Assignment 05

Marwin Carmo

library(nlme)  
library(lmerTest)  
library(ggplot2)

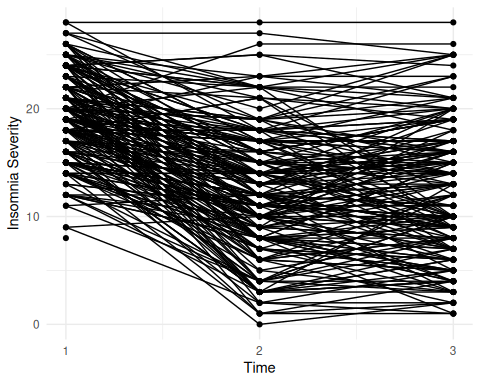
mydata <- read.csv("../data/mydata.csv")  
# removing NAs  
mydata <- mydata[!is.na(mydata$insomnia\_severity), ]  
# convert the randomization variable to factor  
mydata$randomization <- factor(mydata$randomization)

## (1) Select a variable in your data for modeling over time. (1 variable, at least 3 occasions). Prepare a long-format data set for use. Use the same variable and data as Assignment 4.

Consistent with last assignments, I will work with the outcome of insomnia severity.

## (2) Plot the raw longitudinal data for all, or some representative subsample of, participants.

mydata |>   
 ggplot(aes( x = redcap\_event\_name, y = insomnia\_severity, group = record\_id)) +  
 geom\_point() +   
 geom\_line() +  
 scale\_x\_continuous(breaks = c(1,2,3)) +  
 labs(x = "Time", y = "Insomnia Severity") +  
 theme\_minimal()



## (3) Unconditional Growth Curve Analysis (polynomial)

### a. Run the multilevel polynomial growth curve models with increasing order (lin, lin+qua, etc.)

## Linear model of change  
  
### random intercept and slope  
mLin <- lmer(insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name +   
 (1+ redcap\_event\_name|record\_id), REML=FALSE, data=mydata)  
### random intercept only  
mLin\_ri <- lmer(insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name +   
 (1|record\_id), REML=FALSE, data=mydata)  
  
  
  
### random intercept and slope with uncorrelated random effects  
mLin\_nc <- lmer(insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name +   
 (1 + redcap\_event\_name||record\_id), REML=FALSE, data=mydata)  
  
## Linear + Quadratic Model of Change  
# mQuad <- lmer(insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name + I(redcap\_event\_name^2) +  
# (1+ redcap\_event\_name +I(redcap\_event\_name^2)|record\_id),   
# REML=FALSE, data=mydata)  
# quadratic random slope could not be estimated due to fewer observations   
# than random effects in the model  
  
## Linear + Quadratic Model of Change without random quadratic effect  
mQuad\_ri <- lmer(insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name + I(redcap\_event\_name^2) +  
 (1+ redcap\_event\_name |record\_id),   
 REML=FALSE, data=mydata)  
  
## Linear + Quadratic Model of Change with uncorrelated random effects  
mQuad\_nc <- lmer(insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name + I(redcap\_event\_name^2) +  
 (1+ redcap\_event\_name +I(redcap\_event\_name^2)||record\_id),   
 REML=FALSE, data=mydata)

### b. Determine the best model representing the data (use theory and/or fit indices to make your decision)

# Comparing linear models  
anova(mLin, mLin\_ri) # removing the random slope worsened the model fit

## Data: mydata  
## Models:  
## mLin\_ri: insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name + (1 | record\_id)  
## mLin: insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name + (1 + redcap\_event\_name | record\_id)  
## npar AIC BIC logLik deviance Chisq Df Pr(>Chisq)   
## mLin\_ri 4 3755.2 3772.9 -1873.6 3747.2   
## mLin 6 3711.7 3738.3 -1849.9 3699.7 47.514 2 4.813e-11 \*\*\*  
## ---  
## Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

anova(mLin, mLin\_nc) # correlated random effects fit significantly better

## Data: mydata  
## Models:  
## mLin\_nc: insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name + (1 + redcap\_event\_name || record\_id)  
## mLin: insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name + (1 + redcap\_event\_name | record\_id)  
## npar AIC BIC logLik deviance Chisq Df Pr(>Chisq)   
## mLin\_nc 5 3714.5 3736.6 -1852.2 3704.5   
## mLin 6 3711.7 3738.3 -1849.9 3699.7 4.7792 1 0.02881 \*  
## ---  
## Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

# Comparing linear to quadratic models  
anova(mLin, mQuad\_ri) # the quadratic model with random slope for time had a better fit

## Data: mydata  
## Models:  
## mLin: insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name + (1 + redcap\_event\_name | record\_id)  
## mQuad\_ri: insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name + I(redcap\_event\_name^2) + (1 + redcap\_event\_name | record\_id)  
## npar AIC BIC logLik deviance Chisq Df Pr(>Chisq)   
## mLin 6 3711.7 3738.3 -1849.9 3699.7   
## mQuad\_ri 7 3586.5 3617.5 -1786.2 3572.5 127.22 1 < 2.2e-16 \*\*\*  
## ---  
## Signif. codes: 0 '\*\*\*' 0.001 '\*\*' 0.01 '\*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

# Comparing quadratic model with random slope for linear time to quadratic model with  
# uncorrelated random slopes for linear and quadratic time  
anova(mQuad\_ri, mQuad\_nc)

## Data: mydata  
## Models:  
## mQuad\_ri: insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name + I(redcap\_event\_name^2) + (1 + redcap\_event\_name | record\_id)  
## mQuad\_nc: insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name + I(redcap\_event\_name^2) + (1 + redcap\_event\_name + I(redcap\_event\_name^2) || record\_id)  
## npar AIC BIC logLik deviance Chisq Df Pr(>Chisq)  
## mQuad\_ri 7 3586.5 3617.5 -1786.2 3572.5   
## mQuad\_nc 7 3588.8 3619.8 -1787.4 3574.8 0 0

# The Quadratic Model of Change with uncorrelated random effects did not fit  
# significantly better than the previous one

The model with lower fit indices (AIC and BIC) was the model with fixed linear and quadratic terms of change and random effects for the intercept and the linear term of time.

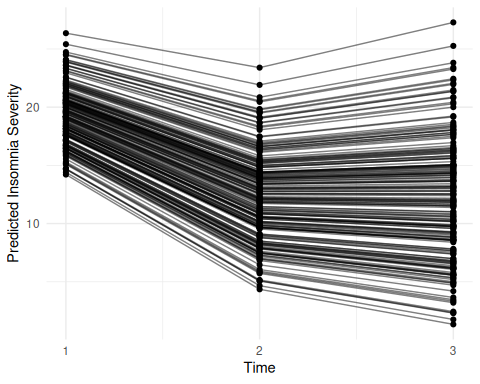
### c. Write out the multilevel equation for the best model

### d. Make a table for the best model as would appear in a paper. Include fixed effects, random effects, and fit indices (log-likelihood, AIC and BIC).

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Main Effects |  | *Est* | *SE* | *p <* |
| Model for the Means | | | | |
|  | Intercept | 33.12 | 0.98 | 0.001 |
|  | Linear slope | -17.24 | 1.13 | 0.001 |
|  | Quadratic slope | 3.42 | 0.28 | 0.001 |
| Model for the Variance | | | | |
| Var() | Intercept variance | 1.31 | 1.45 |  |
| Var() | Linear slope variance | 2.27 | 1.51 |  |
| Var() | Residual variance | 10.34 | 3.22 |  |
| ML model fit | | | | |
| AIC |  | 3586 |  |  |
| BIC |  | 3617 |  |  |
| LL |  | -1786 |  |  |

### e. Plot the predicted scores for all, or a representative subset, of individuals.

mydata$predquad <- predict(mQuad\_ri)  
  
mydata |>   
 ggplot(aes( x = redcap\_event\_name, y = predquad, group = record\_id)) +  
 geom\_point() +   
 geom\_line(alpha=.5) +  
 scale\_x\_continuous(breaks = c(1,2,3)) +  
 labs(x = "Time", y = "Predicted Insomnia Severity") +  
 theme\_minimal()



### f. Write a few sentences reporting and interpreting the results

The results indicate a significant quadratic change in insomnia severity. On average, insomnia severity was estimated to be approximately 33.12 at baseline, significantly decreasing by about 17.24 points per occasion. This rate of decrease significantly lessened over time, as evidenced by the positive quadratic term ( = 3.42, *p* < .001).

## (4) Growth Curve Analysis with A Time-Invariant Predictor

### a. Select a time-invariant predictor (categorical or continuous) in your data

I will use randomization as the time-invariant predictor. Its levels are: Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT), Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT), and Wait List (WL).

### b. Include the time-invariant predictor in the best fitting polynomial model in a way you deem appropriate

mQuad2 <- lmer(insomnia\_severity ~ 1 + redcap\_event\_name + I(redcap\_event\_name^2) +  
 randomization + (1+ redcap\_event\_name |record\_id),   
 REML=FALSE, data=mydata)

### c. Write out the multilevel equation for this model

### d. Make a table reporting the results. Include fixed effects, random effects, and fit indices (log-likelihood, AIC and BIC)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Main Effects |  | *Est* | *SE* | *p <* |
| Model for the Means | | | | |
|  | Intercept | 33.50 | 1.08 | 0.001 |
|  | Linear slope of time | -17.88 | 1.13 | 0.001 |
|  | Quadratic slope of time | 3.43 | 0.27 | 0.001 |
|  | Difference in intercept for CBT vs. ACT | 0.42 | 0.86 | 0.623 |
|  | Difference in intercept for Wait list vs. ACT | -1.18 | 0.85 | 0.166 |
|  | Difference in linear slope for CBT vs. ACT | -0.86 | 0.43 | 0.048 |
|  | Difference in linear slope for WL vs. ACT | 2.38 | 0.41 | 0.001 |
| Model for the Variance | | | | |
| Var() | Intercept variance | 3.11 | 1.76 |  |
| Var() | Linear slope variance | 0.81 | 0.90 |  |
| Var() | Residual variance | 9.97 | 3.16 |  |
| ML model fit | | | | |
| AIC |  | 3522 |  |  |
| BIC |  | 3571 |  |  |
| LL |  | -1750 |  |  |

### e. Write a few sentences reporting and interpreting the results

The results indicate a significant quadratic change in insomnia severity over time for the ACT reference group, with an initial significant decrease that lessens over time ( = -17.88, *p* < .001; = 3.43, *p* < .001). While there were no significant differences in baseline insomnia severity between the Wait list (WL) or CBT groups compared to ACT, the change in insomnia severity over time significantly differed by randomization group. Specifically, the ACT group showed a slightly steeper linear decrease in insomnia severity over time compared to the CBT group ( = -0.86, *p* = .048), while the WL group exhibited a significantly less improvement over time compared to the ACT group ( = 2.38, *p* < .001).