Modelos multinivel

CEPAL

21/3/2022

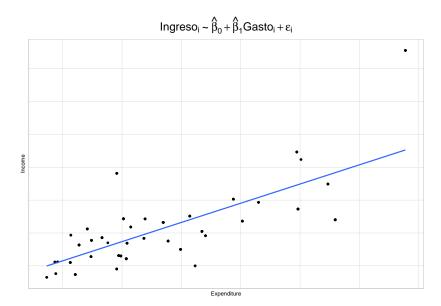
Lectura de la base

```
encuesta <- readRDS("../Data/encuesta.rds")</pre>
```

Creando theme_cepal

```
theme_cepal <- function(...) theme_light(10) +</pre>
  theme(axis.text.x = element blank(),
        axis.ticks.x = element blank(),
        axis.text.y = element_blank(),
        axis.ticks.y = element_blank(),
        legend.position="bottom",
        legend.justification = "left",
        legend.direction="horizontal",
        plot.title = element text(size = 20, hjust = 0.5),
        ...)
```

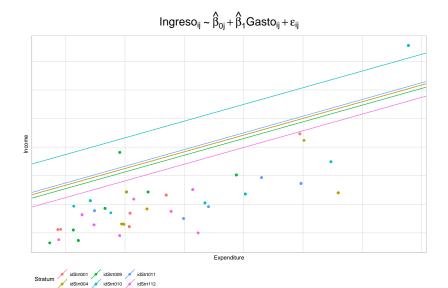
| Income | Expenditure | Stratum | Sex | Region | Zone |
|--------|-------------|-----------|--------|---------|-------|
| 502.6 | 314.1 | idStrt112 | Male | Oriente | Rural |
| 502.6 | 314.1 | idStrt112 | Female | Oriente | Rural |
| 502.6 | 314.1 | idStrt112 | Male | Oriente | Rural |
| 502.6 | 314.1 | idStrt112 | Male | Oriente | Rural |
| 502.6 | 314.1 | idStrt112 | Female | Oriente | Rural |
| 200.0 | 323.2 | idStrt112 | Female | Oriente | Rural |



```
B1 <- coef(lm(Income ~ Expenditure, data = encuesta_plot))
(coef_Mod <- encuesta_plot %>% group_by(Stratum) %>%
  summarise(B0 = coef(lm(Income ~ 1))[1]) %>%
  mutate(B1 = B1))
```

| Stratum | B0 | B1 |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| idStrt001 | 416.7 | 1.169 |
| idStrt004 | 416.5 | 1.169 |
| idStrt009 | 392.8 | 1.169 |
| idStrt010 | 631.5 | 1.169 |
| idStrt011 | 432.5 | 1.169 |
| idStrt112 | 330.0 | 1.169 |
| | | |

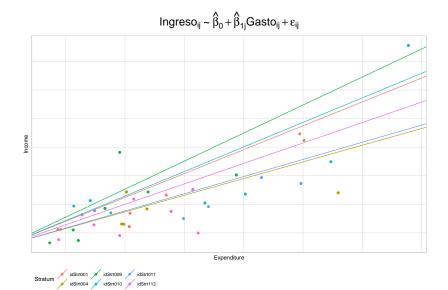
```
ggplot(data = encuesta plot,
       aes(y = Income, x = Expenditure,
           colour = Stratum)) +
  geom_jitter() + theme(legend.position="none",
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5)) +
  geom_abline(data = coef_Mod,
              mapping=aes(slope=B1,
                          intercept=B0, colour = Stratum))
  ggtitle(
    latex2exp::TeX("$Ingreso_{ij}\\sim\\hat{\\beta}_{0j}+\'
  theme cepal()
```

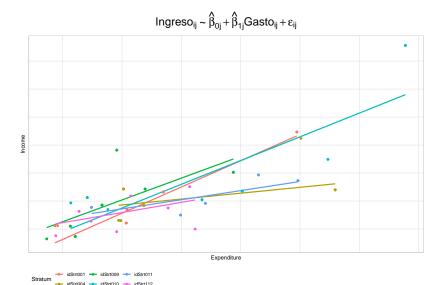


```
B0 <- coef(lm(Income ~ Expenditure, data = encuesta_plot))
(coef_Mod <- encuesta_plot %>% group_by(Stratum) %>%
  summarise(B1 = coef(lm(Income ~ -1 + Expenditure))[1]) %2
  mutate(B0 = B0))
```

| Stratum | B1 | В0 |
|-----------|-------|-------|
| idStrt001 | 1.672 | 113.5 |
| idStrt004 | 1.167 | 113.5 |
| idStrt009 | 1.962 | 113.5 |
| idStrt010 | 1.720 | 113.5 |
| idStrt011 | 1.201 | 113.5 |
| idStrt112 | 1.431 | 113.5 |
| | | |

```
ggplot(data = encuesta_plot,
       aes(y = Income, x = Expenditure,
           colour = Stratum)) +
  geom_jitter() + theme(legend.position="none",
    plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5)) +
  geom_abline(data = coef_Mod,
              mapping=aes(slope=B1,
                          intercept=B0, colour = Stratum))
  ggtitle(
    latex2exp::TeX("$Ingreso_{ij}\\sim\\hat{\\beta}_{0}+\\]
  theme cepal()
```





Dos tipos de índices son relevantes en los análisis multinivel:

- Los coeficientes de regresión, generalmente denominados como los parámetros fijos del modelo.
- Las estimaciones de la varianza, generalmente denominadas parámetros aleatorios del modelo.

Cualquier análisis de regresión multinivel siempre debe comenzar con el cálculo de las estimaciones de varianza de Nivel 1 y Nivel 2 para la variable dependiente.

► El primer paso recomendado en el análisis de regresión multinivel consiste en una descomposición de la varianza de la variable dependiente en los diferentes niveles.

Ejemplo La varianza del ingreso se descompondrá en dos componentes:

- La varianza dentro dentro del estrato
- la varianza entre los estratos.

Estos dos componentes de varianza se pueden obtener una regresión multinivel.

Un modelo básico es:

$$y_{ij} = \beta_{0j} + \epsilon_{ij}$$

$$\beta_{0j} = \gamma_{00} + \tau_{0j}$$

- \triangleright $y_{ij} = \text{Los ingresos de la persona } i \text{ en el estrato } j.$
- \triangleright $\beta_{0j} = \text{El intercepto en el estrato } j$.
- $ightharpoonup \epsilon_{ij}$ El residual de la persona i en el estrato j.
- $ightharpoonup \gamma_{00} = \text{El intercepto en general.}$
- $au_{0i} =$ Efecto aleatorio para el intercepto.

donde,
$$au_{0j} \sim N\left(0, \sigma_{ au}^{2}\right)$$
 y $\epsilon_{ij} \sim N\left(0, \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}\right)$.

La correlación intra clásica esta dada por:

$$\rho = \frac{\sigma_{\tau}^2}{\sigma_{\tau}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2}$$

Modelos multinivel en muestras complejas.

- Aunque existe evidencia suficiente de que las ponderaciones de muestreo deben usarse en el modelado multinivel (MLM) para obtener estimaciones no sesgadas¹, y también sobre cómo deben usarse estas ponderaciones en los análisis de un solo nivel, hay poca discusión en la literatura sobre qué y cómo usar pesos de muestreo en MLM.
- Actualmente, diferentes autores recomiendan cuatro enfoques diferentes sobre cómo usar los pesos de muestreo en modelos jerárquicos.

¹Cai, T. (2013). Investigation of ways to handle sampling weights for multilevel model analyses. Sociological Methodology, 43(1), 178-219.

- ▶ Pfefermann et al. (1998) y Asparouhov (2006) aconsejan utilizar un enfoque de pseudomáxima verosimilitud para calcular estimaciones dentro y entre los diferentes niveles utilizando la técnica de maximización de mínimos cuadrados generalizados ponderados por probabilidad (PWGLS) para obtener estimaciones no sesgadas.²³
- Rabe-Hesketh y Skrondal (2006) proporcionan técnicas de maximización de expectativas para maximizar la pseudoverosimilitud⁴

 $^{^2}$ Pfeffermann, D., Skinner, C. J., Holmes, D. J., Goldstein, H., & Rasbash, J. (1998). Weighting for unequal selection probabilities in multilevel models. Journal of the Royal Statistical Society: series B (statistical methodology), 60(1), 23-40.

³Asparouhov, T. (2006). General multi-level modeling with sampling weights. Communications in Statistics—Theory and Methods, 35(3), 439-460.

⁴Asparouhov, T., & Muthen, B. (2006, August). Multilevel modeling of complex survey data. In Proceedings of the joint statistical meeting in Seattle (pp. 2718-2726).

Estimación de pseudo máxima verosimilitud

La función de log-verosimilitud para la población esta dada por:

$$L_{U}(\theta) = \sum_{i \in U} \log [f(\mathbf{y}_{i}; \theta)]$$

El estimador de máxima verosimilitud esta dada por:

$$\frac{\partial L_U(\theta)}{\partial \theta} = 0$$

La dificultad que encontramos aquí, es transferir los pesos muéstrales a los niveles inferiores, por ejemplo UPMs -> Stratum.

Pfeffermann et al. (1998) argumentaron que debido a la estructura de datos agrupados, ya no se asume que las observaciones sean independientes y que la probabilidad logarítmica se convierta en una suma entre los elementos de nivel uno y dos en lugar de una simple suma de las contribuciones de los elementos.

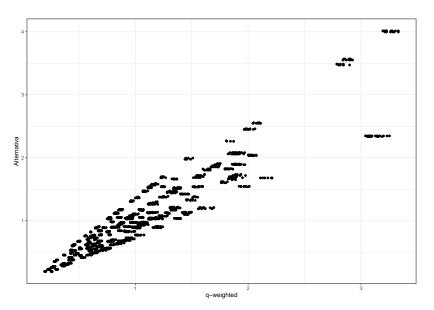
Ajuste de pesos (alternativa a los Modelo q-weighted)

| fep | q_wei | fep2 |
|--------|-------|------|
| 150266 | 2420 | 2422 |

Comparando los pesos.

```
ggplot(encuesta, aes(x = wk2, y = wk3)) +
geom_point() + theme_bw() +
labs(x = "q-weighted", y = "Alternativa")
```

Comparando los pesos.



```
library(lme4)
mod_null <- lmer( Income ~ ( 1 | Stratum ),</pre>
                   data = encuesta,
             weights = wk2)
mod_null2 <- lmer( Income ~ ( 1 | Stratum ),</pre>
                     data = encuesta,
             weights = wk3)
coef_mod_null <- bind_cols(coef( mod_null )$Stratum,</pre>
          coef(mod null2 )$Stratum)
colnames(coef mod null) <- c("Intercept Mod 1",</pre>
                              "Intercept Mod 2")
coef_mod_null %>% slice(1:12)
```

| | Intercept Mod 1 | Intercept Mod 2 |
|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| idStrt001 | 424.0 | 427.1 |
| idStrt002 | 955.4 | 949.2 |
| idStrt003 | 349.4 | 356.8 |
| idStrt004 | 423.2 | 423.9 |
| idStrt005 | 170.8 | 179.2 |
| idStrt006 | 402.3 | 406.1 |
| idStrt007 | 307.0 | 310.6 |
| idStrt008 | 634.1 | 632.7 |
| idStrt009 | 401.7 | 405.0 |
| idStrt010 | 628.3 | 628.4 |
| idStrt011 | 423.2 | 425.5 |
| idStrt012 | 586.8 | 586.9 |

mod_null

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
## Formula: Income ~ (1 | Stratum)
     Data: encuesta
## Weights: wk2
## REML criterion at convergence: 35124
## Random effects:
## Groups Name Std.Dev.
## Stratum (Intercept) 242
## Residual
                        298
## Number of obs: 2422, groups: Stratum, 119
## Fixed Effects:
## (Intercept)
          538
##
```

```
#library(sistats)
sjstats::icc(mod_null)
   # Intraclass Correlation Coefficient
##
        Adjusted ICC: 0.397
##
     Conditional ICC: 0.397
##
```

(tab_pred <- data.frame(Pred = predict(mod_null),</pre> Income = encuesta\$Income,

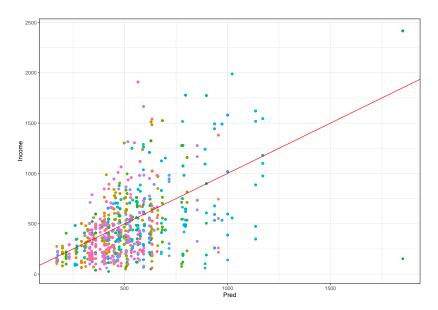
| St | ratu | m = en | cuesta\$S | Stratum)) | %>% distinct() | %>% |
|-------------|------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------|-----|
| slice(1:6L) | # S | on las | pendier | ites alea | torias | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | Pred | Income | Stratum | | |
| | 1 | 424 | 243.2 | idStrt001 | | |
| | 5 | 424 | 223.0 | idStrt001 | | |
| | 7 | 424 | 893.1 | idStrt001 | | |
| | 15 | 424 | 337.5 | idStrt001 | | |

224 3 idStrt001

10

424

Scaterplot de y vs \hat{y}



```
\beta_{1j} = \gamma_{10} + \gamma_{11} Stratum_j + \tau_{1j} mod\_Int\_Aleatorio \leftarrow lmer( Income \sim Expenditure + (1 \mid Stratum), data = encuesta, weights = wk2) sjstats::icc(mod\_Int\_Aleatorio)
```

 $Ingreso_{ii} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 Gasto_{ii} + \epsilon_{ii}$

```
##
## Adjusted ICC: 0.280
## Conditional ICC: 0.175
```

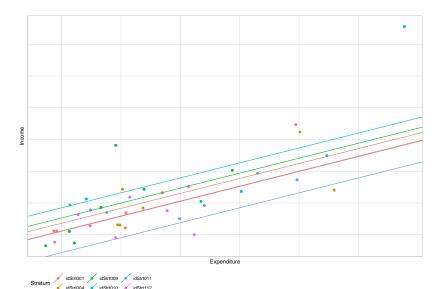
##

Intraclass Correlation Coefficient

coef(mod_Int_Aleatorio)\$Stratum %>% slice(1:10L)

| | (Intercept) | Expenditure |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| idStrt001 | 177.84 | 0.9416 |
| idStrt002 | 537.77 | 0.9416 |
| idStrt003 | 103.25 | 0.9416 |
| idStrt004 | 129.82 | 0.9416 |
| idStrt005 | -23.29 | 0.9416 |
| idStrt006 | 123.09 | 0.9416 |
| idStrt007 | 122.92 | 0.9416 |
| idStrt008 | 407.40 | 0.9416 |
| idStrt009 | 211.30 | 0.9416 |
| idStrt010 | 275.53 | 0.9416 |
| | | <u> </u> |

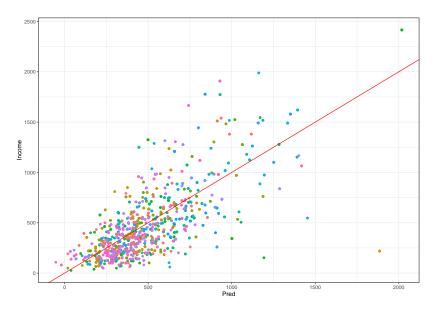
```
Coef_Estimado <- inner_join(</pre>
  coef(mod Int Aleatorio)$Stratum %>%
       add rownames(var = "Stratum"),
encuesta_plot %>% select(Stratum) %>% distinct())
ggplot(data = encuesta_plot,
       aes(y = Income, x = Expenditure,
           colour = Stratum)) +
  geom jitter() + theme(legend.position="none",
    plot.title = element text(hjust = 0.5)) +
  geom abline(data = Coef Estimado,
              mapping=aes(slope=Expenditure,
                           intercept=`(Intercept)`,
                          colour = Stratum))+
  theme_cepal()
```



Predicción del modelo

| | Pred | Income | Stratum |
|----|-------|--------|-----------|
| 1 | 372.9 | 243.2 | idStrt001 |
| 5 | 259.6 | 223.0 | idStrt001 |
| 7 | 643.4 | 893.1 | idStrt001 |
| 15 | 374.1 | 337.5 | idStrt001 |
| 19 | 264.0 | 224.3 | idStrt001 |
| 20 | 431.6 | 464.2 | idStrt001 |

Scaterplot de y vs \hat{y}



$$Ingreso_{ij} = \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j} Gasto_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}$$

$$\beta_{0j} = \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01} Stratum_j + \tau_{0j}$$

$$\beta_{1j} = \gamma_{10} + \gamma_{11} Stratum_j + \tau_{1j}$$

$$\text{mod_Pen_Aleatorio} <- \text{lmer}($$

$$\text{Income} \sim \text{Expenditure} + (1 + \text{Expenditure}| \text{Stratum}),$$

$$\text{data} = \text{encuesta}, \text{ weights} = \text{wk2})$$

$$\text{sjstats::icc(mod_Pen_Aleatorio)}$$

$$\text{## # Intraclass Correlation Coefficient}$$

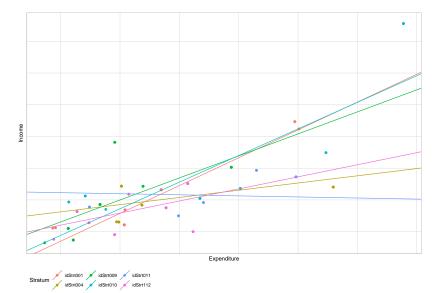
$$\text{##}$$

```
## Adjusted ICC: 0.726
## Conditional ICC: 0.510
```

coef(mod_Pen_Aleatorio)\$Stratum %>% slice(1:10L)

| | (Intercept) | Expenditure |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| idStrt001 | -35.7062 | 1.7543 |
| idStrt002 | -80.4434 | 2.4616 |
| idStrt003 | 0.2362 | 1.2955 |
| idStrt004 | 279.3118 | 0.4547 |
| idStrt005 | 42.9532 | 0.5780 |
| idStrt006 | 229.4414 | 0.5565 |
| idStrt007 | 29.0805 | 1.4039 |
| idStrt008 | 379.8502 | 1.1059 |
| idStrt009 | 122.2335 | 1.3881 |
| idStrt010 | 8.6536 | 1.6779 |
| | | |

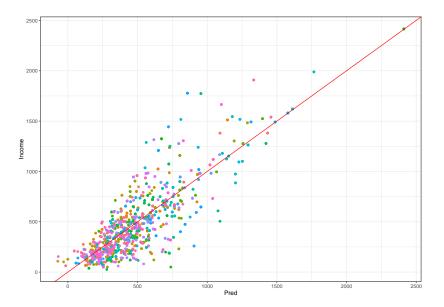
```
Coef_Estimado <- inner_join(</pre>
  coef(mod Pen Aleatorio)$Stratum %>%
       add rownames(var = "Stratum"),
encuesta_plot %>% select(Stratum) %>% distinct())
ggplot(data = encuesta_plot,
       aes(y = Income, x = Expenditure,
           colour = Stratum)) +
  geom jitter() + theme(legend.position="none",
    plot.title = element text(hjust = 0.5)) +
  geom abline(data = Coef Estimado,
              mapping=aes(slope=Expenditure,
                           intercept=`(Intercept)`,
                           colour = Stratum))+
  theme_cepal()
```



Predicción del modelo

| | Pred | Income | Stratum |
|----|-------|--------|-----------|
| 1 | 327.7 | 243.2 | idStrt001 |
| 5 | 116.6 | 223.0 | idStrt001 |
| 7 | 831.8 | 893.1 | idStrt001 |
| 15 | 330.0 | 337.5 | idStrt001 |
| 19 | 124.7 | 224.3 | idStrt001 |
| 20 | 437.0 | 464.2 | idStrt001 |

Scaterplot de y vs \hat{y}



$$\begin{split} \textit{Ingreso}_{ij} &= \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j} \textit{Gasto}_{ij} + \beta_{2j} \textit{Zona}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij} \\ \beta_{0j} &= \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01} \textit{Stratum}_j + \gamma_{02} \mu_j + \tau_{0j} \\ \beta_{1j} &= \gamma_{10} + \gamma_{11} \textit{Stratum}_j + \gamma_{12} \mu_j + \tau_{1j} \\ \beta_{2j} &= \gamma_{20} + \gamma_{21} \textit{Stratum}_j + \gamma_{12} \mu_j + \tau_{2j} \end{split}$$

donde μ_j es el gasto medio en el estrato j.

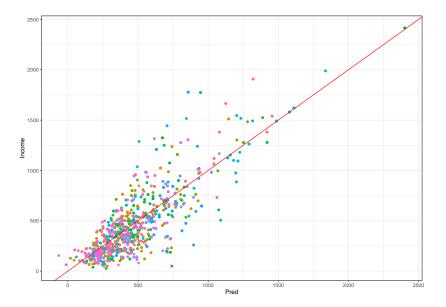
media_estrato <- encuesta %>% group_by(Stratum) %>% summarise(mu = mean(Expenditure)) encuesta <- inner_join(encuesta,</pre> media estrato, by = "Stratum") mod Pen Aleatorio2 <- lmer(Income ~ 1 + Expenditure + Zone + mu + (1 + Expenditure + Zone + mu | Stratum),

```
data = encuesta, weights = wk2)
sjstats::icc(mod Pen Aleatorio2)
## # Intraclass Correlation Coefficient
```

Adjusted ICC: 0.596 ## Conditional ICC: 0.366

(tab_pred <- data.frame(Pred = predict(mod_Pen_Aleatorio2))</pre> Income = encuesta\$Income, Stratum = encuesta\$Stratum)) %>% distinct() %>%

Scaterplot de y vs \hat{y}



```
as.data.frame( model.matrix(mod_Pen_Aleatorio2)) %>%
    distinct()
```

```
(Coef_Estimado <- inner_join(
  coef(mod_Pen_Aleatorio2)$Stratum %>%
    add_rownames(var = "Stratum"),
  encuesta_plot %>% select(Stratum, Zone) %>% distinct()
))
```

| Stratum | (Intercept) | Expenditure | ${\sf ZoneUrban}$ | mu | Zone |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|---------|-------|
| idStrt001 | 154.4 | 1.7418 | 77.353 | -0.6954 | Rural |
| idStrt004 | 112.6 | 0.4495 | -15.163 | 0.6007 | Urban |
| idStrt009 | 205.4 | 1.4888 | 8.512 | -0.5310 | Rural |
| idStrt010 | 155.2 | 1.6702 | 82.972 | -0.6101 | Urban |
| idStrt011 | 164.6 | -0.0642 | 142.837 | 0.6058 | Rural |
| idStrt112 | 106.5 | 0.7362 | 63.695 | 0.2932 | Rural |

```
(Coef_Estimado %<>% inner_join(
  media_estrato, by = "Stratum"))
```

| Stratum | (Intercept) | Expenditure | ZoneUrban | mu.x | Zone | mu.y |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|
| idStrt001 | 154.4 | 1.7418 | 77.353 | -0.6954 | Rural | 255.2 |
| idStrt004 | 112.6 | 0.4495 | -15.163 | 0.6007 | Urban | 305.5 |
| idStrt009 | 205.4 | 1.4888 | 8.512 | -0.5310 | Rural | 190.2 |
| idStrt010 | 155.2 | 1.6702 | 82.972 | -0.6101 | Urban | 365.9 |
| idStrt011 | 164.6 | -0.0642 | 142.837 | 0.6058 | Rural | 474.8 |
| idStrt112 | 106.5 | 0.7362 | 63.695 | 0.2932 | Rural | 216.2 |

El modelo para el estrato idStrt001 viene dado por:

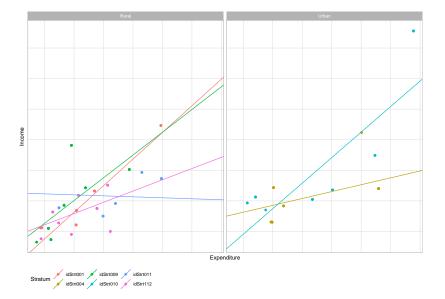
$$\hat{y}_{ij} = 154.4 + 1.7418$$
Expenditure $_{ij} + 77.353$ Zone $_{ij} + (-0.6954)$ μ_{j}

$$\hat{y}_{ij} = 154.4 + 1.7418$$
Expenditure $+ 77.353$ $(0) + (-0.6954)$ (255.2)

$$\hat{y}_{ij} = -23.07 + 1.7418$$
Expenditure

| Stratum | Zone | В0 | Expenditure |
|-----------|-------|--------|-------------|
| idStrt001 | Rural | -23.04 | 1.7418 |
| idStrt004 | Urban | 280.89 | 0.4495 |
| idStrt009 | Rural | 104.46 | 1.4888 |
| idStrt010 | Urban | 14.90 | 1.6702 |
| idStrt011 | Rural | 452.24 | -0.0642 |
| idStrt112 | Rural | 169.86 | 0.7362 |

```
ggplot(data = encuesta_plot,
       aes(y = Income, x = Expenditure,
           colour = Stratum)) +
  geom_jitter() +
  theme(legend.position = "none",
        plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5)) +
  facet_grid( ~ Zone) +
  geom_abline(
    data = Coef_Estimado,
    mapping = aes(
      slope = Expenditure,
      intercept = BO,
      colour = Stratum
  theme cepal()
```



Introducción a los modelos logístico multinivel.

Sea la variable $y_{ij} = 1$ si el individuo i en el estrato j esta por enciam de la linea de pobreza y $y_{ij} = 0$ en caso contrario, la variable y_{ij} se puede modelar mediante el modelo logístico:

$$Pr(y_{ij}) = Pr(y_{ij} = 1 \mid x_i : \beta) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-\beta_j \mathbf{x}_{ij})}$$

ó

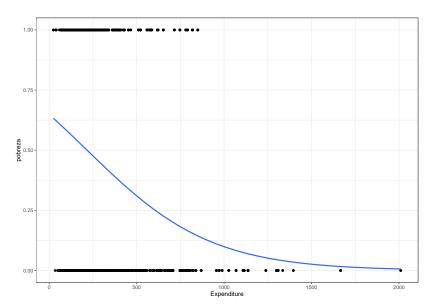
$$\log\left(\frac{\pi_{ij}}{1-\pi_{ij}}\right) = \boldsymbol{\beta}_j \boldsymbol{x}_{ij}$$

donde $\pi_{ij} = Pr(y_{ij} = 1 \mid x_i : \beta)$.

```
encuesta_plot <- encuesta %>%
  dplyr::select(Stratum,Expenditure) %>% unique() %>%
  group_by(Stratum) %>%
  summarise(sd = sd(Expenditure)) %>%
  arrange(desc(sd)) %>% dplyr::select(-sd) %>%
  slice(1:20L) %>%
  inner join(encuesta) %>%
  dplyr::select(Poverty, Expenditure, Stratum,
         Sex, Region, Zone)
encuesta_plot %>% slice(1:15L)
```

| Poverty | Expenditure | Stratum | Sex | Region | Zone |
|---------|-------------|-----------|--------|--------|-------|
| NotPoor | 148.5 | idStrt011 | Female | Norte | Rural |
| NotPoor | 148.5 | idStrt011 | Female | Norte | Rural |
| NotPoor | 148.5 | idStrt011 | Female | Norte | Rural |
| NotPoor | 430.0 | idStrt011 | Male | Norte | Rural |
| NotPoor | 430.0 | idStrt011 | Female | Norte | Rural |
| NotPoor | 430.0 | idStrt011 | Female | Norte | Rural |
| NotPoor | 148.5 | idStrt011 | Female | Norte | Rural |
| NotPoor | 148.5 | idStrt011 | Female | Norte | Rural |
| NotPoor | 148.5 | idStrt011 | Female | Norte | Rural |
| NotPoor | 340.6 | idStrt011 | Female | Norte | Rural |
| NotPoor | 340.6 | idStrt011 | Female | Norte | Rural |
| NotPoor | 340.6 | idStrt011 | Male | Norte | Rural |
| NotPoor | 496.4 | idStrt011 | Female | Norte | Rural |
| NotPoor | 496.4 | idStrt011 | Male | Norte | Rural |
| NotPoor | 496.4 | idStrt011 | Female | Norte | Rural |
| | | | | | |

```
encuesta <- encuesta %>% mutate(
  pobreza = ifelse(Poverty != "NotPoor", 1, 0))
encuesta plot %<>% mutate(
  pobreza = ifelse(Poverty != "NotPoor", 1, 0))
ggplot(data = encuesta,
       aes(y = pobreza, x = Expenditure)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_smooth(
    formula = y~x, method = "glm",
    se=FALSE.
    method.args = list(family=binomial(link = "logit"))) +
  theme bw()
```



Ejemplos de modelo logit auxLogit <- function(x,b0,b1){</pre>

```
1/(1+\exp(-(b0+b1*x)))
}
B0 = coef(glm(pobreza~1, data = encuesta_plot,
```

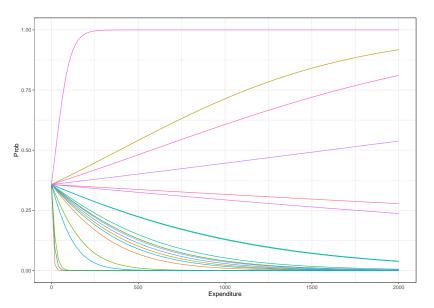
family=binomial(link = "logit")))

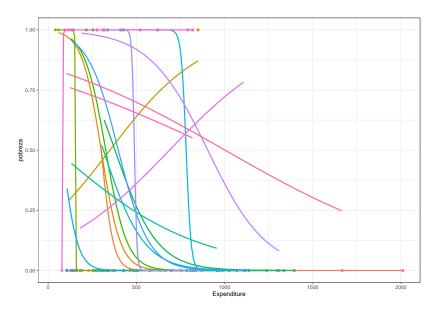
| <pre>(coef_Mod <- end summarise(B1 = fa mutate(B0 = B0))</pre> | ture | | | |
|---|----------|---------|---------|--|
| - | Stratum | B1 | B0 | |
| - i | dStrt011 | -0.1537 | -0.5862 | |
| i | dStrt020 | -0.0041 | -0.5862 | |
| i | dStrt024 | -0.0032 | -0.5862 | |
| i | dStrt038 | 0.0015 | -0.5862 | |
| i | dStrt039 | -0.0609 | -0.5862 | |

idStrt044 -0.0079

-0.5862

```
# Creando las variables respuesta
pred_logit <- coef_Mod %>%
  mutate(Expenditure = list(seq(0,2000, length =100))) %>%
    tidyr::unnest_legacy()
pred_logit %<>% mutate(Prob = auxLogit(Expenditure, B0, B1))
ggplot(data = pred_logit,
       aes(y = Prob, x = Expenditure, colour = Stratum)) +
  geom line() +
   theme bw() +
  theme(legend.position = "none")
```





Un modelo básico es:

$$logit(\pi_{ij}) = \beta_{0j} + \epsilon_{ij}$$
$$\beta_{0i} = \gamma_{00} + \tau_{0i}$$

- $ightharpoonup \pi_{ii} = Pr(y_{ii} = 1 \mid x_i : \beta).$
- \triangleright $\beta_{0j} = \text{El intercepto en el estrato } j$.
- $ightharpoonup \epsilon_{ij}$ El residual de la persona i en el estrato j.
- $ightharpoonup \gamma_{00}=$ El intercepto en general.
- $ightharpoonup au_{0j} =$ Efecto aleatorio para el intercepto.

donde,
$$\tau_{0j} \sim N\left(0, \sigma_{\tau}^{2}\right)$$
 y $\epsilon_{ij} \sim N\left(0, \sigma_{\epsilon}^{2}\right)$.

La correlación intra clásica esta dada por:

$$\rho = \frac{\sigma_{\tau}^2}{\sigma_{\tau}^2 + \sigma_{\epsilon}^2}$$

| | (Intercept) |
|-----------|-------------|
| idStrt001 | 0.2849 |
| idStrt002 | -2.7120 |
| idStrt003 | -1.1122 |
| idStrt004 | 0.7008 |
| idStrt005 | 1.6889 |
| idStrt006 | 1.4194 |
| idStrt007 | 2.4396 |
| idStrt008 | 1.3761 |
| idStrt009 | 0.2984 |
| idStrt010 | 0.2650 |
| idStrt011 | -2.9291 |
| idStrt012 | -0.8685 |
| | |

##

-0.605

```
library(sjstats)
mod_logist_null
## Generalized linear mixed model fit by maximum likelihood
    Approximation) [glmerMod]
##
   Family: binomial (logit)
## Formula: pobreza ~ (1 | Stratum)
##
     Data: encuesta
## Weights: wk2
##
       ATC
           BIC
                     logLik deviance df.resid
## 2618 2630
                      -1307 2614
                                        2420
## Random effects:
## Groups Name Std.Dev.
   Stratum (Intercept) 1.44
## Number of obs: 2422, groups: Stratum, 119
## Fixed Effects:
## (Intercept)
```

sjstats::icc(mod_logist_null)

```
## # Intraclass Correlation Coefficient
##
## Adjusted ICC: 0.386
## Conditional ICC: 0.386
(tab_pred <- data.frame(</pre>
```

| <pre>Pred = predict(mod_logist_null, type = "response"),</pre> |
|---|
| <pre>pobreza = encuesta\$pobreza,</pre> |
| <pre>Stratum = encuesta\$Stratum)) %>% distinct() %>%</pre> |
| slice(1:6L) # Son las pendientes aleatorias |

| | Pred | pobreza | Stratum |
|----|--------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | 0.5707 | 1 | idStrt001 |
| 5 | 0.5707 | 0 | idStrt001 |
| 28 | 0.0623 | 0 | idStrt002 |
| 46 | 0.2475 | 0 | idStrt003 |
| 50 | 0.2475 | 1 | idStrt003 |
| 64 | 0.6684 | 0 | idStrt004 |

Estimación de la propoción total con y y \hat{y}

```
weighted.mean(encuesta$pobreza, encuesta$wk2)
## [1] 0.4266
weighted.mean(tab_pred$Pred, encuesta$wk2)
```

```
## [1] 0.4261
```

$$logit(\pi_{ij}) = \beta_0 + \beta_{1j} Gasto_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}$$

 $\beta_{1j} = \gamma_{10} + \gamma_{11} Stratum_j + \tau_{1j}$

```
mod_logit_Int_Aleatorio <- glmer(
  pobreza ~ Expenditure + (1 | Stratum),
  data = encuesta, family = binomial(link = "logit"),
  weights = wk2)

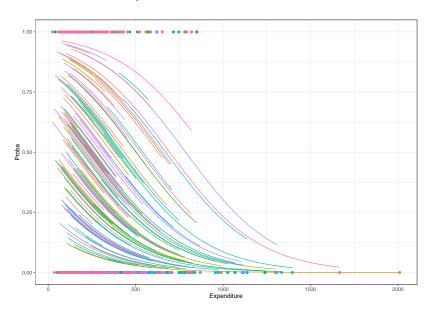
sjstats::icc(mod_logit_Int_Aleatorio)</pre>
```

```
## # Intraclass Correlation Coefficient
##
## Adjusted ICC: 0.356
## Conditional ICC: 0.304
```

coef(mod_logit_Int_Aleatorio)\$Stratum %>% slice(1:10L)

| | (Intercept) | Expenditure |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| idStrt001 | 1.3104 | -0.0039 |
| idStrt002 | -1.2031 | -0.0039 |
| idStrt003 | -0.0682 | -0.0039 |
| idStrt004 | 1.9640 | -0.0039 |
| idStrt005 | 2.5457 | -0.0039 |
| idStrt006 | 2.5890 | -0.0039 |
| idStrt007 | 3.2405 | -0.0039 |
| idStrt008 | 2.2885 | -0.0039 |
| idStrt009 | 1.0931 | -0.0039 |
| idStrt010 | 1.7075 | -0.0039 |
| | | |

```
dat_pred <- encuesta %>% group_by(Stratum) %>%
  summarise(
    Expenditure = list(seq(min(Expenditure),
                           max(Expenditure), len = 100))) %>%
 tidyr::unnest_legacy()
dat_pred <- mutate(dat_pred,</pre>
       Proba = predict(mod_logit_Int_Aleatorio,
                       newdata = dat_pred , type = "response"))
ggplot(data = dat_pred,
       aes(y = Proba, x = Expenditure,
           colour = Stratum)) +
   geom_line()+ theme_bw() +
  geom_point(data = encuesta, aes(y = pobreza, x = Expenditure))+
  theme(legend.position = "none",
        plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```



Predicción del modelo

| Pred | pobreza | Stratum | wk2 |
|--------|---------|-----------|--------|
| 0.6225 | 1 | idStrt001 | 0.8791 |
| 0.6225 | 1 | idStrt001 | 0.8636 |
| 0.6225 | 1 | idStrt001 | 0.8574 |
| 0.6225 | 1 | idStrt001 | 0.8557 |
| 0.7253 | 0 | idStrt001 | 0.8977 |
| 0.7253 | 0 | idStrt001 | 0.9012 |
| | | | |

Estimación de la propoción total con y y \hat{y}

| Pred | pobreza |
|-------|---------|
| 0.426 | 0.4266 |

$$logit(\pi_{ij}) = \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j} Gasto_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij}$$

$$\beta_{0j} = \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01} Stratum_j + \tau_{0j}$$

$$\beta_{1j} = \gamma_{10} + \gamma_{11} Stratum_j + \tau_{1j}$$

```
mod_logit_Pen_Aleatorio <- glmer(
  pobreza ~ Expenditure + (1 + Expenditure| Stratum),
  data = encuesta, weights = wk2,
  binomial(link = "logit"))

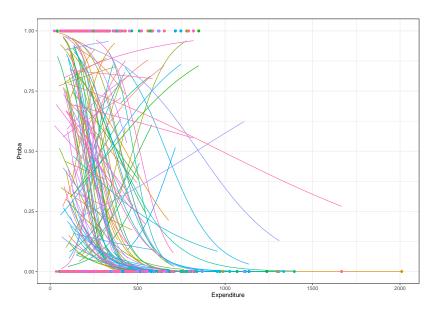
sjstats::icc(mod_logit_Pen_Aleatorio)</pre>
```

```
## # Intraclass Correlation Coefficient
##
## Adjusted ICC: 0.830
## Conditional ICC: 0.677
```

coef(mod_logit_Pen_Aleatorio)\$Stratum %>% slice(1:10L)

| | (Intercept) | Expenditure |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| idStrt001 | 1.2576 | -0.0036 |
| idStrt002 | -0.9801 | -0.0071 |
| idStrt003 | 2.7782 | -0.0182 |
| idStrt004 | -0.5403 | 0.0045 |
| idStrt005 | -0.3587 | 0.0112 |
| idStrt006 | 3.4107 | -0.0056 |
| idStrt007 | 4.3334 | -0.0078 |
| idStrt008 | 5.4260 | -0.0165 |
| idStrt009 | 5.6493 | -0.0287 |
| idStrt010 | 2.3016 | -0.0053 |
| | | |

```
dat_pred <- encuesta %>% group_by(Stratum) %>%
  summarise(
    Expenditure = list(seq(min(Expenditure),
                           max(Expenditure), len = 100))) %>%
 tidyr::unnest_legacy()
dat_pred <- mutate(dat_pred,</pre>
       Proba = predict(mod_logit_Pen_Aleatorio,
                       newdata = dat_pred , type = "response"))
ggplot(data = dat_pred,
       aes(y = Proba, x = Expenditure,
           colour = Stratum)) +
   geom_line()+ theme_bw() +
  geom_point(data = encuesta, aes(y = pobreza, x = Expenditure))+
  theme(legend.position = "none",
        plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```



Predicción del modelo

| Pred | pobreza | Stratum | wk2 |
|--------|---------|-----------|--------|
| 0.6241 | 1 | idStrt001 | 0.8791 |
| 0.6241 | 1 | idStrt001 | 0.8636 |
| 0.6241 | 1 | idStrt001 | 0.8574 |
| 0.6241 | 1 | idStrt001 | 0.8557 |
| 0.7197 | 0 | idStrt001 | 0.8977 |
| 0.7197 | 0 | idStrt001 | 0.9012 |

Estimación de la propoción total con y y \hat{y}

| Pred | pobreza |
|--------|---------|
| 0.4259 | 0.4266 |

$$\begin{split} logit(\pi_{ij}) &= \beta_{0j} + \beta_{1j} \textit{Gasto}_{ij} + \beta_{2j} \textit{Zona}_{ij} + \epsilon_{ij} \\ \beta_{0j} &= \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01} \textit{Stratum}_j + \gamma_{02} \mu_j + \tau_{0j} \\ \beta_{1j} &= \gamma_{10} + \gamma_{11} \textit{Stratum}_j + \gamma_{12} \mu_j + \tau_{1j} \\ \beta_{2j} &= \gamma_{20} + \gamma_{21} \textit{Stratum}_j + \gamma_{12} \mu_j + \tau_{2j} \end{split}$$

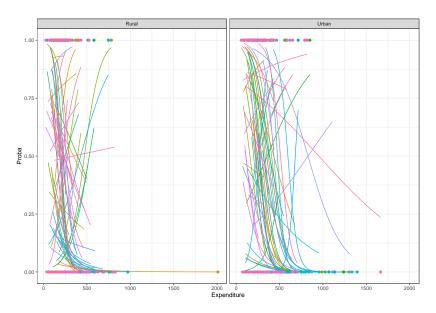
donde μ_j es el gasto medio en el estrato j.

```
##
## Adjusted ICC: 0.786
## Conditional ICC: 0.573
```

Intraclass Correlation Coefficient

Gráfica del modelo obtenido

```
dat_pred <- encuesta %>% group_by(Stratum, Zone, mu) %>%
 summarise(
    Expenditure = list(seg(min(Expenditure),
                           max(Expenditure), len = 100))) %>%
 tidyr::unnest legacy()
dat_pred$Proba = predict(mod_logit_Pen_Aleatorio2,
                       newdata = dat pred , type = "response")
ggplot(data = dat_pred,
       aes(y = Proba, x = Expenditure,
           colour = Stratum)) +
   geom_line()+ theme_bw() +facet_grid(.~Zone)+
 geom_point(data = encuesta, aes(y = pobreza, x = Expenditure))+
 theme(legend.position = "none",
        plot.title = element_text(hjust = 0.5))
```



Predicción del modelo

| Pred | pobreza | Stratum | Zone | wk2 |
|--------|---------|-----------|-------|--------|
| 0.6074 | 1 | idStrt001 | Rural | 0.8791 |
| 0.6074 | 1 | idStrt001 | Rural | 0.8636 |
| 0.6074 | 1 | idStrt001 | Rural | 0.8574 |
| 0.6074 | 1 | idStrt001 | Rural | 0.8557 |
| 0.6933 | 0 | idStrt001 | Rural | 0.8977 |
| 0.6933 | 0 | idStrt001 | Rural | 0.9012 |
| | | | | |

Estimación de la propoción total con y y \hat{y}

| Zone | Pred | pobreza |
|-------|--------|---------|
| Rural | 0.4577 | 0.4584 |
| Urban | 0.3938 | 0.3939 |