

BARTLETT FACTOR SCORES IN MULTIPLE LINEAR REGRESSION EQUATION AS A TOOL FOR ESTIMATING ECONOMIC TRAITS IN BROILERS

O.M.A. Jesuyon

Summary

To propose a simpler tool that eliminates the age-long problems associated with the traditional index method for selection of multiple traits in broilers, the Bartlett factor regression equation is being proposed as an alternative selection tool. 100 day-old chicks each of Arbor Acres (AA) and Annak (AN) broiler strains were obtained from two rival hatcheries in Ibadan Nigeria. These were raised on deep litter system in a 56-day feeding trial in the University of Ibadan Teaching and Research Farm, located in South-west Tropical Nigeria. The body weight and body dimensions were measured and recorded during the trial period. Eight (8) zoometric measurements namely Live weight (g), Abdominal Circumference, Abdominal length, Breast width, leg length, Height, Wing length and Thigh circumference (all in cm) were recorded randomly from 20 birds within strain, at a fixed time on the first day of the new week respectively with a 5-kg capacity Camry scale. These records were analyzed and compared using completely randomized design (CRD) of SPSS analytical software, with the means procedure, Factor Scores (FS) in stepwise Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) procedure for initial live weight equations. Bartlett Factor Score (BFS) analysis extracted 2 factors for each strain, termed Body-length and Thigh-meatiness Factors for AA, and; Breast Size and Height Factors for AN. These derived orthogonal factors assisted in deducing and comparing trait-combinations that best describe body conformation and Meatiness in experimental broilers. BFS procedure yielded different body conformational traits for the two strains, thus indicating the different economic traits and advantages of strains. These Factors could be useful as selection criteria for improving desired economic traits. The final Bartlett Factor Regression equations for prediction of body weight were highly significant with $P < 0.0001$, R^2 of 0.92 and above, VIF of 1.00, and DW of 1.90 and 1.47 for Arbor Acres and Annak respectively. These FSR equations could be used as a simple and potent tool for selection during poultry flock improvement, it could also be used to estimate selection index of flocks to discriminate between strains, and evaluate consumer preference traits in broilers.

Key words: alternative selection tool, bartlett factor regression model, consumer preference traits, linear and body measurements, live body weight

Introduction

POULTRY industry is one of the fastest growing segments in the agricultural sector and it undoubtedly plays an important role in the economy (Geidam et al., 2006) of Tropical countries. Current trend in the industry is that the market live weight of broiler determines its commercial value in Tropical locations. Morphometric measurements are reported useful in contrasting size and shape of animals (Ajayi and Oseni, 2012; Latshaw and Bishop, 2001; Ajayi et al., 2008), but correlations among these body measurements may cause lack of orthogonality or collinearity among explanatory variables due to the interrelationship among traits. Principal component analysis (PCA) is a multivariate technique that reduces variables

Jesuyon Oluwatosin Mawunapon Adegoke, Animal Breeding and Genetics Unit, Department of Animal Production and Health, Federal University Oye-Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria, P. M. B. 373, Oye - Ekiti, Ekiti State, Nigeria.

Corresponding author: Jesuyon O.M.A.; e-mail: dr.oluwatosinjесuyon14@gmail.com

and breaks multicollinearity among inter-related traits in a data set. Resulting factor scores (FS) are highly correlated with specific variables and are unbiased estimates of the true factor scores. They are linear combinations of the observed variables and could be utilized as independent and uncorrelated values, to regress linear equations with higher precision and predictive ability. BFS is a refined procedure, among two others, applied when both principal components and common factor extraction methods are used with Explorative Factor Analysis (EFA). The three advantages of BFS over Regression Scores and Anderson-Rubin Scores are high correlation to estimated factors (high validity), non-correlation to other orthogonal factors (univocality) and production of unbiased estimates of factor score parameters. When used in MLR equation BFS become standardized observed values of the variables constituting the data sets (DiStefano et al., 2009). Multiple linear regression (MLR) is a valuable tool for estimating, predicting and forecasting purposes while Factor Score Regression (FSR) method is a three-step approach (Skrondal and Laake, 2001) built on the assumption that scores resulting from factor rotation are uncorrelated in MLR. Thus, FSR could be used to identify best combining groups of traits (Factors), among many, that best define live body conformation (size and shape) and compare conformation between individuals. It could also be useful for identifying orthogonal body traits, predicting live weight and comparing between live weight equations for selection. Values from FSR equation could be useful indices for selecting individuals in broiler improvement programme. Research workers have utilized principal component analysis (PCA) to investigate the relationship among body measurements in indigenous chickens (Adekoya et al., 2015; Egena et al., 2014; Udeh, 2012; Udeh and Ogbu 2011; Yakubu et al., 2009) and turkey (Ogah, 2011) while two groups have furthered the use of FSR for prediction purposes in poultry (Ogah et al., 2009; Yakubu et al., 2009). FSR has also been used as predictors of total carcass muscle, fat and bone, and other performance traits (Eyduaran et al., 2009; Shahin et al., 1993; Shahin, 1996a; Shahin, 1997; Shahin, 1999a and Shahin, 1999b). FS has been used as a selection criterion for genetic improvement of muscle weight distribution (Shahin, 1996b). The study aimed to identify composite body traits (principal factors) that best describe broiler chicken conformation to meet consumer preference; regress live weight equations with Factor Scores using MLR model and investigate the model for use as a simpler alternative selection tool. The experiment was conducted on the Teaching and Research farm of the University of Ibadan; Ibadan, Nigeria located on Latitude 7.4417° N, longitude 3.9000° E. The hypothesis tested was that, there was no significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between 8-week broiler weight of strains.

HO: LWT AA = LWT ANNAK

H1: LWT AA \neq LWT ANNAK

Materials and methods

100 day-old chicks each of Arbor Acres (AA) and Annak (AN) broilers were purchased from 2 different Hatcheries in Ibadan Nigeria. Both strains were subjected to same standard management practices prescribed for broiler chickens from day-old to 56th day. Vaccinations were administered as recommended. Generous and equal amount of formulated feed and water was offered daily to each strain. The calculated protein content of the Starter and finisher diets

was 23.80 and 20.01 % while the energy content was 3025.00 and 2607.00 KCal/kg respectively. Trial was terminated on the 56th day.

Measurement of Zoometric Traits

Body weight of chicks at day-old was estimated by weighing individually with a sensitive egg scale. Weekly body weight and measurements were taken early in the morning before feeding at a fixed day and time. From the second week to the 8th week, eight (8) biometric measurements were taken of live body weight (LBW), Breast width (BRW), Wing length (WGL), Abdominal length (ADL), Abdominal Circumference (ADC), Leg length (LGL), Thigh circumference (TCF) and Height (HT). Measurements were taken from 20 birds randomly sampled from each strain, without replacement until all measurements were taken successfully. Linear measurements were made with a thin thread and the lengths were determined on a metric ruler in centimeters. Body weight was determined with a 5-kg capacity Camry dial spring scale. Reference points were as described below:

Live weight: Weight of the live bird when placed on the weighing scale

Wing length: Length from the tip of the wing to the shoulder joint.

Abdominal Circumference: Circular distance round the body of the chicken passing through the uropygeal or preening gland and the tip of the Sternum at the chest.

Abdominal length: Length from the tip of the sternum through the mid-region of the belly to the vent.

Thigh Circumference: Distance round the thigh at the thickest part near the hock joint.

Breast Width: Distance across the chest from the right wing-tip to the left wing-tip.

Height: Distance from the floor level to the mid-back line of the chicken.

Leg Length: The length of the leg from the floor level to the joint at the top of the femur (hip).

The experimental design was completely randomized design (CRD). The statistical model for the experiment was:

$$Y_{ij} = \mu + \alpha_i + \epsilon_{ij}$$

Where

Y_{ij} = Individual live body weight in i^{th} strain and j^{th} replicate.

μ = Overall mean

α_i = Strain (treatment) effect, where $i=1, 2$.

ϵ_{ij} = Random error component in treatment i , and replicate j , where ($i=2, j=20$)

Statistical Analytical procedure

All measurements were subjected to means procedure, PCA and Multiple Linear Regression (MLR) procedures to predict body weights in the strains with standardized Bartlett Factor Scores (BFS). All measurements for each strain except live weight were subjected to the principal component analysis (PCA) procedure to extract two factors and generate scores by Bartlett's method, for use as independent variables in subsequent MLR. Factor scores obtained were then used as independent variables in MLR procedure to obtain live weight

equations for each strain. SPSS version 17 (2004) was used for the analysis. The model for the normal regression of body weight on other linear body parameters was:

$$Y_{ijkl} = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + \dots + b_nX_n + \epsilon_{ijkl}$$

Where

Y_{ijkl} = Response in body weight (g)

a = Constant for a strain

b = Coefficient of parameters for $i = 1$ to n

X = Body parametric measurements for $i=1$ to n

1 to n = number of parameters extracted by the stepwise method.

ϵ_{ijkl} = Random error component

The model for the regression of live body weight on BFS was:

$$Y = \mu + BF_1X_1 + BF_2X_2 + \dots + BF_nX_n + \epsilon$$

Where

Y = Live weight of broiler (g)

μ = Strain Constant.

BF_{1-n} = Bartlett factor coefficient obtained from the PFA analysis of Experimental data.

X_{1-n} = Correlated Traits of interest in which continuous improvement is desired as grouped into Factor components.

ϵ = error term of the model

Results

Table 1 shows results of MLR analysis on both strains using the raw data. These revealed high standard error of estimate, SEE (174.59 vs. 157.59), Durbin-Watson statistics, DW (1.95 vs 1.56), high R^2 (0.93 vs 0.96), and high Variance Inflation Factor, VIF (12.26 vs 13.98) larger than 10 for the equations of both AA and AN strains. To eliminate multi-collinearity observed among predicting variables in our normal regression equations, LBW was regressed on standardized Bartlett Factor scores in the estimation equations for both strains. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy values for Arbor Acres and Annak strains were 0.947 and 0.934. Results of Bartlett's Test of Sphericity were 997.01 and 918.05 respectively. These implied that the data sets were suitable for factor analysis (Sharma, 1996).

Table 2 presents the component traits and predicted BFS matrix of AA and AN strains. This shows the two factors extracted and associated variance predicted for each factor, for each strain. Both factors extracted for each strain were responsible for 96.3% and 95.1% of the shared variations among linear body measurements. Extracted variance for AA was equally loaded between BF1 and BF2 (48.26 vs 48.04) while variance in AN was primarily loaded on BF1 (92.97). The scores for these two independent Bartlett factors were saved for each strain and thereafter employed as independent and orthogonal predictors to regress standardized live weight equations.

Table 1 Normal Multiple Linear Regression Equations by Stepwise Method for prediction of 8-week finisher live weight based on Body traits for Arbor Acres and Annak Broilers

Strain	Parameters	Unstd. coeff.	Std. coeff. (β)	SE	t-value	P-value	VIF
Arbor Acres	Const.	-743.210	-	104.193	-7.133	0.001	-
	LGL	83.378	0.496	18.985	4.392	0.001	12.263
	BRW	49.565	0.462	11.801	4.200	0.001	11.611
	TCF	59.887	0.300	21.339	2.806	0.007	10.957
	WGL	-44.314	-0.282	17.043	-2.600	0.012	11.265
Annak	Const.	-872.312	-	80.185	-10.879	0.001	-
	ADC	32.023	0.552	5.038	6.356	0.001	13.861
	BRW	47.772	0.458	9.097	5.252	0.001	13.978
	ADL	-18.682	-0.186	6.424	-2.908	0.005	7.482
	LGL	26.966	0.163	11.417	2.362	0.021	8.733

Note: Model Adj. $R^2 = 0.928$ (0.962); SEE = 174.585 (108.877); DW = 1.949 (1.966); Model sig. $P = 0.01$ (0.001); BRW = Breast Width; LGL = Leg Length; WGL = Wing Length; ADC = Abdominal Circumference; ADL = Abdominal Length; TCF = Thigh Circumference; HT = Height. Values in bracket are for Annak Broilers.

Table 2 Predicted Rotated Bartlett Factor Scores for Component Traits of Arbor Acres and Annak Broilers

STRAIN	ARBOR ACRES		ANNAK BROILERS	
	BFS1	BFS2	BFS1	BFS2
BRW	-0.407	0.616	0.696	-0.622
LGL	-1.001	1.209	0.582	-0.486
WGL	0.468	-0.259	0.300	-0.133
ADC	0.276	-0.067	0.248	-0.070
ADL	1.247	-1.043	-0.173	0.449
TCF	-0.577	0.786	0.379	-0.231
HT	0.708	-0.501	-1.273	1.805
% Variance	48.264	48.039	92.966	2.109
Total Variance Predicted	96.303		95.075	
Factor Name	Body length	Meatiness	Breast Size	Height

Table 3 displays the resulting Bartlett Factor Score Regression (BFSR) equations. The procedure yielded VIF values lower than 10 and higher t-statistics values. There were little reductions in DW (1.90, 1.48 vs 1.95, 1.97) and in R^2 (0.92, 0.94 vs 0.93, 0.96), and corresponding increases in SEE, (180.49, 140.09 vs 174.59, 108.88) compared with normal regression equations. The selected factors had significant and positive linear relationships with live weight ($P < 0.0001$) in the model for each strain. Resulting standardized live weight equations incorporating the composite traits (Factors) were:

$$Y = 825.5 + 347.6 F_1 + 521.6 F_2 \pm 65.03 \quad (R^2=0.92) \quad \text{Arbor Acres Strain}$$

$$Y = 759.2 + 373.6 F_1 + 472.9 F_2 \pm 54.91 \quad (R^2=0.94) \quad \text{Annak Strain}$$

where:

Y = Live body weight in grams; F_1 = Factor 1 component; F_2 = Factor 2 component

Table 3 Bartlett Factor Scores in Multiple Linear Regression Equations for Prediction of Live weight for Arbor Acres and Annak Broilers

Strain	Predicting factor	Unstd. coeff.	Std. coeff.	SE	t-value	P-value	VIF
Arbor Acres	Constant	825.514	-	21.573	38.267	0.0001	-
	BFS1	347.554	0.533	21.728	15.995	0.0001	1.000
	BFS2	521.566	0.801	21.728	24.004	0.0001	1.000
Annak	Constant	759.166	-	18.112	41.915	0.0001	-
	BFS1	373.565	0.707	15.868	23.542	0.0001	1.000
	BFS2	472.932	0.678	20.933	22.592	0.0001	1.000

Notes: Adj. R^2 = 0.923 (0.938), SEE=180.490 (140.087), DW= 1.900 (1.481), Model sig. P = 0.0001 (0.0001). BFS = Bartlett Factor score. Values in bracket are for Annak Broilers.

Discussion

The high VIF values (12.3 and 14.0) obtained in the first set of regression equations confirmed multicollinearity problem among the linear measurements within the two data sets and could lead to inaccurate interpretations of the effect of predictor traits, giving rise to deficiencies (Mendes, 2009) in regression models. Thus, SD and variances of estimated coefficients in the equations were inflated, giving rise to values far from the true range, and resulting to incorrect conclusions on the relationships between dependent and predictor variables (Sousa et al., 2007) This relationship would also affect the least squares estimates. The FSR equations reduced multicollinearity by reducing VIF (1.00 and 1.00) statistics, thus removing these problems. DW statistics detect the presence of correlation among prediction errors in regression models and indicate when residuals from a regression are independent. Values ranging from 0 to 2, indicate no autocorrelation among the residuals at the upper threshold. The above procedure maintained stable DW in AA strain from 1.94 to 1.90 and recorded a decrease in AN strain from 1.97 and 1.48. This was interpreted to mean that traits involved have no serial correlation among residual since the values of DW were all close to 2. The R^2 obtained in our models were considered stable when compared with values obtained in the normal regression. This was an indication of stability of the values of residuals. The R^2 , though lower, showed that the final BFS equations could estimate above 92 % of variability in the data set from respective strain. It also indicated the stability existing among predictors in the models. The higher t-statistics values obtained indicated improvement and significance ($P < 0.05$) of the regression coefficients. The BFSR procedure employed in this study accounted for 92-94% of variations in data. Total variability extracted in both strains was higher than previous studies on use of FSR. Jesuyon (2014) used FS to study the production variables of layer chickens on the deep-litter and obtained 3 orthogonal factors that predicted 70.58% of variability in data. Egena et al. (2014) extracted two PC in the Nigerian chicken explaining 66.4% of the total variation in the original variables. By employing Factors Scores extracted from composite traits (trait combinations), we build body conformation index for selection which would yield optimum values for each strain. Thus ADL, LGL, TCF and BRW in AA; and BRW, LGL and HT in AN were measurements that best describe the unique body conformation of both strains in the two factors. Using above BFS regression models we could

select for Body-length (ADL, 1.25, BF1) and Meatiness (LGL, 1.21, BF2) in AA strain; and for Breast-size (BRW, 0.7, FS1) and height (HT, 1.81, FS2) in AN strain. This result also revealed that the body conformation traits and indices of broilers could differ as extracted Factors for each strain were primarily loaded by different combinations of body traits. This could be due to different combinations of genes exerting differing influences on different body traits either by correlation and or pleiotropy. The use of BFSR secured improvement over the normal regression since only the common factors had impact on FS. The sum of squared components for the “error” factors or the unique factors across the set of variables was minimized, and the component FS were highly correlated to their corresponding factors and not with other factors. The advantage of BSF over other methods of factor extraction is that it produced unbiased estimates of the true factor scores (Hershberger, 2005) as these scores were produced by using maximum likelihood estimates (DiStefano et al., 2009). A single index obtained from regressed model for a bird in respective strain, would be like the best linear unbiased prediction (BLUP) of an individual’s breeding value on all the sources of information (Falconer and Mackay, 1996) and therefore could be closely related to the population composite breeding value (Khan and Singh, 2002). Thus, for an improvement program, individuals with index above a threshold value could be selected while those below could be graded for sales. The advantage of this approach to selection would not be in the reduction of measured traits but in the factoring of traits into groups of inter-correlated traits that are orthogonal to other traits in other factors. This approach overcomes the unrealistic assumptions of equal economic importance of traits, equal heritabilities and variances of traits, and zero correlation among traits, in the traditional index method (Khan and Singh, 2002). All biological traits are of unequal economic importance, unequal heritabilities and variances, and are correlated in nature. Another advantage of this approach to selection is that the effectiveness of equation is expected to increase with the number of Factors extracted, as obtained in the traditional index method. Also, there would be no need for consideration of selection intensity when using BFSR equation.

Conclusion

BFSR procedure yielded standardized MLR equations for predicting and comparing composite consumer preference traits, for identifying body conformation in broilers; and that could be used for selecting within and discriminating between strains in similar environments.

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