Correlated Data

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General Linear Models require responses to be approximately normally distributed and independent. Through generalized linear models, we learned about handling responses that are not normally distributed (e.g. Poisson, Binomial). From now on we learn about multilevel models / linear mixed effect models / hierarchical linear models that can model response that violate the independence assumption. These models have responses that are correlated thus not independent.

```
hsb <- read.csv('hsb.csv')
str(hsb)
##
  'data.frame':
             7185 obs. of 10 variables:
##
  $ minority: int 000000000...
##
  $ female : int 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 ...
##
  $ ses
         : num -1.528 -0.588 -0.528 -0.668 -0.158 ...
  $ mathach : num 5.88 19.71 20.35 8.78 17.9 ...
##
##
         : int 842 842 842 842 842 842 842 842 842 ...
              0000000000...
##
  $ sector : int
  $ disclim : num
              1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 ...
```

In this class and in the next few, we will be using the hsb.csv dataset. We will try to understand math achievement (mathach) of students based on their socio-economic status (ses). We will use the notation Yij for math achievement of ith student in the jth school. There are **7185** students within **160** schools in this dataset.

Calculate the average math achievement score for all students in the dataset.

\$ himinty : int 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...

```
avg_mathach <- hsb %>% summarise(avg_mathach = mean(mathach))
```

```
Y_{..} = 12.7478526
```

Pick a random school (make sure each school has equal probability to be selected). For **only** the school you selected, find the mean math achievement.

```
random_school_id <- hsb$schoolid %>%
  unique() %>%
  sample(1)

print(random_school_id)

## [1] 3152

my_school <- hsb %>% filter(schoolid == random_school_id)

mean_school_math_score <- my_school %>%
  summarise(mathach = mean(mathach))
```

```
Y_{.j} = 13.2090385
```

For your school, fit a general linear model where math achievement is the response and ses is the predictor. Record the coefficients:

```
my_school_model <- lm(mathach ~ ses, data = my_school)</pre>
summary(my_school_model)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = mathach ~ ses, data = my_school)
## Residuals:
##
        Min
                   1Q
                       Median
                                      30
                                               Max
## -16.1823 -2.9224 -0.2391
                                  5.1961
##
## Coefficients:
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept)
                  13.123
                               0.984
                                     13.336
                                                <2e-16 ***
                   2.768
                               1.172
                                       2.362
                                                0.0221 *
## ses
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 7.091 on 50 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.1004, Adjusted R-squared: 0.08238
## F-statistic: 5.578 on 1 and 50 DF, p-value: 0.02212
\hat{\beta_{0j}}: 13.1231163 \ \hat{\beta_{1j}}: 2.7682496
For your school, fit a general linear model where math achievement is the response and grand mean centered
ses is the predictor. Record the coefficients:
hsb$ses.grandmean c <- hsb$ses - mean(hsb$ses)
my_school <- hsb %>% filter(schoolid == random_school_id)
my_school_model.grand <- lm(mathach ~ ses.grandmean_c, data = my_school)</pre>
summary(my_school_model.grand)
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = mathach ~ ses.grandmean_c, data = my_school)
## Residuals:
##
                   1Q
                        Median
                                      3Q
                                               Max
        Min
## -16.1823 -2.9224 -0.2391
                                  5.1961
##
## Coefficients:
##
                    Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                      13.123
                                   0.984 13.336
                                                    <2e-16 ***
                                                    0.0221 *
## ses.grandmean_c
                       2.768
                                   1.172
                                          2.362
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 7.091 on 50 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.1004, Adjusted R-squared: 0.08238
## F-statistic: 5.578 on 1 and 50 DF, p-value: 0.02212
\hat{\beta_{0i}}: 13.1235131 \hat{\beta_{1i}}: 2.7682496
```

For your school, fit a general linear model where group mean centered math achievement is the response and ses is the predictor. Record the coefficients:

```
school_means <- hsb %>%
  group by (schoolid) %>%
  summarise(ses.groupmean = mean(ses))
hsb <- merge(hsb, school_means, by = "schoolid")
hsb$ses.groupmean_c <- hsb$ses - hsb$ses.groupmean
my_school_model.group <- lm(ses.grandmean_c ~ ses, data = my_school)</pre>
summary(my_school_model.group)
## Warning in summary.lm(my_school_model.group): essentially perfect fit:
## summary may be unreliable
##
## Call:
## lm(formula = ses.grandmean_c ~ ses, data = my_school)
## Residuals:
##
          Min
                       1Q
                              Median
                                              30
                                                        Max
## -1.207e-15 2.500e-18 2.856e-17 4.846e-17 1.175e-16
## Coefficients:
                 Estimate Std. Error
                                         t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept) -1.434e-04 2.470e-17 -5.804e+12 <2e-16 ***
               1.000e+00 2.942e-17 3.399e+16
                                                    <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Residual standard error: 1.78e-16 on 50 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:
                             1, Adjusted R-squared:
## F-statistic: 1.155e+33 on 1 and 50 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
\hat{\beta_{0i}}: -1.4335421 \times 10^{-4} \hat{\beta_{1i}}: 1
```

We will use group-mean centering moving on.

Different effect types

Empty Model - One-Way Random-Effect ANOVA

```
install_load('lme4')

## Loading required package: Matrix

##

## Attaching package: 'Matrix'

## The following object is masked from 'package:tidyr':

##

##

expand
```

```
model.null <- lmer(mathach ~ 1 + (1|schoolid), data=hsb)</pre>
summary(model.null)
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: mathach ~ 1 + (1 | schoolid)
     Data: hsb
##
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 47116.8
## Scaled residuals:
           1Q Median
##
      Min
                             3Q
                                     Max
## -3.0631 -0.7539 0.0267 0.7606 2.7426
##
## Random effects:
## Groups
           Name
                        Variance Std.Dev.
                               2.935
## schoolid (Intercept) 8.614
## Residual
                        39.148
                               6.257
## Number of obs: 7185, groups: schoolid, 160
##
## Fixed effects:
##
              Estimate Std. Error t value
## (Intercept) 12.6370
                        0.2444 51.71
```

Model Notation:

Parameter Estimates:

ICC