

# Predictions and visualizations

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Week 3

# Agenda

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- Fitting some basic models
- Coefficient plots
- Using the coefficients to make predictions "by hand"
  - contrast with results from `predict()`
- Building predictions for new data
- Marginal effects

# Read in the data

---

Let's read in the popularity data so we can fit some really basic models.

You try first

```
library(tidyverse)
popular <- read_csv(here::here("data", "popularity.csv"))
popular
```

```
## # A tibble: 2,000 x 7
##   pupil class extrav sex    texp popular popteach
##   <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl> <chr>  <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1     1     1     1     5 girl    24     6.3     6
## 2     2     2     1     7 boy     24     4.9     5
## 3     3     3     1     4 girl    24     5.3     6
## 4     4     4     1     3 girl    24     4.7     5
## 5     5     5     1     5 girl    24     6       6
## 6     6     6     1     4 boy     24     4.7     5
## 7     7     7     1     5 boy     24     5.9     5
## 8     8     8     1     4 boy     24     4.2     5
## 9     9     9     1     5 boy     24     5.2     5
## 10    10    10     1     5 boy     24     3.9     3
## # ... with 1,990 more rows
```

02:00

# Fit a basic model

---

Fit each of the following models

- **popular** as the outcome, with a random intercept for **class**
- **popular** as the outcome, with **sex** included as a fixed effect and a random intercept for **class**
- **popular** as the outcome, with **sex** included as a fixed effect and a random intercept and slope for **class**

04:00

# Models

---

```
library(lme4)
m0 <- lmer(popular ~ 1 + (1|class), popular)
m1 <- lmer(popular ~ sex + (1|class), popular)
m2 <- lmer(popular ~ sex + (sex|class), popular)
```

# Compare performance

Use whatever tests you'd like, and come up with the model you think fits the data best

```
library(performance)
compare_performance(m0, m1, m2) %>%
  print_md()
```

Table: Comparison of Model Performance Indices

Name	Model	AIC	BIC	R2 (cond.)	R2 (marg.)	ICC	RMSE	Sigma
m0	lmerModLmerTest	6336.51	6353.31	0.36	0.00	0.36	1.08	1.11
m1	lmerModLmerTest	5572.07	5594.48	0.53	0.26	0.37	0.89	0.91
m2	lmerModLmerTest	5571.05	5604.66	0.54				

04:00

# Test of the Log-likelihood

---

```
test_likelihoodratio(m0, m1) %>%  
  print_md()
```

Name	Model	df	df_diff	Chi2	p
m0	lmerModLmerTest	3			
m1	lmerModLmerTest	4	1	766.44	1.07e-168

```
test_likelihoodratio(m1, m2) %>%  
  print_md()
```

Name	Model	df	df_diff	Chi2	p
m1	lmerModLmerTest	4			
m2	lmerModLmerTest	6	2	5.02	0.08

Pretty good evidence that **m1** displays the best fit

# Coefficient plots

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# Package options

---

The **{parameters}** package (part of the **{easystats}** ecosystem) will get you where you want to be.

Alternatively, you could use the **{broom.mixed}** package (which is a spin-off of the **{broom}** package) which requires slightly less code.

I'll illustrate both

```
install.packages("broom.mixed")
```

# {broom.mixed}

---

```
library(broom.mixed)
tidy(m0)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 8
##   effect    group    term          estimate  std.error statistic    <dbl>
##   <chr>    <chr>    <chr>          <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 fixed    <NA>    (Intercept)    5.077860  0.08739443  58.10278  98.9
## 2 ran_pars class    sd__(Intercept) 0.8379169 NA      NA      NA
## 3 ran_pars Residual sd__Observation 1.105348  NA      NA      NA
```

Or get just the fixed effects

```
tidy(m0, effects = "fixed")
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 7
##   effect term          estimate  std.error statistic    df      p.value
##   <chr>  <chr>          <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1 fixed (Intercept)    5.077860  0.08739443  58.10278  98.90973  2.932037e-78
```

# Across models

---

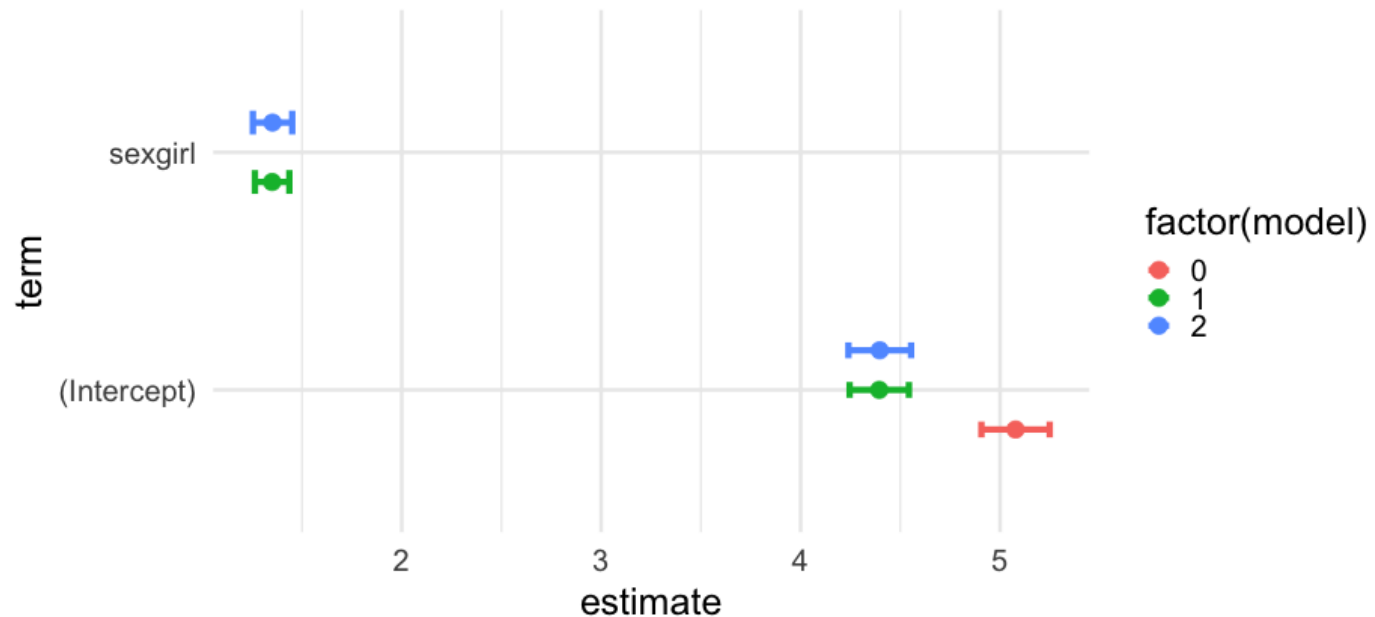
Let's tidy all three models, extracting just the fixed effects, and **adding in a 95% confidence interval**

```
models <- bind_rows(  
  tidy(m0, effects = "fixed", conf.int = TRUE),  
  tidy(m1, effects = "fixed", conf.int = TRUE),  
  tidy(m2, effects = "fixed", conf.int = TRUE),  
  .id = "model"  
) %>%  
  mutate(model = as.numeric(model) - 1)  
models
```

```
## # A tibble: 5 x 10  
##   model effect term          estimate std.error statistic      df  
##   <dbl> <chr>  <chr>          <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>    <dbl>  
## 1     0 fixed (Intercept)  5.077860  0.08739443  58.10278  98.90973  2.93  
## 2     1 fixed (Intercept)  4.394460  0.07586494  57.92478 117.5192  2.90  
## 3     1 fixed sexgirl      1.350102  0.04403301  30.66113 1947.042  8.65  
## 4     2 fixed (Intercept)  4.396820  0.08012978  54.87123  90.95661 1.65  
## 5     2 fixed sexgirl      1.352175  0.05029920  26.88263  82.74945 1.19
```

# Plot

```
pd <- position_dodge(0.5)
ggplot(models, aes(estimate, term, color = factor(model))) +
  geom_errorbarh(aes(xmin = conf.low, xmax = conf.high),
                position = pd,
                height = 0.2) +
  geom_point(position = pd)
```



# Standardization

---

The nice thing about tidying the model output, is that the code on the previous slides *will always work* regardless of the model(s) you've fit.

## Caveat

I don't actually think the prior plot is all that useful.

- Occasionally helpful to visualize differences between coefficients, but you'll usually want to omit the intercept
- Be careful about scales
- If you were to publish the prior plot, make it prettier and more accessible first

# {parameters}

---

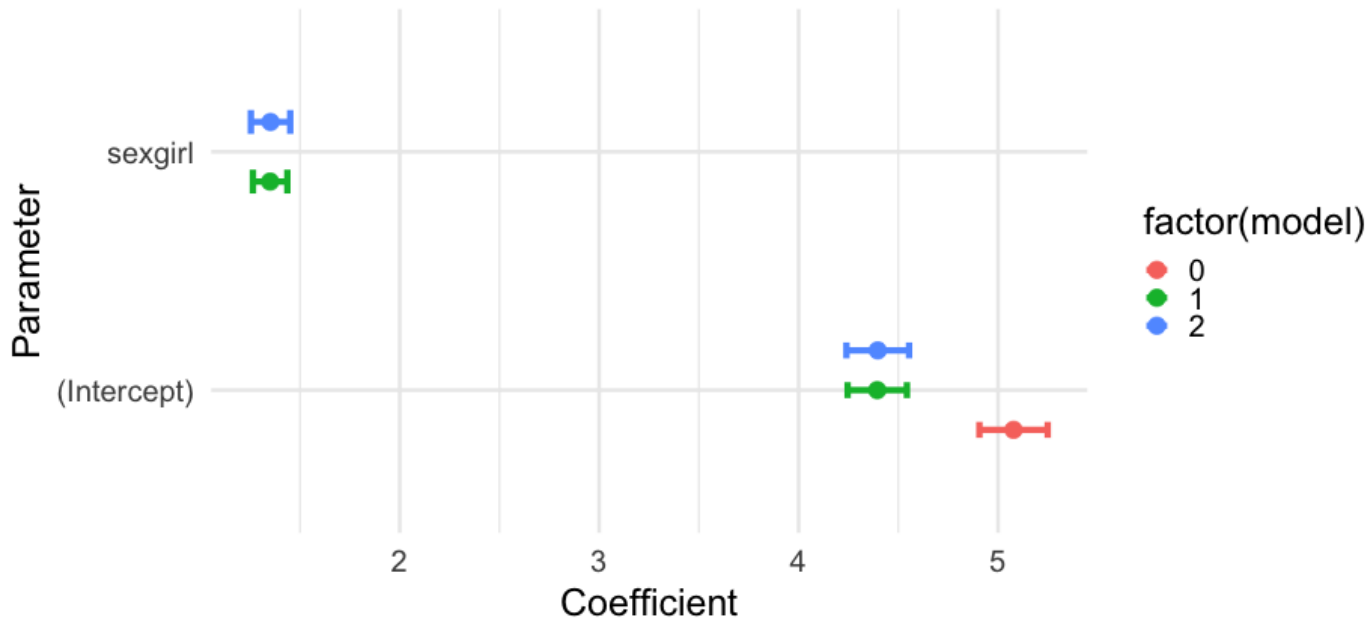
To get basically the same output from parameters:

```
library(parameters)
parameters(m0) %>%
  as_tibble()
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 10
##   Parameter      Coefficient      SE      CI      CI_low      CI_high      t df
##   <chr>          <dbl>      <dbl> <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 (Intercept)    5.077860  0.08739443  0.95  4.906570  5.249150  58.10278
```

```
models2 <- bind_rows(
  as_tibble(parameters(m0)),
  as_tibble(parameters(m1)),
  as_tibble(parameters(m2)),
  .id = "model"
) %>%
  mutate(model = as.numeric(model) - 1)
```

```
pd <- position_dodge(0.5)
ggplot(models2, aes(Coefficient, Parameter,
                    color = factor(model))) +
  geom_errorbarh(aes(xmin = CI_low, xmax = CI_high),
                position = pd,
                height = 0.2) +
  geom_point(position = pd)
```



# Other parts of the model

---

From here on out, I'll just be using **{broom.mixed}** but either package should work, with minor tweaks.

## Variance components

Notice that, by default, we don't have any uncertainty

```
tidy(m0)
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 8
##   effect    group    term          estimate std.error statistic    <dbl>
##   <chr>    <chr>    <chr>          <dbl>      <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 fixed    <NA>    (Intercept)    5.077860  0.08739443  58.10278  98.9
## 2 ran_pars class    sd__(Intercept) 0.8379169 NA          NA      NA
## 3 ran_pars Residual sd__Observation 1.105348  NA          NA      NA
```

We can fix this by using bootstrap or profiled CIs



# Bootstrap CIs

---

```
tidy(  
  m0,  
  effects = "ran_pars",  
  conf.int = TRUE,  
  conf.method = "boot"  
)
```

```
## Computing bootstrap confidence intervals ...
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 6
```

##	effect	group	term	estimate	conf.low	conf.high
##	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
## 1	ran_pars	class	sd__(Intercept)	0.8379169	0.7223927	0.9570069
## 2	ran_pars	Residual	sd__Observation	1.105348	1.070679	1.137716

# m2

---

Note this takes a bit of time, even though the model is pretty simple. Also these are standard deviations and a correlation, not variances/covariances

```
tidy(
  m2,
  effects = "ran_pars",
  conf.int = TRUE,
  conf.method = "boot"
)
```

```
## Computing bootstrap confidence intervals ...
```

```
##
```

```
## 37 message(s): boundary (singular) fit: see ?isSingular
```

```
## 10 warning(s): Model failed to converge with max|grad| = 0.00254628 (tol
```

```
## # A tibble: 4 x 6
```

	effect	group	term	estimate	conf.low	co
	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	
## 1	ran_pars	class	sd__(Intercept)	0.7389520	0.6309374	0.8
## 2	ran_pars	class	cor__(Intercept).sexgirl	-0.4442543	-1.0000000	-0.0

# Quick challenge

---

Can you make a dotplot with uncertainty for the variance components?

What about a plot showing both fixed effects and variance components?

06:00

# One approach

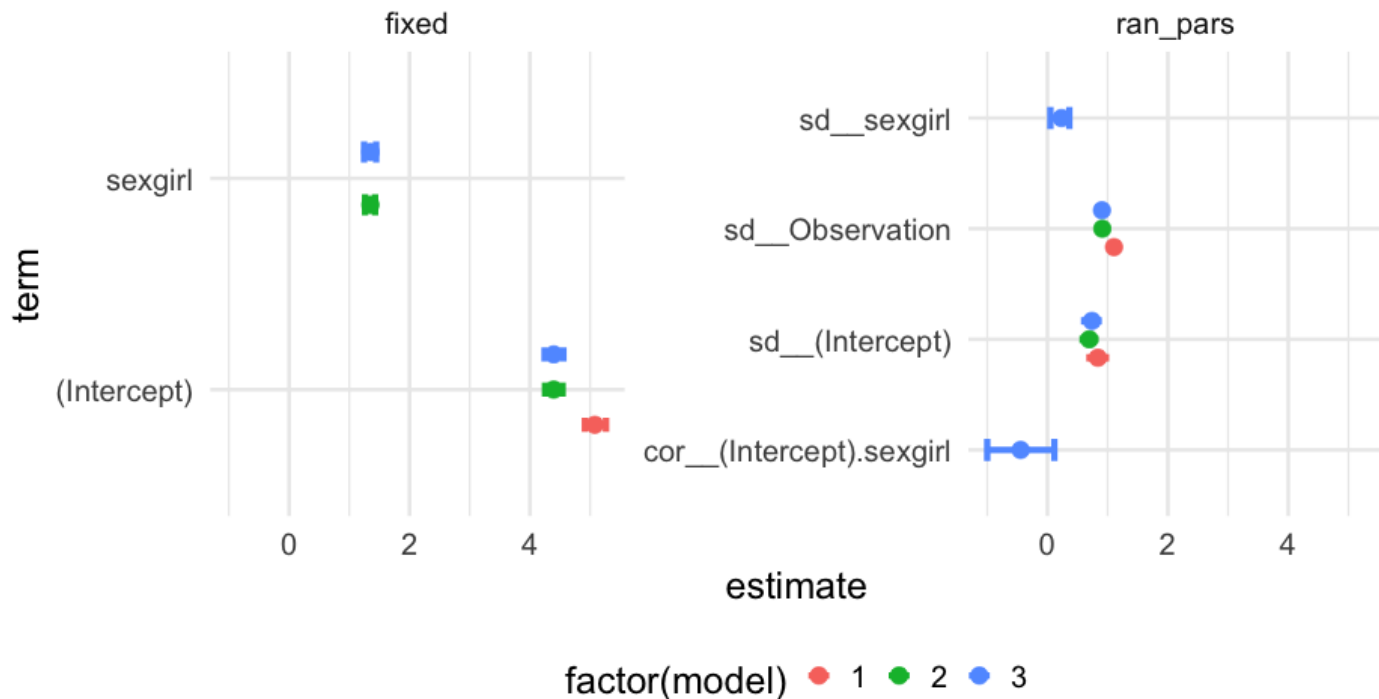
---

```
pull_model_results <- function(model) {  
  tidy(  
    model,  
    conf.int = TRUE,  
    conf.method = "boot"  
  )  
}  
full_models <- bind_rows(  
  pull_model_results(m0),  
  pull_model_results(m1),  
  pull_model_results(m2),  
  .id = "model"  
)
```

```
## Computing bootstrap confidence intervals ...  
##Computing bootstrap confidence intervals ...  
##Computing bootstrap confidence intervals ...  
##Computing bootstrap confidence intervals ...  
##Computing bootstrap confidence intervals ...
```

```
##  
## 30 message(s): boundary (singular) fit: see ?isSingular  
## 13 warning(s): Model failed to converge with max|grad| = 0.00215039 (tol
```

```
ggplot(full_models, aes(estimate, term, color = factor(model))) +
  geom_errorbarh(aes(xmin = conf.low, xmax = conf.high),
    position = pd,
    height = 0.2) +
  geom_point(position = pd) +
  facet_wrap(~effect, scales = "free_y") +
  theme(legend.position = "bottom")
```



# Random effects

---

## Pop Quiz

What's the difference between the output from below and the output on the next slide?

```
tidy(m0, effects = "ran_vals")
```

```
## # A tibble: 100 x 6
##   effect    group level term          estimate std.error
##   <chr>    <chr> <chr> <chr>          <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 ran_vals class 1      (Intercept) -0.002630828 0.2370649
## 2 ran_vals class 2      (Intercept) -0.8949875   0.2370649
## 3 ran_vals class 3      (Intercept) -0.3496155   0.2487845
## 4 ran_vals class 4      (Intercept)  0.3318175   0.2222273
## 5 ran_vals class 5      (Intercept)  0.1919485   0.2317938
## 6 ran_vals class 6      (Intercept) -0.6833977   0.2370649
## 7 ran_vals class 7      (Intercept) -0.8062842   0.2317938
## 8 ran_vals class 8      (Intercept) -1.019181    0.2370649
## 9 ran_vals class 9      (Intercept) -0.3844123   0.2370649
## 10 ran_vals class 10     (Intercept)  0.2226622   0.2178678
## # ... with 90 more rows
```

```
tidy(m0, effects = "ran_coefs")
```

```
## # A tibble: 100 x 5
##   effect      group level term      estimate
##   <chr>      <chr> <chr> <chr>      <dbl>
## 1 ran_coefs class 1      (Intercept) 5.075229
## 2 ran_coefs class 2      (Intercept) 4.182872
## 3 ran_coefs class 3      (Intercept) 4.728244
## 4 ran_coefs class 4      (Intercept) 5.409677
## 5 ran_coefs class 5      (Intercept) 5.269808
## 6 ran_coefs class 6      (Intercept) 4.394462
## 7 ran_coefs class 7      (Intercept) 4.271575
## 8 ran_coefs class 8      (Intercept) 4.058678
## 9 ran_coefs class 9      (Intercept) 4.693447
## 10 ran_coefs class 10     (Intercept) 5.300522
## # ... with 90 more rows
```

# Answer

---

The output from `ran_vals` provides the estimate from  $\alpha_j \sim N(0, \sigma)$ .

The output from `ran_coefs` provides the class-level predictions, i.e., in this case, the intercept + the estimated `ran_vals`.

## Example

```
tidy(m0, effects = "ran_vals")$estimate[1:5] + fixef(m0)[1]
```

```
## [1] 5.075229 4.182872 4.728244 5.409677 5.269808
```

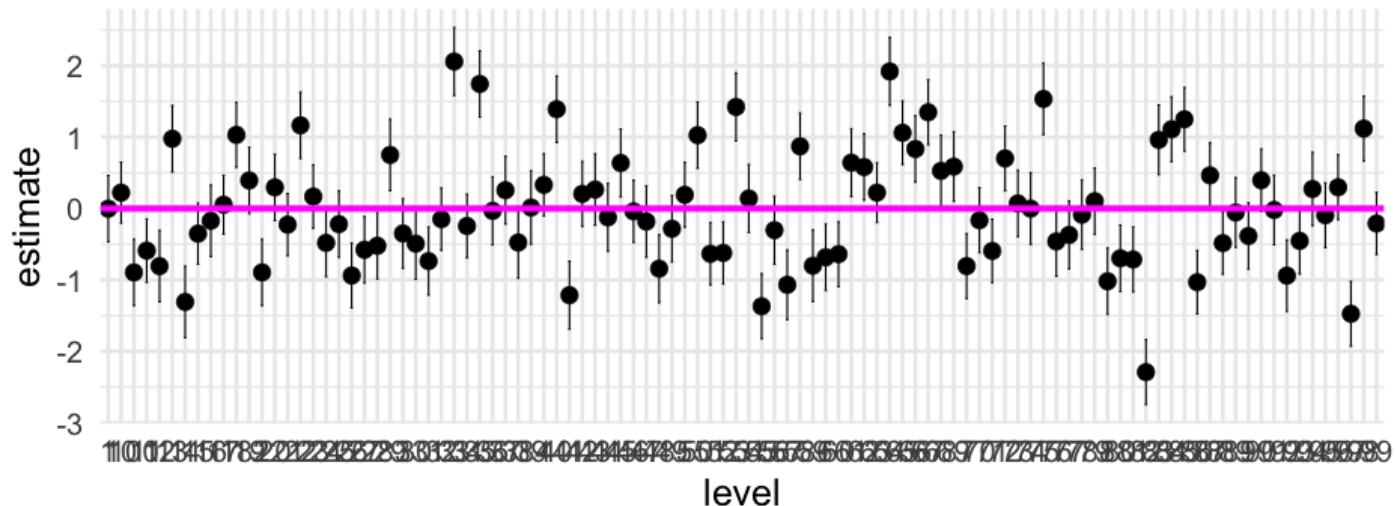
```
tidy(m0, effects = "ran_coefs")$estimate[1:5]
```

```
## [1] 5.075229 4.182872 4.728244 5.409677 5.269808
```



# Let's plot the `ran_vals`

```
m0_ranvals <- tidy(m0, effects = "ran_vals", conf.int = TRUE)
ggplot(m0_ranvals, aes(level, estimate)) +
  geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = conf.low, ymax = conf.high),
    width = 0.2) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, size = 2, color = "magenta")
```



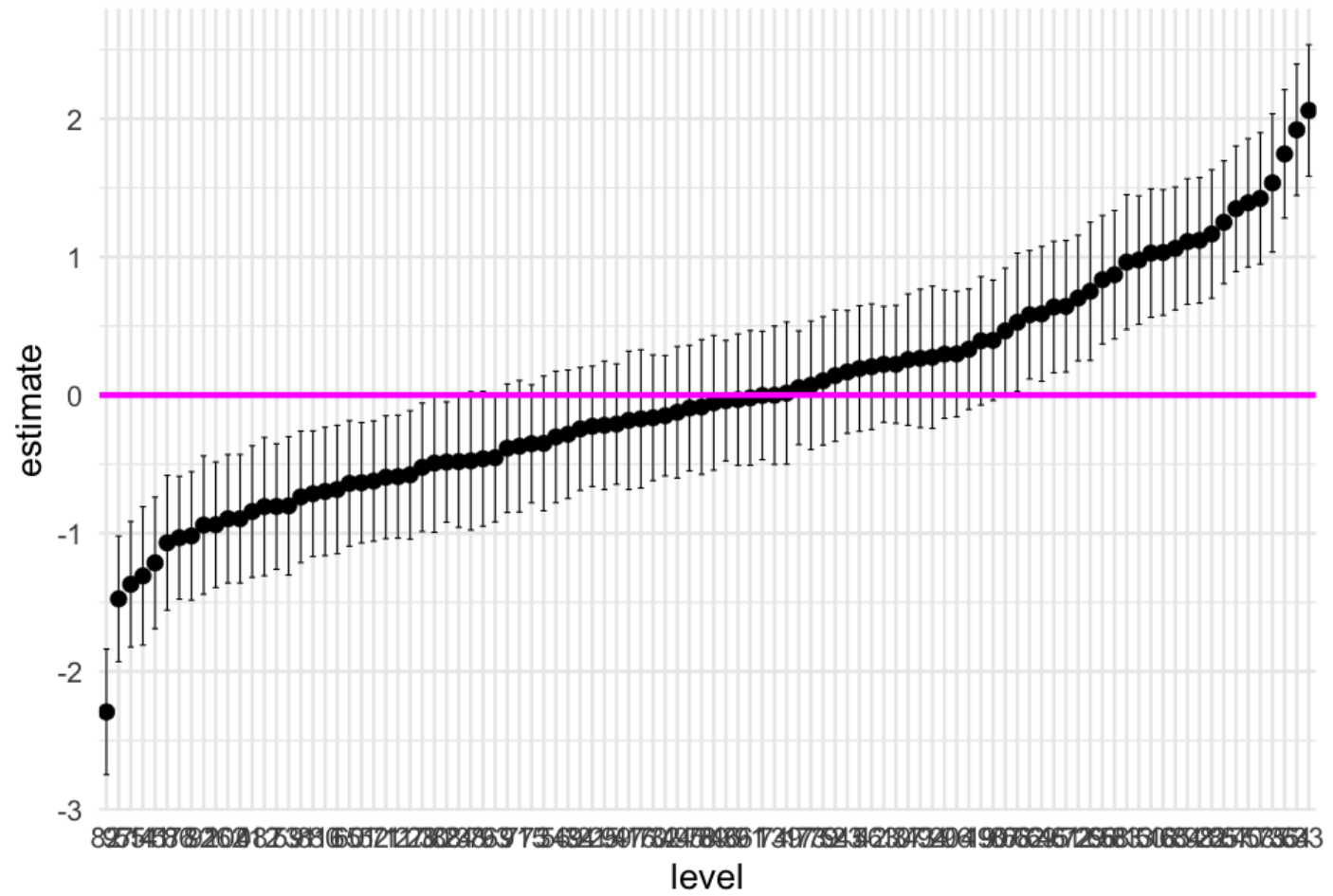
Not super helpful

# Try again

---

Let's reorder the **level** according to the estimate

```
m0_ranvals %>%  
  mutate(level = reorder(factor(level), estimate)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(level, estimate)) +  
  geom_errorbar(aes(ymin = conf.low, ymax = conf.high),  
                width = 0.5) +  
  geom_point() +  
  geom_hline(yintercept = 0, size = 2, color = "magenta")
```



# Wrapping up coef plots

---

- Coefficient plots are generally fairly easy to produce, but often not the most informative
- Random effects plots are probs more informative than the fixed effects/variance components plots
- You can make either a lot more fancy, accessible, etc., and probably should if you're going to use it for publication.

Making  
predictions  
"by hand"

---

# Reminder

---

Our raw data looks like this

popular

```
## # A tibble: 2,000 x 7
##   pupil class extrav sex    texp popular popteach
##   <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl> <chr> <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1     1     1     1     5 girl    24     6.3     6
## 2     2     2     1     7 boy     24     4.9     5
## 3     3     3     1     4 girl    24     5.3     6
## 4     4     4     1     3 girl    24     4.7     5
## 5     5     5     1     5 girl    24     6       6
## 6     6     6     1     4 boy     24     4.7     5
## 7     7     7     1     5 boy     24     5.9     5
## 8     8     8     1     4 boy     24     4.2     5
## 9     9     9     1     5 boy     24     5.2     5
## 10    10    10     1     5 boy     24     3.9     3
## # ... with 1,990 more rows
```

# Thinking back

---

to standard regression

let's say we fit a model like this

```
m <- lm(popular ~ 1 + sex, data = popular)
```

Our estimated model is

```
equatiomatic::extract_eq(m, use_coef = TRUE)
```

$$\widehat{\text{popular}} = 4.28 + 1.57(\text{sex}_{\text{girl}})$$

# Making a prediction

---

What would our model on the prior slide predict for the first student?

```
pupil1 <- popular[1, ]  
pupil1
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 7  
##   pupil class extrav sex    texp popular popteach  
##   <dbl> <dbl>  <dbl> <chr> <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>  
## 1      1      1      1      5 girl    24      6.3      6
```

```
coef(m)[1] + # intercept  
  coef(m)[2] * (pupil1$sex == "girl")
```

```
## (Intercept)  
##      5.853314
```

```
predict(m)[1]
```

```
##      1  
## 5.853314
```



# What about this model?

---

If we use the predict function for `m2`, we get

```
predict(m2)[1]
```

```
##          1  
## 5.732849
```

How does the model come up with this prediction?

Use the next few minutes to see if you can write code to replicate it "by hand" as we did with the standard regression model

03:00

# Thinking through the model

---

- We have classroom random effects for the intercept and slope
- This means the prediction for an individual is made up of:
  - Overall intercept +
  - Overall slope +
  - Classroom intercept offset (diff of classroom intercept from overall intercept) +
  - Classroom slope offset (diff of classroom slope from overall slope)

# Do it!

---

## First look back at the data

```
popular[1, ]
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 x 7
##   pupil class extrav sex    texp popular popteach
##   <dbl> <dbl>  <dbl> <chr> <dbl>   <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1      1      1      1      5 girl    24      6.3      6
```

Next extract the `ran_vals` for the corresponding class

```
m2_ranvals <- tidy(m2, effects = "ran_vals")
class1_ranvals <- m2_ranvals %>%
  filter(group == "class" & level == 1)
class1_ranvals
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 6
##   effect    group level term          estimate std.error
##   <chr>    <chr> <chr> <chr>          <dbl>      <dbl>
## 1 ran_vals class 1      (Intercept)  0.02657986 0.2240683
## 2 ran_vals class 1      sexgirl      -0.04272575 0.1956483
```

# Make prediction

---

```
fixef(m2)
```

```
## (Intercept)      sexgirl  
##      4.396820      1.352175
```

```
fixef(m2)[1] + fixef(m2)[2]*(popular[1, ]$sex == "girl") +  
  class1_ranvals$estimate[1] + class1_ranvals$estimate[2]
```

```
## (Intercept)  
##      5.732849
```

Confirm

```
predict(m2)[1]
```

```
##      1  
## 5.732849
```

# Challenge

---

- Without using the `predict()` function, calculate the predicted score for a boy in classroom **10** from **m2**

```
class10_ranvals <- m2_ranvals %>%  
  filter(group == "class" & level == 10)  
  
fixef(m2)[1] + class10_ranvals$estimate[1]
```

```
## (Intercept)  
##      4.675822
```

05:00

# Confirm with `predict()`

```
test <- popular %>%  
  mutate(pred = predict(m2)) %>%  
  filter(class == 10 & sex == "boy")  
test
```

```
## # A tibble: 12 x 8  
##   pupil class extrav sex    texp popular popteach    pred  
##   <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl> <chr> <dbl>   <dbl>    <dbl>    <dbl>  
## 1      1     10        5 boy    21  5.4          5 4.675822  
## 2      3     10        5 boy    21  3.4          3 4.675822  
## 3      5     10        5 boy    21 5.100000    7 4.675822  
## 4      7     10        5 boy    21  5.4          4 4.675822  
## 5      8     10        5 boy    21  4.9          4 4.675822  
## 6     11     10        6 boy    21  4.4          6 4.675822  
## 7     12     10        6 boy    21  4.9          5 4.675822  
## 8     14     10        6 boy    21  4.8          3 4.675822  
## 9     15     10        3 boy    21  3.6          3 4.675822  
## 10    16     10        5 boy    21  5            6 4.675822  
## 11    17     10        3 boy    21  5.5          5 4.675822  
## 12    18     10        6 boy    21  5            4 4.675822
```

# More on the predict function

---

- Once you have the model parameters, you can predict for any values of those parameters

Let's fit a slightly more complicated model, using a different longitudinal file than what you used (or are using) in the homework

```
library(equatiomatic)
head(sim_longitudinal)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 x 8
## # Groups:   school [1]
##   sid school district group treatment prop_low wave score
##   <int>  <int>    <int> <chr>   <fct>      <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1     1      1        1    medium 1         0.1428571 0 102.2686
## 2     1      1        1    medium 1         0.1428571 1 102.0135
## 3     1      1        1    medium 1         0.1428571 2 102.5216
```



# Model

---

You try first

- Fit a model with **wave** and **treatment** as predictors of students' **score**. Allow the intercept and the relation between **wave** and **score** to vary by student.

```
m <- lmer(score ~ wave + treatment + (wave|sid),  
          data = sim_longitudinal)
```

# Plot predictions

---

Let's first just limit our data to the first three students.

```
first_three <- sim_longitudinal %>%  
  ungroup() %>%  
  filter(sid %in% 1:3)
```

Now try creating a new column in the data with the model predictions for these students. Specify `newdata = first_three` to only make the predictions for those cases.

02:00

```
first_three %>%
  mutate(model_pred = predict(m, newdata = first_three))
```

```
## # A tibble: 30 x 9
##       sid school district group treatment prop_low wave score model
##   <int>  <int>    <int> <chr>   <fct>      <dbl> <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1      1      1        1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 0 102.2686 101
## 2      1      1        1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 1 102.0135 102
## 3      1      1        1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 2 102.5216 102
## 4      1      1        1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 3 102.2792 102
## 5      1      1        1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 4 102.2834 102
## 6      1      1        1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 5 102.7963 102
## 7      1      1        1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 6 103.0441 102
## 8      1      1        1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 7 102.8868 103
## 9      1      1        1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 8 103.9101 103
## 10     1      1        1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 9 103.2392 103
## # ... with 20 more rows
```

# Plot

---

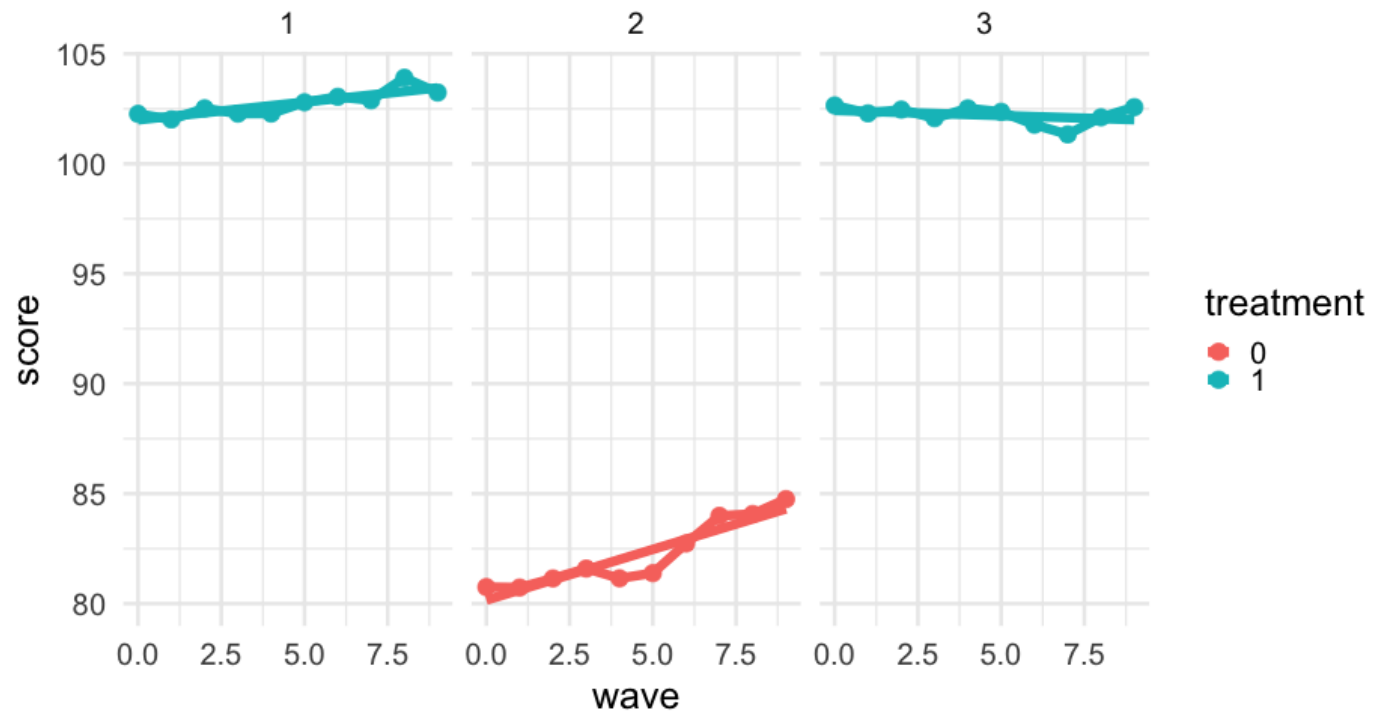
Try creating a plot with a different **facet** for each **sid** showing the observed trend (relation between **wave** and **score**) as compared to the model prediction. Color the line by whether or not the student was in the treatment group or not.

03:00

```

first_three %>%
  mutate(model_pred = predict(m, newdata = first_three)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(wave, score, color = treatment)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line() +
  geom_line(aes(y = model_pred)) +
  facet_wrap(~sid)

```



# Predictions outside our data

---

Student 2 has a considerably lower intercept. What would we predict the trend would look like if they had been in the treatment group?

Try to make this prediction on your own for all time points

02:00

```
stu2_trt <- data.frame(  
  sid = 2,  
  wave = 0:9,  
  treatment = factor("1", levels = c(0, 1))  
)  
  
predict(m, newdata = stu2_trt)
```

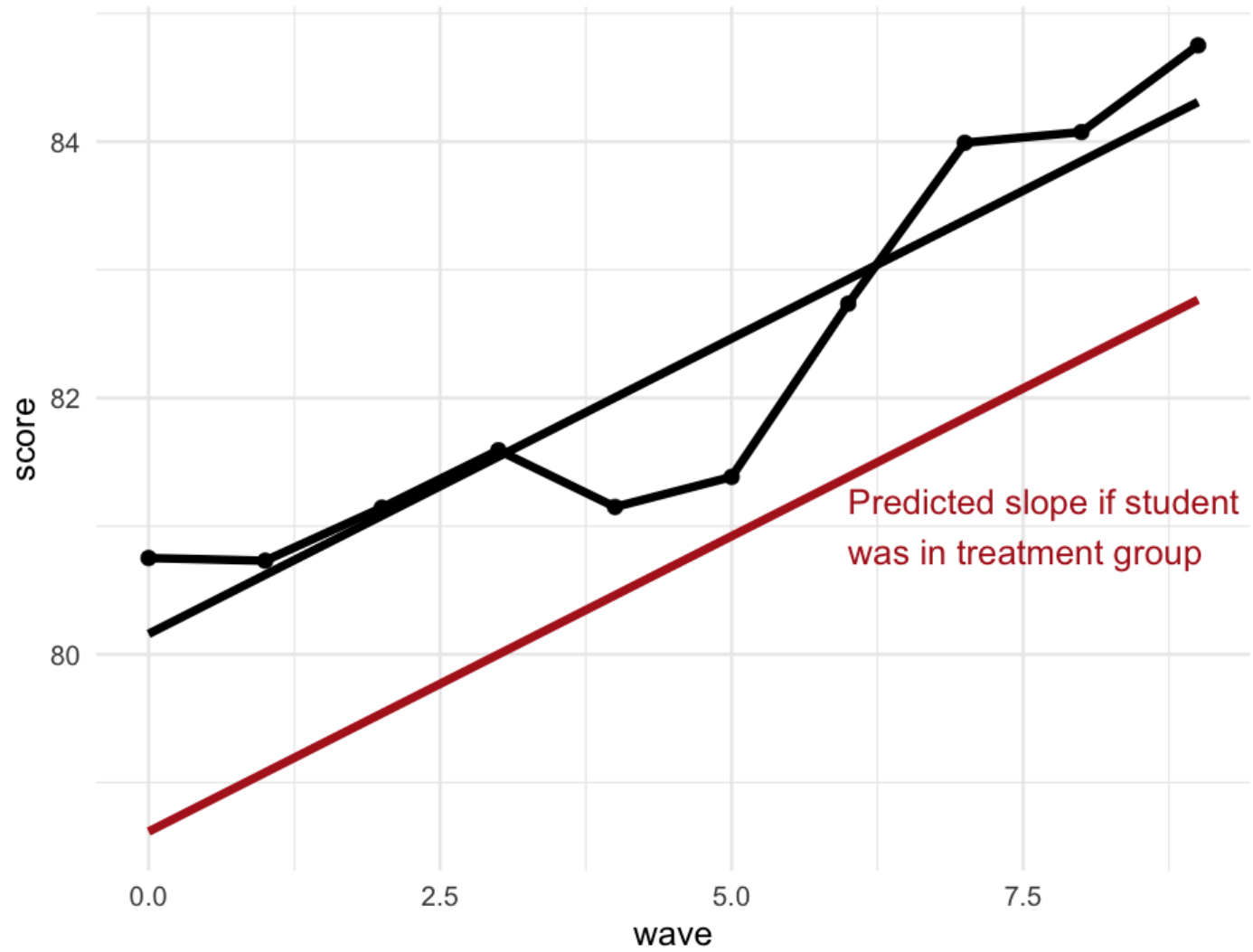
```
##           1           2           3           4           5           6           7           8  
## 78.61702 79.07803 79.53903 80.00004 80.46104 80.92205 81.38305 81.84406
```

# Compare

---

```
sim_longitudinal %>%
  filter(sid == 2) %>%
  mutate(model_pred = predict(m, newdata = .),
         trt_pred = predict(m, newdata = stu2_trt)) %>%
  ggplot(aes(wave, score)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line() +
  geom_line(aes(y = model_pred)) +
  geom_line(aes(y = trt_pred),
            color = "firebrick") +
  annotate(
    "text",
    x = 6,
    y = 81,
    hjust = 0,
    color = "firebrick",
    label = "Predicted slope if student\nwas in treatment group"
  )
```





# Wait... negative?

---

Yes...

```
arm::display(m)
```

```
## lmer(formula = score ~ wave + treatment + (wave | sid), data = sim_longi
##           coef.est coef.se
## (Intercept) 97.95      1.38
## wave        0.17      0.03
## treatment1  -1.54      1.92
##
## Error terms:
##   Groups   Name              Std.Dev.  Corr
##   sid      (Intercept) 9.74
##           wave        0.29      -0.16
## Residual              0.44
## ---
## number of obs: 1000, groups: sid, 100
## AIC = 2407.7, DIC = 2393.1
## deviance = 2393.4
```

Note – I'm just using an alternative function here to get it to fit on the slides easier

# Other projections

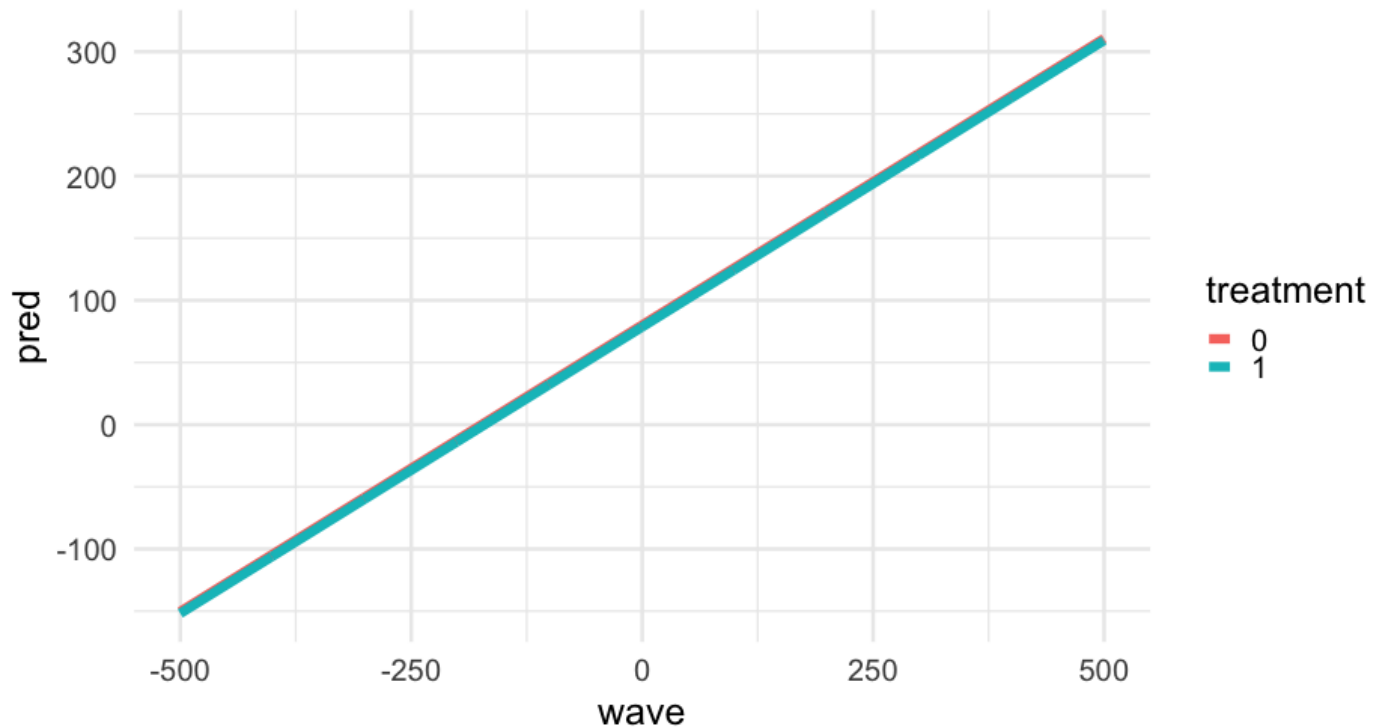
---

We have a *linear* model. This means we can just extend the line to  $\infty$  if we wanted to



```
newdata_stu2 <- data.frame(  
  sid = 2,  
  wave = rep(-500:500, 2),  
  treatment = factor(rep(c(0, 1), each = length(-500:500)))  
)
```

```
newdata_stu2 %>%  
  mutate(pred = predict(m, newdata = newdata_stu2)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(wave, pred)) +  
  geom_line(aes(color = treatment))
```



# Uncertainty

---

# What to predict?

---

Let's say we want to predict what time points 10, 11, and 12 would look like for the first three students.

First, create the prediction data frame

```
pred_frame <- data.frame(  
  sid = rep(1:3, each = 13),  
  wave = rep(0:12),  
  treatment = factor(rep(c(1, 0, 1), each = 13))  
)  
  
head(pred_frame)
```

##	sid	wave	treatment
## 1	1	0	1
## 2	1	1	1
## 3	1	2	1
## 4	1	3	1
## 5	1	4	1
## 6	1	5	1

# merTools

---

Next, load the **merTools** package

```
library(merTools)
```

Create a prediction interval with `predictInterval()`,  
using simulation to obtain the prediction interval

```
m_pred_interval <- predictInterval(m, newdata = pred_frame, level = 0.95)
m_pred_interval
```

##		fit	upr	lwr
## 1		102.03177	104.79509	98.86414
## 2		102.15216	104.97696	99.26034
## 3		102.34243	105.05111	99.44510
## 4		102.48549	105.19384	99.53030
## 5		102.63907	105.43736	99.80511
## 6		102.80859	105.46327	99.95988
## 7		102.91631	105.59323	99.95441
## 8		103.13406	105.92409	100.28988
## 9		103.31206	106.08574	100.27208
## 10		103.45232	106.31952	100.37732

# Binding data together

---

Let's add these predictions back to our prediction data frame, then plot them

```
bind_cols(pred_frame, m_pred_interval)
```

##	sid	wave	treatment	fit	upr	lwr
## 1	1	0	1	102.03177	104.79509	98.86414
## 2	1	1	1	102.15216	104.97696	99.26034
## 3	1	2	1	102.34243	105.05111	99.44510
## 4	1	3	1	102.48549	105.19384	99.53030
## 5	1	4	1	102.63907	105.43736	99.80511
## 6	1	5	1	102.80859	105.46327	99.95988
## 7	1	6	1	102.91631	105.59323	99.95441
## 8	1	7	1	103.13406	105.92409	100.28988
## 9	1	8	1	103.31206	106.08574	100.27208
## 10	1	9	1	103.45232	106.31952	100.37732
## 11	1	10	1	103.55998	106.40416	100.52793
## 12	1	11	1	103.72293	106.38519	100.83743
## 13	1	12	1	103.84320	106.79266	101.06203
## 14	2	0	0	80.12695	82.92541	77.35653
## 15	2	1	0	80.53119	83.38940	77.92424
## 16	2	2	0	80.98347	83.90480	78.43249
## 17	2	3	0	81.48231	84.37822	78.61483
## 18	2	4	0	81.92044	84.77120	79.36757



# Plot

---

```
bind_cols(pred_frame, m_pred_interval) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(wave, fit)) +  
  geom_ribbon(aes(ymin = lwr, ymax = upr),  
             alpha = 0.4) +  
  geom_line(color = "magenta") +  
  facet_wrap(~sid)
```

# How?

---

What's really going on here?

See [here](#) for a full description, but basically:

1. Creates a simulated (with `n.sim` samples) distribution for each model parameter
2. Computes a distribution of predictions
3. Returns the specifics of the prediction distribution, as requested (e.g., `fit` is the mean or median, and `upr` and `lwr` are the corresponding quantiles for the uncertainty range)

# Disclaimer

---

According to the **{lme4}** authors

There is no option for computing standard errors of predictions because it is difficult to define an efficient method that incorporates uncertainty in the variance parameters; we recommend `lme4::bootMer()` for this task.

The `predictInterval()` function is an approximation, while `bootMer()` is the "gold standard" (it just takes a long time)

# Bootstrapping

---

Write a function to compute make the predictions for each bootstrap resample

```
pred_fun <- function(fit) {  
  predict(fit, newdata = pred_frame)  
}
```

Notice we're using the same prediction data frame

# Now create BS Estimates

---

Note this takes a few seconds, and for bigger models may take a *long* time

```
b <- bootMer(m, nsim = 1000, FUN = pred_fun, use.u = TRUE, seed = 1234)
```

The predictions are stored in a matrix `t`

```
dim(b$t)
```

```
## [1] 1000 39
```

Each row of the matrix is the prediction for the given bootstrap estimate

# Lots of options

---

There are lots of things you could do with this now. I'll move it to a data frame first

```
bd <- as.data.frame(t(b$t)) %>%  
  mutate(sid = rep(1:3, each = 13),  
         wave = rep(0:12, 3)) %>%  
  pivot_longer(  
    starts_with("V"),  
    names_to = "bootstrap_sample",  
    names_prefix = "V",  
    names_transform = list(bootstrap_sample = as.numeric),  
    values_to = "score"  
  ) %>%  
  arrange(sid, bootstrap_sample, wave)
```

bd

```
## # A tibble: 39,000 x 4
##       sid wave bootstrap_sample score
##   <int> <int>          <dbl>    <dbl>
## 1     1     1         0         1 102.1749
## 2     2     1         1         1 102.3497
## 3     3     1         2         1 102.5245
## 4     4     1         3         1 102.6992
## 5     5     1         4         1 102.8740
## 6     6     1         5         1 103.0488
## 7     7     1         6         1 103.2235
## 8     8     1         7         1 103.3983
## 9     9     1         8         1 103.5731
## 10    10     1         9         1 103.7478
## # ... with 38,990 more rows
```

# Plot

---

```
ggplot(bd, aes(wave, score)) +  
  geom_line(aes(group = bootstrap_sample),  
            size = 0.1,  
            alpha = 0.5,  
            color = "cornflowerblue") +  
  facet_wrap(~sid)
```



# Prefer ribbons?

---

```
bd_ribbons <- bd %>%  
  group_by(sid, wave) %>%  
  summarize(quantile = quantile(score, c(0.025, 0.975)),  
            group = c("lower", "upper")) %>%  
  pivot_wider(names_from = "group", values_from = "quantile")  
bd_ribbons
```

```
## # A tibble: 39 x 4  
## # Groups:   sid, wave [39]  
##       sid  wave  lower  upper  
##   <int> <int>   <dbl>   <dbl>  
## 1     1     0 101.4553 102.4854  
## 2     1     1 101.7114 102.5782  
## 3     1     2 101.9408 102.6748  
## 4     1     3 102.1633 102.7898  
## 5     1     4 102.3576 102.9110  
## 6     1     5 102.5236 103.0809  
## 7     1     6 102.6428 103.2611  
## 8     1     7 102.7468 103.4728  
## 9     1     8 102.8555 103.6996  
## 10    1     9 102.9428 103.9153  
## # ... with 29 more rows
```

# Join with real data

---

```
bd_ribbons <- left_join(first_three, bd_ribbons) %>%  
  mutate(pred = predict(m, newdata = first_three))
```

```
## Joining, by = c("sid", "wave")
```

# Plot again

---

```
ggplot(bd_ribbons, aes(wave, score)) +  
  geom_ribbon(aes(ymin = lower, ymax = upper),  
             alpha = 0.5) +  
  geom_line(aes(y = pred), size = 1, color = "magenta") +  
  geom_point() +  
  facet_wrap(~sid)
```

# Important

---

There are different types of bootstrap resampling you can choose from

- Do you want to randomly sample from the random effects also? `use.u = FALSE`
- Do you want to assume the random effect estimates are true, and just sample the rest? `use.u = TRUE`

Honestly – this is a bit confusing to me, and the results from `use.u = FALSE` didn't make much sense to me.

More  
complications

---

# Interactions

---

Let's create an interaction between **treatment** and **wave**

Conceptually: what would this mean?

Let's also add in a school-level random effect for the intercept

# Interactions

---

Specified just like with `lm()`. Each of the below are equivalent

```
wave + treatment + wave:treatment
```

```
wave * treatment
```

where the latter just expands out to the former.

# Adding additional levels

---

There are a few ways to do this:

- Assume your IDs are all unique
  - implicit nesting
- Don't worry and the IDs, and specify the nesting through the formula
  - Will result in equivalent estimates if the IDs are unique

See [here](#) for more examples



# Implicit nesting

---

```
m1a <- lmer(score ~ wave*treatment +  
            (wave|sid) + (1|school),  
            data = sim_longitudinal)  
arm::display(m1a)
```

```
## lmer(formula = score ~ wave * treatment + (wave | sid) + (1 |  
##       school), data = sim_longitudinal)  
##               coef.est coef.se  
## (Intercept)      96.80      1.57  
## wave           0.40      0.03  
## treatment1      0.61      1.88  
## wave:treatment1 -0.45      0.04  
##  
## Error terms:  
##   Groups   Name          Std.Dev. Corr  
##   sid      (Intercept)  9.16  
##           wave         0.19      -0.13  
##   school   (Intercept)  3.27  
## Residual              0.44  
## ---  
## number of obs: 1000, groups: sid, 100; school, 15  
## AIC = 2330, DIC = 2301.2  
## deviance = 2306.6
```

# Explicit nesting

---

```
m1b <- lmer(score ~ wave*treatment +  
            (wave|sid:school) + (1|school) ,  
            data = sim_longitudinal)  
arm::display(m1b)
```

```
## lmer(formula = score ~ wave * treatment + (wave | sid:school) +  
##       (1 | school), data = sim_longitudinal)  
##               coef.est coef.se  
## (Intercept)      96.80      1.57  
## wave              0.40      0.03  
## treatment1       0.61      1.88  
## wave:treatment1 -0.45      0.04  
##  
## Error terms:  
##   Groups      Name      Std.Dev.  Corr  
##   sid:school (Intercept)  9.16  
##              wave        0.19    -0.13  
##   school     (Intercept)  3.27  
##   Residual                0.44  
## ---  
## number of obs: 1000, groups: sid:school, 100; school, 15  
## AIC = 2330, DIC = 2301.2  
## deviance = 2306.6
```

# Predictions

---

Let's randomly sample 5 students in the first four school and display the model predictions for those students.

There are many ways to create the sample, here's one:

```
samp <- sim_longitudinal %>%  
  filter(school %in% 1:4) %>%  
  group_by(school, sid) %>%  
  nest()  
samp
```

```
## # A tibble: 28 x 3  
## # Groups:   sid, school [28]  
##       sid school data  
##   <int>  <int> <list>  
## 1      1      1 1 <tibble [10 x 6]>  
## 2     33     3 3 <tibble [10 x 6]>  
## 3     34     4 4 <tibble [10 x 6]>  
## 4     46     1 1 <tibble [10 x 6]>  
## 5     61     1 1 <tibble [10 x 6]>  
## 6     77     2 2 <tibble [10 x 6]>  
## 7     78     3 3 <tibble [10 x 6]>
```

# Select 10 rows for each school

---

```
set.seed(42)
samp %>%
  group_by(school) %>%
  sample_n(5)
```

```
## # A tibble: 20 x 3
## # Groups:   school [4]
##       sid school data
##   <int>   <int> <list>
## 1      1      1 1 <tibble [10 x 6]>
## 2     76      1 1 <tibble [10 x 6]>
## 3     31      1 1 <tibble [10 x 6]>
## 4     16      1 1 <tibble [10 x 6]>
## 5     46      1 1 <tibble [10 x 6]>
## 6     62      2 2 <tibble [10 x 6]>
## 7      2      2 2 <tibble [10 x 6]>
## 8     92      2 2 <tibble [10 x 6]>
## 9     77      2 2 <tibble [10 x 6]>
## 10     47      2 2 <tibble [10 x 6]>
## 11     63      3 3 <tibble [10 x 6]>
## 12     18      3 3 <tibble [10 x 6]>
## 13     33      3 3 <tibble [10 x 6]>
```

# unnest

---

```
set.seed(42)
samp <- samp %>%
  group_by(school) %>%
  sample_n(5) %>%
  unnest(data) %>%
  ungroup()
samp
```

```
## # A tibble: 200 x 8
##       sid school district group treatment prop_low wave score
##   <int>  <int>    <int> <chr>   <fct>      <dbl> <dbl>  <dbl>
## 1      1      1        1     1 medium    1      0.1428571 0 102.2686
## 2      2      1        1     1 medium    1      0.1428571 1 102.0135
## 3      3      1        1     1 medium    1      0.1428571 2 102.5216
## 4      4      1        1     1 medium    1      0.1428571 3 102.2792
## 5      5      1        1     1 medium    1      0.1428571 4 102.2834
## 6      6      1        1     1 medium    1      0.1428571 5 102.7963
## 7      7      1        1     1 medium    1      0.1428571 6 103.0441
## 8      8      1        1     1 medium    1      0.1428571 7 102.8868
## 9      9      1        1     1 medium    1      0.1428571 8 103.9101
## 10     10     1        1     1 medium    1      0.1428571 9 103.2392
## # ... with 190 more rows
```

# Make prediction

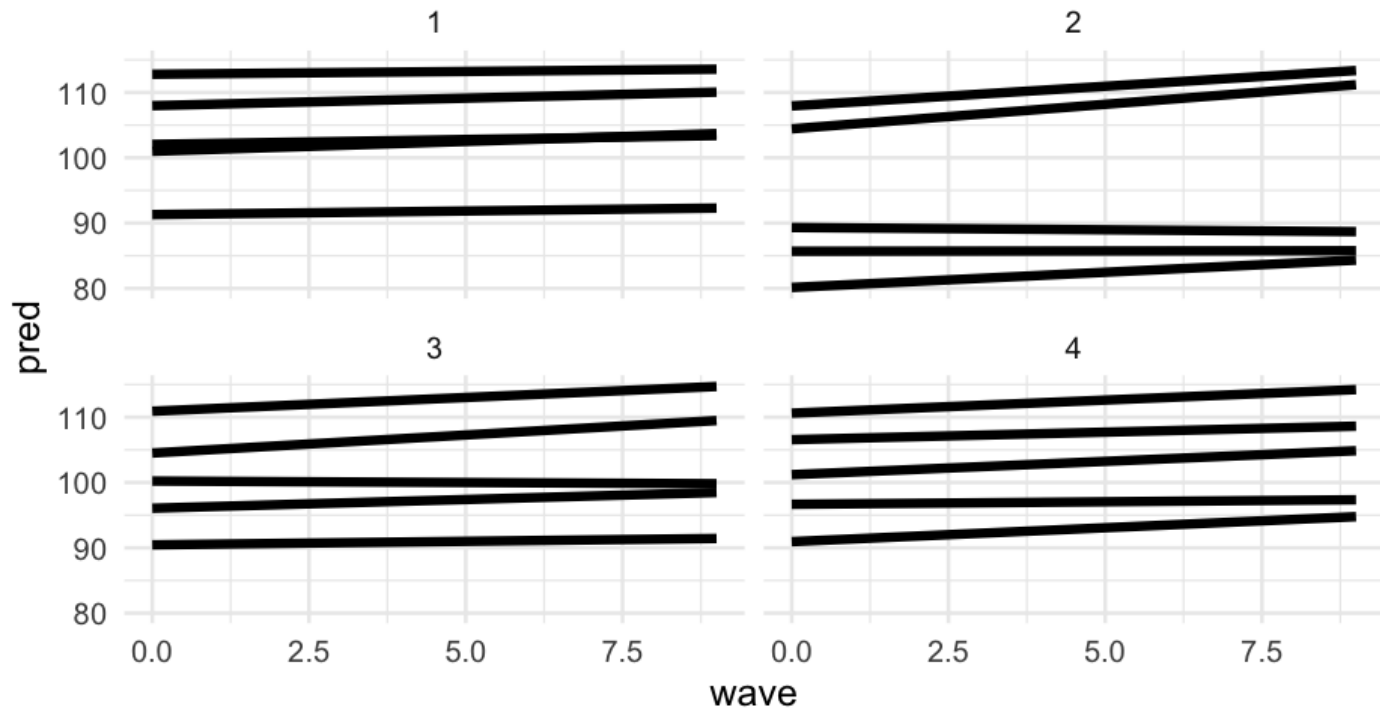
---

```
samp %>%  
  mutate(pred = predict(m1a, newdata = samp))
```

```
## # A tibble: 200 x 9  
##       sid school district group treatment prop_low wave score p  
##   <int>  <int>    <int> <chr>  <fct>      <dbl> <dbl>  <dbl> <d  
## 1      1      1      1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 0 102.2686 102.0  
## 2      1      1      1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 1 102.0135 102.2  
## 3      1      1      1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 2 102.5216 102.3  
## 4      1      1      1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 3 102.2792 102.5  
## 5      1      1      1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 4 102.2834 102.6  
## 6      1      1      1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 5 102.7963 102.7  
## 7      1      1      1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 6 103.0441 102.9  
## 8      1      1      1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 7 102.8868 103.0  
## 9      1      1      1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 8 103.9101 103.2  
## 10     1      1      1      1 medium 1      0.1428571 9 103.2392 103.3  
## # ... with 190 more rows
```

# Plot

```
samp %>%  
  mutate(pred = predict(m1a, newdata = samp)) %>%  
  ggplot(aes(wave, pred, group = sid)) +  
  geom_line() +  
  facet_wrap(~school)
```



# Next time

---

- Digging into the variance–covariance matrix of the random effects
- Finally discussing Gelman & Hill notation in more depth
- Homework 1 is due, Homework 2 assigned