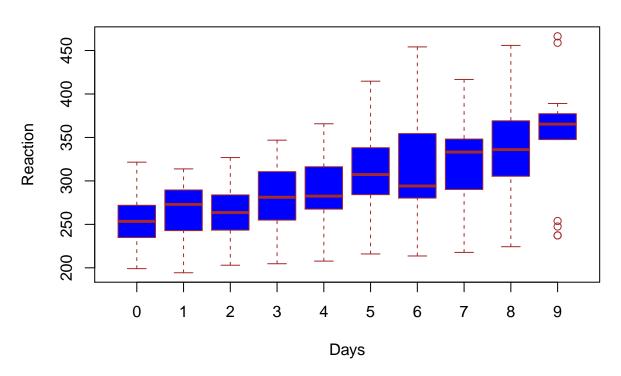
## Comparison of P values from linear and linear mixed regressions

This is illustrated with the documentation example.

```
require(lme4)
boxplot(Reaction~Days, data=sleepstudy, main="Reaction by Days", xlab="Days", ylab="Reaction", col="blu
```

## **Reaction by Days**



We see a trend of Reaction by Days, so it is reasonable to fit a simple linear regression,

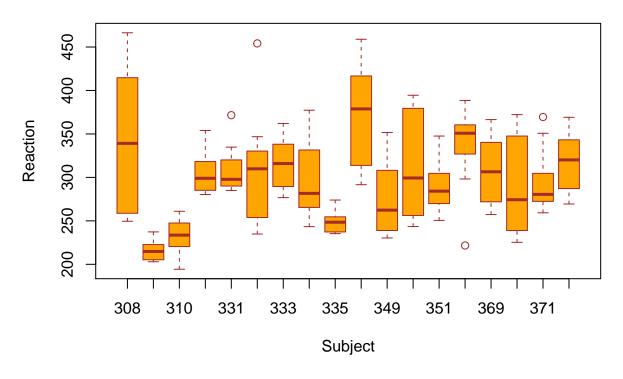
```
1 <- lm(Reaction ~ Days, sleepstudy)</pre>
s <- summary(1)
##
## lm(formula = Reaction ~ Days, data = sleepstudy)
##
## Residuals:
        Min
                  1Q
                       Median
                                     ЗQ
                                             Max
                         1.546
                                 26.142
                                         139.953
##
   -110.848 -27.483
##
## Coefficients:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) 251.405
                              6.610
                                     38.033 < 2e-16 ***
## Days
                 10.467
                              1.238
                                      8.454 9.89e-15 ***
##
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
```

```
## Residual standard error: 47.71 on 178 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 0.2865, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2825
## F-statistic: 71.46 on 1 and 178 DF, p-value: 9.894e-15
names(s)
    [1] "call"
                                         "residuals"
                                                         "coefficients"
##
                        "terms"
                                         "df"
    [5] "aliased"
                        "sigma"
                                                         "r.squared"
   [9] "adj.r.squared" "fstatistic"
                                         "cov.unscaled"
class(s)
## [1] "summary.lm"
round(sqrt(s$fstatistic[1]),3)
## value
## 8.454
```

the F statistics is simply  $t^2$ . Maybe it is worthwhile to examine the effect of Subject as well; from

## boxplot(Reaction~Subject, data=sleepstudy, main="Reaction by Subject", xlab="Subject", ylab="Reaction",

## **Reaction by Subject**



it is more approriate to fit a random effect model

```
f <- lmer(Reaction ~ Days + (Days | Subject), sleepstudy)
s <- summary(f)
s
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: Reaction ~ Days + (Days | Subject)</pre>
```

```
##
      Data: sleepstudy
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 1743.6
##
## Scaled residuals:
##
       Min
            1Q Median
                                3Q
                                       Max
## -3.9536 -0.4634 0.0231 0.4633 5.1793
##
## Random effects:
  Groups
                         Variance Std.Dev. Corr
##
             Name
## Subject
             (Intercept) 611.90
                                 24.737
                          35.08
                                   5.923
                                           0.07
##
             Days
## Residual
                         654.94
                                  25.592
## Number of obs: 180, groups: Subject, 18
##
## Fixed effects:
##
               Estimate Std. Error t value
## (Intercept) 251.405
                             6.824 36.843
## Days
                 10.467
                             1.546
                                    6.771
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
        (Intr)
## Days -0.138
names(s)
                       "objClass"
  [1] "methTitle"
                                      "devcomp"
                                                      "isLmer"
   [5] "useScale"
                       "logLik"
                                                      "link"
                                      "family"
## [9] "ngrps"
                       "coefficients" "sigma"
                                                      "vcov"
## [13] "varcor"
                       "AICtab"
                                      "call"
                                                      "residuals"
## [17] "fitMsgs"
                       "optinfo"
class(with(s,coefficients))
## [1] "matrix"
t <- with(s,coefficients)[,3]
p <- 2*(pnorm(-abs(t)))</pre>
р
     (Intercept)
                          Days
## 3.851313e-297 1.281214e-11
```

Consequently the effect of Days on Reaction became less pronounced after accounting for individual differences.