

**SOCY7708: Hierarchical Linear Modeling**  
**Instructor: Natasha Sarkisian**  
**Class notes: HLM Model Building Strategies: Example**

Let's follow the second (combined) model building strategy and evaluate a model where we consider two level 1 predictors – ses and female, and two level 2 predictors – sector and a set of dummies for school size. (Note that we could also consider two additional level 2 predictors that are aggregates of level 1 predictors – average school-level SES and gender composition of school; but we keep it simple for now.)

```
. mixed mathach c.ses#c.sector c.ses##i.sized i.female##i.sector i.female##i.sized
|| id: ses female, cov(unstr)
note: ses omitted because of collinearity.
note: 1.sector omitted because of collinearity.
Mixed-effects ML regression      Number of obs      =      7,185
Group variable: id              Number of groups   =      160
                                Obs per group:
                                min =      14
                                avg =     44.9
                                max =      67
                                Wald chi2(11)      =     677.31
                                Prob > chi2        =     0.0000
Log likelihood = -23246.527
```

	mathach	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]	
ses		3.071058	.2823452	10.88	0.000	2.517671	3.624444
sector		2.36977	.4358575	5.44	0.000	1.515505	3.224035
c.ses#c.sector		-1.283094	.2364085	-5.43	0.000	-1.746446	-.8197415
ses		0 (omitted)					
sized							
2		1.23097	.5676327	2.17	0.030	.1184298	2.343509
3		1.752608	.585621	2.99	0.003	.6048122	2.900404
sized#c.ses							
2		-.2519453	.2923376	-0.86	0.389	-.8249165	.3210258
3		-.1277427	.3097203	-0.41	0.680	-.7347833	.4792979
1.female		-.2816415	.4703985	-0.60	0.549	-1.203606	.6403227
1.sector		0 (omitted)					
female#sector							
1 1		-.1739571	.4058262	-0.43	0.668	-.9693619	.6214477
female#sized							
1 2		-.712411	.5186187	-1.37	0.170	-1.728885	.3040631
1 3		-1.308136	.5277861	-2.48	0.013	-2.342578	-.2736945
_cons		11.03738	.5302974	20.81	0.000	9.998014	12.07674

Random-effects parameters	Estimate	Std. err.	[95% conf. interval]
id: Unstructured			
var(ses_m)	.0864968	.	.
var(female)	.7588742	.	.
var(_cons)	4.090261	.	.
cov(ses_m, female)	-.1480118	.	.

```

      cov(ses_m,_cons) |   .5930792      .      .
      cov(female,_cons) |  -.9053627      .      .
-----+-----
      var(Residual) |   36.36132      .      .
-----+-----
LR test vs. linear model: chi2(6) = 311.08      Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

```

Note: LR test is conservative and provided only for reference.  
Warning: Standard-error calculation failed.

**This model has problems with variance components – let’s test each of them. First ses:**

```

. mixed mathach c.ses##c.sector c.ses##i.sized i.female##i.sector i.female##i.sized
|| id: ses, cov(unstr)
note: ses omitted because of collinearity.
note: 1.sector omitted because of collinearity.

```

```

Mixed-effects ML regression      Number of obs      =      7,185
Group variable: id                Number of groups   =      160
                                   Obs per group:
                                   min =      14
                                   avg =     44.9
                                   max =      67
                                   Wald chi2(11)      =     703.22
                                   Prob > chi2        =     0.0000
Log likelihood = -23248.671

```

mathach	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]	
ses	3.048262	.2824976	10.79	0.000	2.494577	3.601947
sector	2.370088	.4077368	5.81	0.000	1.570938	3.169237
c.ses#c.sector	-1.271897	.2364572	-5.38	0.000	-1.735345	-.8084498
ses	0	(omitted)				
sized						
2	1.214981	.5279932	2.30	0.021	.1801335	2.249829
3	1.718568	.5468995	3.14	0.002	.646665	2.790472
sized#c.ses						
2	-.2372528	.2926702	-0.81	0.418	-.8108759	.3363703
3	-.1103129	.3099481	-0.36	0.722	-.7178	.4971742
1.female	-.2954447	.4224582	-0.70	0.484	-1.123448	.5325581
1.sector	0	(omitted)				
female#sector						
1 1	-.1500386	.368775	-0.41	0.684	-.8728244	.5727472
female#sized						
1 2	-.6956448	.4670362	-1.49	0.136	-1.611019	.2197294
1 3	-1.285465	.4759068	-2.70	0.007	-2.218225	-.3527048
_cons	11.05523	.4953209	22.32	0.000	10.08442	12.02604

Random-effects parameters	Estimate	Std. err.	[95% conf. interval]	
id: Unstructured				
var(ses)	.0843152	.0868693	.0111923	.6351725
var(_cons)	3.467264	.5180921	2.587004	4.647044
cov(ses,_cons)	.5406851	.2936755	-.0349084	1.116279

```
var(Residual) | 36.48905 .6177096 35.29823 37.72005
```

```
-----
LR test vs. linear model: chi2(3) = 306.79 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

Note: LR test is conservative and provided only for reference.

```
. estat ic
```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

```
-----
Model | N ll(null) ll(model) df AIC BIC
-----+-----
. | 7,185 . -23248.67 16 46529.34 46639.42
-----
```

Note: BIC uses N = number of observations. See [R] BIC note.

```
. est store sesrandom
```

```
. mixed mathach c.ses##c.sector c.ses##i.sized i.female##i.sector i.female##i.sized
|| id:
```

note: ses omitted because of collinearity.

note: 1.sector omitted because of collinearity.

Mixed-effects ML regression

Group variable: id

Number of obs = 7,185

Number of groups = 160

Obs per group:

min = 14

avg = 44.9

max = 67

Wald chi2(11) = 699.99

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Log likelihood = -23251.547

```
-----
mathach | Coefficient Std. err. z P>|z| [95% conf. interval]
-----+-----
ses | 3.049839 .2763021 11.04 0.000 2.508297 3.591381
sector | 2.371117 .4019846 5.90 0.000 1.583241 3.158992
c.ses#c.sector | -1.265125 .2317514 -5.46 0.000 -1.71935 -.810901
ses | 0 (omitted)
sized |
2 | 1.237825 .5204513 2.38 0.017 .2177591 2.257891
3 | 1.7123 .538888 3.18 0.001 .6560985 2.768501
sized#c.ses |
2 | -.2557244 .2866414 -0.89 0.372 -.8175312 .3060824
3 | -.1155212 .303394 -0.38 0.703 -.7101625 .4791201
1.female | -.2856112 .4223186 -0.68 0.499 -1.11334 .5421179
1.sector | 0 (omitted)
female#sector |
1 1 | -.1414109 .3692235 -0.38 0.702 -.8650756 .5822539
female#sized |
1 2 | -.7326045 .4664619 -1.57 0.116 -1.646853 .1816441
1 3 | -1.283305 .4760334 -2.70 0.007 -2.216314 -.3502968
_cons | 11.0998 .4879931 22.75 0.000 10.14335 12.05625
-----
```

```
-----+-----
Random-effects parameters | Estimate Std. err. [95% conf. interval]
-----+-----
id: Identity              |
      var(_cons)          | 3.317526 .4858015 2.489824 4.420383
-----+-----
      var(Residual)       | 36.55247 .6172766 35.36243 37.78255
-----+-----
LR test vs. linear model: chibar2(01) = 301.04      Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000
```

```
. est store noslope
. lrtest sesrandom noslope
```

```
Likelihood-ratio test
Assumption: noslope nested within sesrandom
```

```
LR chi2(2) = 5.75
Prob > chi2 = 0.0564
```

Note: The reported degrees of freedom assumes the null hypothesis is not on the boundary of the parameter space. If this is not true, then the reported test is conservative.

```
. estat ic
```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

```
-----+-----
Model | N ll(null) ll(model) df AIC BIC
-----+-----
. | 7,185 . -23251.55 14 46531.09 46627.41
-----+-----
```

Note: BIC uses N = number of observations. See [R] BIC note.

**BIC value is 12 points lower in the model without SES variance so it's preferred based on both BIC and LR test. Now let's test the slope variance for female:**

```
. mixed mathach c.ses##c.sector c.ses##i.sized i.female##i.sector i.female##i.sized
|| id: female, cov(unstr)
note: ses omitted because of collinearity.
note: 1.sector omitted because of collinearity.
```

```
Mixed-effects ML regression      Number of obs      =      7,185
Group variable: id              Number of groups   =      160
                                Obs per group:
                                min =      14
                                avg =      44.9
                                max =      67
                                Wald chi2(11)      =      696.49
                                Prob > chi2       =      0.0000
```

```
Log likelihood = -23249.266
```

```
-----+-----
mathach | Coefficient Std. err. z P>|z| [95% conf. interval]
-----+-----
ses | 3.072735 .2756691 11.15 0.000 2.532434 3.613037
sector | 2.367268 .432287 5.48 0.000 1.520001 3.214535
c.ses#c.sector | -1.276275 .2314061 -5.52 0.000 -1.729823 -.8227277
ses | 0 (omitted)
-----+-----
```



```
. mixed mathach c.ses#c.sector c.ses#i.sized i.female#i.sector i.female#i.sized ||
id:
note: ses omitted because of collinearity.
note: 1.sector omitted because of collinearity.
```

```
Mixed-effects ML regression      Number of obs      =      7,185
Group variable: id              Number of groups   =      160
                                Obs per group:
                                min =      14
                                avg =     44.9
                                max =      67
                                Wald chi2(11)      =     699.99
                                Prob > chi2       =      0.0000
```

```
Log likelihood = -23251.547
```

	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]	
mathach						
ses	3.049839	.2763021	11.04	0.000	2.508297	3.591381
sector	2.371117	.4019846	5.90	0.000	1.583241	3.158992
c.ses#c.sector	-1.265125	.2317514	-5.46	0.000	-1.71935	-.810901
ses	0	(omitted)				
sized						
2	1.237825	.5204513	2.38	0.017	.2177591	2.257891
3	1.7123	.538888	3.18	0.001	.6560985	2.768501
sized#c.ses						
2	-.2557244	.2866414	-0.89	0.372	-.8175312	.3060824
3	-.1155212	.303394	-0.38	0.703	-.7101625	.4791201
1.female	-.2856112	.4223186	-0.68	0.499	-1.11334	.5421179
1.sector	0	(omitted)				
female#sector						
1 1	-.1414109	.3692235	-0.38	0.702	-.8650756	.5822539
female#sized						
1 2	-.7326045	.4664619	-1.57	0.116	-1.646853	.1816441
1 3	-1.283305	.4760334	-2.70	0.007	-2.216314	-.3502968
_cons	11.0998	.4879931	22.75	0.000	10.14335	12.05625

Random-effects parameters	Estimate	Std. err.	[95% conf. interval]	
id: Identity				
var(_cons)	3.317526	.4858015	2.489824	4.420383
var(Residual)	36.55247	.6172766	35.36243	37.78255

```
LR test vs. linear model: chibar2(01) = 301.04      Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000
```

Female main effect is not significant, but because there are significant interactions with it, we'd keep it. Let's test for joint significance of other non-significant terms (doesn't include non-significant dummies in sets of dummies, sets should be evaluated as a whole):

```
. test 1.female#1.sector=0
( 1) [mathach]1.female#1.sector = 0
```

```

        chi2( 1) =    0.15
        Prob > chi2 =    0.7017

. test 2.sized#c.ses=0, acc

( 1) [mathach]1.female#1.sector = 0
( 2) [mathach]2.sized#c.ses = 0

        chi2( 2) =    0.94
        Prob > chi2 =    0.6240

. test 3.sized#c.ses=0, acc

( 1) [mathach]1.female#1.sector = 0
( 2) [mathach]2.sized#c.ses = 0
( 3) [mathach]3.sized#c.ses = 0

        chi2( 3) =    1.01
        Prob > chi2 =    0.7990

```

### We can jointly omit all those:

```

. mixed mathach c.ses##c.sector i.female##i.sized || id:

Mixed-effects ML regression              Number of obs   =       7,185
Group variable: id                      Number of groups =        160
                                         Obs per group:
                                         min =          14
                                         avg =         44.9
                                         max =          67
                                         Wald chi2(8)    =       698.49
                                         Prob > chi2     =       0.0000

Log likelihood = -23252.051
-----+-----
      mathach | Coefficient  Std. err.      z    P>|z|    [95% conf. interval]
-----+-----
      ses     |  2.906627   .1400363    20.76  0.000    2.632161   3.181093
      sector  |  2.292641   .3582754     6.40  0.000    1.590434   2.994848
c.ses#c.sector |
      1.female | -.3719948   .385254    -0.97  0.334   -1.127079   .3830891
      sized   |
      2       |  1.234907   .5191091     2.38  0.017    .217472   2.252342
      3       |  1.692167   .5386236     3.14  0.002    .6364839   2.74785
      female#sized |
      1 2     | -.7090223   .4646167    -1.53  0.127   -1.619654   .2016097
      1 3     | -1.219811   .4604496    -2.65  0.008   -2.122276  -.3173464
      _cons   | 11.13458    .4845513    22.98  0.000   10.18488   12.08428
-----+-----

Random-effects parameters | Estimate  Std. err.    [95% conf. interval]
-----+-----
id: Identity              |
      var(_cons)         |  3.326955   .4861819    2.498373   4.430335
-----+-----
      var(Residual)     |  36.55583   .6173111   35.36572   37.78598
-----+-----

LR test vs. linear model: chibar2(01) = 302.48      Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000

```

Finally, we should consider whether we want to simplify those coding of size – could we combine groups 2 and 3?

```
. test 2.sized=3.sized

( 1) [mathach]2.sized - [mathach]3.sized = 0

      chi2( 1) =      1.14
      Prob > chi2 =      0.2865

. test 1.female#2.sized=1.female#3.sized, acc

( 1) [mathach]2.sized - [mathach]3.sized = 0
( 2) [mathach]1.female#2.sized - [mathach]1.female#3.sized = 0

      chi2( 2) =      2.27
      Prob > chi2 =      0.3212
```

Indeed, they don't produce anything distinct, so we can combine them and use a single dummy for size – small vs large.

```
. tab sized, gen(sized_)

RECODE of |
size |      Freq.      Percent      Cum.
-----+-----
      1 |      1,524      21.21      21.21
      2 |      2,984      41.53      62.74
      3 |      2,677      37.26     100.00
-----+-----
Total |      7,185     100.00

. tab sized_1

sized== |
1.0000 |      Freq.      Percent      Cum.
-----+-----
      0 |      5,661      78.79      78.79
      1 |      1,524      21.21     100.00
-----+-----
Total |      7,185     100.00
```

It is coded 1=small, 0=large. We could also reverse code it if we'd like. So here is our final parsimonious model. I will also compare it to the original one:

```
. mixed mathach c.ses##c.sector i.female##i.sized_1 || id:

Mixed-effects ML regression      Number of obs      =      7,185
Group variable: id              Number of groups   =      160
                                Obs per group:
                                min =      14
                                avg =      44.9
                                max =      67
                                Wald chi2(6)      =      696.34
                                Prob > chi2      =      0.0000
Log likelihood = -23253.187
-----+-----
mathach | Coefficient  Std. err.      z    P>|z|    [95% conf. interval]
-----+-----
      ses |  2.908528   .1400094    20.77  0.000    2.634115   3.182942
      sector |  2.227118   .3332109     6.68  0.000    1.574037   2.8802
-----+-----
```



```

c.ses#c.sector | -1.284285 .2107547 -6.09 0.000 -1.697357 -.8712136
      1.female | -1.345095 .1811197 -7.43 0.000 -1.700083 -.990107
      1.sized_1 | -1.451899 .4824572 -3.01 0.003 -2.397498 -.5063004
female#sized_1 |
      1 1 | .9753494 .4256332 2.29 0.022 .1411236 1.809575
      _cons | 12.62697 .2444691 51.65 0.000 12.14782 13.10612
-----

```

```

-----
Random-effects parameters | Estimate Std. err. [95% conf. interval]
-----+-----
id: Identity
      var(_cons) | 3.320192 .4849929 2.493589 4.420805
-----+-----
      var(Residual) | 36.56893 .6175188 35.37842 37.79949
-----

```

LR test vs. linear model: chibar2(01) = 303.16 Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000

. estat ic

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

```

-----
Model | N ll(null) ll(model) df AIC BIC
-----+-----
. | 7,185 . -23253.19 9 46524.37 46586.29
-----

```

Note: BIC uses N = number of observations. See [R] BIC note.

. lrtest . femalerandom

Likelihood-ratio test

Assumption: . nested within femalerandom

LR chi2(7) = 7.84

Prob > chi2 = 0.3467

Note: The reported degrees of freedom assumes the null hypothesis is not on the boundary of the parameter space. If this is not true, then the reported test is conservative.

. lrtest . sesrandom

Likelihood-ratio test

Assumption: . nested within sesrandom

LR chi2(7) = 9.03

Prob > chi2 = 0.2504

Note: The reported degrees of freedom assumes the null hypothesis is not on the boundary of the parameter space. If this is not true, then the reported test is conservative.

**BIC is more than 40 points lower for this model than for the initial models with SES or FEMALE random slope, and LR test confirms that this parsimonious model fits just as well as those more complex ones, so we stick to this one.**