

Lab 9, Wednesday February 23, 2005

Themes: parameter interpretations, evaluating covariance models, AIC, LRT, fitted variogram

```
. set matsize 500

. use "C:\Documents and Settings\Sorina\Desktop\LDA\Lab9\nepal.dta"

. tsset
    panel variable: id, 1 to 200
    time variable: obsno, 1 to 5

. reg arm wt age sex
```

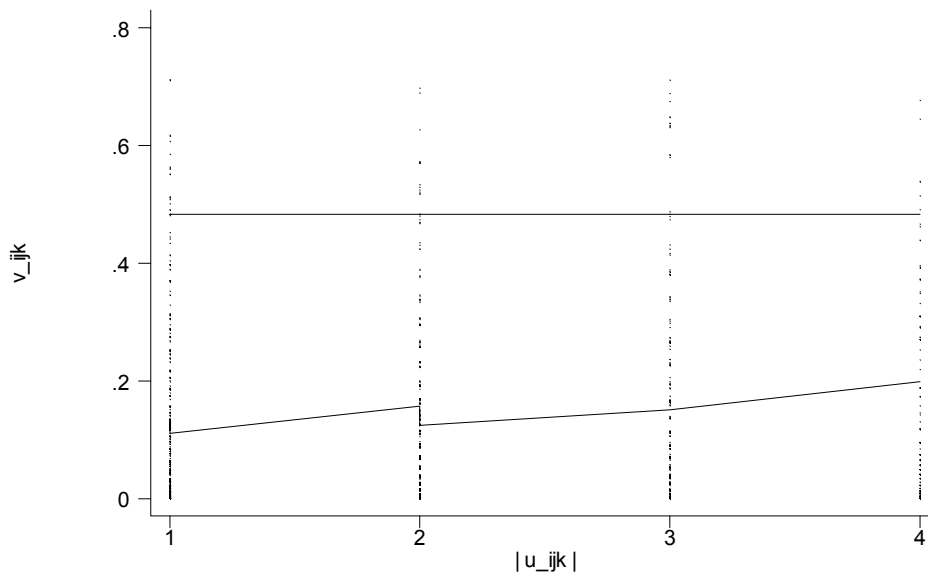
Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	877
Model	694.278438	3	231.426146	F(3, 873) =	477.53
Residual	423.086654	873	.484635343	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.6214
				Adj R-squared =	0.6201
Total	1117.36509	876	1.27553093	Root MSE =	.69616

arm	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
wt	.4978829	.016785	29.66	0.000	.4649392 .5308266
age	-.0395428	.0026665	-14.83	0.000	-.0447763 -.0343092
sex	.2410595	.0473892	5.09	0.000	.1480494 .3340697
_cons	9.545213	.1392856	68.53	0.000	9.27184 9.818587

```
. predict armres, resid
(123 missing values generated)
```

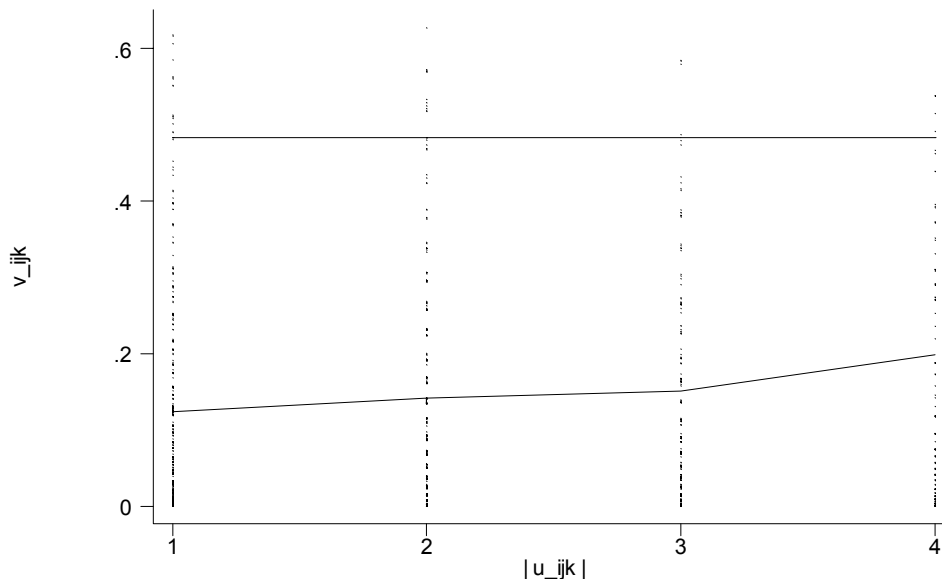
```
. variogram armres
Computing smooth lowess model for v in ulag
```

Variogram of armres (4 percent of v_{ijk} 's excluded)



```
. variogram armres, incl(1.3) bw(.6)
Computing smooth lowess model for v in ulag
```

Variogram of armres (5 percent of v_{ijk} 's excluded)



The variogram suggests an RE+ME+AR(1) correlation structure, with a possible parsimonious choice for RE+ME.

```
. xtreg arm wt age sex, re
```

```
Random-effects GLS regression                Number of obs      =       877
Group variable (i): id                      Number of groups   =       197

R-sq:  within = 0.5608                      Obs per group: min =         1
       between = 0.6715                      avg           =         4.5
       overall  = 0.6167                      max           =         5
```

```
Random effects u_i ~ Gaussian                Wald chi2(3)         =    1156.09
corr(u_i, X) = 0 (assumed)                  Prob > chi2          =     0.0000
```

arm	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
wt	.6572958	.0231161	28.43	0.000	.6119891	.7026024
age	-.0588112	.0036029	-16.32	0.000	-.0658728	-.0517496
sex	.2900758	.0928129	3.13	0.002	.1081658	.4719857
_cons	8.419315	.2176118	38.69	0.000	7.992804	8.845826
sigma_u	.60715091					
sigma_e	.35223707					
rho	.74818317	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
*Total variance:
. di .657^2+.352^2
.555553
```

```
. xtreg arm wt age sex, mle nolog
```

```
Random-effects ML regression      Number of obs      =      877
Group variable (i): id            Number of groups   =      197

Random effects u_i ~ Gaussian      Obs per group: min =        1
                                   avg  =      4.5
                                   max  =        5

Log likelihood = -606.83811         LR chi2(3)          =    735.42
                                   Prob > chi2           =    0.0000
```

arm	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]
wt	.6629906	.0251039	26.41	0.000	.6137878 .7121933
age	-.0594872	.0037897	-15.70	0.000	-.0669148 -.0520596
sex	.2919967	.0953351	3.06	0.002	.1051433 .47885
_cons	8.378656	.2310825	36.26	0.000	7.925743 8.831569
/sigma_u	.6407914	.0371485	17.25	0.000	.5679818 .7136011
/sigma_e	.357118	.0098693	36.18	0.000	.3377744 .3764615
rho	.763014	.0241371			.7132136 .8076491

```
Likelihood-ratio test of sigma_u=0: chibar2(01)= 635.87 Prob>=chibar2 = 0.000
```

```
. ***AIC -2(LL-q), where q is the number of parameters in the correlation
model.
```

```
. gen AIC_re=-2*(-606.83-3)
```

```
. xtregar arm wt age sex
```

```
RE GLS regression with AR(1) disturbances      Number of obs      =      877
Group variable (i): id            Number of groups   =      197

R-sq:  within = 0.5606              Obs per group: min =        1
      between = 0.6718              avg  =      4.5
      overall  = 0.6170              max  =        5

corr(u_i, Xb)      = 0 (assumed)         Wald chi2(4)        =    1118.88
                                   Prob > chi2          =    0.0000
```

```
----- theta -----
min      5%      median      95%      max
0.4370   0.6121   0.6681     0.6681   0.6681
```

arm	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
wt	.6446496	.0229793	28.05	0.000	.5996109 .6896882	
age	-.0574427	.0036364	-15.80	0.000	-.0645698 -.0503155	
sex	.2832056	.087249	3.25	0.001	.1122007 .4542105	
_cons	8.514987	.2113676	40.29	0.000	8.100714 8.92926	
rho_ar	.18543604	(estimated autocorrelation coefficient)				
sigma_u	.57772352					
sigma_e	.38673782					
rho_fov	.69055107	(fraction of variance due to u_i)				

```
. di e(ll)
```

```
. (that is, this model has no LL since the estimation method is GLS )
```

* So we fit model with just AR(1) structure;

. prais arm wt age sex

Number of gaps in sample: 225 (gap count includes panel changes)
(note: computations for rho restarted at each gap)

Iteration 0: rho = 0.0000
Iteration 1: rho = 0.7602
Iteration 2: rho = 0.8123
Iteration 3: rho = 0.8243
Iteration 4: rho = 0.8275
Iteration 5: rho = 0.8284
Iteration 6: rho = 0.8287
Iteration 7: rho = 0.8287
Iteration 8: rho = 0.8287
Iteration 9: rho = 0.8287
Iteration 10: rho = 0.8287
Iteration 11: rho = 0.8287

Prais-Winsten AR(1) regression -- iterated estimates

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs =	877
Model	4656.76929	3	1552.25643	F(3, 873) =	7918.39
Residual	171.135853	873	.196031905	Prob > F =	0.0000
				R-squared =	0.9646
				Adj R-squared =	0.9644
Total	4827.90514	876	5.51130724	Root MSE =	.44275

arm	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
wt	.6724654	.024466	27.49	0.000	.6244464 .7204844
age	-.0615307	.0041314	-14.89	0.000	-.0696393 -.0534221
sex	.303858	.0939725	3.23	0.001	.1194196 .4882965
_cons	8.311044	.2259521	36.78	0.000	7.867571 8.754517
rho	.8287446				

Durbin-Watson statistic (original) 0.380706
Durbin-Watson statistic (transformed) 1.860284

* The LL for the above model:

. di e(ll)
-527.87848

. gen AIC_ar=-2*(-527.86-2)

. di AIC_ar-AIC_re
-159.94006

. di AIC_re
1219.66

. di AIC_ar
1059.72

* This comparison of AIC's of the two models suggests that the AR(1) is better than the RE+ME model.

From the lecture notes, we have the 2*LL for the ME+RE+AR model:

```
. gen LL_merear=-1208.6
. gen AIC_merear=-1208.6+2*4
. di AIC_merear
1216.6
```

Comparing the AIC_merear with the AIC_re, we conclude that the RE+ME+AR(1) model is best. However, the difference is very small, so now we'd need to think about parsimony (i.e. choose the RE+ME model) versus the most complete correlation structure.

Another way to compare models is the likelihood ratio test (LRT) - only if the two models being compared are NESTED.

```
. **LLR test
. *LLR=-2(LL0-LL1)
. *LLR=-2*(-606.83)+(-1208.6) from lecture 6 slide 29)
. di -2*(-606.83)+(-1208.6)
5.06
```

*The p-value is

```
. di chi2tail(1, 5.06)
.02448424
```

Hence, with a .05 significance level we reject the null hypothesis

H_0 : RE+ME model is as good as RE+ME+AR(1) model

Notice the we reach the same conclusion as when using AIC as a criteria for comparison.

Fit a RE model using GLLAMM (this is the command used to fit random slopes in STATA)

```
gllamm arm wt age sex, i(id) adapt nolog
```

```
number of level 1 units = 877
number of level 2 units = 197
```

```
Condition Number = 244.10777
```

```
gllamm model
```

```
log likelihood = -606.83812
```

arm	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
wt	.6630665	.0251056	26.41	0.000	.6138605	.7122725
age	-.0594966	.0037899	-15.70	0.000	-.0669247	-.0520686
sex	.2920232	.0953421	3.06	0.002	.1051561	.4788903
_cons	8.378122	.231099	36.25	0.000	7.925176	8.831068

```
Variance at level 1
```

```
.12753613 (.00704926)
```

```
Variances and covariances of random effects
```

```
***level 2 (id)
```

```
var(1): .41067797 (.0476191)
```