Comparing Multilevel Models and Fixed Effects Regression

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10 Dec 2024 10:33:35

Background

This example draws from the Stata documentation for the `xtreg` command.

Multilevel models for longitudinal data, and fixed effects regression provide two alternative methods for analyzing longitudinal data.

Briefly...

- Multilevel models use both within person and between person variation, and provide statistical control for observed variables that are included in the model.
- Fixed effect regressions use only within person variation. As a consequence, fixed effects regression is unable to provide parameter estimates for time invariant variables, even when they are included in the statistical model. Fixed effects regressions provide statistical controls for all time invariant variables, whether observed or unobserved.

Get The Data (`use`)

We are going to use the sample NLS data on work from *Stata Corporation*.

```
. clear all

. use https://www.stata-press.com/data/r16/nlswork, clear
(National Longitudinal Survey.  Young Women 14-26 years of age in 1968)
```

Describe the Key Variables (`describe`)

```
. describe ln_w grade age race union south
Variable      Storage   Display    Value
    name         type    format    label      Variable label
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
ln_wage         float   %9.0g                 ln(wage/GNP deflator)
grade           byte    %8.0g                 current grade completed
age             byte    %8.0g                 age in current year
race            byte    %8.0g      racelbl    race
union           byte    %8.0g                 1 if union
south           byte    %8.0g                 1 if south
```

Equation

Both models estimate the following equation.

$$y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{it} + u_{0i} + e_{it}$$

Here β_0 is the intercept, β_1 is a slope, u_{0i} is a person specific intercept, and e_{it} is a measurement specific error term.

In the *multilevel model* discussed below, the u_{0i} are considered to have a *distribution*, with a mean of 0 and a standard deviation σ_{u0}. In the *fixed effects regression model*, the u_{0i} are considered to be *fixed*, and *directly estimable*, although in practice, estimates for each of the u_{0i} are usually not provided.

Multilevel Model (`mixed y x || id:`)

The model uses within and between person variation. Estimates are provided for all variables. The model only controls for variables that are included in the model.

```
. mixed ln_w grade age i.race union south || idcode:

Performing EM optimization ...

Performing gradient-based optimization:
Iteration 0:  Log likelihood =  -5486.826
Iteration 1:  Log likelihood =  -5486.826

Computing standard errors ...

Mixed-effects ML regression                     Number of obs    =  19,224
Group variable: idcode                          Number of groups =   4,148
                                                Obs per group:
                                                              min =       1
                                                              avg =     4.6
                                                              max =      12
                                                Wald chi2(6)     = 3471.83
Log likelihood =  -5486.826                     Prob > chi2      =  0.0000
```

ln_wage	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P>|z|	[95% conf.	interval]
grade	.0781541	.0021992	35.54	0.000	.0738438	.0824644
age	.0137491	.0003907	35.19	0.000	.0129833	.0145149
race						
black	-.0405347	.0126091	-3.21	0.001	-.0652482	-.0158212
other	.0404357	.0508123	0.80	0.426	-.0591545	.140026
union	.1243977	.0065614	18.96	0.000	.1115375	.1372579
south	-.1019453	.0090188	-11.30	0.000	-.1196219	-.0842687
_cons	.3110752	.0314868	9.88	0.000	.2493622	.3727882

Random-effects parameters	Estimate	Std. err.	[95% conf.	interval]
idcode: Identity				
var(_cons)	.0998265	.0027427	.0945931	.1053494
var(Residual)	.0691308	.0007996	.0675813	.0707159

```
LR test vs. linear model: chibar2(01) = 8473.10       Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000

. est store MLM
```

Fixed Effects Regression (`xtreg y x, i(id) fe`)

The model uses only within person variation. Estimates are only provided for within person change over time. The model controls for all time invariant variables whether observed or unobserved.

```
. xtreg ln_w grade age i.race union south, i(idcode) fe
note: grade omitted because of collinearity.
note: 2.race omitted because of collinearity.
note: 3.race omitted because of collinearity.
Fixed-effects (within) regression               Number of obs     =     19,224
```

```
Group variable: idcode                          Number of groups  =      4,148
R-squared:                                      Obs per group:
     Within  = 0.0983                                         min =          1
     Between = 0.0712                                         avg =        4.6
     Overall = 0.0847                                         max =         12
                                                F(3, 15073)       =     547.57
corr(u_i, Xb) = 0.0599                          Prob > F          =     0.0000
```

ln_wage	Coefficient	Std. err.	t	P>|t|	[95% conf.	interval]
grade	0	(omitted)				
age	.0153807	.0004154	37.03	0.000	.0145665	.0161949
race						
black	0	(omitted)				
other	0	(omitted)				
union	.1034851	.0070913	14.59	0.000	.0895853	.1173849
south	-.0759973	.0135167	-5.62	0.000	-.1024917	-.0495029
_cons	1.279453	.0143464	89.18	0.000	1.251332	1.307573
sigma_u	.41784013					
sigma_e	.2618843					
rho	.71796552	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
F test that all u_i=0: F(4147, 15073) = 9.60                 Prob > F = 0.0000

. est store FE
```

Compare The Two Sets of Estimates (`estimates table`)

1. The multilevel model controls for variables that are included in the model.
2. The fixed effects model controls for variables that are included in the model, as well as all time invariant characteristics of participants.
3. The multilevel model uses both within and between person variation; the fixed effects model uses only within person variation.
4. The fixed effects model is unable to provide information on time invariant characteristics of individuals even if they are included in the model.
5. Coefficients in the fixed effects model are generally smaller than coefficients in the multilevel model. (Often, though not in this example, coefficients that were significant in the multilevel model are not significant in the fixed effects model).

```
. etable, estimates(MLM FE) column(estimate) showstars showstarsnote
```

	MLM	FE
current grade completed	0.078 **	
	(0.002)	
age in current year	0.014 **	0.015 **
	(0.000)	(0.000)
race		
black	-0.041 **	
	(0.013)	
other	0.040	
	(0.051)	
1 if union	0.124 **	0.103 **
	(0.007)	(0.007)
1 if south	-0.102 **	-0.076 **
	(0.009)	(0.014)
Intercept	0.311 **	1.279 **
	(0.031)	(0.014)
var(_cons)	0.100	
	(0.003)	

var(e)	0.069	
	(0.001)	
Number of observations	19224	19224

** p<.01, * p<.05