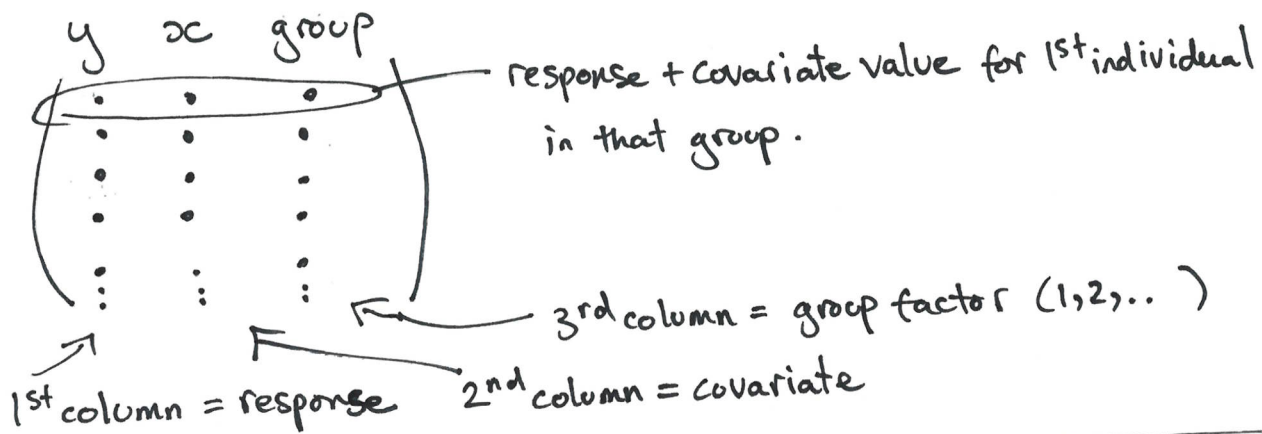


## 2-level random effects models

Suppose we have a data frame called 'mydata':



**Empty model**

$$y_{ij} = \gamma_0 + u_j + \epsilon_{ij}$$

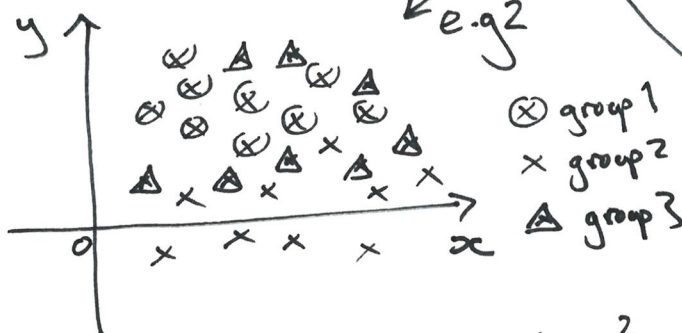
$\gamma_0$  is the fixed intercept.  $u_j \sim N(0, \sigma_u^2)$  and  $\epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ .

**R code**

```
m1 <- lmer(y ~ 1 + (1|group),
            data = mydata)
summary(m1)
```

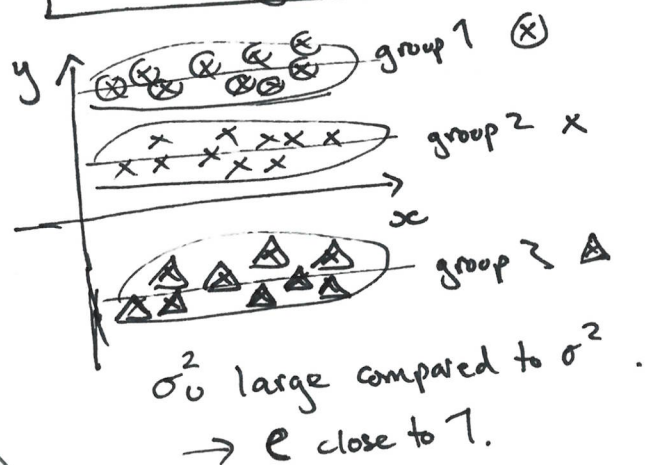
Useful: Use to calculate ICC:

$$\rho = \frac{\sigma_u^2}{\sigma_u^2 + \sigma^2}$$



$\sigma_u^2$  small compared to  $\sigma^2$   
 $\rho$  closer to 0.

group structure likely not important.



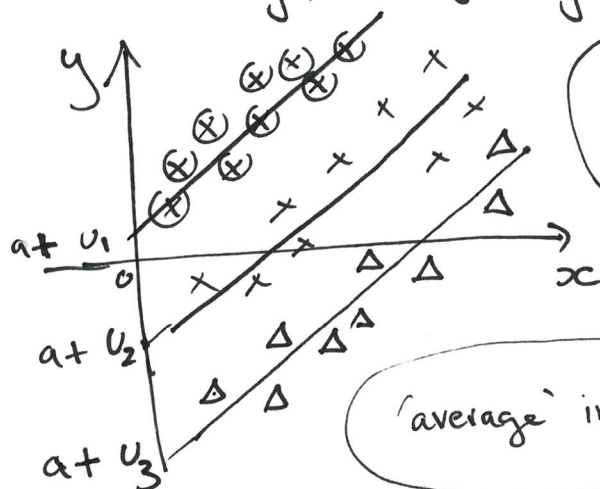
$\sigma_u^2$  large compared to  $\sigma^2$ .  
 $\rightarrow \rho$  close to 1.

group structure important

## Random intercept model

$$y_{ij} = a + bx_{ij} + u_j + \epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

$$= (a + u_j) + bx_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}$$



Same slope  
= b

'average' intercept a

## R code

```
m1 <- lmer(y ~ 1 + x + (1|group),
           data = mydata)
```

Summary(m1)

# add predictions to mydata

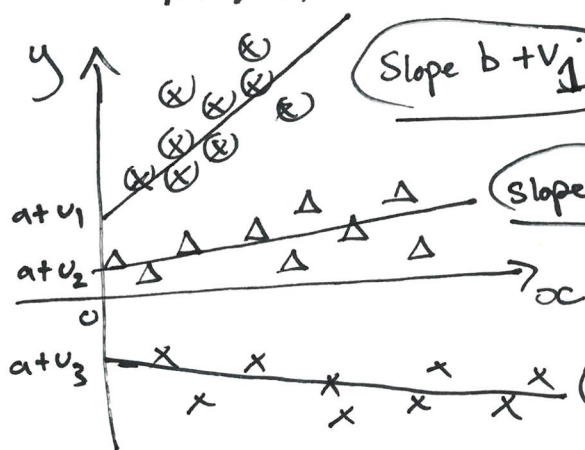
```
mydata$pred <- predict(m1)
```

# plot using ggplot(...)

## Random intercepts + slopes

$$y_{ij} = a + bx_{ij} + u_j + v_j x_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}$$

$$= (a + u_j) + (b + v_j)x_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}$$



Slope  $b + v_1$

Slope  $b + v_2$

Slope  $b + v_3$

## R code

```
m1 <- lmer(y ~ 1 + x + (1 + x|group),
           data = mydata)
```

Summary(m1)

# predictions

```
mydata <- predict(m1)
```

# plot using ggplot(-)

## Diagnostics

Similar to regression models. check:

- Residuals vs fitted values

- Normality of residuals AND random effects.

## R Code

```
plot(m1)
```

```
resid(m1)
```

```
ranef(m1)
```

```
qqnorm(...)
```