Package: MLMusingR (via r-universe)

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Type Package

Title Practical Multilevel Modeling

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Description Convenience functions and datasets to be used with Practical Multilevel Modeling using R. The package includes functions for calculating group means, group mean centered variables, and displaying some basic missing data information. A function for computing robust standard errors for linear mixed models based on Liang and Zeger (1986) <doi:10.1093/biomet/73.1.13> and Bell and 'McCaffrey' (2002) <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/12-001-x/2002002/article/9058-eng.pdf?st=NxMjN1YZ> is included as well as a function for checking for level-one homoskedasticity (Raudenbush & Bryk, 2002, ISBN:076191904X).

License GPL-2

Encoding UTF-8

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`cdata.ex` *Clustered dataset for centering example*

Description

Dataset of 60 observations from 3 clusters.

Usage

```
cdata.ex
```

Format

A wide data frame of 60 observations. Used for discussing within and between group effects.

x The predictor.

y The outcome of interest.

---

engage *Student engagement dataset (complete data).*

Description

Example data used to investigate missing data (this is the complete dataset).

Usage

```
data(engage)
```

Format

A data frame with 528 observations from 40 groups and 7 variables:

eng Student engagement.

mot Student motivation.

gpa Student grade point average.

grade Student grade level (6-8; a factor).

rural School level rural variable indicator; 1 = yes/0 = no.

frpm Percent of students eligible for free or reduced price meals at the school.

school School indicator (clustering variable).

---

engage.miss *Student engagement dataset (with missing data).*

Description

Example data used to investigate missing data (this has missing data).

Usage

```
data(engage.miss)
```

Format

A data frame with 528 observations from 40 groups and 7 variables:

eng Student engagement.

mot Student motivation.

gpa Student grade point average.

grade Student grade level (6-8; a factor).

rural School level rural variable indicator; 1 = yes/0 = no.

frpm Percent of students eligible for free or reduced price meals at the school.

school School indicator (clustering variable).

`glance.CR2` *Glance at goodness-of-fit statistics*

Description

Helper function used to obtain supporting fit statistics for multilevel models. The R2s are computed using the 'performance' package.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'CR2'
glance(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	A 'CR2' object.
`...`	Unused, included for generic consistency only.

Value

`glance` returns one row with the columns:

`nobs`	the number of observations
`sigma`	the square root of the estimated residual variance
`logLik`	the data's log-likelihood under the model
`AIC`	Akaike Information Criterion
`BIC`	Bayesian Information Criterion
`r2.marginal`	marginal R2 based on fixed effects only using method of Nakagawa and Schielzeth (2013)
`r2.conditional`	conditional R2 based on fixed and random effects using method of Nakagawa and Schielzeth (2013)

group_center *Group-mean center a variable*

Description

Also referred to as centering within cluster (or within context) or demeaning the variable. By default, uses `na.rm = TRUE` when computing group means.

Usage

```
group_center(x, grp)

cwc(x, grp)
```

Arguments

x	Variable to center (e.g., `dataframe$varname`).
grp	Cluster/grouping variable (e.g., `dataframe$cluster`).

Value

A vector of group-mean centered variables.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
#create a group centered variable
mtcars$mpg.gpc <- group_center(mtcars$mpg, mtcars$cyl)
```

group_mean *Computes the group mean of a variable*

Description

Computes the group means of a variable by a specified cluster/group. Can also be used with factors that have two levels.

Usage

```
group_mean(x, grp, lm = FALSE)
```

Arguments

x	Variable to compute the mean for (e.g., `dataframe$varname`).
grp	Cluster/grouping variable (e.g., `dataframe$cluster`).
lm	Compute reliability (lambda) adjusted means.

Value

Outputs a vector of group means.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
#create a group mean aggregated variable
mtcars$mpg.barj <- group_mean(mtcars$mpg, mtcars$cyl)
```

---

hdp *Hospital, doctor, patient (hdp) dataset*

Description

This dataset has a three-level, hierarchical structure with patients nested within doctors within hospitals. The simulation code can be found at <https://stats.idre.ucla.edu/r/codefragments/mesimulation/#setup>.

Usage

```
data(hdp)
```

Format

A data frame with 8,525 rows and 17 variables:

Age Continuous in years but recorded at a higher degree of accuracy.

Married Binary, married/living with partner or single.

FamilyHx Binary (yes/no), does the patient have a family history (Hx) of cancer?

SmokingHx Categorical with three levels, current smoker, former smoker, never smoked.

Sex Binary (female/male).

CancerStage Categorical with four levels, stages 1-4.

LengthofStay Count number of days patients stayed in the hospital after surgery.

WBC Continuous, white blood count. Roughly 3,000 is low, 10,000 is middle, and 30,000 per microliter is high.

RBC Continuous, red blood count.

BMI Body mass index given by the formula ($kg/meters^2$).

IL6 Continuous, interleukin 6, a proinflammatory cytokine commonly examined as an indicator of inflammation, cannot be lower than zero.

CRP Continuous, C-reactive protein, a protein in the blood also used as an indicator of inflammation. It is also impacted by BMI.

HID Hospital identifier.

DID Doctor identifier

Experience Years as a doctor.

School Whether the school doctor trained at was high quality or not.

remission Cancer in remission? 1 = yes, 0 = no.

Source

https://stats.oarc.ucla.edu/r/codefragments/mesimulation/

`Htest` *Test for homoskedasticity at level one*

Description

Based on Raudenbush and Bryk (2002) and Hoffman (2007). A statistically significant Chisq indicates heteroskedasticity. Output shows the H statistic, degrees of freedom, and p value.

Usage

```
Htest(newdata, fml, group)
```

Arguments

`newdata`	data to be used.
`fml`	level 1 formula.
`group`	grouping variable (in quotes).

Value

Returns a data frame which contains:

`H`	The computed H statistic.
`df`	The degrees of freedom.
`p`	The p-value (< .05 indicates heteroskedasticity is present).

References

Hoffman, L. (2007). Multilevel models for examining individual differences in within-person variation and covariation over time. Multivariate Behavioral Research, 42*(4), 609–629. Raudenbush, S., & Bryk, A. (2002).* Hierarchical linear models: Applications and data analysis methods (2nd ed.). *Sage.*

Examples

```
set.seed(123)
x1 <- rnorm(400)
y <- x1 * .3 + rnorm(400)
gr <- rep(1:20, each = 20)
dat <- data.frame(x1, y, gr)
Htest(dat, y ~ x1, 'gr') #no violation
y <- x1 * .3 + rnorm(400, 0, sqrt(x1^2)) #add violation
dat <- data.frame(x1, y, gr)
Htest(dat, y ~ x1, 'gr')
```

`lrtPV` *Likelihood Ratio Test with Model Results Using Plausible Values*

Description

Compares two nested models (a full and a reduced model). Results in an F statistic (not the traditional chi-square) with a p-value (see Huang, 2024). The full model must come first. Statistically significant results indicate that the full model fits better than the reduced model. Uses computations shown by Li et al. (1991).

Usage

```
lrtPV(mf, mr)
```

Arguments

`mf`	The full model object fit using mixPV.
`mr`	The reduced model object fit using mixPV.

References

Huang, F. (2024). Using plausible values when fitting multilevel models with large-scale assessment data using R. Large-scale Assessments in Education, 12(7). (link)

Li, K. H., Meng, X.L., Raghunathan, T. E., & Rubin, D. B. (1991). Significance levels from repeated p-values with multiply imputed data. Statistica Sinica, 65–92.

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(pisa2012, package = 'MLMusingR')
reduced <- mixPV(pv1math + pv2math + pv3math + pv4math + pv5math ~
 escs + (1|schoolid), data = pisa2012,
 weights = c('w_fstuwt', 'w_fschwt'))
full <- mixPV(pv1math + pv2math + pv3math + pv4math + pv5math ~
 escs + (escs|schoolid), data = pisa2012,
 weights = c('w_fstuwt', 'w_fschwt'))
lrtPV(full, reduced)

## End(Not run)
```

MatSqrtInverse *Compute the inverse square root of a matrix*

Description

From Imbens and Kolesar (2016).

Usage

```
MatSqrtInverse(A)
```

Arguments

A	The matrix object.

mixPV *Fit Weighted Multilevel Models Using Plausible Values*

Description

Helper function to fit multilevel models with plausible values using weights at different levels using the mix function from the WeMix package (Bailey et al., 2023): see https://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/WeMix/WeMix.p

Usage

```
mixPV(fml, data = NULL, mc = FALSE, silent = FALSE, ...)
```

Arguments

fml	The model formula. Multiple plausible values are specified using the form: pv1 + pv2 + pv3 ~ x1 (depending how many PVs are present).
data	Merged dataset to analyze (containing variables at different levels).
mc	Option to use multiple cores to speed up processing (set to FALSE by default).
silent	Option to show which plausible value is being analyzed (set to FALSE by default).
...	Options that are used by the mix function in the WeMix package.

Value

A list object of mix results. Results are pooled using the summary function.

Author(s)

Francis Huang, <huangf@missouri.edu>

References

Huang, F. (2024). Using plausible values when fitting multilevel models with large-scale assessment data using R. Large-scale Assessments in Education, 12(7). (link)

Examples

```
## Not run:
data(pisa2012, package = 'MLMusingR')
m1 <- mixPV(pv1math + pv2math + pv3math + pv4math + pv5math ~ escs + (1|schoolid),
weights = c('w_fstuwt', 'w_fschwt'), data = pisa2012)
summary(m1)

## End(Not run)
```

---

nmiss *Amount of missing data per variable*

Description

Amount of missing data per variable

Usage

```
nmiss(dat)
```

Arguments

dat	Data frame that you want to inspect.

Value

By default, this function will print the following items to the console

- The percent of missing data per variable.
- The percent of complete cases (range: 0 to 1).
- Suggested number of datasets to impute when using multiple imputation.

Examples

```
data(mtcars)
mtcars[c(2:3), 4] <- NA #create NAs
nmiss(mtcars)
```

pisa2012 *USA data from PISA 2012*

Description

Example data for mixPV.

Usage

```
data(pisa2012)
```

Format

A data frame with 3136 rows and 14 variables:

pv1math Plausible value #1 for mathematics

pv2math Plausible value #2 for mathematics

pv3math Plausible value #3 for mathematics

pv4math Plausible value #4 for mathematics

pv5math Plausible value #5 for mathematics

escs Index of economic, social, and cultural status.

schoolid School identifier

st29q03 Maths interest- Look forward to lessons.

st04q01 Student gender.

w_fstuwt Final student weight (total).

w_fschwt School weight.

sc14q02 Shortage- Maths teachers

pwt1 Student weight (conditional).

noise1 Random noise.

Source

https://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2014028

pool_pv *Pool plausible values using Rubin's rules*

Description

Pool plausible values using Rubin's rules

Usage

```
pool_pv(Bs, SEs, ns2, dfadj = TRUE)
```

Arguments

Bs	The regression coefficients.
SEs	The standard errors.
ns2	The number of observations.
dfadj	If set to TRUE (default), uses newer df computation. If FALSE, uses standard Rubin pooling formula.

ri_test1 *Sample dataset 1 for testing the likelihood ratio test*

Description

Example data for testing the need for a random intercept. Illustrates the need to adjust the p values for a modified LRT.

Usage

```
data(ri_test1)
```

Format

A data frame with 900 observations from 30 groups and 4 variables:

y The outcome variable.

w1 A level-2 predictor.

x1 A level-1 predictor

group The cluster identifier

ri_test2 *Sample dataset 2 for testing the likelihood ratio test (LRT)*

Description

Example data for testing the need for a random intercept. LRT results show that a random slope is not warranted.

Usage

```
data(ri_test2)
```

Format

A data frame with 3,000 observations from 30 groups and 4 variables:

y The outcome variable.

w1 A level-2 predictor.

x1 A level-1 predictor

group The cluster identifier

robust_mixed *Cluster robust standard errors with degrees of freedom adjustments for lmerMod/lme objects*

Description

Function to compute the CR2/CR0 cluster robust standard errors (SE) with Bell and McCaffrey (2002) degrees of freedom (dof) adjustments. Suitable even with a low number of clusters. The model based (mb) and cluster robust standard errors are shown for comparison purposes.

Usage

```
robust_mixed(m1, digits = 3, type = "CR2", satt = TRUE, Gname = NULL)
```

Arguments

m1	The lmerMod or lme model object.
digits	Number of decimal places to display.
type	Type of cluster robust standard error to use ("CR2" or "CR0").
satt	If Satterthwaite degrees of freedom are to be computed (if not, between-within df are used).
Gname	Group/cluster name if more than two levels of clustering (does not work with lme).

Value

A data frame (`results`) with the cluster robust adjustments with p-values.

`Estimate`	The regression coefficient.
`mb.se`	The model-based (regular, unadjusted) SE.
`cr.se`	The cluster robust standard error.
`df`	degrees of freedom: Satterthwaite or between-within.
`p.val`	p-value using CR0/CR2 standard error.
`stars`	stars showing statistical significance.

Author(s)

Francis Huang, <huangf@missouri.edu>

Bixi Zhang, <bixizhang@missouri.edu>

References

Bell, R., & McCaffrey, D. (2002). Bias reduction in standard errors for linear regression with multi-stage samples. Survey Methodology, 28, 169-182. (link)

Liang, K.Y., & Zeger, S. L. (1986). Longitudinal data analysis using generalized linear models. Biometrika, 73*(1), 13-22. (doi:10.1093/biomet/73.1.13)*

Examples

```
require(lme4)
data(sch29, package = 'MLMusingR')
robust_mixed(lmer(math ~ male + minority + mses + mhmwk + (1|schid), data = sch29))
```

`satdf` *Compute Satterthwaite degrees of freedom*

Description

Function to compute empirical degrees of freedom based on Bell and McCaffrey (2002).

Usage

```
satdf(m1, type = "none", Vinv2, Vm2, br2, Gname = NULL)
```

Arguments

`m1`	The `lmerMod` or `lme` model object.
`type`	The type of cluster robust correction used (i.e., CR2 or none).
`Vinv2`	Inverse of the variance matrix.
`Vm2`	The variance matrix.
`br2`	The bread component.
`Gname`	The group (clustering variable) name'

Author(s)

Francis Huang, <huangf@missouri.edu>

Bixi Zhang, <bixizhang@missouri.edu>

`sch29` *Data from 29 schools (based on the NELS dataset) used for regression diagnostics*

Description

For examining the association between amount homework done per week and math outcome.

Usage

```
data(sch29)
```

Format

A data frame with 648 rows and 8 variables:

schid The school identifier (the grouping variable)

ses Student-level socioeconomic status

byhomewk Total amount of time the student spent on homework per week. 1 = None, 2 = Less than one hour, 3 = 1 hour, 4 = 2 hours, 5 = 3 hours, 6 = 4-6 hours, 7 = 7 - 9 hours, 8 = 10 or more

math Mathematics score.

male Dummy coded gender, 1 = male, 0 = female

minority Dummy coded minority status, 1 = yes, 0 = no

mses Aggregated socioeconomic status at the school level

mhmwk Aggregated time spent on homework at the school level

Source

https://nces.ed.gov/pubs92/92030.pdf

summary.mixPV *Create summary output from the mixPV function*

Description

Create summary output from the mixPV function

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mixPV'
summary(object, dfadj = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

object	The mixPV object
dfadj	If set to TRUE (default), uses newer df computation. If FALSE, uses standard Rubin pooling formula.
...	Additional unspecified options.

summary_all *Use the summary function on a saved list of mixPV results*

Description

Use the summary function on a saved list of mixPV results

Usage

```
summary_all(x)
```

Arguments

x	The mixPV object.

suspend *Suspension data from Virginia*

Description

Data from 8465 students from 100 schools in Virginia

Usage

```
data(suspend)
```

Format

Dataset:

school School identifier

pminor Percent minority enrollment at school

male 1 = male, 0 = female

sus Whether the student was suspended (1 = yes) in the school year or not (0 = no). Self reported.

fight If the student got into one or more fights (1 = yes) in the school year

gpa Students self-reported GPA; 1 = D to 4 = A

thai *Thai data from PISA*

Description

Example data to be used for centering

Usage

```
data(thai)
```

Format

A data frame with 6606 rows and 18 variables:

pv1math First plausible value in mathematics.

escs Index of economic, social, and cultural status.

hisei Highest parent occupational status.

sex Student gender. 1 = Female, 2 = Male.

intmat Mathematics interest.

matheff Mathematics self-efficacy.

schoolid School identifier

othl Spoke another language at home other than Thai. 1 = yes, 0 = no.

books How many books at home.

pared Highest parental education in years.

w_fstuwt Student weight.

pv1read Plausible value #1 for reading.

pv2read Plausible value #2 for reading.

pv3read Plausible value #3 for reading.

pv4read Plausible value #4 for reading.

pv5read Plausible value #5 for reading.

private Private school. 1 = yes, 0 = no.

schsize Total school enrolment.

Source

https://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=THA

`thai.sm` *Thai data from PISA (reduced)*

Description

Example data to be used for centering

Usage

```
data(thai)
```

Format

A data frame with 4271 rows and 7 variables:

math First plausible value in mathematics.

escs Index of economic, social, and cultural status.

intmat Mathematics interest.

schoolid School identifier

othl Spoke another language at home other than Thai. 1 = yes, 0 = no.

private Private school. 1 = yes, 0 = no.

schsize Total school enrolment.

Source

https://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=THA

tidy.CR2 *Tidy a CR2 object*

Description

Tidy a CR2 object

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'CR2'
tidy(x, conf.int = FALSE, conf.level = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

x	A 'CR2' object.
conf.int	Logical indicating whether or not to include a confidence interval in the tidied output. Defaults to FALSE.
conf.level	The confidence level to use for the confidence interval if conf.int = TRUE. Must be strictly greater than 0 and less than 1. Defaults to 0.95, which corresponds to a 95 percent confidence interval.
...	Unused, included for generic consistency only.

Value

A tidy [tibble::tibble()] summarizing component-level information about the model

tidy.mixPV *Helper function to allow use with modelsummary*

Description

Helper function to allow use with modelsummary

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'mixPV'
tidy(x, dfadj = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

x	The mixPV model object.
dfadj	If set to TRUE (default), uses newer df computation. If FALSE, uses standard Rubin pooling formula.
...	Additional unspecified options.

wide *Wide dataset to be used for growth modeling*

Description

A dataset containing 30 observations with reading scores taken in the fall kindergarten, spring kindergarten, and spring first grade

Usage

```
wide
```

Format

A wide data frame of 30 observations:

studentid Factor indicating student identification

int treatment or control

female 1 = female, 0 = male

fall_k Reading scores in fall kindergarten

spring_k Reading scores in spring kindergarten

spring_g1 Reading scores in spring first grade

wscale *Scale of Sampling Weights*

Description

Uses the `cluster` and `ecluster` (cluster size and effective cluster size) options specified in Mplus. See note from the Mplus website. If there is no variation in weights within a cluster, the weights will scale to 1.

Usage

```
wscale(cluster, data, wt, type = "cluster")
```

Arguments

`cluster`	The cluster variable.
`data`	The original dataset.
`wt`	The weight variable to scale.
`type`	Either `cluster` or `ecluster`. See pdf from Mplus website.

Examples

```
data(pisa2012, package = 'MLMusingR')
pisa2012$clustwt <- wscale('schoolid', pisa2012, 'w_fschwt')
```

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