

Module 2: Linear Mixed Models

BIOS 526

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Reading

- Ruppert, D., M. Wand, R. Carroll, *Semiparametric Regression*. 4.1 - 4.8 (4.9 is also interesting)
- Wood, S. *Generalized Additive Models*. Chapter 2.
- Reference for syntax: Table 2 in Bates et al. (2015), Fitting Linear Mixed-Effects Models Using lme4. *Journal of Statistical Software*.

Concepts

- Mixed models for data that are not independent, e.g., clustered data, repeated measures.
- Structure and notation for clustered data.
- Random intercept model: motivation and interpretation.
- Shrinkage estimation and BLUPs of random effects.
- Random slope model.
- Hierarchical formulation of random effect model.

Examples of Clustered Data

1. Longitudinal Data:

E.g., observations y_{ij}

Repeated measurements (**level-1**), e.g., $j = 1, \dots, r$,
on each subject (i.e., group, **level-2**), e.g., $i = 1, \dots, n$.

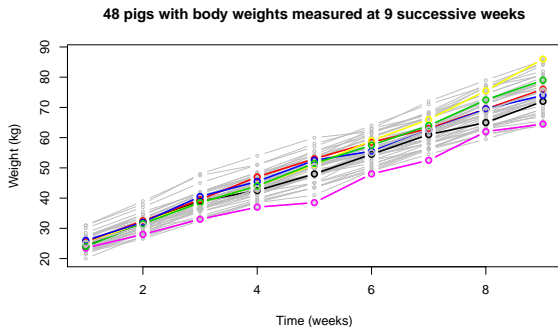
- In a sample of students across years, *annual math score* from each **student**.
- In a sample of patients, **CD4+ cell counts** of each **HIV patient** *visit* past seroconversion.

2. Multilevel Data: observations (**level-1**) nested within groups (**level-2**).

- Time series of **daily mortality counts** for a **city** in the US, with data from multiple cities.
- Occurrence of **medical errors** in a **hospital** in Atlanta.

Clusters or groups represent a collection of units from a **population** of similar units.

Longitudinal data: Pig Weight



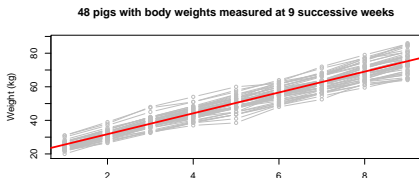
Let y_{ij} be the weight (kg) at the j^{th} week for the i^{th} pig.

Pig Weight Data Structure

Multilevel data are often represented in the *long* format. Data are grouped by the variable *id*.

```
> pig[1:13,]  
   id weeks weight  
1   1     1   24.0  
2   1     2   32.0  
3   1     3   39.0  
4   1     4   42.5  
5   1     5   48.0  
6   1     6   54.5  
7   1     7   61.0  
8   1     8   65.0  
9   1     9   72.0  
10  2     1   22.5  
11  2     2   30.5  
12  2     3   40.5  
13  2     4   45.0
```

Approach 1: Incorrect approach ignoring clustered structure



$$y_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}^{\text{Time (weeks)}} \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2).$$

Note:

- $\hat{\beta}_1$ is an unbiased and consistent estimator of β_1

Issues:

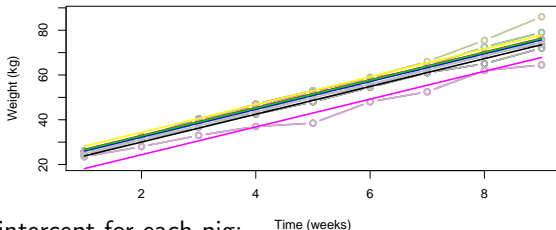
- Errors are not independent \rightarrow incorrect standard error estimates.
- σ^2 conflates within and between pig variability.

Limitations:

- Cannot forecast individual pig's growth curve.

Approach 2: Pig-specific Fixed Effects Model

48 pigs with body weights measured at 9 successive weeks



Separate intercept for each pig: Time (weeks)

$$y_{ij} = \beta_{0i} + \beta_1 x_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij} \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2).$$

Interpretations:

- β_{0i} is the **pig-specific** weight at zero and β_1 is the constant slope.
- σ^2 captures **within** pig variability.

Limitations:

- Estimating lots of parameters: subject-specific coefficients don't leverage population information and have less precision because of smaller sample size.
- Cannot forecast the growth curve of a **new** pig.

Pig Data: Fit Comparison

```
> fit.lm = lm (weight~weeks, data = dat)
> summary(fit.lm)
```

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	19.35561	0.46054	42.03	<2e-16 ***
weeks	6.20990	0.08184	75.88	<2e-16 ***

Residual standard error: 4.392 on 430 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.9305, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9303
F-statistic: 5757 on 1 and 430 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

```
> fit.strat = lm (weight~weeks+factor(id)-1, data = dat)
> summary(fit.strat)
```

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
weeks	6.20990	0.03906	158.97	<2e-16 ***
factor(id)1	17.61719	0.72557	24.28	<2e-16 ***
factor(id)2	20.28385	0.72557	27.96	<2e-16 ***

factor(id)48 25.67274 0.72557 35.38 <2e-16 ***

Residual standard error: 2.096 on 383 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.9859, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9841
F-statistic: 557.8 on 48 and 383 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

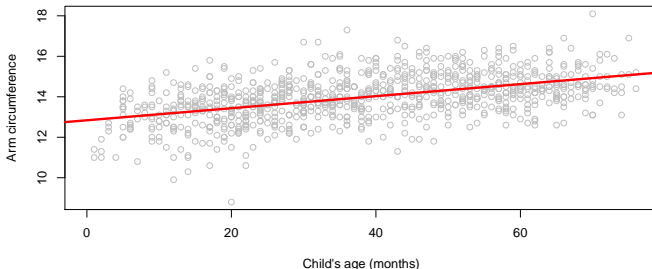
Pig Data: Summary

- Data are balanced (same number of observations for each pig).
- Here, the slope of week is the same in the model with a single intercept and the model with an intercept for each pig.
- Here, controlling for group-specific intercepts gives a smaller standard error for the slope of weeks.
- Note that oftentimes, the standard error will be larger.
Pseudo-replication = treating clustered observations as independent.

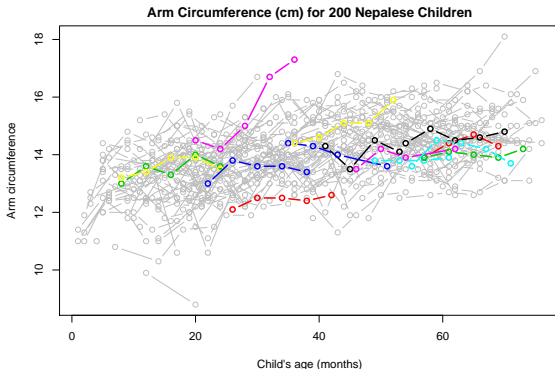
Longitudinal Example: Nepalese Children

Study Design:

1. **Time-varying** variables of 200 children collected at 5 time points about 4 months apart:
 - age (month), indicator for current breastfeeding status, arm circumference (cm), height (cm), weight (kg).
2. **Time-invariant** baseline information:
 - sex of the child, mother's age at birth, indicator of mother's literacy, parity.



Longitudinal Example: Nepalese Children



Scientific questions about arm circumference and age:

- What is the **overall** trend?
- How much do growth patterns **differ** between children?
- Do maternal covariates **explain variability** in growth patterns between children?
- How do we **predict** the growth pattern of a **new** child?

Nepalese Data: Fit Comparison

```
> fit.incorrect = lm (arm~age, data = nepal)
> summary (fit.incorrect)
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 12.838182   0.075987  168.95  <2e-16 ***
age          0.029789   0.001798   16.56  <2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Residual standard error: 0.9849 on 880 degrees of freedom

```
> nepal$fid = factor(nepal$id)
> fit.fixedeffects = lm (arm~age+fid, data = nepal)
> summary (fit.fixedeffects)
              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 12.626381   0.287480  43.921  < 2e-16 ***
age          0.031354   0.003073  10.204  < 2e-16 ***
fid2         -0.276657   0.354961  -0.779  0.436013
.
fid199        0.950442   0.344728   2.757  0.005988 **
fid200       -2.112362   0.364621  -5.793  1.05e-08 ***
Residual standard error: 0.4972 on 684 degrees of freedom
```

Fit Comparison

- Note that the effects of age are different.
- Here, controlling for group-specific intercepts gives a larger standard error. (Allows for valid inference.)

Mixed model: Random Intercept

Consider the random intercept model with a vector of predictors \mathbf{x}_{ij} :

$$y_{ij} = \mu + \theta_i + \mathbf{x}_{ij}'\boldsymbol{\beta} + \epsilon_{ij}$$

$$\theta_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \tau^2), \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2), \quad \theta_i \perp\!\!\!\perp \epsilon_{ij}$$

- μ = overall intercept (grand mean when all $\mathbf{x}_{ij} = \mathbf{0}$).
- θ_i = subject-specific difference from μ .
- $\beta_{0i} = \mu + \theta_i$ = group i 's intercept.
- $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ is the vector of coefficients that do not vary between groups.
- τ^2 = **random effect variance: between-group** variability in the intercepts.
- σ^2 = **residual variance: within-group** variability in the residuals.
Measurement error.

Mixed model: θ_i is a **random variable**. $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ are fixed.

Mixed model: Random Intercept

The following two models are equivalent:

Model 1: $y_{ij} = (\mu + \theta_i) + \mathbf{x}'_{ij}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \theta_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \tau^2) \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$

Model 1 is often referred to as a **mixed model** formulation where we assume the random coefficients θ_i have mean zero.

Model 2: $y_{ij} = \beta_{0i} + \mathbf{x}'_{ij}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \beta_{0i} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\mu, \tau^2) \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2).$

Model 2 is often referred to as a **hierarchical model** formulation, where the random coefficients β_{0i} have a *higher-level* mean μ .

Assumptions:

- $\epsilon_{ij} \perp\!\!\!\perp \theta_i$ (where $\perp\!\!\!\perp$ = independent) for all i and j .
- θ_i are independent Normal for all i .

Properties of the Random Intercept Model

$$y_{ij} = \mu + \theta_i + \mathbf{x}'_{ij}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \theta_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \tau^2) \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

- Overall (average) trend:

$$E[y_{ij}] = \mu + \mathbf{x}'_{ij}\boldsymbol{\beta}$$

- Total variability around the overall trend:

$$Var[y_{ij}] = \tau^2 + \sigma^2$$

- Conditional (group-specific) trend:

$$E[y_{ij} \mid \theta_i] = \mu + \theta_i + \mathbf{x}'_{ij}\boldsymbol{\beta}$$

- Conditional (within-group) residual variance:

$$Var[y_{ij} \mid \theta_i] = \sigma^2$$

Pig Data Approach 3: Random Intercept Model

```
> library(lmerTest)
> fit.randomeffects = lmer(weight~weeks+(1|id), data = pig)
> summary(fit.randomeffects)
Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method ['lmerModLmerTest']
Formula: weight ~ weeks + (1 | id)
Data: pig

REML criterion at convergence: 2033.8

Scaled residuals:
    Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
-3.7390 -0.5456  0.0184  0.5122  3.9313

Random effects:
Groups   Name              Variance Std.Dev.
id       (Intercept) 15.142    3.891
Residual                    4.395    2.096
Number of obs: 432, groups: id, 48

Fixed effects:
              Estimate Std. Error      df t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 19.35561    0.60314   58.55889   32.09 <2e-16 ***
weeks       6.20990    0.03906  383.00000   158.97 <2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Correlation of Fixed Effects:
      (Intr)
weeks -0.324
```

Compared to a model fitted with group dummy variables, the *weeks* slope estimate and SE are identical.

Nepalese Children: Random Intercept Model

```
> fit = lmer (arm ~ age + (1|id), data = nepal)
> random.eff.nepal = ranef (fit)$id[,1]
> summary(fit)
```

Linear mixed model fit by REML

Formula: arm ~ age + (1 | id)

Data: nepal

AIC	BIC	logLik	deviance	REMLdev
1821	1840	-906.6	1799	1813

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
id	(Intercept)	0.78073	0.88359
Residual		0.24807	0.49806

Number of obs: 882, groups: id, 197

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	12.753789	0.109667	116.30
age	0.031697	0.002357	13.45

Correlation of Fixed Effects:

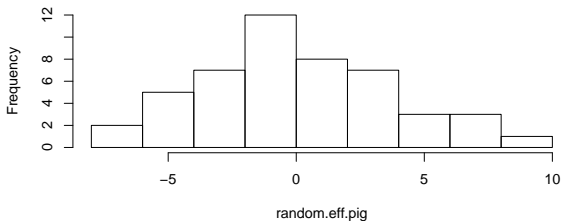
(Intr)	
age	-0.803

Nepalese Children: Random Intercept Model

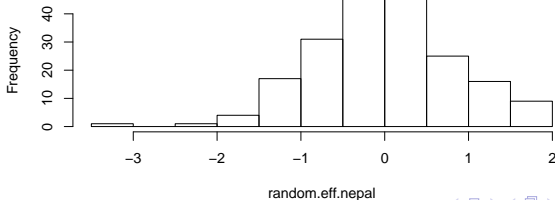
- The fixed effect model had an *age* slope estimate of 0.0313 and a SE of 0.00307
- Here, data are not balanced.
- We see a decrease in SE of slope of age with mixed model compared to fixed effects model.

Random Effect Histograms

Histogram of random.eff.pig



Histogram of random.eff.nepal



Nepalese Children: Random Intercept Model Interpretation

```
> fit = lmer (arm ~ age + (1|id), data = nepal)
```

Linear mixed model fit by REML

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
id	(Intercept)	0.78073	0.88359
Residual		0.24807	0.49806

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	12.753789	0.109667	116.30
age	0.031697	0.002357	13.45

We found a 0.032 cm ($CI_{95\%}$ 0.027, 0.037) increase in arm circumference per month **after controlling for a child's arm circumference at birth**.

We also found evidence of heterogeneity in arm circumference at birth. The estimated **population-average** arm circumference at birth is 12.8 cm, and the standard deviation of the random effect is 0.88 cm.

Nepalese Children: Random Intercept Model Interpretation

Consider another model with an indicator for mother's literacy.

```
> fit2 = lmer(arm~age+lit+(1|id), data = nepal)
```

```
> summary (fit2)
```

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
id	(Intercept)	0.74712	0.86436
Residual		0.24824	0.49823

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	12.710555	0.109304	116.29
age	0.031789	0.002338	13.60
lit	0.930247	0.316301	2.94

We found literacy to be significantly associated with arm circumference as a main effect. Also note that there is a small decrease in the degree of heterogeneity (from 0.78 to 0.75). Therefore mother's literacy may help explain some of the observed between-children variation in arm circumference at birth. Also the intercept estimate 12.71 now corresponds to the [population-average](#) arm circumference at birth from mothers [who are illiterate](#).

Covariance Structure

A random intercept model is also known as a two-level **variance component** model. Note that

$$y_{ij} = \mu + \theta_i + \beta x_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \theta_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \tau^2), \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2), \quad \theta_i \perp\!\!\!\perp \epsilon_{ij}$$

can be re-written as

$$y_{ij} = \mu + \beta x_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}^*, \quad \epsilon_{ij}^* \sim N(0, \tau^2 + \sigma^2).$$

Let $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^* = [\epsilon_{11}^*, \epsilon_{12}^*, \dots, \epsilon_{1r}^*, \epsilon_{21}^*, \dots, \dots]'$

What is $\text{Cov } \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^*$, or equivalently, $\text{Cov } \mathbf{Y}$?

Covariance Structure

Covariance Structure

Random Intercept Model in Matrix Form

Consider the mixed model with random intercepts for n groups and define $N = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i$.

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Z}\boldsymbol{\theta} + \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$$

where

- $\mathbf{y} = N \times 1$ vector of response.
- $\mathbf{Z} = N \times n$ design matrix of indicator variables for each group.
- $\boldsymbol{\theta} = n \times 1$ vector of random intercepts.
- $\mathbf{X} = N \times p$ design matrix of fixed effects (including overall intercept).
- $\boldsymbol{\beta} = p \times 1$ vector of fixed effects.
- $\boldsymbol{\epsilon} = N \times 1$ vector of residual error.

Assumptions

- $\boldsymbol{\theta} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \tau^2 \mathbf{I}_{n \times n})$.
- $\boldsymbol{\epsilon} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_{N \times N})$.

Intraclass Correlation

Note that the within-group covariance is

$$\text{Cov}(y_{ij}, y_{ij'}) = \tau^2.$$

So the correlation between observations **within** the same group is

$$\rho = \text{Corr}(y_{ij}, y_{ij'}) = \frac{\tau^2}{\tau^2 + \sigma^2} \text{ for all } j \neq j'. \quad (1)$$

The value ρ is often called the **intraclass** correlation. It measures the degree of similarity among same-group observations **compared to the residual error** σ^2 .

Application: reproducibility studies.

Example: Multiple scans of a subject's brain, and measure the connections between brain regions. We assume differences between the scans are due to measurement error. Then σ^2 **quantifies measurement error**, ρ = reproducibility.

ICC, cont.

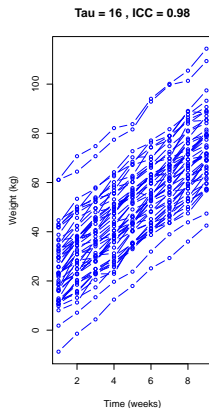
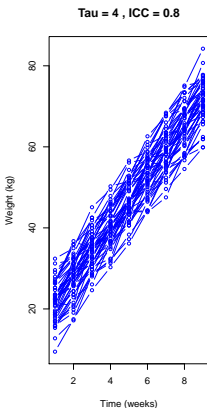
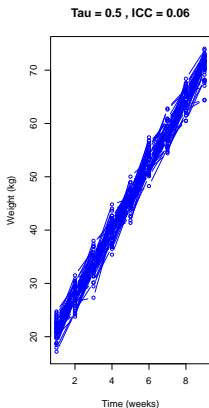
$$\rho = \text{Corr}(y_{ij}, y_{ij'}) = \frac{\tau^2}{\tau^2 + \sigma^2} \text{ for all } j \neq j'. \quad (2)$$

- $\rho \rightarrow 0$ when $\tau^2 \rightarrow 0$ (i.e. same intercept).
- $\rho \rightarrow 0$ when $\sigma^2 \rightarrow \infty$ (i.e. growing measurement error).
- $\rho \rightarrow 1$ when $\tau^2 \rightarrow \infty$ (i.e. large separation in intercepts).
- $\rho \rightarrow 1$ when $\sigma^2 \rightarrow 0$ (i.e. zero measurement error).

The above intraclass correlation has an **exchangeable** structure because the correlation is constant between *any pair* of within-group observations.

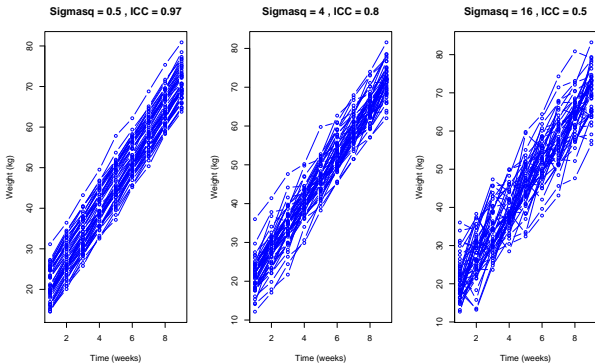
Simulated Pig Data Ex 1 – Between subject variability

$$y_{ij} = 15 + \theta_i + 6.2 \times \text{weeks}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \theta_i \sim N(0, \tau^2) \quad \epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, 4)$$



Simulated Pig Data Ex 2 – Measurement error

$$y_{ij} = 15 + \theta_i + 6.2 \times \text{weeks}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \theta_i \sim N(0, 16) \quad \epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$



Shrinkage and Random Effects

To simplify the derivation and make connections to ridge regression, we first consider a **special case**:

Consider a random effects model without fixed effects:

$$y_{ij} = \theta_i + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \theta_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\mathbf{0}, \tau^2) \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2).$$

The joint density of the data and random effects is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{i,j} f(y_{ij}, \theta_i) &= \prod_{i,j} f(y_{ij} | \theta_i) \times \prod_i g(\theta_i) \\ &\propto \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i,j} (y_{ij} - \theta_i)^2 \right] \times \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\tau^2} \boldsymbol{\theta}' \boldsymbol{\theta} \right] \\ &= \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \sum_{i,j} (y_{ij} - \theta_i)^2 - \frac{1}{2\tau^2} \boldsymbol{\theta}' \boldsymbol{\theta} \right] \\ &= \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[\sum_{i,j} (y_{ij} - \theta_i)^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2} \boldsymbol{\theta}' \boldsymbol{\theta} \right] \right] \end{aligned}$$

Shrinkage and Random Effects

Then maximizing the log likelihood is equivalent to

$$\arg \min \left[\sum_{i,j} (y_{ij} - \theta_i)^2 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2} \sum_i \theta_i^2 \right]$$

Consider the matrix formulation

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Z}\boldsymbol{\theta} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}$$

where $\mathbf{Z} \in \mathbb{R}^{nr \times n}$ design matrix of indicator variables denoting the ij th observation belongs to group i , for clarity we assume r observations in all groups. Then

$$\arg \min \left[(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{Z}\boldsymbol{\theta})'(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{Z}\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2} \boldsymbol{\theta}'\boldsymbol{\theta} \right]$$

Given values of σ^2 and τ^2 , it's easy to find the closed-form solution to this. We will see it again in [ridge regression](#) in module 6:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \left(\mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{Z} + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2} \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{y}.$$

Shrinkage and Random Effects, cont.

This is equivalent to

$$\hat{\theta}_i = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^r y_{ij}}{r + \sigma^2 / \tau^2},$$

Note that

- $\hat{\theta}_i \rightarrow 0$ when $\tau^2 \rightarrow 0$ (*i.e. shrinks all random intercepts to zero*).
- $\hat{\theta}_i \rightarrow \bar{y}_{i.}$ when $\tau^2 \rightarrow \infty$ (*i.e. no shrinkage = raw group mean estimates*)
- $\hat{\theta}_i \rightarrow \bar{y}_{i.}$ when $\sigma^2 \rightarrow 0$ (*i.e. no shrinkage = raw group mean estimates*).
- $\hat{\theta}_i \rightarrow \bar{y}_{i.}$ when $r \rightarrow \infty$ (*i.e. no shrinkage = raw group mean estimates*)

τ^2 controls the amount of **shrinkage** and how much information to **borrow across groups**

What happens if groups differ a lot?

Shrinkage and Random Effects - EDF

In penalized regression, the notion of **effective degrees of freedom** is useful for generalizing the notion of the number of parameters to models in which parameter estimates are shrunk towards zero.

Recall in multiple regression, $\text{tr}(\mathbf{X}(\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}') = \text{number of parameters}$.

For ridge regression, $\text{EDF} = \text{tr} \left[\mathbf{X} (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X} + \lambda \mathbf{I})^{-1} \mathbf{X}' \right]$.

The notion of effective degrees of freedom (EDF) can be extended to understanding random effects:

$$\text{EDF} = \text{tr} \left[\mathbf{Z} \left(\mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{Z} + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2} \mathbf{I} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{Z}' \right].$$

The amount of shrinkage depends on the ratio of between-group versus within-group variation.

Shrinkage and Random Effects - EDF

For the pig data, we have $\mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{Z} = 9 \times \mathbf{I}_{48 \times 48}$. So

$$\begin{aligned}\text{EDF} &= \text{trace} \left[\mathbf{Z} \left(9 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2} \right)^{-1} \times \mathbf{I}\mathbf{Z}' \right] = \text{trace} \left[\left(9 + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z}' \right] \\ &= \left(\frac{9\tau^2 + \sigma^2}{\tau^2} \right)^{-1} \text{trace}[\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z}'] = 48 \times 9 \left(\frac{\tau^2}{9\tau^2 + \sigma^2} \right) \\ &= 48 \left(\frac{9}{9 + \sigma^2/\tau^2} \right)\end{aligned}$$

Shrinkage and Random Effects - EDF

$$\text{EDF} = 48 \left(\frac{9}{9 + \sigma^2/\tau^2} \right)$$

EDF $\rightarrow 48$ (less shrinkage) when:

- $\sigma^2/\tau^2 \rightarrow 0$
- Within-pig variation $\sigma^2 \ll$ between-pig variation τ^2 .
- Clear separation of the pig-specific intercepts. Estimate the intercepts close to fixed effects.

EDF $\rightarrow 0$ (more shrinkage) when:

- $\sigma^2/\tau^2 \rightarrow \infty$
- Within-pig variation $\sigma^2 \gg$ between-pig variation τ^2 .
- Random residual error σ^2 dominates. Make estimates of the pig-specific intercepts more similar to each other, as overall mean is more informative.

Random effects are a sort of compromise between “Approach 1” (one intercept) and “Approach 2” (intercept for each subject).

Shrinkage and Random Effects - EDF

Let n be the number of subjects/groups, and r be the number of observations within each group. Then for a simple random intercept model with no fixed effect:

$$\text{EDF} = n \left(\frac{r}{r + \sigma^2/\tau^2} \right).$$

Also note that $\text{EDF} \rightarrow n$ when r increases. Less shrinkage is experienced because with large r , we have sufficiently large sample size per group to estimate their own intercepts. So there is no need to rely on the normality assumption to borrow information between groups.

Shrinkage and Borrowing Information

In Slide 30, we assumed the population mean was 0. Now assume the random effects are centered around a common mean μ :

$$y_{ij} = \theta_i + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \theta_i \sim N(\mu, \tau^2) \quad \epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2).$$

The joint density of the data and random effects is then

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{i,j} f(y_{ij}, \theta_i) &= \prod_{i,j} f(y_{ij}|\theta_i) \times \prod_i g(\theta_i) \\ &\propto \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} [(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{Z}\boldsymbol{\theta})'(\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{Z}\boldsymbol{\theta}) + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2} (\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\mu})'(\boldsymbol{\theta} - \boldsymbol{\mu})] \right] \\ &\propto \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[-2\mathbf{y}'\mathbf{Z}\boldsymbol{\theta} + \boldsymbol{\theta}'(\mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{Z})\boldsymbol{\theta} + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2} \boldsymbol{\theta}'\boldsymbol{\theta} - 2\frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2} \boldsymbol{\mu}'\boldsymbol{\theta} \right] \right] \\ &= \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} \left[\boldsymbol{\theta}'(\mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{Z} + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2} \mathbf{I})\boldsymbol{\theta} - 2(\mathbf{y}'\mathbf{Z} + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2} \boldsymbol{\mu}')\boldsymbol{\theta} \right] \right] \end{aligned}$$

Recall the *completing the squares* property: let \mathbf{A} be a symmetric and invertible matrix, then

$$\boldsymbol{\theta}'\mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\theta} - 2\boldsymbol{\alpha}'\boldsymbol{\theta} = (\boldsymbol{\theta} - \mathbf{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\alpha})'\mathbf{A}(\boldsymbol{\theta} - \mathbf{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\alpha}) - \boldsymbol{\alpha}'\mathbf{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\alpha}.$$

Shrinkage and Borrowing Information, cont.

The joint density is a multivariate Normal density:

$$\prod_{i,j} f(y_{ij}|\theta_i) \times \prod_i g(\theta_i) \propto \exp \left[-\frac{1}{2\sigma^2} (\boldsymbol{\theta} - \mathbf{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\alpha})' \mathbf{A} (\boldsymbol{\theta} - \mathbf{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\alpha}) \right]$$

where $\mathbf{A} = (\mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{Z} + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2}\mathbf{I})$ and $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (\mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{y} + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2}\boldsymbol{\mu})$.

For maximizing $\boldsymbol{\theta}$, this function is maximized at the mean:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\theta}} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\alpha} = (\mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{Z} + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2}\mathbf{I})^{-1}(\mathbf{Z}'\mathbf{y} + \frac{\sigma^2}{\tau^2}\boldsymbol{\mu}). \quad (3)$$

Let r_i = number of replicates for the i th group. Then,

$$\hat{\theta}_i = \frac{(\sigma^2/\tau^2)\mu + \sum_{j=1}^{r_i} y_{ij}}{r_i + \sigma^2/\tau^2}.$$

Note that

- $\hat{\theta}_i \rightarrow \mu$ when $\tau^2 \rightarrow 0$ (*shrink all random intercepts to a common mean*).
- $\hat{\theta}_i \rightarrow \bar{y}_i$. when $\tau^2 \rightarrow \infty$ (*no shrinkage = raw mean estimates*).

Shrinkage and Borrowing Information, cont. ii

We can also express $\hat{\theta}_i$ as

$$\hat{\theta}_i = \frac{(1/\tau^2)\mu + (r_i/\sigma^2)\bar{y}_i}{1/\tau^2 + (r_i/\sigma^2)}.$$

Since (σ^2/r_i) is the sample variance of the estimated sample mean \bar{y}_i , the above form shows that random effects can be viewed as a **weighted average** of:

1. standard estimate without penalization: \bar{y}_i .
2. overall mean μ .

with their corresponding **inverse-variances** as weights!

Finally, express $\hat{\theta}_i$ in terms of intraclass correlation $\rho = \tau^2/(\tau^2 + \sigma^2)$

$$\hat{\theta}_i = \frac{\rho^{-1}\mu + r_i(1 - \rho)^{-1}\bar{y}_i}{\rho^{-1} + r_i(1 - \rho)^{-1}}$$

and less shrinkage is expected for $\rho \rightarrow 1$.

Best Linear Unbiased Prediction

For the random intercept model

$$y_{ij} = \theta_i + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \theta_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\mu, \tau^2) \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

we wish to estimate the **unobserved random variable** θ_i .

We can also derive the estimators using the MVN distribution. Assume τ^2 and σ^2 are known. Then

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y}_i \\ \theta_i \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} \mu \mathbf{1}_{r_i} \\ \mu \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \tau^2 \mathbf{1}_{r_i} \mathbf{1}_{r_i}' + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_{r_i \times r_i} & \tau^2 \mathbf{1}_{r_i} \\ \tau^2 \mathbf{1}_{r_i}' & \tau^2 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

because $cov(y_{ij}, \theta_i) = cov(\theta_i + \epsilon_{ij}, \theta_i) = \tau^2$.

To make a **prediction** of θ_i given the data \mathbf{y}_i , we can use the conditional distribution of the multivariate normal density. Specifically our estimator will be

$$\hat{\theta}_i = E[\theta_i | \mathbf{y}_i].$$

Best Linear Unbiased Prediction: BLUPs

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{\theta}_i &= E[\theta_i | \mathbf{y}_i] = \mu + \tau^2 \mathbf{1}'_{r_i} [\tau^2 \mathbf{1}_{r_i} \mathbf{1}'_{r_i} + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_{r_i \times r_i}]^{-1} [\mathbf{y}_i - \mu \mathbf{1}_{r_i}] \\&= \mu + \tau^2 \mathbf{1}'_{r_i} \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \left[\mathbf{I}_{r_i \times r_i} - \frac{\tau^2}{\sigma^2 + n\tau^2} \mathbf{1}_{r_i} \mathbf{1}'_{r_i} \right] [\mathbf{y}_i - \mu \mathbf{1}_{r_i}] \\&= \mu + \frac{\tau^2}{\sigma^2} \left(1 - \frac{r_i \tau^2}{\sigma^2 + r_i \tau^2} \right) \mathbf{1}'_{r_i} [\mathbf{y}_i - \mu \mathbf{1}_{r_i}] \\&= \mu + \frac{\tau^2}{\sigma^2} \left(\frac{\sigma^2}{\sigma^2 + r_i \tau^2} \right) (r_i \bar{y}_{i\cdot} - r_i \mu) \\&= \mu + \left(\frac{\tau^2}{\sigma^2 + r_i \tau^2} \right) (r_i \bar{y}_{i\cdot} - r_i \mu) \\&= \frac{\sigma^2 \mu + \tau^2 r_i \bar{y}_{i\cdot}}{\sigma^2 + r_i \tau^2}.\end{aligned}$$

This is equivalent to (3). (Apply the Sherman-Morrison matrix inverse formula.)

eBLUPs

- For known variance parameters, $\hat{\theta}_i$ is the BLUP: Best Linear Unbiased Predictor.
- They are **unbiased** in the sense that $E(\hat{\theta}_i) = E(\theta_i) = \mu$, see Robinson 1991 (in course files /Readings).
- They are “best” in the sense that the conditional expectation minimizes the mean-squared error $E(\hat{\theta}_i - \theta_i)^2$ among the class of linear unbiased estimators.
- Note: in ordinary linear regression, $y_i = \mathbf{x}_i' \boldsymbol{\beta} + \epsilon_{ij}$, the least-squares estimate of $\boldsymbol{\beta} = (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{y}$ is the Best Linear Unbiased Estimator (BLUE).
- In practice, we can't estimate BLUPs because their variances are not known.
- We use $\hat{\sigma}_2$ and $\hat{\tau}^2$ in place of their true values.
- The resulting random effects estimators are **eBLUPs: estimated Best Linear Unbiased Predictors**
- Connections to Bayesian statistics: see Robinson (1991).

BLUPs: Unbiased but... biased?

Let's go back to the model $\theta_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$ (slide 30), where we assume mean 0 to simplify the formulae.

Assume the conditional model $y_{ij} \mid \theta_i = \theta_i + \epsilon_{ij}$ such that $E[y_{ij} \mid \theta_i] = \theta_i$. Additionally assume σ^2 and τ^2 known.

From this perspective, the random intercepts are **biased**. For $\tau^2 > 0$,

$$E[\hat{\theta}_i \mid \theta_i] = E \left[\frac{\sum_{j=1}^r y_{ij}}{r + \sigma^2/\tau^2} \mid \theta_i \right] < E \left[\frac{\sum_{j=1}^r y_{ij}}{r} \mid \theta_i \right] = \theta_i.$$

However, the variances are smaller.

$$\text{Var}[\hat{\theta}_i \mid \theta_i] = \text{Var} \left[\frac{\sum_{j=1}^r y_{ij}}{r + \sigma^2/\tau^2} \mid \theta_i \right] < \text{Var} \left[\frac{\sum_{j=1}^r y_{ij}}{r} \mid \theta_i \right].$$

We see a **trade-off between bias and variance**. Some bias is introduced, but we get smaller standard error.

BLUPs: Matrix formulation

BLUPs can be derived as the conditional distribution of $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ given the data \mathbf{y} . Consider the joint distribution of $[\mathbf{y}, \boldsymbol{\theta}]$:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{y} \\ \boldsymbol{\theta} \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \tau^2 \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z}' + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_{N \times N} & \tau^2 \mathbf{Z} \\ \tau^2 \mathbf{Z}' & \tau^2 \mathbf{I}_{n \times n} \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

Then

$$E[\boldsymbol{\theta}|\mathbf{y}] = (\tau^2 \mathbf{Z}') (\tau^2 \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z}' + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}_{N \times N})^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta})$$

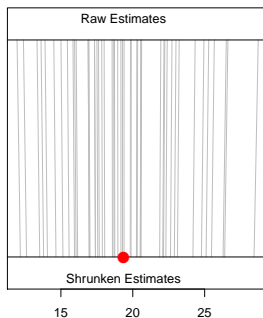
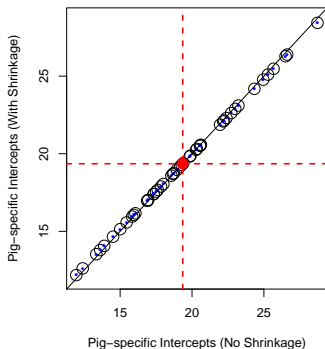
E.g., see “Conditional Distributions” at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Multivariate_normal_distribution

In practice, replace $\boldsymbol{\beta}$, σ^2 , and τ^2 by their estimates.

Shrinkage: Pig Data

$$\text{weight}_{ij} = \beta_0 + \theta_i + \beta_1 \text{week}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij} \quad \theta_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \tau^2) \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2).$$

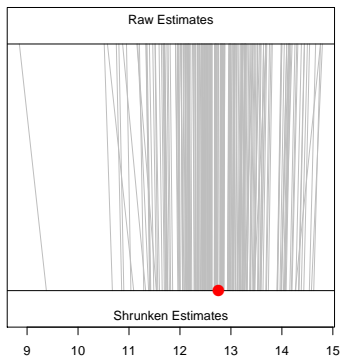
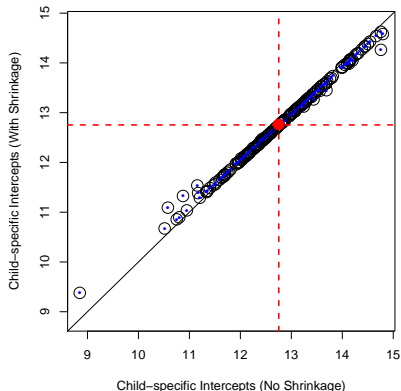
$$\hat{\tau}^2 = 15.1, \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = 4.39, \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 / \hat{\tau}^2 = 0.29, \quad \text{ICC} = 0.77, \quad r_i = 9 \text{ for all } i$$



Shrinkage: Nepalese Data

$$\text{armc}_{ij} = \beta_0 + \theta_i + \beta \text{age}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij} \quad \theta_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \tau^2) \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2).$$

$$\hat{\tau}^2 = 0.78, \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = 0.25, \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 / \hat{\tau}^2 = 0.32, \quad \text{ICC} = 0.76, \quad r_i \in \{1, \dots, 5\}$$



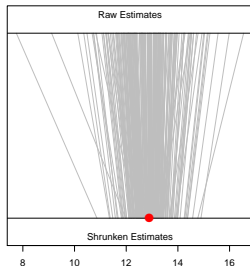
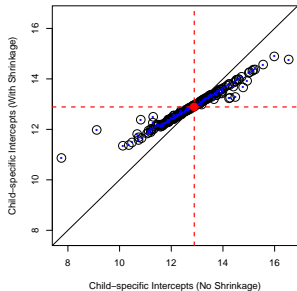
Shrinkage: Nepalese Data with Noise

What happens if we add more random noise to the outcome? **More Shrinkage!**

$$\text{armc}^*_{ij} = \beta_0 + \theta_i + \beta_1 \text{age}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij} \quad \theta_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \tau^2) \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2).$$

where $\text{armc}^* = \text{arm} + N(0, 2)$.

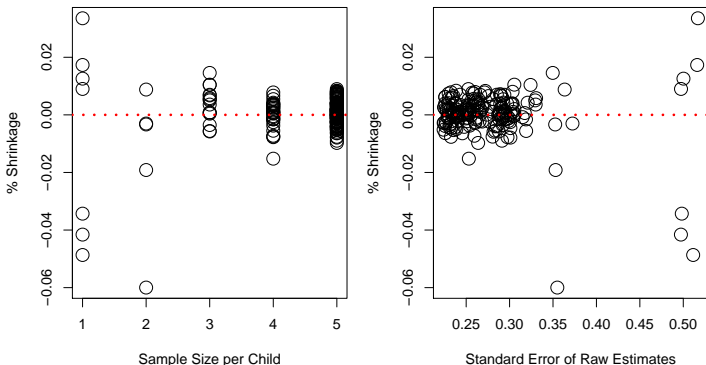
$$\hat{\tau}^2 = 0.74 \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 = 2.27 \quad \hat{\sigma}^2 / \hat{\tau}^2 = 3.07 \quad \text{ICC} = 0.24$$



Shrinkage and Borrowing Information, cont. iii

The Nepalese children dataset contains missing data. Not all 200 children have complete 5 visits.

Note how the amount of shrinkage is related to the standard error of the fixed effects model (raw estimates = slide 12)



Normality assumption and shrinkage

Shrinkage occurs according to the conditional mean determined by the normality assumption.

Effects of the normality assumption on random effects depend on

1. group-specific sample size,
2. within-group residual error,
3. between-group heterogeneity.

Parameter Estimation: Maximum Likelihood Approach

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{Z}\boldsymbol{\theta} + \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}, \quad \boldsymbol{\theta} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \tau^2 \mathbf{I}) \quad \boldsymbol{\epsilon} \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}).$$

Since $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ and $\boldsymbol{\epsilon}$ are *random variables*, we can rewrite the above as

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^*, \quad \boldsymbol{\epsilon}^* = \mathbf{Z}\boldsymbol{\theta} + \boldsymbol{\epsilon}.$$

We know $Cov(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}^*) = \mathbf{V} = \mathbf{Z}Cov(\boldsymbol{\theta})\mathbf{Z}' + Cov(\boldsymbol{\epsilon}) = \tau^2 \mathbf{Z}\mathbf{Z}' + \sigma^2 \mathbf{I}$.

This is equivalent to integrating out the random effects. Then the marginal model is:

$$\mathbf{y} \sim N(\mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}, \mathbf{V}).$$

Generalized Least Squares

For known \mathbf{V} , the **generalized least-squares** problem is

$$\arg \min_{\boldsymbol{\beta}} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta})' \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\boldsymbol{\beta}).$$

This is also called weighted least squares.

Note this is the kernel of the multivariate normal distribution.

Then the value of $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ that maximizes the likelihood is given by the **generalized least-squares estimate**:

$$\tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = (\mathbf{X}' \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{X})^{-1} \mathbf{X}' \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{y}.$$

This estimator is the best linear unbiased estimator (BLUE).

Parameter Estimation: Maximum Likelihood Approach

The log-likelihood $l(\sigma^2, \tau^2)$ in terms of σ^2 and τ^2 is:

$$l(\sigma^2, \tau^2) = -\frac{N}{2} \log(2\pi) - \frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{V}| - \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}})' \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\mathbf{y} - \mathbf{X}\tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}}).$$

Plug in $\tilde{\boldsymbol{\beta}} = (\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{y}$

It is then straightforward to maximize the above function over the 2-D domain of σ^2 and τ^2 .

This method of substituting some unknown parameters ($\boldsymbol{\beta}$) with their MLE fixed at some other parameters (σ^2 and τ^2) is known as a **profile likelihood** approach.

REML

The MLE estimate of variances are biased. An alternative is **restricted maximum likelihood** (REML)

$$l(\sigma^2, \tau^2) - \frac{1}{2} \log |\mathbf{X}'\mathbf{V}^{-1}\mathbf{X}|$$

to account for the degrees of freedom in the fixed effects (e.g., Ch. 6 in Searle et al. 1992, “Variance Components”).

REML can be unbiased.

In the simple case of estimating σ^2 from $\mathbf{X}_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$, we have

$$\hat{\sigma}_{MLE}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$
$$\hat{\sigma}_{REML}^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2.$$

Small samples: often prefer REML.

Likelihood ratio tests and AIC: use ML.

Parameter Estimation: MLE versus REML

```
> fit1 <- lmer (weight~weeks+(1|id), data = dat)
```

```
> summary (fit1)
```

Linear mixed model fit by REML

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
id	(Intercept)	15.1418	3.8913
Residual		4.3947	2.0964

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	19.35561	0.60311	32.09
weeks	6.20990	0.03906	158.97

```
> fit2 <- lmer (weight~weeks+(1|id), REML = FALSE,data = dat)
```

```
> summary(fit2)
```

Linear mixed model fit by maximum likelihood

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
id	(Intercept)	14.8175	3.8493
Residual		4.3833	2.0936

Number of obs: 432, groups: id, 48

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	19.35561	0.59737	32.4
weeks	6.20990	0.03901	159.2

Note that the standard errors are larger for REML.

Fixed versus Random

Consider the model:

$$y_{ij} = \theta_i + \beta' \mathbf{x}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2) \theta_i : \text{either fixed or random}$$

- Fixed effects: we can treat θ_i as fixed. Note: to make comparable to RE, we can use the sum-to-zero constraint, $\sum_{i=1}^n \theta_i = 0$, and estimate the intercept.
- We can treat θ_i as random, $\theta_i \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \tau^2)$.

A useful paradigm: one person's covariance structure is another person's mean structure.

Random: Consider $E(y_{ij} - \beta' \mathbf{x}_{ij})^2 = \sigma^2 + E\theta_i^2$. (model the variance)

Fixed: $E(y_{ij} - \theta_i - \beta' \mathbf{x}_{ij})^2 = \sigma^2$. (model the mean structure)

Guidelines for choosing fixed vs random

- Are we interested in predicting subject effects?
 - RE leverages population info – lower prediction error if treat θ_i as random.
- If the experiment were repeated, would the same subjects (i.e., groups) be used?
 - If yes, suggests FE.
- Or are the subjects a random sample from a population of interest?
 - RE
- Are there enough subjects to estimate heterogeneity?
 - E.g., if two subjects, use FE.
- Are there enough repeated measurements to estimate FE?
 - E.g., two measurements for a subject, use RE
- Do some subjects have only 1 observation and/or is there different number of samples for each subject?
 - Consider RE to leverage subjects with more information.

Fixed versus Random

However, in scientific applications, we are often interested in inference on a fixed covariate, and the variable we are deciding to treat as fixed or random (subject, plot, etc.) is a “nuisance” variable.

In this case, the choice of fixed versus random may not have a big impact on inference. You can look at how sensitive your findings are to fixed versus random specification.

Pig data: data were balanced and t-statistics of week equivalent.

Nepal data: estimates of slope of age similar ($t = 10.20$ in FE, versus $t = 13.45$)

The **big issue** is that we need to account for repeated observations in clustered data, and **both** approaches allow for valid inference on fixed covariates of interest.

Contrast with a model estimating a single intercept (slides 7 and 12), which results in incorrect standard errors, resulting in invalid inference.

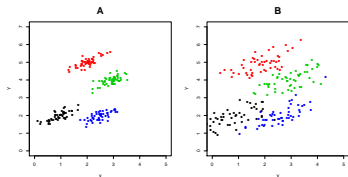
Keywords

- Clustered / correlated / grouped / longitudinal / multi-level / hierarchical / nested data
- Random effect / (Bayesian) hierarchical / mixed / variance component model
- Between-group variability / heterogeneity / structured error
- Within-group correlation / intraclass correlation
- Within-group variability / unstructured (residual) error / measurement error
- Shrinkage / penalization / borrowing information / smoothing

Quiz 3

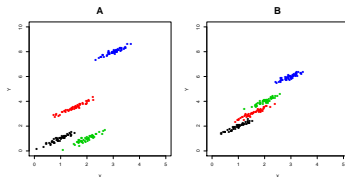
$$y_{ij} = \mu + \theta_i + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \theta_i \sim N(0, \tau^2) \quad \epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$$

Part I



1. Has the larger σ^2 ?
2. Has the larger intraclass correlation?
3. $\hat{\theta}_i$ will experience more shrinkage?
4. Has the larger prediction SE for an observation from a within-sample group?

Part II

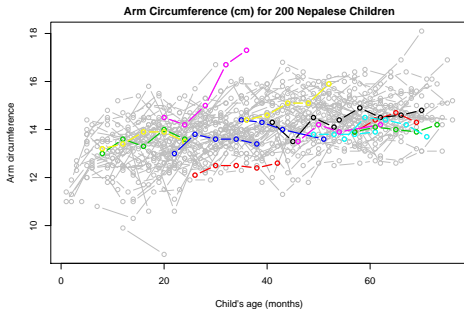


Which plot:

5. Has the larger τ^2 ?
6. Has the larger intraclass correlation?
7. $\hat{\theta}_i$ will experience more shrinkage?
8. Has the larger prediction SE for an observation from an out-of-sample group?

Random Slope Model

Nepalese Children Data



Scientific questions about arm circumference and age:

- What is the **overall** trend?
- How much do growth patterns **differ** between children?
- Do maternal covariates **explain variability** in growth patterns between children?

Random Intercept and Random Slope Model

Let $ageC_{ij}$ be the child's age in months minus 36.

$$arm_{ij} = \beta_0 + \theta_{0i} + (\beta_1 + \theta_{1i}) ageC_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \theta_{0i} \\ \theta_{1i} \end{bmatrix} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} \tau_1^2 & \rho\tau_1\tau_2 \\ \rho\tau_1\tau_2 & \tau_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \right), \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2), \boldsymbol{\theta}_i \perp \epsilon_{ij}$$

The above model treats both intercept and slope of age as child-specific. These random effects represent child-specific **deviations** from the overall trend. We typically assume θ_{0i} and θ_{1i} are **bivariate normal**.

- τ_1^2 describes between-children variation in baseline arm circumferences at **at age three**.
- τ_2^2 describes between-children variation in the linear effects of age.
- ρ describes the correlation between child-specific intercept and slope.
- σ^2 describes within-child variation around a child-specific linear growth trend.

Mixed Model: Nepalese Children

```
> nepal$ageC = nepal$age - 36  
> fit = lmer (arm~ageC+(ageC|id), data = nepal)
```

Linear mixed model fit by REML

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.	Corr
id	(Intercept)	0.71937744	0.848161	
	ageCenter	0.00043572	0.020874	0.090
Residual		0.22657451	0.475998	

Number of obs: 882, groups: id, 197

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	13.943962	0.066677	209.13
ageC	0.032527	0.002754	11.81

Population distribution of random intercepts and slopes:

- **Child-specific intercept:** $\beta_0 + \theta_{0i} \sim N(13.9, 0.85^2)$
- **Child-specific slope:** $\beta_1 + \theta_{1i} \sim N(0.033, 0.021^2)$

Very high heterogeneity in the age effects. The central 95% of this distribution includes zero. Thus it's possible that a child's arm circumference does not increase with age.

- $\rho = \text{cor}(\beta_{0i}, \beta_{1i}) = 0.09$

Comparing models: AIC, but doesn't work well

Is the model preferred to the model with a random intercept only?

AIC often used in model selection. Popular approach to choosing which variables should be included in a model.

Lower is better.

RoT: Difference of 2 or more is substantially better.

To compare models with different variance structures, one approach is to use Akaike's Information Criterion:

$$AIC = -2\ell(\boldsymbol{\theta}) + 2p$$

where $\ell(\boldsymbol{\theta})$ is the log likelihood for all parameters $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ and p is the number of parameters.

For nested models (one model contains a subset of parameters of the other model), we can use a likelihood ratio test.

Both these approaches use the MLE, so should use **REML=FALSE**

Comparing models: caveat

Testing the significance of a variance component is problematic because the null hypothesis is on the boundary of the parameter space, e.g., $\tau_2^2 = 0$.

This makes the χ_1^2 approximation of the LRT a poor approximation of the distribution of the test statistic under the null.

Generally, this makes the p-value too large (i.e., favors simpler models).

The homework describes a preferred approach.

For additional details, see Section 2.5, Pinheiro and Bates, *Mixed-Effects Models in S and S-Plus*, 2000.

Compare to model without random slope

```
> fit = lmer (arm~ ageC + (ageC|id), data = nepal,REML=FALSE)
> fit.randomintercept = lmer (arm~ageC+(1|id),data=nepal,REML=FALSE)
> AIC(fit)
[1] 1802.579
> AIC(fit.randomintercept)
[1] 1807.264
```

Likelihood ratio test:

```
> anova(fit.randomintercept,fit)
Data: nepal
Models:
fit.randomintercept: arm ~ ageC + (1 | id)
fit: arm ~ ageC + (ageC | id)

```

	Df	AIC	BIC	logLik	deviance	Chisq	Chi	Df	Pr(>Chisq)
fit.randomintercept	4	1807.3	1826.4	-899.63	1799.3				
fit	6	1802.6	1831.3	-895.29	1790.6	8.6854		2	0.013 *

```
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Both AIC and LRT indicate model with random slopes is preferred.

Mixed Model: Nepalese Children

Other options (not recommended).

Assume Independent Random Effects:

```
> fit.indep = lmer (arm~ ageC + (1|id) + (0+ageC|id), data = nepal)
> summary(fit.indep)
```

Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']

Formula: arm ~ ageC + (1 | id) + (0 + ageC | id)

Data: nepal

REML criterion at convergence: 1804.5

Scaled residuals:

	Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
	-3.5914	-0.4923	0.0625	0.5651	2.9879

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.
id	(Intercept)	0.7170900	0.8468
id.1	ageC	0.0004122	0.0203
Residual		0.2279327	0.4774

Number of obs: 882, groups: id, 197

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	13.94277	0.06650	209.66
ageC	0.03225	0.00273	11.81

Fixed effect model

An alternative framework would treat the intercepts as fixed.

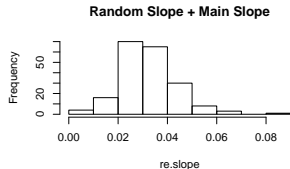
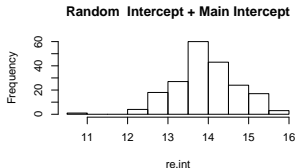
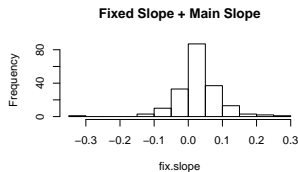
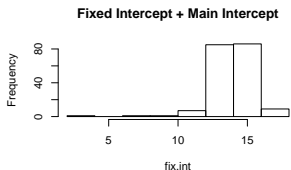
$$\text{arm}_{ij} = \beta_0 + \theta_{0i} + (\beta_1 + \theta_{1i}) \text{ageC}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

We can use the sum-to-zero contrasts:

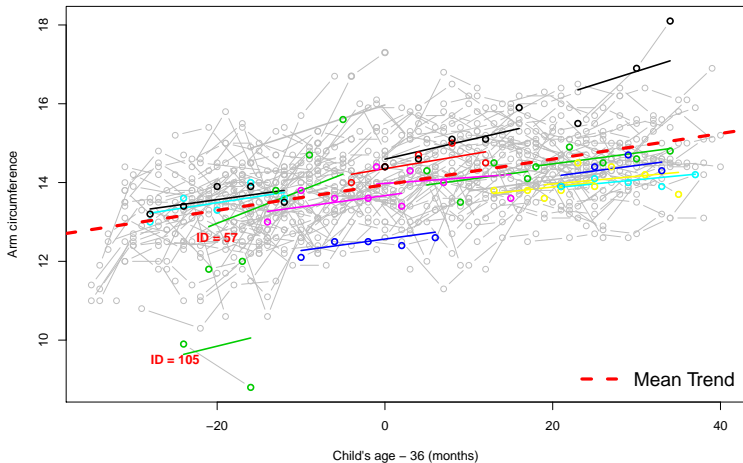
$$\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\theta}_{0i} = 0$$

Then fixed effect interaction terms for each subject have similarities with random slopes (but don't leverage pop info), as the total age effect for each subject becomes $\hat{\beta}_1 + \hat{\theta}_{1i}$.

Distributions of Child-specific Intercepts and Slopes



Mixed Model



- Mean trend = $\beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ ageC}_{ij}$
- i^{th} individual trend = $\beta_0 + \theta_{0i} + (\beta_1 + \theta_{1i}) \text{ ageC}_{ij}$

Mixed Model: Drop ID 57 and ID 105

```
> fit = lmer (arm~ageC+(ageC|id), data = subset(nepal, id != 57 & id != 105) )
```

Random effects:

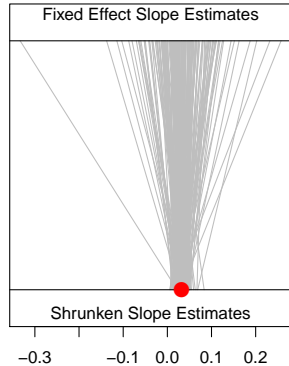
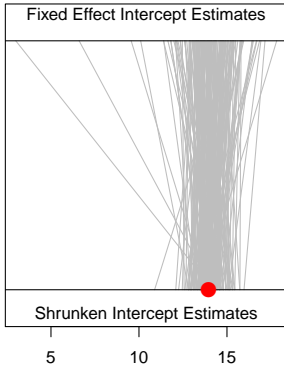
Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.	Corr
id	(Intercept)	0.66724471	0.816850	
	ageC	0.00029806	0.017264	0.123
Residual		0.22133729	0.470465	

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	13.949133	0.063888	218.34
ageC	0.031182	0.002581	12.08

- Changes in the fixed effects are minor:
 - Intercept: 13.944 \rightarrow 13.949.
 - AgeC: 0.0325 \rightarrow 0.0312.
- As expected, heterogeneity standard deviations become smaller:
 - Intercept: 0.848 \rightarrow 0.817.
 - AgeC: 0.021 \rightarrow 0.017.

Shrinkage!

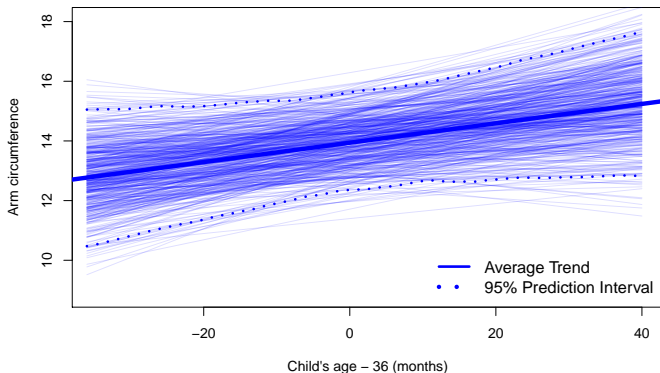


Simulating Out-of-Sample Growth Curves

$$y_{ij} = (13.94 + \theta_{0i}) + (0.0325 + \theta_{1i}) x_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij} \quad \epsilon_{ij} \sim N(0, 0.48^2)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \theta_{0i} \\ \theta_{1i} \end{bmatrix} \sim N \left(\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \begin{bmatrix} 0.85^2 & 0.09 \times 0.85 \times 0.021 \\ 0.09 \times 0.85 \times 0.021 & 0.021^2 \end{bmatrix} \right).$$

Predicted Growth Curves for 500 Children



Hierarchical Formulation

Consider the following model now including interactions:

$$\text{arm}_{ij} = \beta_0 + \theta_{0i} + (\beta_1 + \theta_{1i}) \text{ageC}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij} \quad (4)$$

$$[\theta_{0i}, \theta_{1i}]' \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\mathbf{0}, \Sigma), \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2).$$

In (4), the random effects are viewed as **deviations from population averages**. The model can also be written in a hierarchical (multilevel) model form:

$$\text{arm}_{ij} = \beta_{0i} + \beta_{1i} \text{ageC}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij} \quad (5)$$

$$[\beta_{0i}, \beta_{1i}]' \sim N([\beta_0, \beta_1]', \Sigma), \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2).$$

Equation (5) can also be written as:

$$\text{Level 1:} \quad \beta_{0i} = \mu_0 + \theta_{0i} \quad \beta_{1i} = \mu_1 + \theta_{1i}$$

$$\text{Level 2:} \quad \text{arm}_{ij} = \beta_{0i} + \beta_{1i} \text{ageC}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}$$

$$[\theta_{0i}, \theta_{1i}]' \sim N(\mathbf{0}, \Sigma), \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

Hierarchical Formulation: Back to Random Intercepts

First consider the random intercept model with covariate *age* and *lit* (indicator for mother's literacy).

$$\text{arm}_{ij} = \beta_0 + \theta_{0i} + \beta_1 \text{ageC}_{ij} + \beta_2 \text{lit}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}$$
$$\theta_{0i} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \tau^2), \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2).$$

What is the interpretation of β_2 ?

- Because lit_{ij} is an indicator variable, β_2 describes the difference in intercept (arm circumference at age 3) between literate mothers and illiterate mothers (reference).

However lit_{ij} is constant within each child. We can drop the j subscript and rewrite the model as

$$\beta_{0i} \sim N(\beta_0 + \beta_2 \text{lit}_i, \tau^2)$$
$$\text{arm}_{ij} = \beta_{0i} + \beta_1 \text{ageC}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2).$$

Therefore an equivalent interpretation of β_2 is

- β_2 describes the difference in population averages in intercepts between literate and illiterate mothers.

Hierarchical Formulation

The hierarchical (multilevel) formulation is particularly useful when covariates are available or collected at different levels. Higher level (i) covariate values are constant in lower level (j).

Consider the following model:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Level 1:} \quad \beta_{0i} &= \mu_0 + \alpha_{01}lit_i + \alpha_{02}sex_i + \theta_{0i} \\ \beta_{1i} &= \mu_1 + \alpha_{11}lit_i + \alpha_{12}sex_i + \theta_{1i}, \quad [\theta_{0i}, \theta_{1i}]' \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\mathbf{0}, \Sigma)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Level 2:} \quad \text{arm}_{ij} = \beta_{0i} + \beta_{1i} \text{ageC}_{ij} + \beta_2 \text{weightC}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \epsilon \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$$

Note how we explicitly present covariates *lit* and *sex* as predictors that explain between-subjects heterogeneity. For example,

- α_{12} is the effect of a child's sex on the association between age and arm circumference after controlling for child-specific intercept and weight.
- β_2 is the effect of a child's weight on arm circumference adjusting for individual linear growth trend in age.

Cross-level Interactions

Level 1: $\beta_{0i} = \mu_0 + \alpha_{01}lit_i + \alpha_{02}sex_i + \theta_{0i}$

$\beta_{1i} = \mu_1 + \alpha_{11}lit_i + \alpha_{12}sex_i + \theta_{1i}, \quad [\theta_{0i}, \theta_{1i}]' \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\mathbf{0}, \Sigma)$

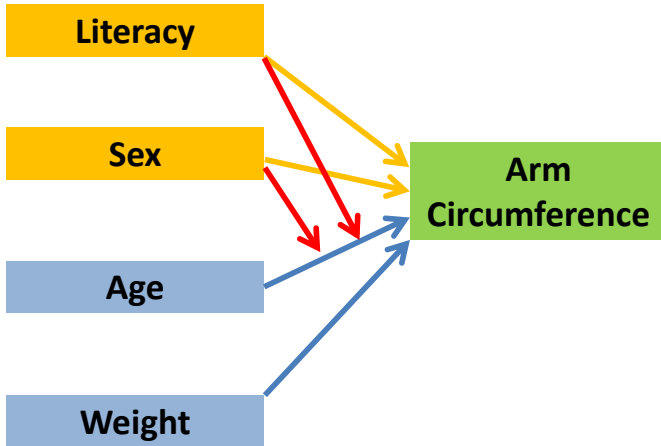
Level 2: $arm_{ij} = \beta_{0i} + \beta_{1i} ageC_{ij} + \beta_2 weightC_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}, \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2)$

By substituting Level 1 regressions into Level 2:

$$\begin{aligned} arm_{ij} &= \mu_0 + \alpha_{01}lit_i + \alpha_{02}sex_i + \theta_{0i} \\ &\quad + (\mu_1 + \alpha_{11}lit_i + \alpha_{12}sex_i + \theta_{1i}) ageC_{ij} + \beta_2 weightC_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij} \\ &= \mu_0 + \alpha_{01}lit_i + \alpha_{02}sex_i + \theta_{0i} \\ &\quad + \mu_1 ageC_{ij} + \alpha_{11}lit_i \times ageC_{ij} + \alpha_{12}sex_i \times ageC_{ij} + \theta_{1i} ageC_{ij} \\ &\quad + \beta_2 weightC_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}, \\ &\quad [\theta_{0i}, \theta_{1i}]' \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(\mathbf{0}, \Sigma), \quad \epsilon_{ij} \stackrel{iid}{\sim} N(0, \sigma^2). \end{aligned}$$

Note that α_{11} and α_{12} can be interpreted as an **interaction** between two variables **across levels**.

Cross-level Interactions



Cross-level Interactions

```
> nepal$wtC = scale(nepal$wt,center=TRUE,scale=FALSE)
> fit.sexwtlit = lmer (arm~sex+lit+sex*ageC + lit*ageC + wt+ (ageC|id), data = nepal)
```

Random effects:

Groups	Name	Variance	Std.Dev.	Corr
id	(Intercept)	0.689381	0.83029	
	ageC	0.000427	0.02066	0.07
Residual		0.224295	0.47360	

Number of obs: 882, groups: id, 197

Fixed effects:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value
(Intercept)	13.785990	0.095554	144.27
sex2	0.024052	0.131598	0.18
lit	0.811968	0.322324	2.52
ageC	0.029034	0.003854	7.53
wt	0.009867	0.002751	3.59
sex2:ageC	0.002838	0.005493	0.52
lit:ageC	0.007405	0.015026	0.49

- Heterogeneity decreases
- This is because we are now accounting for variation between subjects in the fixed effects, i.e., sex, lit, wt
- Mother's literacy and child's weight associated with baseline arm circum.