Why?

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What is multilevel regression modeling?

Consider an educational study with data from students in many schools, predicting in each school the student's grades y on a standardized test given their scores on a pre-test x and other information.

- y: student's grades for each school.
- x: Student's score and other information.

A separate regression model can be fit within each school, and the parameters from these schools can themselves be modeled as depending on school characteristics such as *socioeconomic* status of the school's neighborhood, whether the school is private or public, and so on.

"The student-level regression and the school-level regression are two levels of a multilevel model.

More generally, we consider a multilevel model to be a regression in which the parameters (regression coefficients) are given a probability model. This second-level model has parameters of its own called **hyperparameters** of the model -which are also estimated from data.

"The two key parts if a multilevel model are **varying coefficients**, and a **model** for those varying coefficients."

"The feature that distinguishes multilevel models from classical regression is in the modeling of the **varying coefficients**."

Models for regression coefficients

To keep notation simple, we assume just **one student-level** predictor x (for example, a pre-test score), and **one school level** predictor u (for example, average partent's incomes).

Varying-intercept model

This is a model in which the regressions have the **same slope** in each of the schools, and only the intercepts vary. We use the notation i for individual students and j[i] for the school j containing student i:

$$y_{i} = \alpha_{j[i]} + \beta_{j[i]}x_{i} + \epsilon_{i}, \text{ for students } i = 1, \dots, n$$

$$\alpha_{j} = a_{0} + b_{0}u_{j} + \nabla_{j1}, \text{ for students } j = 1, \dots, J$$

$$\beta_{j} = a_{1} + b_{1}u_{j} + \nabla_{j2}, \text{ for students } j = 1, \dots, J$$

$$(1)$$

References

Appendix