

SOCY7708: Hierarchical Linear Modeling
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Class notes: Cross-Nested Models

In this unit, we will look at cross-nested (or cross-classified or cross-effects) models. These are models where lower-level units simultaneously belong to two higher-level units—these could be two units of the same type (for example, two neighborhoods where a person lived at different periods of time or two schools that they attended) or two units of different type (e.g., neighborhoods and schools).

For our first example, we will use data from a study of neighborhood and school contribution to educational attainment in Scotland (as used in the *Hierarchical Linear Models* textbook by Raudenbush and Bryk, 2002). We will use `attain.dta` file from the website; it contains data on individuals nested in neighborhoods (N=542) and schools (N=17) in such a way that people from the same neighborhood can be attending different schools, so three-level model is not possible. Here, we have to have two IDs, one for each higher-level unit – SCHID and NEIGHID.

The variables available on level 1 are:

- `ATTAIN`, a measure of educational attainment
- `P7VRQ`, denoting primary 7 verbal reasoning quotient
- `P7READ`, denoting primary 7 reading test scores
- `DADOCC`, indicating the father's occupation scaled on the Hope-Goldthorpe scale in conjunction with the Registrar General's social-class index
- `DADUNEMP`, an indicator for father's unemployment status (1 if unemployed, 0 otherwise)
- `DADED`, an indicator for father's educational level (1 if schooling past the age of 15, 0 otherwise)
- `MOMED`, an indicator for mother's educational level (1 if schooling past the age of 15, 0 otherwise)
- `MALE`, an indicator for student gender (1 if male, 0 if female)

A variable at neighborhood level is:

- `DEPRIVE`, an index of social deprivation for the local community where the respondent lived

We do not have any variables on school level but we could aggregate level 1 variables to create such aggregated measures.

First, how many different neighborhoods do people in specific schools come from, and how many different schools do people in a given neighborhood attend? Let's count:

```
. use attain.dta, clear
. sort neighid schid
. bysort neighid schid: gen num=_n
```

```

. gen count=(num==1)
. bysort neighid: egen schoolsinneigh=total(count)
. egen neightag=tag(neighid)
. tab schoolsinneigh if neightag==1

```

schoolsinneigh	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	309	58.97	58.97
2	176	33.59	92.56
3	33	6.30	98.85
4	6	1.15	100.00
Total	524	100.00	

```

. bysort schid neighid: gen n=_n
. gen countn=(n==1)
. bysort schid: egen neighperschool=total(countn)
. egen sctag=tag(schid)
. tab neighperschool if sctag==1

```

neighperschool	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
11	1	5.88	5.88
29	1	5.88	11.76
31	1	5.88	17.65
37	1	5.88	23.53
40	1	5.88	29.41
41	1	5.88	35.29
42	2	11.76	47.06
43	1	5.88	52.94
46	1	5.88	58.82
47	1	5.88	64.71
52	2	11.76	76.47
53	1	5.88	82.35
61	1	5.88	88.24
65	1	5.88	94.12
92	1	5.88	100.00
Total	17	100.00	

To estimate a cross-nested model in Stata, we use a work-around solution creating a “fake” three level model, wherein individuals are nested in neighborhoods which are then nested in an entire set but with random effects for dummy variables for schools which have their variances constrained to the same number and covariances constrained to zero. That effectively gives us two variances, one for each level. Therefore, for schools, we use specification `_all: R.schid`.

```

. mixed attain || _all: R.schid || neighid:

```

```

Mixed-effects ML regression          Number of obs   =       2,310
-----+-----
                |      No. of      Observations per Group

```

```

Group Variable |      Groups      Minimum      Average      Maximum
-----+-----
      _all |           1      2,310      2,310.0      2,310
      neighid |          524           1           4.4           16
-----+-----

Log likelihood = -3178.3557
Wald chi2(0) = .
Prob > chi2 = .

-----+-----
      attain |      Coef.      Std. Err.      z      P>|z|      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      _cons |   .0753532   .0722216      1.04   0.297   -.0661987   .216905
-----+-----

Random-effects Parameters |      Estimate      Std. Err.      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
_all: Identity
      var(R.schid) |           .075445   .0316491   .0331553   .1716755
-----+-----
neighid: Identity
      var(_cons) |           .1412201   .0218651   .104257   .191288
-----+-----
      var(Residual) |           .7990182   .0263652   .7489788   .8524007
-----+-----

LR test vs. linear model: chi2(2) = 207.44      Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

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

```

We could use these variance components to calculate the percentage of variance due to each level of nesting; alternatively, to get a rough sense, I will estimate two two-level models and get their ICC:

```

. mixed attain || neighid:

Mixed-effects ML regression      Number of obs =      2,310
Group variable: neighid         Number of groups =      524

Obs per group:
      min =      1
      avg =      4.4
      max =      16

Wald chi2(0) = .
Prob > chi2 = .

-----+-----
      attain |      Coef.      Std. Err.      z      P>|z|      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      _cons |   .0820248   .0284356      2.88   0.004   .0262921   .1377575
-----+-----

Random-effects Parameters |      Estimate      Std. Err.      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
neighid: Identity
      var(_cons) |           .2015382   .0257242   .1569317   .2588237
-----+-----
      var(Residual) |           .8043706   .0265743   .7539364   .8581785
-----+-----

LR test vs. linear model: chibar2(01) = 148.18      Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000

. estat icc

Intraclass correlation

```

Level	ICC	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
neighid	.2003543	.0223053	.1601713	.2476457

. mixed attain || schid:

Mixed-effects ML regression
 Group variable: schid
 Number of obs = 2,310
 Number of groups = 17
 Obs per group:
 min = 22
 avg = 135.9
 max = 286

Log likelihood = -3221.0818
 Wald chi2(0) = .
 Prob > chi2 = .

attain	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_cons	.0822691	.0756785	1.09	0.277	-.0660581	.2305963

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
schid: Identity				
var(_cons)	.0887424	.0348585	.0410937	.1916405
var(Residual)	.9344115	.0276055	.8818425	.9901144

LR test vs. linear model: chibar2(01) = 121.98 Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000

. estat icc

Intraclass correlation

Level	ICC	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
schid	.0867342	.0312367	.0420038	.1706151

Let's compare the model where school effects are estimated as constrained random effects of dummy indicators with the one where neighborhood effects are estimated that way. Typically, we select which variable we would like to specify as clusters within `_all` depending on which one has fewer clusters because that will estimate faster. But also, if we want to have random slopes by cluster, we cannot specify that clustering variable within `_all` (we will see that below).

. mixed attain || _all: R.schid || neighid:

Mixed-effects ML regression
 Number of obs = 2,310

Group Variable	No. of Groups	Observations per Group		
		Minimum	Average	Maximum
_all	1	2,310	2,310.0	2,310
neighid	524	1	4.4	16

Wald chi2(0) = .

```

Log likelihood = -3178.3557                               Prob > chi2       =          .
-----+-----
      attain |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      _cons |   .0753532   .0722216     1.04   0.297    - .0661987     .216905
-----+-----

Random-effects Parameters |   Estimate   Std. Err.     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
_all: Identity
      var(R.schid) |       .075445   .0316491     .0331553     .1716755
-----+-----
neighid: Identity
      var(_cons) |       .1412201   .0218651     .104257     .191288
-----+-----
      var(Residual) |       .7990182   .0263652     .7489788     .8524007
-----+-----
LR test vs. linear model: chi2(2) = 207.44                Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

```

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

```
. mixed attain || _all: R.neighid || schid:
```

```

Mixed-effects ML regression                               Number of obs   =       2,310
-----+-----
Group Variable |      No. of      Observations per Group
                |      Groups      Minimum   Average   Maximum
-----+-----
      _all |           1      2,310   2,310.0   2,310
      schid |          17         22    135.9     286
-----+-----

```

```

Log likelihood = -3178.3557                               Wald chi2(0)     =          .
                                                       Prob > chi2      =          .
-----+-----
      attain |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      _cons |   .0753532   .0722216     1.04   0.297    - .0661987     .216905
-----+-----

Random-effects Parameters |   Estimate   Std. Err.     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
_all: Identity
      var(R.neighid) |       .1412201   .0218651     .104257     .191288
-----+-----
schid: Identity
      var(_cons) |       .075445   .0316491     .0331553     .1716755
-----+-----
      var(Residual) |       .7990182   .0263652     .7489788     .8524007
-----+-----
LR test vs. linear model: chi2(2) = 207.44                Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

```

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

Let's add level 1 predictors to our model:

```
. mixed attain p7vrq p7read dadocc dadunemp daded momed male || _all: R.schid ||
neighid:
```

```

Mixed-effects ML regression                               Number of obs   =       2,310
-----+-----
                |      No. of      Observations per Group

```

```

Group Variable |      Groups      Minimum      Average      Maximum
-----+-----
      _all |          1      2,310      2,310.0      2,310
    neighid |         524          1          4.4          16
-----+-----

Log likelihood = -2402.2937                Wald chi2(7)      =      2415.24
                                           Prob > chi2      =      0.0000
-----+-----
      attain |      Coef.      Std. Err.      z      P>|z|      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      p7vrq |      .02823      .0022758      12.40      0.000      .0237696      .0326904
      p7read |      .0269051      .0017587      15.30      0.000      .0234581      .0303521
      dadocc |      .0091773      .0013584       6.76      0.000      .0065148      .0118398
      dadunemp |     -.1464694       .0469      -3.12      0.002     -.2383916     -.0545471
      daded |      .1487033      .0410774       3.62      0.000       .068193      .2292136
      momed |      .0649316      .0376491       1.72      0.085     -.0088593      .1387225
      male |     -.0540241      .0285779      -1.89      0.059     -.1100358      .0019875
      _cons |      .0805349      .0272663       2.95      0.003       .027094      .1339758
-----+-----

Random-effects Parameters |      Estimate      Std. Err.      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
_all: Identity
      var(R.schid) |      .0030572      .0024765      .0006249      .0149566
-----+-----
neighid: Identity
      var(_cons) |      .0122113      .0072414      .0038194      .0390422
-----+-----
      var(Residual) |      .4551568      .0148446      .4269722      .4852018
-----+-----

LR test vs. linear model: chi2(2) = 7.40                Prob > chi2 = 0.0248

```

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

We can compare the variance components to the previous model; we see that much of school and neighborhood level variance has been explained. Let's explore random slopes for level 1 predictors:

```

. mixed attain p7vrq p7read dadocc dadunemp daded momed male || _all: R.schid ||
neighid: p7vrq p7read dadocc dadunemp daded momed male

```

```

Mixed-effects ML regression                Number of obs      =      2,310
-----+-----
Group Variable |      No. of      Observations per Group
              |      Groups      Minimum      Average      Maximum
-----+-----
      _all |          1      2,310      2,310.0      2,310
    neighid |         524          1          4.4          16
-----+-----

Log likelihood = -2400.0715                Wald chi2(7)      =      2344.98
                                           Prob > chi2      =      0.0000
-----+-----
      attain |      Coef.      Std. Err.      z      P>|z|      [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      p7vrq |      .0282256      .0022713      12.43      0.000      .023774      .0326772
      p7read |      .0268055      .0017535      15.29      0.000      .0233688      .0302422
      dadocc |      .0089163      .0013768       6.48      0.000      .0062177      .0116149
      dadunemp |     -.1460657      .0476964      -3.06      0.002     -.239549     -.0525824
      daded |      .1524186      .0421274       3.62      0.000       .0698505      .2349868
      momed |      .0620998      .0393571       1.58      0.115     -.0150386      .1392382

```

```

      male |    -.05107   .0289833   -1.76   0.078   -.1078761   .0057362
      _cons |    .0773173   .0264105    2.93   0.003    .0255536   .129081

```

```

-----+-----
Random-effects Parameters | Estimate Std. Err. [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
_all: Identity
      var(R.schid) |    .0026377      .      .
neighid: Independent
      var(p7vrq) | 1.26e-22      .      .
      var(p7read) | 2.00e-22      .      .
      var(dadocc) | 8.74e-06      .      .
      var(dadunemp) | .0176157      .      .
      var(daded) | .0168711      .      .
      var(momed) | .0378511      .      .
      var(male) | .0115381      .      .
      var(_cons) | .0086013      .      .
-----+-----
      var(Residual) | .4379232      .      .

```

LR test vs. linear model: chi2(9) = 11.84 Prob > chi2 = 0.2224

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

```

. mixed attain p7vrq p7read dadocc dadunemp daded momed male || _all: R.schid ||
neighid: dadocc dadunemp daded momed male

```

Mixed-effects ML regression Number of obs = 2,310

```

-----+-----
Group Variable | No. of Observations per Group
                | Groups Minimum Average Maximum
-----+-----
      _all | 1 2,310 2,310.0 2,310
      neighid | 524 1 4.4 16

```

```

Log likelihood = -2400.0715 Wald chi2(7) = 2344.97
                          Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

```

```

-----+-----
attain | Coef. Std. Err. z P>|z| [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      p7vrq | .0282256 .0022713 12.43 0.000 .023774 .0326771
      p7read | .0268055 .0017535 15.29 0.000 .0233688 .0302422
      dadocc | .0089163 .0013769 6.48 0.000 .0062177 .0116149
      dadunemp | -.1460655 .0476964 -3.06 0.002 -.2395488 -.0525823
      daded | .1524182 .0421275 3.62 0.000 .0698499 .2349866
      momed | .0621001 .0393571 1.58 0.115 -.0150384 .1392385
      male | -.0510699 .0289832 -1.76 0.078 -.1078759 .0057362
      _cons | .0773173 .0264105 2.93 0.003 .0255533 .1290807

```

```

-----+-----
Random-effects Parameters | Estimate Std. Err. [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
_all: Identity
      var(R.schid) |    .0026377   .0023525   .0004592   .0151495
neighid: Independent
      var(dadocc) | 8.74e-06   .000039   1.41e-09   .054177
      var(dadunemp) | .0176157   .0348477   .0003648   .8506678
      var(daded) | .0168731   .0286061   .0006083   .4680537
      var(momed) | .0378509   .02812    .0088248   .1623482
      var(male) | .0115365   .0158341   .000783    .169969

```

```

                var(_cons) |      .008602      .007611      .0015186      .0487237
-----+-----
                var(Residual) |      .4379224      .0169907      .405856      .4725225
-----+-----
LR test vs. linear model: chi2(7) = 11.84                Prob > chi2 = 0.1059

```

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

```

. mixed attain p7vrq p7read dadocc dadunemp daded momed male || _all: R.schid ||
neighid: dadunemp daded momed male

```

```

Mixed-effects ML regression                                Number of obs      =      2,310
-----+-----

```

Group Variable	No. of Groups	Observations per Group		
		Minimum	Average	Maximum
_all	1	2,310	2,310.0	2,310
neighid	524	1	4.4	16

```

Log likelihood = -2400.0975                                Wald chi2(7)       =      2352.90
                                                                Prob > chi2        =      0.0000
-----+-----

```

	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
attain						
p7vrq	.028238	.0022708	12.44	0.000	.0237873	.0326887
p7read	.0267925	.0017535	15.28	0.000	.0233557	.0302294
dadocc	.0089268	.0013663	6.53	0.000	.006249	.0116047
dadunemp	-.1456732	.0477354	-3.05	0.002	-.2392329	-.0521135
daded	.1526091	.0421365	3.62	0.000	.0700231	.2351951
momed	.0619572	.0393694	1.57	0.116	-.0152055	.1391198
male	-.0513633	.0289873	-1.77	0.076	-.1081773	.0054507
_cons	.0777818	.0264007	2.95	0.003	.0260375	.1295261

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_all: Identity				
var(R.schid)	.0026311	.0023503	.0004569	.0151525
neighid: Independent				
var(dadunemp)	.0181434	.0348393	.0004209	.7820113
var(daded)	.0173458	.0284977	.000693	.4341538
var(momed)	.0383208	.0280697	.0091187	.1610401
var(male)	.0116597	.015826	.0008153	.1667422
var(_cons)	.0087237	.0075905	.0015851	.0480106
var(Residual)	.4386847	.0166627	.4072124	.4725893

```

LR test vs. linear model: chi2(6) = 11.79                Prob > chi2 = 0.0668

```

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

We could do significance testing to see which slopes should be allowed to vary. We could also examine random slopes by school instead of neighborhoods – for that, we would reestimate it with `_all: R.neigh`. But for the sake of time, let's look at adding predictors on neighborhood and school level. Let's aggregate:

```

. for var p7vrq - male: bysort neighid: egen X_nei=mean(X)
-> bysort neighid: egen p7vrq_nei=mean(p7vrq)

```



```

-> bysort neighid: egen p7read_nei=mean(p7read)
-> bysort neighid: egen dadocc_nei=mean(dadocc)
-> bysort neighid: egen dadunemp_nei=mean(dadunemp)
-> bysort neighid: egen daded_nei=mean(daded)
-> bysort neighid: egen momed_nei=mean(momed)
-> bysort neighid: egen male_nei=mean(male)
. for var p7vrq - male: bysort schid: egen X_sch=mean(X)
-> bysort schid: egen p7vrq_sch=mean(p7vrq)
-> bysort schid: egen p7read_sch=mean(p7read)
-> bysort schid: egen dadocc_sch=mean(dadocc)
-> bysort schid: egen dadunemp_sch=mean(dadunemp)
-> bysort schid: egen daded_sch=mean(daded)
-> bysort schid: egen momed_sch=mean(momed)
-> bysort schid: egen male_sch=mean(male)

. mixed attain p7vrq p7read dadocc dadunemp daded momed male deprive p7vrq_nei
> p7read_nei dadocc_nei dadunemp_nei daded_nei momed_nei male_nei || _all: R
> .schid || neighid: dadunemp daded momed male

```

Mixed-effects ML regression Number of obs = 2,310

```

-----
Group Variable |      No. of      Observations per Group
                |      Groups      Minimum   Average   Maximum
-----+-----
      _all |           1      2,310    2,310.0    2,310
    neighid |          524           1         4.4        16
-----

```

Log likelihood = -2373.3516 Wald chi2(15) = 2504.39
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

```

-----
attain |      Coef.   Std. Err.    z    P>|z|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
    p7vrq |   .0260616   .0025478   10.23  0.000    .021068   .0310552
    p7read |   .0262333   .0020008   13.11  0.000    .0223118   .0301549
    dadocc |   .0060222   .0015824    3.81  0.000    .0029208   .0091236
dadunemp |  -.1094969   .0535435   -2.05  0.041   -.2144402  -.0045537
    daded |   .1078427   .0468705    2.30  0.021    .0159782   .1997073
    momed |   .0585125   .0440004    1.33  0.184   -.0277268   .1447517
    male |   -.057422   .0320584   -1.79  0.073   -.1202553   .0054114
    deprive | -.1068588   .0289249   -3.69  0.000   -.1635506  -.0501669
p7vrq_nei |   .0076765   .0054024    1.42  0.155   -.002912   .0182651
p7read_nei | -.0022259   .0040418   -0.55  0.582   -.0101477   .0056959
dadocc_nei |   .006009   .0031406    1.91  0.056   -.0001465   .0121644
dadunemp_nei | -.0782511   .109447   -0.71  0.475   -.2927633   .1362611
daded_nei |   .1801198   .0970098    1.86  0.063   -.0100158   .3702555
momed_nei |  -.0423525   .0895377   -0.47  0.636   -.2178431   .1331381
male_nei |   .0428611   .0705518    0.61  0.544   -.0954179   .18114
    _cons |   .0505329   .0439281    1.15  0.250   -.0355646   .1366304
-----

```

```
-----
```

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	

_all: Identity				
var(R.schid)	.0037432	.0025493	.0009852	.0142217

neighid: Independent				
var(dadunemp)	.0073473	.0328626	1.15e-06	47.13606
var(daded)	.0115766	.0271607	.0001165	1.149878
var(momed)	.0352373	.0264951	.008072	.1538242
var(male)	.0103147	.0142086	.0006933	.1534618
var(_cons)	8.08e-12	1.81e-11	9.89e-14	6.60e-10

var(Residual)	.4387169	.0159951	.4084609	.4712139

LR test vs. linear model: chi2(6) = 10.55 Prob > chi2 = 0.1034

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

```
. mixed attain p7vrq p7read dadocc dadunemp daded momed male deprive p7vrq_sch
p7read_sch dadocc_sch dadunemp_sch daded_sch momed_sch male_sch || _all: R.schid ||
neighid: dadunemp daded momed male
```

Mixed-effects ML regression Number of obs = 2,310

```
-----
```

Group Variable	No. of Groups	Observations per Group		
		Minimum	Average	Maximum
_all	1	2,310	2,310.0	2,310
neighid	524	1	4.4	16

```
-----
```

Log likelihood = -2378.1708 Wald chi2(15) = 2554.09 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

```
-----
```

attain	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
p7vrq	.0273469	.002274	12.03	0.000	.0228899	.0318038
p7read	.0262508	.0017552	14.96	0.000	.0228108	.0296909
dadocc	.0077382	.0013713	5.64	0.000	.0050504	.0104259
dadunemp	-.1256167	.0477079	-2.63	0.008	-.2191225	-.0321109
daded	.1495834	.0420635	3.56	0.000	.0671404	.2320264
momed	.0545836	.0391762	1.39	0.164	-.0222003	.1313675
male	-.0544371	.0288055	-1.89	0.059	-.1108948	.0020207
deprive	-.1631975	.0262269	-6.22	0.000	-.2146014	-.1117937
p7vrq_sch	.0263455	.0171515	1.54	0.125	-.0072708	.0599618
p7read_sch	-.0199684	.0135388	-1.47	0.140	-.0465039	.0065672
dadocc_sch	.0248499	.0191866	1.30	0.195	-.0127552	.062455
dadunemp_sch	1.113901	.5183483	2.15	0.032	.0979574	2.129846
daded_sch	-.6698207	.447016	-1.50	0.134	-1.545956	.2063146
momed_sch	.4964818	.6049023	0.82	0.412	-.6891049	1.682069
male_sch	.3916443	.416703	0.94	0.347	-.4250787	1.208367
_cons	-.210726	.2503211	-0.84	0.400	-.7013464	.2798944

```
-----
```

```
-----
```

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	

_all: Identity				
var(R.schid)	.0006947	.0015285	9.31e-06	.0518265

neighid: Independent				
var(dadunemp)	.0178082	.03453	.0003982	.7963269

var(daded)	.0185407	.0282593	.0009348	.367715
var(momed)	.0377594	.0272576	.0091741	.1554129
var(male)	.0100372	.0143958	.0006037	.1668946
var(_cons)	1.00e-14	2.19e-14	1.37e-16	7.33e-13
-----+				
var(Residual)	.4395822	.0159506	.4094055	.4719832

LR test vs. linear model: chi2(6) = 5.69			Prob > chi2 = 0.4594	

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

We should probably mean-center some predictors, and also examine which of them should stay (most are not significant). We could also examine some cross-level interactions, but in general, there is not that much slope variance, and very little school-level and neighborhood-level unexplained variance left.

Cross-nested models for longitudinal data

Cross-nested models can also be used with longitudinal data like NYS dataset we used earlier. Here, we can treat observations as nested both within individuals and within time points. That is, in our earlier analysis, we assumed that the trajectory of age (from 14 to 18) is linear and student-specific (a random slope). In this cross-nested model, we will assume that the effect due to specific age is systematic to that age and common to all students. The rationale behind that could be assuming that the students were measured contemporaneously, and there may have been some year-specific factors happening that affected all the students, making everyone's deviance attitude score either higher or lower in that given year. So we will estimate a two-way crossed-nested model, with the student effects u_i being crossed with the age effects v_j :

```
. use nys.dta, clear

. reshape long attit expo, i(id) j(age)
(note: j = 14 15 16 17 18)

Data                wide  ->  long
-----
Number of obs.      241   ->  1205
Number of variables   14   ->    7
j variable (5 values)      ->  age
xij variables:
      attit14 attit15 ... attit18 ->  attit
      expo14  expo15 ... expo18  ->  expo
-----

. mixed attit || _all: R.age || id:

Performing EM optimization:

Performing gradient-based optimization:

Iteration 0:   log likelihood = 34.695287
Iteration 1:   log likelihood = 34.695287

Computing standard errors:

Mixed-effects ML regression              Number of obs   =       1,066
-----
```

```

Group Variable |      No. of      Observations per Group
               |      Groups      Minimum   Average   Maximum
-----+-----
      _all |           1      1,066   1,066.0   1,066
      _id |          241           1         4.4         5
-----+-----

Log likelihood = 34.695287                Wald chi2(0) = .
                                           Prob > chi2  = .

```

```

-----+-----
      attit |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      _cons |   .4923777   .0267443    18.41  0.000    .4399598    .5447955
-----+-----

```

```

-----+-----
Random-effects Parameters |   Estimate   Std. Err.   [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
_all: Identity
      var(R.age) |   .002475   .0016883    .00065    .0094237
-----+-----
id: Identity
      var(_cons) |   .0443494   .0048906    .035729   .0550496
-----+-----
      var(Residual) |   .0357432   .0017678    .0324411   .0393815
-----+-----

```

```

LR test vs. linear model: chi2(2) = 415.72                Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

```

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

For this kind of model to make sense, we should have more time points that we do here – 5 time points is better for fixed effects of time rather than for a random variable – we do it here for demonstration purposes only. So this kind of analysis makes sense if you have a LONG time-series rather than a short one.

We can now add the trajectory, first linear non-varying, then linear randomly varying, then quadratic randomly varying:

```

. gen age16=age-16
. mixed attit age16 || _all: R.age16 || id:

```

```

Mixed-effects ML regression                Number of obs    =    1,066

```

```

-----+-----
Group Variable |      No. of      Observations per Group
               |      Groups      Minimum   Average   Maximum
-----+-----
      _all |           1      1,066   1,066.0   1,066
      _id |          241           1         4.4         5
-----+-----

```

```

Log likelihood = 38.657761                Wald chi2(1) =    20.21
                                           Prob > chi2  =    0.0000

```

```

-----+-----
      attit |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      age16 |   .0322932   .0071842     4.50  0.000    .0182124    .046374
      _cons |   .492564   .0169588    29.04  0.000    .4593255    .5258026
-----+-----

```

```

Random-effects Parameters | Estimate Std. Err. [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
_all: Identity           |
      var(R.age16) | .0003369 .0003345 .0000481 .0023583
-----+-----
id: Identity             |
      var(_cons) | .0443475 .0048856 .0357351 .0550355
-----+-----
      var(Residual) | .0357263 .0017662 .0324271 .0393611
-----+-----
LR test vs. linear model: chi2(2) = 401.35          Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

```

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

```
. mixed attit age16 || _all: R.age16 || id: age16
```

```
Mixed-effects ML regression          Number of obs    =    1,066
```

```
-----+-----
Group Variable | No. of      Observations per Group
                | Groups      Minimum   Average   Maximum
-----+-----
      _all |           1      1,066   1,066.0   1,066
      id |          241         1     4.4       5
-----+-----

```

```
Log likelihood = 60.274204          Wald chi2(1)    =    15.60
                                   Prob > chi2        =    0.0001
```

```
-----+-----
attit |      Coef.  Std. Err.      z    P>|z|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
age16 |   .032264   .0081687    3.95  0.000   .0162537   .0482743
_cons |   .4929646 .0172185   28.63  0.000   .4592169   .5267122
-----+-----

```

```
Random-effects Parameters | Estimate Std. Err. [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
_all: Identity           |
      var(R.age16) | .0003816 .000345 .0000649 .0022449
-----+-----
id: Independent          |
      var(age16) | .0031574 .0006363 .0021271 .0046868
      var(_cons) | .0455911 .0048767 .0369683 .0562251
-----+-----
      var(Residual) | .0282275 .0016269 .0252124 .0316033
-----+-----

```

```
LR test vs. linear model: chi2(3) = 444.59          Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

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

```
. mixed attit c.age16##c.age16 || _all: R.age16 || id: c.age16##c.age16
```

```
Mixed-effects ML regression          Number of obs    =    1,066
```

```
-----+-----
Group Variable | No. of      Observations per Group
                | Groups      Minimum   Average   Maximum
-----+-----
      _all |           1      1,066   1,066.0   1,066
      id |          241         1     4.4       5
-----+-----

```

```
Log likelihood = 65.811166          Wald chi2(2)    =    38.20
                                   Prob > chi2        =    0.0000
```

attit	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age16	.0319722	.0057991	5.51	0.000	.0206062	.0433381
c.age16# c.age16	-.010505	.0038782	-2.71	0.007	-.0181062	-.0029038
_cons	.5137537	.0167022	30.76	0.000	.481018	.5464895

Random-effects Parameters		Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
_all: Identity					
	var(R.age16)	.0000505	.000123	4.25e-07	.0059915
id: Independent					
	var(age16)	.0034223	.0006344	.0023797	.0049217
	var(age16#age16)	.0005715	.0002493	.0002431	.0013437
	var(_cons)	.0466065	.0051029	.0376053	.0577622
	var(Residual)	.0251662	.0018311	.0218214	.0290237

LR test vs. linear model: chi2(4) = 450.29 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

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

Here we note that the variance for the random effects of time points is very close to 0 – it doesn't seem that individual time points have much of an effect beyond what's specified by random trajectory. Let's compare some specifications of time here:

```
. est store quadratic_re
```

```
. mixed attit c.age16##c.age16 || id: c.age16##c.age16
```

```
Mixed-effects ML regression                      Number of obs        =        1,066
Group variable: id                                Number of groups    =            241

                                                  Obs per group:
                                                  min =            1
                                                  avg =            4.4
                                                  max =            5

                                                  Wald chi2(2)        =        46.07
                                                  Prob > chi2        =        0.0000

Log likelihood = 65.681561
```

attit	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
age16	.0319353	.0053468	5.97	0.000	.0214557	.0424148
c.age16# c.age16	-.0105168	.0033811	-3.11	0.002	-.0171436	-.00389
_cons	.5137654	.0159545	32.20	0.000	.4824951	.5450357

Random-effects Parameters		Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
id: Independent					
	var(age16)	.0034152	.000635	.0023721	.0049169
	var(age16#age16)	.0005646	.0002491	.0002378	.0013407

```

          var(_cons) | .0465887 .0051017 .0375897 .057742
-----+-----
          var(Residual) | .0252557 .0018322 .0219083 .0291146
-----+-----
LR test vs. linear model: chi2(3) = 450.03          Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

```

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

```

. est store quadratic
. est stats quadratic quadratic_re

```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

```

-----+-----
Model |          N   ll(null)   ll(model)   df       AIC       BIC
-----+-----
quadratic |      1,066         .    65.68156     7  -117.3631  -82.56144
quadratic_re |      1,066         .    65.81117     8  -115.6223  -75.84898
-----+-----

```

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

```

. lrtest quadratic quadratic_re

```

```

Likelihood-ratio test                    LR chi2(1) =      0.26
(Assumption: quadratic nested in quadratic_re)  Prob > chi2 =    0.6107

```

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.

```

. mixed attit c.age16##c.age16 || _all: R.age16 || id:

```

```

Mixed-effects ML regression              Number of obs   =      1,066
-----+-----

```

```

Group Variable |      No. of      Observations per Group
                |      Groups      Minimum   Average   Maximum
-----+-----
    _all |           1      1,066    1,066.0    1,066
    _id |          241           1         4.4         5
-----+-----

```

```

Log likelihood = 41.042581                Wald chi2(2) =      67.13
                                           Prob > chi2 =    0.0000
-----+-----

```

```

attit |      Coef.   Std. Err.      z    P>|z|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
age16 |   .0322139   .0042397     7.60  0.000   .0239042   .0405236
|
c.age16#|
c.age16 |  -.0103426   .0034938    -2.96  0.003  -.0171903  -.0034948
|
_cons |   .5130924   .0163665    31.35  0.000   .4810147   .5451701
-----+-----

```

```

Random-effects Parameters |      Estimate   Std. Err.    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
_all: Identity
      var(R.age16) |      4.80e-07   .0001233     8.4e-226   2.7e+212
-----+-----
id: Identity
      var(_cons) |      .044296   .0048806     .0356925   .0549734
-----+-----

```

```
var(Residual) | .0357288 .0017669 .0324282 .0393653
```

```
-----  
LR test vs. linear model: chi2(2) = 400.75 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

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

```
. est store noslopevar
```

```
. est stats quadratic quadratic_re noslopevar
```

Akaike's information criterion and Bayesian information criterion

```
-----  
Model | N ll(null) ll(model) df AIC BIC  
-----+-----  
quadratic | 1,066 . 65.68156 7 -117.3631 -82.56144  
quadratic_re | 1,066 . 65.81117 8 -115.6223 -75.84898  
noslopevar | 1,066 . 41.04258 6 -70.08516 -40.25515  
-----
```

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

The model with just the randomly varying quadratic trajectory seems to be better than either the model with the randomly varying quadratic trajectory PLUS individual time point effects, or the model with just the individual time point effects and non-varying quadratic trajectory. So we would probably set aside the idea of cross-nested model here and stick with the randomly varying quadratic trajectory model. But otherwise, we could continue adding predictors etc.