)
check <- function(f) resid(lmer(f, sleepstudy))
all.equal(check(form1), check(form2))

# can also do double bars now
form1 <- Reaction ~ Days + (Days||Subject)
terms <- tabulate.formula(form1)
form2 <- build.formula(dep='Reaction', terms)
all.equal(check(form1), check(form2))
```

---

buildbam	<i>Uses buildmer to fit big generalized additive models using bam from package mgcv</i>
----------	---

---

### Description

Uses buildmer to fit big generalized additive models using bam from package mgcv

### Usage

```
buildbam(  
  formula,  
  data = NULL,  
  family = gaussian(),  
  buildmerControl = buildmerControl()  
)
```

### Arguments

formula	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
data	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
family	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
buildmerControl	Control arguments for buildmer — see the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmerControl</a> .

### Details

To work around an issue in bam, you must make sure that your data do not contain a variable named 'intercept'.

lme4 random effects are supported: they will be automatically converted using [re2mgcv](#).

In the generalized case, bam only returns the correct ML/REML values as of mgcv 1.9-4.

### See Also

[buildmerControl](#)

### Examples

```
library(buildmer)  
model <- buildbam(f1 ~ s(timepoint,by=following) + s(participant,by=following,bs='re') +  
  s(participant,timepoint,by=following,bs='fs'),data=vowels)
```

---

buildclmm	<i>Uses buildmer to fit cumulative link mixed models using clmm from package ordinal</i>
-----------	--

---

### Description

Uses buildmer to fit cumulative link mixed models using clmm from package ordinal

### Usage

```
buildclmm(formula, data = NULL, buildmerControl = buildmerControl())
```

### Arguments

formula	A formula specifying both fixed and random effects using lme4 syntax.
data	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
buildmerControl	Control arguments for buildmer — see the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmerControl</a> .

### See Also

[buildmerControl](#)

### Examples

```
if (requireNamespace('ordinal')) {
  model <- buildclmm(SURENESS ~ PROD + (1|RESP), data=ordinal::soup,
    buildmerControl=list(args=list(link='probit', threshold='equidistant')))
}
```

---

buildcustom	<i>Uses buildmer to perform stepwise elimination using a custom fitting function</i>
-------------	--

---

### Description

Uses buildmer to perform stepwise elimination using a custom fitting function

**Usage**

```
buildcustom(
  formula,
  data = NULL,
  fit = function(p, formula) stop("'fit' not specified"),
  crit = function(p, ref, alt) stop("'crit' not specified"),
  elim = function(x) stop("'elim' not specified"),
  REML = FALSE,
  buildmerControl = buildmerControl()
)
```

**Arguments**

formula	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
data	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
fit	A function taking two arguments, of which the first is the buildmer parameter list <code>p</code> and the second one is a formula. The function must return a single object, which is treated as a model object fitted via the provided formula. The function must return an error ( <code>'stop()'</code> ) if the model does not converge.
crit	A function taking one argument and returning a single value. The argument is the return value of the function passed in <code>fit</code> , and the returned value must be a numeric indicating the goodness of fit, where smaller is better (like AIC or BIC).
elim	A function taking one argument and returning a single value. The argument is the return value of the function passed in <code>crit</code> , and the returned value must be a logical indicating if the small model must be selected (return <code>TRUE</code> ) or the large model (return <code>FALSE</code> ).
REML	A logical indicating if the fitting function wishes to distinguish between fits differing in fixed effects (for which <code>p\$reml</code> will be set to <code>FALSE</code> ) and fits differing only in the random part (for which <code>p\$reml</code> will be <code>TRUE</code> ). Note that this ignores the usual semantics of buildmer's optional REML argument, because they are redundant: if you wish to force REML on or off, simply code it so in your custom fitting function.
buildmerControl	Control arguments for buildmer — see the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmerControl</a> .

**See Also**

[buildmerControl](#)

**Examples**

```
## Use \code{buildmer} to do stepwise linear discriminant analysis
library(buildmer)
migrant[, -1] <- scale(migrant[, -1])
flipfit <- function(p, formula) {
  # The predictors must be entered as dependent variables in a MANOVA
```

```

# (i.e. the predictors must be flipped with the dependent variable)
Y <- model.matrix(formula,migrant)
m <- lm(Y ~ 0+migrant$changed)
# the model may error out when asking for the MANOVA
test <- try(anova(m))
if (inherits(test,'try-error')) test else m
}
crit.F <- function(p,a,b) { # use whole-model F
  pvals <- anova(b)$'Pr(>F)' # not valid for backward!
  pvals[length(pvals)-1]
}
crit.Wilks <- function(p,a,b) {
  if (is.null(a)) return(crit.F(p,a,b)) #not completely correct, but close as F approximates X2
  Lambda <- anova(b,test='Wilks')$Wilks[1]
  p <- length(coef(b))
  n <- 1
  m <- nrow(migrant)
  Bartlett <- ((p-n+1)/2-m)*log(Lambda)
  pchisq(Bartlett,n*p,lower.tail=FALSE)
}

# First, order the terms based on Wilks' Lambda
model <- buildcustom(changed ~ friends.nl+friends.be+multilingual+standard+hearing+reading+
  attention+sleep+gender+handedness+diglossic+age+years,buildmerControl=list(
  fit=flipfit,crit=crit.Wilks,direction='order'))
# Now, use the six most important terms (arbitrary choice) in the LDA
if (require('MASS')) {
  model <- lda(changed ~ diglossic + age + reading + friends.be + years +
    multilingual,data=migrant)
}

```

---

buildgam

*Uses buildmer to fit generalized additive models using gam from package mgcv*

---

### Description

Uses buildmer to fit generalized additive models using gam from package mgcv

### Usage

```

buildgam(
  formula,
  data = NULL,
  family = gaussian(),
  quickstart = 0,
  buildmerControl = buildmerControl()
)

```

**Arguments**

formula	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
data	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
family	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
quickstart	A numeric with values from 0 to 5. If set to 1, will use bam to obtain starting values for gam's outer iteration, potentially resulting in a much faster fit for each model. If set to 2, will disregard ML/REML and always use bam's fREML for the quickstart fit. 3 also sets discrete=TRUE. Values between 3 and 4 fit the quickstart model to a subset of that value (e.g.\ quickstart=3.1 fits the quickstart model to 10% of the data, which is also the default if quickstart=3. Values between 4 and 5 do the same, but also set a very sloppy convergence tolerance of 0.2.
buildmerControl	Control arguments for buildmer — see the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmerControl</a> .

**Details**

To work around an issue in gam, you must make sure that your data do not contain a variable named 'intercept'.

lme4 random effects are supported: they will be automatically converted using [re2mgcv](#).

If gam's optimizer argument is not set to use outer iteration, gam fits using PQL. In this scenario, only crit='F' and crit='deviance' (note that the latter is not a formal test) are legitimate in the generalized case.

General families implemented in mgcv are not supported, as they are only defined in terms of a mean-variance relationship and hence always use a linearized (PQL) approximation of the model. They do not have a real likelihood.

[buildmerControl](#)'s quickstart function may be used here. If you desire more control (e.g.\ discrete=FALSE but use chol=TRUE), additional options can be provided as extra arguments and will be passed on to bam as they are applicable. Note that quickstart needs to be larger than 0 to trigger the quickstart path at all.

If scaled-t errors are used (family=scat), the quickstart path will also provide initial values for the two theta parameters (corresponding to the degrees of freedom and the scale parameter), but only if your installation of package mgcv is at least at version 1.8-32.

**See Also**

[buildmerControl](#)

**Examples**

```
library(buildmer)
model <- buildgam(f1 ~ s(timepoint,by=following) + s(participant,by=following,bs='re') +
  s(participant,timepoint,by=following,bs='fs'),data=vowels)
```

---

buildgamm	<i>Uses buildmer to fit big generalized additive models using gamm from package mgcv</i>
-----------	--

---

## Description

Uses buildmer to fit big generalized additive models using gamm from package mgcv

## Usage

```
buildgamm(  
  formula,  
  data = NULL,  
  family = gaussian(),  
  buildmerControl = buildmerControl()  
)
```

## Arguments

formula	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
data	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
family	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
buildmerControl	Control arguments for buildmer — see the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmerControl</a> .

## Details

The fixed and random effects are to be passed as a single formula in lme4 format. This is internally split up into the appropriate fixed and random parts. Only a single grouping factor is allowed. The random-effect covariance matrix is always unstructured. If you want to use pdMat covariance structures, you must (a) *not* specify any lme4 random-effects term in the formula, and (b) specify your own custom random argument in the args list in [buildmerControl](#). Note that buildgamm will merely pass this through; no term reordering or stepwise elimination is done on a user-provided random argument.

## See Also

[buildmerControl](#)

## Examples

```
library(buildmer)  
model <- buildgamm(f1 ~ s(timepoint,by=following) + (following|participant) +  
  s(participant,timepoint,by=following,bs='fs'),data=vowels)
```

---

buildgamm4	<i>Uses buildmer to fit generalized additive models using package gamm4</i>
------------	---

---

## Description

Uses buildmer to fit generalized additive models using package gamm4

## Usage

```
buildgamm4(  
  formula,  
  data = NULL,  
  family = gaussian(),  
  buildmerControl = buildmerControl()  
)
```

## Arguments

formula	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
data	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
family	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
buildmerControl	Control arguments for buildmer — see the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmerControl</a> .

## Details

The fixed and random effects are to be passed as a single formula in *lme4 format*. This is internally split up into the appropriate fixed and random parts.

## See Also

[buildmerControl](#)

## Examples

```
library(buildmer)  
if (requireNamespace('gamm4')) model <- buildgamm4(f1 ~ s(timepoint,by=following) +  
  s(participant,timepoint,by=following,bs='fs'),data=vowels)
```

---

buildGLMMadaptive	<i>Uses buildmer to fit generalized linear mixed models using mixed_model from package GLMMadaptive</i>
-------------------	---

---

### Description

Uses buildmer to fit generalized linear mixed models using `mixed_model` from package `GLMMadaptive`

### Usage

```
buildGLMMadaptive(  
  formula,  
  data = NULL,  
  family,  
  buildmerControl = buildmerControl()  
)
```

### Arguments

<code>formula</code>	A formula specifying both fixed and random effects using <code>lme4</code> syntax. (Unlike <code>mixed_model</code> , <code>buildGLMMadaptive</code> does not use a separate random argument!).
<code>data</code>	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
<code>family</code>	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
<code>buildmerControl</code>	Control arguments for <code>buildmer</code> — see the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmerControl</a> .

### Details

The fixed and random effects are to be passed as a single formula in `lme4 format`. This is internally split up into the appropriate fixed and random parts.

As `GLMMadaptive` can only fit models with a single random-effect grouping factor, having multiple *different* grouping factors will raise an error.

If multiple *identical* random-effect grouping factors are provided, they will be concatenated into a single grouping factor using the double-bar syntax, causing `GLMMadaptive` to assume a diagonal random-effects covariance matrix. In other words,  $(1|g) + (0+x|g)$  will correctly be treated as diagonal, but note the caveat:  $(a|g) + (b|g)$  will also be treated as fully diagonal, even if `a` and `b` are factors which might still have had correlations between their individual levels! This is a limitation of both `GLMMadaptive` and `buildmer`'s approach to handling double bars.

### See Also

[buildmerControl](#)

**Examples**

```

if (requireNamespace('GLMMadaptive')) {
# nonsensical model given these data
model <- buildGLMMadaptive(stress ~ vowel + (vowel|participant),
  family=binomial,data=vowels,buildmerControl=list(args=list(nAGQ=1)))
# or with double-bar syntax for a diagonal r.e. cov. matrix
model <- buildGLMMadaptive(stress ~ vowel + (vowel||participant),
  family=binomial,data=vowels,buildmerControl=list(args=list(nAGQ=1)))
}

```

---

buildglmmTMB

*Uses buildmer to perform stepwise elimination on glmmTMB models*


---

**Description**

Uses buildmer to perform stepwise elimination on glmmTMB models

**Usage**

```

buildglmmTMB(
  formula,
  data = NULL,
  family = gaussian(),
  buildmerControl = buildmerControl()
)

```

**Arguments**

formula	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
data	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
family	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
buildmerControl	Control arguments for buildmer — see the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmerControl</a> .

**See Also**

[buildmerControl](#)

**Examples**

```

library(buildmer)
if (requireNamespace('glmmTMB')) {
model <- buildglmmTMB(Reaction ~ Days + (Days|Subject),data=lme4::sleepstudy)
}

```

---

buildgls	<i>Uses buildmer to fit generalized-least-squares models using gls from nlme</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Uses buildmer to fit generalized-least-squares models using gls from nlme

**Usage**

```
buildgls(formula, data = NULL, buildmerControl = buildmerControl())
```

**Arguments**

formula	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
data	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
buildmerControl	Control arguments for buildmer — see the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmerControl</a> .

**Details**

A workaround is included to prevent an error when the model matrix is of less than full rank. The summary output of such a model will look a bit strange!

**See Also**

[buildmerControl](#)

**Examples**

```
library(buildmer)
library(nlme)
vowels$event <- with(vowels, interaction(participant, word))
model <- buildgls(f1 ~ timepoint*following, data=vowels,
  buildmerControl=list(args=list(correlation=corAR1(form=~1|event))))
```

---

buildlme	<i>Uses buildmer to perform stepwise elimination of mixed-effects models fit via lme from nlme</i>
----------	--

---

**Description**

Uses buildmer to perform stepwise elimination of mixed-effects models fit via lme from nlme

**Usage**

```
buildlme(formula, data = NULL, buildmerControl = buildmerControl())
```

**Arguments**

formula	A formula specifying both fixed and random effects using lme4 syntax. (Unlike lme, buildlme does not use a separate random argument!).
data	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
buildmerControl	Control arguments for buildmer — see the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmerControl</a> .

**Details**

The fixed and random effects are to be passed as a single formula in lme4 format. This is internally split up into the appropriate fixed and random parts. Only a single grouping factor is allowed. The random-effect covariance matrix is always unstructured. If you want to use pdMat covariance structures, you must (a) *not* specify any lme4 random-effects term in the formula, and (b) specify your own custom random argument in the args list in buildmerControl. Note that buildlme will merely pass this through; no term reordering or stepwise elimination is done on a user-provided random argument.

**See Also**

[buildmerControl](#)

**Examples**

```
library(buildmer)
model <- buildlme(Reaction ~ Days + (Days|Subject), data=lme4::sleepstudy)
```

---

buildmer	<i>Uses buildmer to fit mixed-effects models using lmer/glmer from lme4</i>
----------	---

---

**Description**

Uses buildmer to fit mixed-effects models using lmer/glmer from lme4

**Usage**

```
buildmer(
  formula,
  data = NULL,
  family = gaussian(),
  buildmerControl = buildmerControl()
)
```

**Arguments**

formula	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
data	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
family	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
buildmerControl	Control arguments for buildmer — see the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmerControl</a> .

**Examples**

```
library(buildmer)
model <- buildmer(Reaction ~ Days + (Days|Subject),lme4::sleepstudy)

# Tests from github issue #2, that also show the use of the 'direction' and 'crit' parameters:
bm.test <- buildmer(cbind(incidence,size - incidence) ~ period + (1 | herd),
family=binomial,data=lme4::cbpp)
bm.test <- buildmer(cbind(incidence,size - incidence) ~ period + (1 | herd),
family=binomial,data=lme4::cbpp,buildmerControl=buildmerControl(direction='forward'))
bm.test <- buildmer(cbind(incidence,size - incidence) ~ period + (1 | herd),
family=binomial,data=lme4::cbpp,buildmerControl=buildmerControl(crit='AIC'))
bm.test <- buildmer(cbind(incidence,size - incidence) ~ period + (1 | herd),
family=binomial,data=lme4::cbpp,
buildmerControl=buildmerControl(direction='forward',crit='AIC'))

# Example showing use of the 'include' parameter to force a particular term into the model
m1 <- buildmer(Reaction ~ Days,data=lme4::sleepstudy,buildmerControl=list(include=~(1|Subject)))
# the below are equivalent
m2 <- buildmer(Reaction ~ Days,data=lme4::sleepstudy,buildmerControl=list(include='(1|Subject)'))
m3 <- buildmer(Reaction ~ Days + (1|Subject),data=lme4::sleepstudy,buildmerControl=list(
include=~(1|Subject)))
m4 <- buildmer(Reaction ~ Days + (1|Subject),data=lme4::sleepstudy,buildmerControl=list(
include='(1|Subject)'))
```

---

**buildmer-class***The buildmer class*

---

**Description**

This is a simple convenience class that allows ‘anova’ and ‘summary’ calls to fall through to the underlying model object, while retaining buildmer’s iteration history. If you need to use the final model for other things, such as prediction, access it through the ‘model’ slot of the buildmer class object.

**Slots**

model The final model containing only the terms that survived elimination  
p Parameters used during the fitting process  
anova The model’s ANOVA, if the model was built with ‘anova=TRUE’  
summary The model’s summary, if the model was built with ‘summary=TRUE’

## Examples

```
# Manually create a bare-bones buildmer object:
model <- lm(Sepal.Length ~ Petal.Length, iris)
p <- list(in.buildmer=FALSE)
library(buildmer)
bm <- mkBuildmer(model=model, p=p, anova=NULL, summary=NULL)
summary(bm)
```

---

buildmer.nb	<i>Uses buildmer to fit negative-binomial models using glm.nb and glmer.nb</i>
-------------	--

---

## Description

Uses buildmer to fit negative-binomial models using `glm.nb` and `glmer.nb`

## Usage

```
buildmer.nb(formula, data = NULL, buildmerControl = buildmerControl())
```

## Arguments

formula	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
data	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
buildmerControl	Control arguments for buildmer — see the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmerControl</a> .

## See Also

[buildmerControl](#)

## Examples

```
library(buildmer)
if (requireNamespace('MASS')) {
  model <- buildmer.nb(Days ~ Sex*Age*Eth*Lrn, MASS::quine)
}
```

---

buildmerControl	<i>Sets control options for buildmer</i>
-----------------	--

---

### Description

buildmerControl provides all the knobs and levers that can be manipulated during the buildmer fitting and summary/anova process. Some of these are part of buildmer’s core functionality—for instance, crit allows to specify different elimination criteria, a core buildmer feature—whereas some are only meant for internal usage, e.g. I\_KNOW\_WHAT\_I\_AM\_DOING is used to turn off the PQL safeguards in [buildbam/buildgam](#), which you really should only do if you have a very good reason to believe that the PQL check is being triggered erroneously for your problem.

### Usage

```
buildmerControl(
  formula = quote(stop("No formula specified")),
  data = NULL,
  family = gaussian(),
  args = list(),
  direction = c("order", "backward"),
  cl = NULL,
  crit = NULL,
  elim = NULL,
  fit = function(...) stop("No fitting function specified"),
  include = NULL,
  quiet = FALSE,
  calc.anova = FALSE,
  calc.summary = TRUE,
  ddf = "Wald",
  quickstart = 0,
  singular.ok = FALSE,
  grad.tol = quote(formals(buildmer::converged)$grad.tol),
  hess.tol = quote(formals(buildmer::converged)$hess.tol),
  dep = NULL,
  REML = NA,
  can.use.reml = TRUE,
  force.reml = FALSE,
  scale.est = NA,
  I_KNOW_WHAT_I_AM_DOING = FALSE
)
```

### Arguments

formula	The model formula for the maximal model you would like to fit. Alternatively, a buildmer term list as obtained from <a href="#">tabulate.formula</a> . In the latter formulation, you also need to specify a dep='...' argument specifying the dependent
---------	--

	variable to go along with the term list. See <a href="#">tabulate.formula</a> for an example of where this is useful.
data	The data to fit the model(s) to.
family	The error distribution to use.
args	Extra arguments passed to the fitting function.
direction	Character string or vector indicating the direction for stepwise elimination; possible options are 'order' (order terms by their contribution to the model), 'backward' (backward elimination), 'forward' (forward elimination, implies order). The default is the combination <code>c('order', 'backward')</code> , to first make sure that the model converges and to then perform backward elimination; other such combinations are perfectly allowed.
cl	Specifies a cluster to use for parallelizing the evaluation of terms. This can be an object as returned by function <code>makeCluster</code> from package <code>parallel</code> , or a whole number to let <code>buildmer</code> create, manage, and destroy a cluster for you with the specified number of parallel processes.
crit	Character string or vector determining the criterion used to test terms for their contribution to the model fit in the ordering step. Possible options are 'LRT' (likelihood-ratio test based on chi-square mixtures per Stram & Lee (1994) for random effects; this is the default), 'LL' (use the raw -2 log likelihood), 'AIC' (Akaike Information Criterion), 'BIC' (Bayesian Information Criterion), and 'deviance' (explained deviance – note that this is not a formal test). If left at its default value of NULL, the same value is used as in the <code>elim</code> argument; if that is also NULL, both are set to 'LRT'. If <code>crit</code> is a function, it may optionally have an <code>crit.name</code> attribute, which will be used as its name in <code>buildmer</code> . This is used to guide the code checking for mismatches between <code>crit</code> and <code>elim</code> arguments.
elim	Character string or vector determining the criterion used to test terms for elimination in the elimination step. Possible options are 'LRT' (likelihood-ratio test based on chi-square mixtures per Stram & Lee 1994 for random effects; this is the default), 'LL' (use the raw -2 log likelihood), 'AIC' (Akaike Information Criterion), 'BIC' (Bayesian Information Criterion), and 'deviance' (explained deviance — note that this is not a formal test). If left at its default value of NULL, the same value is used as in the <code>crit</code> argument; if that is also NULL, both are set to 'LRT'. If <code>elim</code> is a function, it may optionally have an <code>elim.name</code> attribute, which will be used as its name in <code>buildmer</code> . This is used to guide the code checking for mismatches between <code>crit</code> and <code>elim</code> arguments.
fit	Internal parameter — do not modify.
include	A one-sided formula or character vector of terms that will be included in the model at all times and are not subject to testing for elimination. These do not need to be specified separately in the <code>formula</code> argument. Useful for e.g. passing correlation structures in <code>glmmTMB</code> models.
quiet	A logical indicating whether to suppress progress messages.
calc.anova	Logical indicating whether to also calculate the ANOVA table for the final model after term elimination.
calc.summary	Logical indicating whether to also calculate the summary table for the final model after term elimination.

ddf	The method used for calculating $p$ -values for lme4 models and <code>calc.anova=TRUE</code> or <code>calc.summary=TRUE</code> . Options are 'Wald' (default), 'Satterthwaite' (if package <code>lmerTest</code> is available), 'Kenward-Roger' (if packages <code>lmerTest</code> and <code>pbkrtest</code> are available), and 'lme4' (no $p$ -values).
quickstart	For gam models only: a numeric with values from 0 to 5. If set to 1, will use <code>bam</code> to obtain starting values for gam's outer iteration, potentially resulting in a much faster fit for each model. If set to 2, will disregard ML/REML and always use <code>bam</code> 's fREML for the quickstart fit. 3 also sets <code>discrete=TRUE</code> . Values between 3 and 4 fit the quickstart model to a subset of that value (e.g. <code>quickstart=3.1</code> fits the quickstart model to 10% of the data, which is also the default if <code>quickstart=3</code> ). Values between 4 and 5 do the same, but also set a very sloppy convergence tolerance of 0.2.
singular.ok	Logical indicating whether singular fits are acceptable. Only for lme4 models.
grad.tol	Tolerance for declaring gradient convergence.
hess.tol	Tolerance for declaring Hessian convergence.
dep	A character string specifying the name of the dependent variable. Only used if formula is a buildmer terms list.
REML	In some situations, the user may want to force REML on or off, rather than using buildmer's autodetection. If <code>REML=TRUE</code> (or more precisely, if <code>isTRUE(REML)</code> evaluates to true), then buildmer will always use REML. This results in invalid results if formal model-comparison criteria are used with models differing in fixed effects (and the user is not guarded against this), but is useful with the 'deviance-explained' criterion, where it is actually the default (you can disable this and use the 'normal' REML/ML-differentiating behavior by passing <code>REML=NA</code> ).
can.use.reml	Internal option specifying whether the fitting engine should distinguish between fixed-effects and random-effects model comparisons. Do not set this option yourself unless you are programming a new fitting function for <code>buildcustom</code> .
force.reml	Internal option specifying whether, if not differentiating between fixed-effects and random-effects model comparisons, these comparisons should be based on ML or on REML (if possible). Do not set this option yourself unless you are programming a new fitting function for <code>buildcustom</code> . Enabling this option only makes sense for criteria that do not compare likelihoods, in which case this is an optimization; it is applied automatically for the 'deviance-explained' criterion.
scale.est	Internal option specifying whether the model estimates an unknown scale parameter. Used only in <code>crit.F</code> . Possible values are <code>TRUE</code> (scale is estimated), <code>FALSE</code> (scale is known), and <code>NA</code> (unknown, needs to be inferred from the fitted model; this is the default). There is limited support for modifying this parameter.
I_KNOW_WHAT_I_AM_DOING	An internal option that you should not modify unless you know what you are doing.

## Details

With the default options, all buildmer functions will do two things:

1. Determine the order of the effects in your model, based on their importance as measured by the likelihood-ratio test statistic. This identifies the ‘maximal model’, which is the model containing either all effects specified by the user, or subset of those effects that still allow the model to converge, ordered such that the most information-rich effects have made it in.
2. Perform backward stepwise elimination based on the significance of the change in log-likelihood.

The final model is returned in the `model` slot of the returned `buildmer` object. All functions in the `buildmer` package are aware of the distinction between (f)REML and ML, and know to correct chi-square  $p$ -values using the Stram & Lee (1994) correction when comparing nlme/lme4-style models differing only in random effects (see Pinheiro & Bates 2000). The steps executed above can be changed using the `direction` argument, allowing for arbitrary chains of, for instance, forward-backward-forward stepwise elimination (although using more than one elimination method on the same data is not recommended). The criterion for determining the importance of terms in the ordering stage and the elimination of terms in the elimination stage can also be changed, using the `crit` argument.

---

buildmertree	<i>Uses buildmer to perform stepwise elimination for lmer tree and glmer tree models from package glmer tree</i>
--------------	--

---

## Description

Uses `buildmer` to perform stepwise elimination for `lmer tree` and `glmer tree` models from package `glmer tree`

## Usage

```
buildmertree(
  formula,
  data = NULL,
  family = gaussian(),
  buildmerControl = buildmerControl(crit = "AIC")
)
```

## Arguments

<code>formula</code>	Either a <code>glmer tree</code> formula, looking like <code>dep ~ left   middle   right</code> where the middle part is an <code>lme4</code> -style random-effects specification, or an ordinary formula (or <code>buildmer</code> term list thereof) specifying only the dependent variable and the fixed and random effects for the regression part. In the latter case, the additional argument <code>partitioning</code> must be specified as a one-sided formula containing the partitioning part of the model.
<code>data</code>	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
<code>family</code>	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
<code>buildmerControl</code>	Control arguments for <code>buildmer</code> — see the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmerControl</a> .

**Details**

Note that the likelihood-ratio test is not available for `glmertree` models, as it cannot be assured that the models being compared are nested. The default is thus to use AIC. In the generalized case or when testing many partitioning variables, it is recommended to pass `joint=FALSE`, as this results in a dramatic speed gain and reduces the odds of the final `glmer` model failing to converge or converging singularly.

**See Also**

[buildmerControl](#)

**Examples**

```
if (requireNamespace('glmertree')) {
  model <- buildmertree(Reaction ~ 1 | (Days|Subject) | Days,
    buildmerControl=buildmerControl(crit='LL',direction='order',args=list(joint=FALSE)),
    data=lme4::sleepstudy)

  model <- buildmertree(Reaction ~ 1 | (Days|Subject) | Days,
    buildmerControl=buildmerControl(crit='LL',direction='order',args=list(joint=FALSE)),
    data=lme4::sleepstudy,family=Gamma(link=identity))
}
```

---

buildmultinom	<i>Uses buildmer to perform stepwise elimination for multinom models from package nnet</i>
---------------	--

---

**Description**

Uses `buildmer` to perform stepwise elimination for `multinom` models from package `nnet`

**Usage**

```
buildmultinom(formula, data = NULL, buildmerControl = buildmerControl())
```

**Arguments**

formula	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
data	See the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmer-package</a> .
buildmerControl	Control arguments for <code>buildmer</code> — see the general documentation under <a href="#">buildmerControl</a> .

**See Also**

[buildmerControl](#)

## Examples

```
if (requireNamespace('nnet') && require('MASS')) {  
  options(contrasts = c("contr.treatment", "contr.poly"))  
  example(birthwt)  
  bwt.mu <- buildmultinom(low ~ age*lw*race*smoke,bwt)  
}
```

---

contr.deviation	<i>Sets up deviation contrasts</i>
-----------------	------------------------------------

---

## Description

Deviation-coding is a contrast-coding scheme that compares each level to the average of the other levels. It is often confused with sum-coding, which compares each level to the average of *all* levels. In the binary case, deviation coding works out to  $(+0.5, -0.5)$ ; in the ternary case and beyond, the coding is a little bit more involved.

## Usage

```
contr.deviation(n, contrasts = TRUE, sparse = FALSE)
```

## Arguments

n	See <a href="#">contr.sum</a> .
contrasts	See <a href="#">contr.sum</a> .
sparse	See <a href="#">contr.sum</a> .

## Details

contr.deviation starts by calling [contr.sum](#) and hence accepts the same arguments as it does.

## Value

A matrix of deviation-coded contrasts.

## See Also

[contr.sum](#)

## Examples

```
iris$Species <- contr.deviation(iris$Species)
```

---

converged	<i>Tests a model for convergence</i>
-----------	--------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Tests a model for convergence

**Usage**

```
converged(
  model,
  singular.ok = FALSE,
  grad.tol = if (inherits(model, "bam")) 10 else 0.1,
  hess.tol = if (inherits(model, "bam")) 10 else 0.01
)
```

**Arguments**

model	The model object to test.
singular.ok	A logical indicating whether singular fits are accepted as ‘converged’ or not. Relevant only for lme4 models.
grad.tol	The tolerance to use for checking the gradient. This is currently only used by mgcv, glmmTMB, and clm(m) models.
hess.tol	The tolerance to use for checking the Hessian for negative eigenvalues. This is currently only used by mgcv, glmmTMB, and cl(m)m models.

**Value**

Logical indicating whether the model converged.

**Examples**

```
library(buildmer)
library(lme4)
good1 <- lm(Reaction ~ Days, sleepstudy)
good2 <- lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (Days|Subject), sleepstudy)
bad <- lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (Days|Subject), sleepstudy, control=lmerControl(
  optimizer='bobyqa', optCtrl=list(maxfun=1)))
sapply(list(good1, good2, bad), converged)
```

---

deviation	<i>Sets up deviation contrasts</i>
-----------	------------------------------------

---

**Description**

This function is an alias to [contr.deviation](#) intended to allow the C command to work for deviation-coding the same way as it does for other, base-R, contrasts.

**Usage**

```
deviation(n, contrasts = TRUE, sparse = FALSE)
```

**Arguments**

n	See <a href="#">contr.sum</a> .
contrasts	See <a href="#">contr.sum</a> .
sparse	See <a href="#">contr.sum</a> .

**Value**

A matrix of deviation-coded contrasts.

**See Also**

[contr.deviation](#), [contr.sum](#)

**Examples**

```
iris$Species <- C(iris$Species,deviation)
```

---

diag, formula-method	<i>Diagonalize the random-effect covariance structure, possibly assisting convergence</i>
----------------------	---

---

**Description**

Diagonalize the random-effect covariance structure, possibly assisting convergence

**Usage**

```
## S4 method for signature 'formula'
diag(x)
```

**Arguments**

x	A model formula.
---	------------------

**Value**

The formula with all random-effect correlations forced to zero, per Pinheiro & Bates (2000)

**Examples**

```
# 1. Create explicit columns for factor variables
library(buildmer)
vowels <- cbind(vowels,model.matrix(~vowel,vowels))
# 2. Create formula with diagonal covariance structure
form <- diag(f1 ~ (vowel1+vowel2+vowel3+vowel4)*timepoint*following +
             ((vowel1+vowel2+vowel3+vowel4)*timepoint*following | participant) +
             (timepoint | word))
# 3. Convert formula to buildmer term list, grouping terms starting with 'vowel'
terms <- tabulate.formula(form,group='vowel[^:]')
# 4. Directly pass the terms object to buildmer, using the 'dep' argument to specify the
# dependent variable
model <- buildmer(terms,data=vowels,buildmerControl=list(dep='f1'))
```

---

LRTalpha

*Generates an LRT elimination function with custom alpha level*


---

**Description**

The `elim` argument in `buildmerControl` can take any user-specified elimination function. `LRTalpha` generates such a function that uses the likelihood-ratio test, based on a user-specified alpha level. (For the default alpha of .05, one can also simply specify the string 'LRT' or the function `buildmer:::elim.LRT`).

**Usage**

```
LRTalpha(alpha)
```

**Arguments**

`alpha`            The alpha level for the likelihood-ratio test.

**See Also**

[buildmerControl](#)

---

migrant	<i>A very small dataset from a pilot study on sound change.</i>
---------	---

---

**Description**

A very small dataset from a pilot study on sound change.

**Usage**

```
data(migrant)
```

**Format**

A standard data frame.

---

re2mgcv	<i>Converts lme4 random-effect terms to mgcv 're' smooths</i>
---------	---

---

**Description**

Converts lme4 random-effect terms to mgcv 're' smooths

**Usage**

```
re2mgcv(formula, data, drop = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

formula	The lme4 formula.
data	The data.
drop	Logical indicating whether constant, non-intercept columns should be dropped. Default TRUE. A warning is issued if a column needed to be dropped. Note that repeated intercept columns are silently merged without a warning.

**Details**

To ensure that the various buildmer functions (e.g. `buildgam`, `buildbam`) correctly apply marginality constraints between parametric terms and random-effect terms, the parametric terms are renamed using the same name-mangling scheme that is automatically applied to the random effects. To ensure that the mangled names will be grouped together, instead of passing the returned formula, use the returned `termlist` with a `dep` argument. See the description of the `dep` argument in [buildmerControl](#).

**Value**

A list containing a new formula (has a dependent variable but loses track of what terms belong together in a single block), a buildmer term list (lacks the dependent variable but represents what terms belong together), and a new data set.

**Examples**

```
library(buildmer)
re <- re2mgcv(temp ~ angle + (1|replicate) + (1|recipe),lme4::cake)
model <- buildgam(re$formula,re$data)
# note: the below does NOT work, as the dependent variable is looked up in the data by name!

re <- re2mgcv(log(Reaction) ~ Days + (Days|Subject),lme4::sleepstudy)
```

---

re2uncorr	<i>Converts lme4 random-effect terms to uncorrelated lme4 random-effect terms, including factor random slopes</i>
-----------	---

---

**Description**

lme4 and similar packages (e.g. glmmTMB) have an issue where correlations between *factor* random slopes are not dropped, even if using the double-bar syntax or [diag](#) to diagonalize the random-effects formula. re2uncorr works around this issue by explicitly converting factor random slopes to numerics, which do not suffer from this problem.

**Usage**

```
re2uncorr(formula, data, drop = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

formula	The lme4 formula.
data	The data.
drop	Logical indicating whether constant, non-intercept columns should be dropped. Default TRUE. A warning is issued if a column needed to be dropped. Note that repeated intercept columns are silently merged without a warning.

**Details**

To ensure that the various buildmer functions (e.g. buildmer, buildglmmTMB) correctly apply marginality constraints between fixed effects and random-effect terms, the fixed effects are renamed using the same name-mangling scheme that is automatically applied to the random effects. To ensure that the mangled names will be grouped together, instead of passing the returned formula, use the returned `termlist` with a `dep` argument. See the description of the `dep` argument in [buildmerControl](#).

**Value**

A list containing a new formula (has a dependent variable but loses track of what terms belong together in a single block), a buildmer term list (lacks the dependent variable but represents what terms belong together), and a new data set.

**Examples**

```
library(buildmer)
re <- re2uncorr(f1 ~ vowel*timepoint*following +
(vowel*timepoint*following|participant) + (timepoint|word),vowels)

model <- buildmer(re$formula,re$data)
```

---

remove.terms	<i>Removes terms from a formula</i>
--------------	-------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Removes terms from a formula

**Usage**

```
remove.terms(formula, remove, check = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

formula	The formula.
remove	A vector of terms to remove. To remove terms nested inside random-effect groups, use '(term group)' syntax. Note that marginality is respected, i.e. no effects will be removed if they participate in a higher-order interaction, and no fixed effects will be removed if a random slope is included over that fixed effect.
check	A logical indicating whether effects should be checked for marginality. If TRUE (default), effects will not be removed if doing so would violate marginality. Setting check to FALSE will remove terms unconditionally.

**Examples**

```
library(buildmer)
remove.terms(Reaction ~ Days + (Days|Subject),'(Days|Subject)')
# illustration of the marginality checking mechanism:
# this refuses to remove the term:
remove.terms(Reaction ~ Days + (Days|Subject),'(1|Subject)')
# so does this, because marginality is checked before removal:
remove.terms(Reaction ~ Days + (Days|Subject),c('(Days|Subject)', '(1|Subject)'))
# but it works with check=FALSE
remove.terms(Reaction ~ Days + (Days|Subject),'(1|Subject)',check=FALSE)
```

---

<code>tabulate.formula</code>	<i>Parses a formula into a buildmer term list</i>
-------------------------------	---

---

**Description**

Parses a formula into a buildmer term list

**Usage**

```
tabulate.formula(formula, group = NULL)
```

**Arguments**

<code>formula</code>	A formula.
<code>group</code>	A character vector of regular expressions. Terms matching the same regular expression are assigned the same block, and will be evaluated together in buildmer functions.

**Value**

A buildmer term list, which is just a normal data frame.

**See Also**

`buildmer-package`

**Examples**

```
form <- diag(f1 ~ (vowel1+vowel2+vowel3+vowel4)*timepoint*following +
             ((vowel1+vowel2+vowel3+vowel4)*timepoint*following|participant) + (timepoint|word))
tabulate.formula(form)
tabulate.formula(form,group='vowel[1-4]')
```

---

<code>vowels</code>	<i>Vowel data from a pilot study.</i>
---------------------	---------------------------------------

---

**Description**

Vowel data from a pilot study.

**Usage**

```
data(vowels)
```

**Format**

A standard data frame.

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