

Longitudinal Data Fall 2015

Chapter 7, Part II

Mixed, Random Effects, Random Coefficients, Multilevel, ... Models

<u>Instructors</u>

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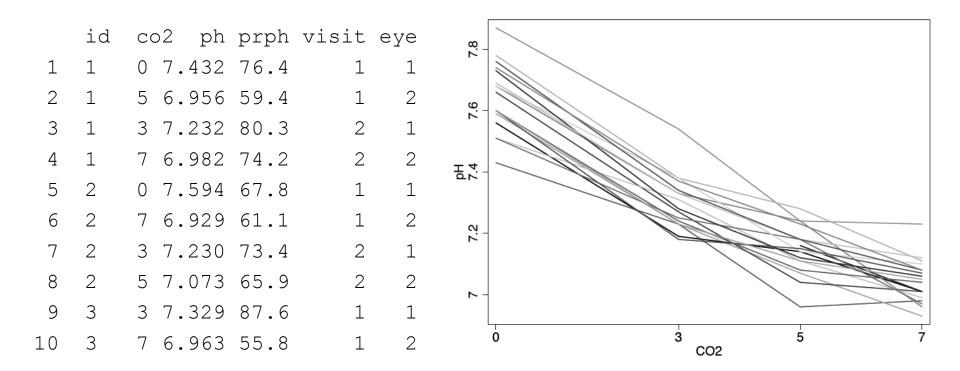
<u>GSI</u>

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Hierarchical Models pH vs. CO2

- Functional opthalmologic study of the impact of CO₂ levels on pH in eyes (Cohen, et al., 1992).
- 18 subjects, at two different visits, were fit with specialized goggles that regulated exposure to CO2 (different levels for each eye) and subsequent measures were made of pH.
- Thus, the data consist of 18x4=72 nested measurements of eyes within visits within subjects.
- The outcome, pH, to be Y_{ijk} , for the ith person, jth visit, kth eye: $i=(1,...,m=18),j=(1,2),\ k=(1,2)$.

Data



Fitting the following Sequence of Models

Model 1

$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{ijk} + \beta_2 (X_{ijk})^2 + e_{ijk}$$

Model 2

$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_0 + \beta_{0i} + \beta_1 X_{ijk} + \beta_2 (X_{ijk})^2 + e_{ijk}$$

Model 3

$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_0 + \beta_{0i} + \beta_{0ij} + \beta_1 X_{ijk} + \beta_2 (X_{ijk})^2 + e_{ijk}$$

$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_0 + \beta_{0i} + (\beta_1 + \beta_{1i})X_{ijk} + \beta_2(X_{ijk})^2 + e_{ijk}$$

$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{ijk} + \beta_2 (X_{ijk})^2 + e_{ijk}$$

 $E(e_{ijk})=0$, $cov(e_{ijk}, e_{ij'k'})=0$, $j\neq j'$ or $k\neq k$.

- Var(e_{ijk})= σ^2_e .
- What does V₀ look like for this model?

How does one interpret the parameters, β_0 , β_1 , and β_2 ?

.mixed ph co2 co22, stddev reml

Mixed-effects RE	ML regressio	on		Number	of obs =	70
Log restricted-l	ikelihood =	58.499944			` '	463.58
ph					[95% Conf.	
co2 co22 _cons Random-effects	1373144 .0073496 7.646126 	.0137997 .0019106 .0212018 	-9.95 3.85 360.64 ate Std	0.000 0.000 0.000 Err. 74639	1643613 .0036049 7.604572 	1102674 .0110942 7.687681 Interval]
 Model	Obs 11	 (null) 11	 (model)	 df	ATC	BIC
•		· 	3.49994	4	-108.9999	-100.0059

Getting Measures of Association

```
. lincom 3*co2+9*co22 E(Y|CO2=3)-E(Y|CO2=0)
(1) 3*[ph]co2 + 9*[ph]co22 = 0
        ph | Coef. Std. Err. z P>|z| [95% Conf. Interval]
       (1) | -.3457971 .0254904 -13.57 0.000 -.3957574 -.2958368
. lincom 5*co2+25*co22 E(Y|CO2=5) -E(Y|CO2=0)
 (1) 5*[ph]co2 + 25*[ph]co22 = 0
        ph | Coef. Std. Err. z P>|z| [95% Conf. Interval]
       (1) | -.502833 .0273284 -18.40 0.000 -.5563957 -.4492703
. lincom 7*co2+49*co22 E(Y|CO2=7)-E(Y|CO2=0)
(1) 7*[ph]co2 + 49*[ph]co22 = 0
        ph | Coef. Std. Err. z P>|z| [95% Conf. Interval]
       (1) | -.6010725 .0286516 -20.98 0.000 -.6572287 -.5449163
```

$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_0 + \beta_{0i} + \beta_1 X_{ijk} + \beta_2 (X_{ijk})^2 + e_{ijk}$$

- How does one interpret the parameters, β_0 , β_{0i} , and β_1 , β_2 ?
- E(e_{ijk})=0, cov(e_{ijk}, e_{ij'k'})=0, j≠j' or k≠k'
- $Var(e_{ijk}) = \sigma^2_e$
- $Var(\beta_{0i}) = \sigma^2_{\beta_{0i}}$
- $\operatorname{cov}(e_{ijk}, \beta_{0i}) = 0.$
- What does V₀ look like for this model?

.mixed ph co2	2 co22 id:, d-likelihood =					hi2(2) chi2	
-	Coef.					[95% Conf	. Interval]
co2 co22	1372775 .0073546 7.64567	.008029	2 - 17 6 6	.10 .62	0.000	.0051759	.0095334
Random-effe	cts Parameters	 Es	 timate	 Std	 . Err.	 [95% Conf	
id: Identity	—) .0	715285	.01	38821	.0488968	
	sd(Residual	•				.0422459	.0624746
LR test vs. l: Residual intra			ar2(01)	=	36.29	Prob >= chiba	r2 = 0.0000
						[95% Conf	
		d .6		.10	04796	.4463808	
	Obs 11		 11 (mod	 el)	 df	AIC	BIC
mode12	+ 70		76.64	728	 5	-143.2946	-132.0521

$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_0 + \beta_{0i} + \beta_{0ij} + \beta_1 X_{ijk} + \beta_2 (X_{ijk})^2 + e_{ijk}$$

- How does one interpret the parameters, β_0 , β_{0i} , β_{0ij} and β_1 , β_2 ?
- E(e_{ijk})=0, cov(e_{ijk}, e_{ij'k'})=0, j≠j' or k≠k'
- $Var(e_{ijk}) = \sigma^2_e$
- $Var(\beta_{0i}) = \sigma^2_{id}$
- $Var(\beta_{0ij}) = \sigma^2_{visit}$
- $cov(e_{ijk}, \beta_{0i}) = 0$, $cov(e_{ijk}, \beta_{0ij}) = 0$, $cov(\beta_{0i}, \beta_{0ij}) = 0$
- What does V₀ look like for this model?

mixed ph co2 co22	2 id:	visit:, st	ddev			
 Group Variable	No. of Groups		_	_	 imum	
	+ 18 35	2			 4 2	
Log likelihood =	91.091123					= 1456.58 = 0.0000
ph						onf. Interval]
co2 -	1364223 .0072612	.0078051	-17.48 6.73	0.000	151719 .005145	991211246 55 .0093768 61 7.684308
Random-effects						
id: Identity	sd(_cons)	.0684	105 .01	34426	.046543	.1005501
visit: Identity	sd(_cons)	.0208	853 .01	44296	.00539	.0808969
<u> </u>	sd(Residual)	.0474	441 .0	05692 	.037502	.0600211
LR test vs. linea	ar regressio	n: c	hi2(2) =	38.01	Prob >	chi2 = 0.0000

estat icc

Residual intraclass correlation

Level			[95% Conf.	_
id	.6352526 .6944611	.1100754	.407022 .4776825	.8154659

. estat ic

	,	11(model)	AIC	BIC
70			-170.1822	-156.6913

$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_0 + \beta_{0i} + (\beta_1 + \beta_{1i})X_{ijk} + \beta_2(X_{ijk})^2 + e_{ijk}$$

- E(e_{ijk})=0, cov(e_{ijk}, e_{ij'k'})=0, j≠j' or k≠k'
- $Var(e_{ijk}) = \sigma^2_e$
- $Var(\beta_{0i}) = \sigma^2_{0}$, $Var(\beta_{1i}) = \sigma^2_{1}$
- $cov(e_{ijk}, \beta_{0i}) = 0$, $cov(e_{ijk}, \beta_{1i}) = 0$, $cov(\beta_{0i}, \beta_{1i}) = \sigma_{01}$.
- What does variance-covariance of random effects look like?
- How does one interpret the parameters, β_0 , β_{0i} , β_{1i} , and β_1 , β_2 ?

.mixed ph co2 co22 $\mid \mid$ id: co2, covariance(un)

Log likelihood	= 94.57083			Wald chi Prob > c		1109.29
ph	Coef.	Std. Err.	 Z 	P> z	[95% Conf.	Interval]
co2	1372451			0.000		
co22 cons	.0073501 7.645654				.005374 7.596676	
Random-effect	s Parameters					
id: Unstructure	 ed	+ 				
	var(co2)	.000	0404 .00	000312	8.88e-06	.0001837
	var(cons)	.008	8415 .00	35064	.004064	.0192352
C	cov(co2,_cons)			003306	0012456	.0000504
	var(Residual)	.00	2172 .00	04247	.0014805	.0031864
LR test vs. lir	near regression	on:	 chi2(3) =	44.97	Prob > chi	2 = 0.0000

. estat icc

Conditional intraclass correlation

Level	·	[95% Conf.	-
	ı	.6277709	

. estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

Model	Obs	ll(null)	ll(model)	df	AIC	BIC
.	70	·	94.57083	7 	-175.1417	-159.4022

Comparing Models

Table 7.4: Estimates(SE) and Akaike's Information Criterion (AIC) of four Hierarchical linear mixed effects models for PH versus $C0_2$

	Mod	lel 1	Mod	del 2	Mod	lel 3	Mod	del 4
Parameter	Est	SE	Est	SE	Est	SE	Est	SE
eta_0	7.6	.021	7.6	.021	7.6	.020	7.6	.025
eta_1	14	.014	14	.008	14	.0078	14	.0074
eta_2	.0073	.0019	.0074	.0011	.0073	.0011	.0074	.0010
$E(Y_{ijk} X_{ijk}=5) - E(Y_{ijk} X_{ijk}=0)$	50	.027	50	.016	50	.015	50	.016
$\sigma_{eta_{0i}}$.072	.014	.068	.014	.094	.019
$\sigma_{eta_{0ij}}$.021	.013		
$\sigma_{eta_{1i}}$.0064	.0025
σ_e	.088	.0075	.051	.0051	.047	.0057	.047	.0046
AIC	-109		-143		-170		-175	

Model 4, Robust

.mixed ph co2 co22 || id: co2, covariance(un) stddev ro

Log pseudolikelihoo	od = 94.	.57083			, ,	= 1260.49 = 0.0000
			(Std. E	rr. adjust	ed for 18 clus	ters in id)
I		Robust				
ph	Coef.	Std. Err	•	z P> z	[95% Conf	. Interval]
co2 1	1372451	.0080234	-17.	11 0.000	1529707	 1215196
co22 .(0073501	.00105	7.	00 0.000	.0052922	.0094081
_cons 7.	.645654	.0263427	290.	24 0.000	7.594023	7.697285
		 		 Robust		
Random-effects Pa	arameters	Est	imate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf	. Interval]
id: Unstructured						
	sd(co2)	.00	63553	.0014507	.004063	.009941
	sd(_cons)	.09	40291	.0169891	.0659884	.1339852
corr(co2,_cons)		-1 	7.38e-09	-1	9999999
sd	(Residual)	.04	66047	.0038592	.0396228	.0548169

Naïve vs Robust

Table 7.5: Comparisons of Naive and Robust Inference for Model 4

	Est	SE Naive	SE Robust
eta_0	7.6	.025	.026
eta_1	14	.0074	.0080
eta_2	.0074	.0010	.0010
$E(Y_{ijk} X_{ijk}=5) - E(Y_{ijk} X_{ijk}=0)$	50	.016	.017
$\sigma_{eta_{0i}}$.094	.019	.017
$\sigma_{eta_{1i}}$.0064	.0025	.0014
σ_e	.047	.0046	.0039