Many Models with lme4::lmer() and broom.mixed::tidy()

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Objectives

- Run many models with lme4::lmer() and extract estimates with broom.mixed::tidy().
- Use furrr::future_map() for parallel processing.
- Compare results of:
 - lme4::confint.merMod(method = "Wald")
 - broom.mixed::tidy(conf.int = TRUE, conf.method = "Wald")

Setup

We will install LaTeX support for rendering PDFs, if not already present.

```
# Install LaTeX environment (for rendering PDFs from RMarkdown, etc.)
pdflatex_ver <- try(system("pdflatex -v", intern = T, wait = T), silent = T)
pdflatex_ver <- grep("^pdfTeX", pdflatex_ver, value = T)
if (!(exists("pdflatex_ver") & length(pdflatex_ver) > 0)) {
   if (!requireNamespace("tinytex", quietly = TRUE)) install.packages("tinytex")
   if (!dir.exists(tinytex::tinytex_root(error = F))) tinytex::install_tinytex()
}
```

We will use the broom.mixed package to support lmer() from the lme4 package.

```
# Install pacman if not installed.
if (!requireNamespace("pacman", quietly = TRUE)) {
  install.packages('pacman', repos = 'https://cloud.r-project.org', quiet = TRUE)
# Load packages, installing as needed.
suppressPackageStartupMessages(
  pacman::p_load(
    nycflights13,
    tibble,
    tidyr,
    dplyr,
    lme4,
    broom.mixed,
    purrr,
    furrr,
    tictoc,
    kableExtra
  )
)
```

We will set the number of parallel "workers" to half the number of available CPU cores.

```
# Show number of available CPU cores.
availableCores()

## system
## 2
# Set number of multicore "workers" to 1/2 the number of cores.
plan(multisession, workers = availableCores()/2)
```

Prepare formulas

We use a list so that we can have named groups of formulas.

```
# Create a list of formulas for use with lmer().
formulas <- list(</pre>
  crude = c(
   "arr_delay ~ distance + (1|carrier)",
   "arr_delay ~ air_time + (1|carrier)",
   "arr_delay ~ month + (1|carrier)"
  ),
 min = c(
   "arr_delay ~ distance + air_time + (1|carrier)",
    "arr_delay ~ distance + month + (1|carrier)",
   "arr_delay ~ air_time + month + (1|carrier)"
 ),
 max = c("arr_delay ~ distance + air_time + month + (1|carrier)")
# Convert the list of formulas into a data.frame (tibble).
formula_df <- formulas %>%
  enframe(name = "fgroup", value = "formula") %>% unnest(formula)
```

Prepare data

Our dataset will be flights from the nycflights13 package.

```
# Select only the model variables to minimize parallelization overhead.
data_df <-
flights %>% select(arr_delay, distance, air_time, month, carrier)
```

Run the models

We could use nest() for the following steps in a single pipeline, using tidy() for confidence intervals, but the terms might be misaligned.

Instead, using a stepwise approach, we retain the term names, use confint.merMod() to get confidence intervals, join on the terms and the formula number, and show the results to compare the two methods of getting confidence intervals.

```
# Start timer.
tic()
# Fit the models with lmer() using future_map() for multicore processing.
model_fit_list <- formula_df$formula %>% future_map(lmer, data = data_df)
# Extract the estimates with broom.mixed::tidy().
est <-
 model_fit_list %>%
  map(broom.mixed::tidy, conf.int = TRUE,
      conf.method = "Wald", conf.level = 0.95) %>%
 bind_rows(.id = "ID") %>%
  select(-group)
# Calculate confidence intervals with confint.merMod().
CI <-
  model_fit_list %>%
  map(confint.merMod, method = "Wald", level = 0.95) %>%
  map(as_tibble, rownames = "term") %>%
  bind_rows(.id = "ID")
# Merge estimates and confidence intervals by formula number (ID) and term.
results_df <- formula_df %>%
 rownames_to_column(var = "ID") %>%
  inner_join(est, by = "ID") %>%
  inner_join(CI, by = c("ID", "term")) %>%
  select(-ID, -effect, -std.error, -statistic) %>%
  arrange(fgroup, formula, term)
# Stop timer.
toc()
## 22.165 sec elapsed
Display the results.
```

```
# Note: Use kable_styling(full_width = TRUE) for HTML output.
results_df %>% knitr::kable(digits = 4) %>% kable_styling(font_size = 8)
```

fgroup	formula	term	estimate	conf.low	conf.high	2.5 %	97.5 %
crude	$arr_delay \sim air_time + (1 carrier)$	(Intercept)	5.5096	0.6767	10.3424	0.6767	10.3424
crude	$arr_delay \sim air_time + (1 carrier)$	air_time	0.0085	0.0065	0.0105	0.0065	0.0105
crude	$arr_delay \sim distance + (1 carrier)$	(Intercept)	8.9182	4.8971	12.9394	4.8971	12.9394
crude	$arr_delay \sim distance + (1 carrier)$	distance	-0.0014	-0.0016	-0.0011	-0.0016	-0.0011
crude	$arr_delay \sim month + (1 carrier)$	(Intercept)	8.5815	4.1367	13.0263	4.1367	13.0263
crude	$arr_delay \sim month + (1 carrier)$	month	-0.2242	-0.2686	-0.1797	-0.2686	-0.1797
max	$arr_delay \sim distance + air_time + month + (1 carrier)$	(Intercept)	-2.7542	-6.7541	1.2457	-6.7541	1.2457
max	$arr_delay \sim distance + air_time + month + (1 carrier)$	air_time	0.6717	0.6599	0.6835	0.6599	0.6835
max	$arr_delay \sim distance + air_time + month + (1 carrier)$	distance	-0.0862	-0.0877	-0.0847	-0.0877	-0.0847
max	$arr_delay \sim distance + air_time + month + (1 carrier)$	month	-0.0443	-0.0881	-0.0006	-0.0881	-0.0006
min	$arr_delay \sim air_time + month + (1 carrier)$	(Intercept)	6.9904	2.1389	11.8419	2.1389	11.8419
min	$arr_delay \sim air_time + month + (1 carrier)$	air_time	0.0086	0.0066	0.0106	0.0066	0.0106
min	$arr_delay \sim air_time + month + (1 carrier)$	month	-0.2262	-0.2706	-0.1817	-0.2706	-0.1817
min	$arr_delay \sim distance + air_time + (1 carrier)$	(Intercept)	-3.0548	-7.0448	0.9351	-7.0448	0.9351
min	$arr_delay \sim distance + air_time + (1 carrier)$	air_time	0.6725	0.6608	0.6843	0.6608	0.6843
min	$arr_delay \sim distance + air_time + (1 carrier)$	distance	-0.0863	-0.0878	-0.0848	-0.0878	-0.0848
min	$arr_delay \sim distance + month + (1 carrier)$	(Intercept)	10.3305	6.2897	14.3714	6.2897	14.3714
min	$arr_delay \sim distance + month + (1 carrier)$	distance	-0.0013	-0.0016	-0.0011	-0.0016	-0.0011
min	$arr_delay \sim distance + month + (1 carrier)$	month	-0.2190	-0.2635	-0.1745	-0.2635	-0.1745

Compare confidence intervals

Determine whether or not the two methods of calculating the confidence intervals produce identical results. identical(results_df\$conf.low, results_df\$^2.5 %)

```
## [1] TRUE
identical(results_df$conf.high, results_df$^97.5 %^)
```

[1] TRUE

Use a single pipeline

Since the results showed the two methods for producing confidence intervals are equivalent, we will now use a single pipeline, without running confint.merMod(), so we can compare performance.

20.742 sec elapsed

fgroup	formula	term	estimate	conf.low	conf.high
crude	$arr_delay \sim air_time + (1 carrier)$	(Intercept)	5.5096	0.6767	10.3424
crude	$arr_delay \sim air_time + (1 carrier)$	air_time	0.0085	0.0065	0.0105
crude	$arr_delay \sim distance + (1 carrier)$	(Intercept)	8.9182	4.8971	12.9394
crude	$arr_delay \sim distance + (1 carrier)$	distance	-0.0014	-0.0016	-0.0011
crude	$arr_delay \sim month + (1 carrier)$	(Intercept)	8.5815	4.1367	13.0263
crude	$arr_delay \sim month + (1 carrier)$	month	-0.2242	-0.2686	-0.1797
max	$arr_delay \sim distance + air_time + month + (1 carrier)$	(Intercept)	-2.7542	-6.7541	1.2457
max	$arr_delay \sim distance + air_time + month + (1 carrier)$	air_time	0.6717	0.6599	0.6835
max	$arr_delay \sim distance + air_time + month + (1 carrier)$	distance	-0.0862	-0.0877	-0.0847
max	$arr_delay \sim distance + air_time + month + (1 carrier)$	month	-0.0443	-0.0881	-0.0006
min	$arr_delay \sim air_time + month + (1 carrier)$	(Intercept)	6.9904	2.1389	11.8419
min	$arr_delay \sim air_time + month + (1 carrier)$	air_time	0.0086	0.0066	0.0106
min	$arr_delay \sim air_time + month + (1 carrier)$	month	-0.2262	-0.2706	-0.1817
min	$arr_delay \sim distance + air_time + (1 carrier)$	(Intercept)	-3.0548	-7.0448	0.9351
min	$arr_delay \sim distance + air_time + (1 carrier)$	air_time	0.6725	0.6608	0.6843
min	$arr_delay \sim distance + air_time + (1 carrier)$	distance	-0.0863	-0.0878	-0.0848
min	$arr_delay \sim distance + month + (1 carrier)$	(Intercept)	10.3305	6.2897	14.3714
min	$arr_delay \sim distance + month + (1 carrier)$	distance	-0.0013	-0.0016	-0.0011
min	$arr_delay \sim distance + month + (1 carrier)$	month	-0.2190	-0.2635	-0.1745

Display the results.

```
# Note: Use kable_styling(full_width = TRUE) for HTML output.
results_df %>% knitr::kable(digits = 4) %>% kable_styling(font_size = 10)
```