

Longitudinal/Panel Data Analysis: Lecture 2

Raymond Duch

University of Oxford
Nuffield College
raymond.duch@nuffield.ox.ac.uk
raymond Duch.com/class/paneldata

April 29, 2008

- Gellman, Andrew and Jennifer Hill. 2007. Data Analysis Using Regression and Multilevel/Hierarchical Models. Cambridge University Press, Chapter 13 and 14
- Stata 10.0 Manual Longitudinal/Panel Data, xtmixed, xtreg, xtregar
- Rabe-Hesketh, Sophia and Anders Skrondal. 2005. Multilevel and Longitudinal Modeling Using Stata. Stata Press, Chapter 3 and 4
- Bartels, Larry. 1997. "Pooling Disparate Observations." American Journal of Political Science 40:905-42
- Skrondal, Anders and Sophia Rabe-Hesketh. 2008. "Multilevel and Related Models for Longitudinal Data" In Jan de Leeus and Erik Meijer, eds. Handbook of Multilevel Analysis. Springer.

$$y_{jt} = \alpha + \beta x_{jt} + \epsilon_{jt} \quad (1)$$

$$y_{jt} = \alpha + \mathbf{x}'_{jt} \mathbf{B} + \alpha_j + \epsilon_{jt} \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha_j \sim N(\mu_\alpha, \sigma_\alpha^2) \quad (3)$$

$$\epsilon_{jt} \sim N(0, \sigma_y^2) \quad (4)$$

$$\epsilon_t^{all} = \eta_j + \epsilon_{jt} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{var}(\epsilon_t^{all}) = \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_y^2 \quad (6)$$

For any unit t :

$$\Sigma_{tt} = \text{var}(\epsilon_t^{all}) = \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_y^2 \quad (7)$$

For any units t, k within the same group j :

$$\Sigma_{tk} = \text{cov}(\epsilon_t^{all}, \epsilon_k^{all}) = \sigma_\alpha^2 \quad (8)$$

For any units t, k in different groups:

$$\Sigma_{tk} = \text{cov}(\epsilon_t^{all}, \epsilon_k^{all}) = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\text{corr}(\epsilon_t, \epsilon_k) = \frac{\Sigma_{tk}}{\sqrt{\Sigma_{tt}\Sigma_{kk}}} \quad (10)$$

For any units t, k within the same group j :

$$\frac{\Sigma_{tk}}{\sqrt{\Sigma_{tt}\Sigma_{kk}}} = \frac{\sigma_\alpha^2}{\sigma_y^2 + \sigma_\alpha^2} \quad (11)$$

For any units t, k in different groups:

$$\frac{\Sigma_{tk}}{\sqrt{\Sigma_{tt}\Sigma_{kk}}} = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$\Sigma_j = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_y^2 & \cdots & \cdots \\ \sigma_\alpha^2 & \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_y^2 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ \sigma_\alpha^2 & \sigma_\alpha^2 & \sigma_\alpha^2 + \sigma_y^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (13)$$

$$\epsilon_{jt} = \rho\epsilon_{j,t-1} + \mu_{jt} \quad (14)$$

$$\mu_{jt} \sim N(0, \sigma_\mu^2) \quad (15)$$

Stationarity..

$$\rho < 1 \quad (16)$$

Correlation between responses:

$$\text{corr}(\epsilon_{jt}, \epsilon_{j,t+k}) = \rho^k \quad (17)$$

$$\Sigma_j = \frac{\sigma_\mu^2}{1 - \rho^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & \dots \\ \rho & 1 & \dots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ \rho^{n_j-1} & \rho^{n_j-2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

$$y_{jt} = \alpha + \mathbf{x}'_{jt} \mathbf{B} + \gamma y_{j,t-1} + \epsilon_{jt} \quad (19)$$

Proceed with caution here..

- 1 avoid unless lagged effects have "causal" interpretation
- 2 models require balanced data – all units measured on same occasion
- 3 lagged responses reduce the sample size

$$\Sigma_j = \frac{\sigma_\mu^2}{1 - \rho^2} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & \cdots \\ \gamma & 1 & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\ \gamma^{n_j-1} & \gamma^{n_j-2} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

Recall the random intercept formulation...

$$y_{jt} = \alpha + \mathbf{x}'_{jt} \mathbf{B} + \alpha_j + \epsilon_{jt} \quad (21)$$

$$y_{jt} = \alpha + \mathbf{x}'_{jt} \mathbf{B} + \alpha_{0j} + \alpha_{1j} t_{jt} + \epsilon_{jt} \quad (22)$$

where t_{jt} is one of the co-variates in \mathbf{x}'_{jt}

- 1 data is available with following command: net from <http://www.stata-press.com/data/mlmus2/>
- 2 variables: nr (identifies unique respondent) exper (experience in labour force) expersq (experience squared) educ (education) black hisp (hispanic) married union

. list nr year lwage educ black hisp exper expersq married union

	nr	year	lwage	educ	black	hisp	exper	expersq	married	union
1.	13	1980	1.19754	14	0	0	1	1	0	0
2.	13	1981	1.85306	14	0	0	2	4	0	1
3.	13	1982	1.344462	14	0	0	3	9	0	0
4.	13	1983	1.433213	14	0	0	4	16	0	0
5.	13	1984	1.568125	14	0	0	5	25	0	0
6.	13	1985	1.699891	14	0	0	6	36	0	0
7.	13	1986	.7202626	14	0	0	7	49	0	0
8.	13	1987	1.669188	14	0	0	8	64	0	0
9.	17	1980	1.675962	13	0	0	4	16	0	0
10.	17	1981	1.518398	13	0	0	5	25	0	0
11.	17	1982	1.559191	13	0	0	6	36	0	0
12.	17	1983	1.72541	13	0	0	7	49	0	0
13.	17	1984	1.622022	13	0	0	8	64	0	0
14.	17	1985	1.608588	13	0	0	9	81	0	0
15.	17	1986	1.572385	13	0	0	10	100	0	0
16.	17	1987	1.820334	13	0	0	11	121	0	0
17.	18	1980	1.515963	12	0	0	4	16	1	0
18.	18	1981	1.735379	12	0	0	5	25	1	0
19.	18	1982	1.631744	12	0	0	6	36	1	0
20.	18	1983	1.998229	12	0	0	7	49	1	0
21.	18	1984	2.184014	12	0	0	8	64	1	0
22.	18	1985	2.266662	12	0	0	9	81	1	0
23.	18	1986	2.069944	12	0	0	10	100	1	0
24.	18	1987	2.873161	12	0	0	11	121	1	0
25.	45	1980	1.894115	12	0	0	2	4	0	1
26.	45	1981	1.471159	12	0	0	3	9	0	1
27.	45	1982	1.473498	12	0	0	4	16	0	0
28.	45	1983	1.740914	12	0	0	5	25	0	0

. xtmixed lwage educ black hisp exper expersq married union|| nr: , mle

Performing EM optimization:

Mixed-effects ML regression

Group variable: nr

Number of obs = 4360

Number of groups = 545

Obs per group: min = 8

avg = 8.0

max = 8

Wald chi2(7) = 945.55

Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Log likelihood = -2193.2845

lwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
educ	.1012399	.009019	11.23	0.000	.083563	.1189168
black	-.1441354	.048198	-2.99	0.003	-.2386018	-.049669
hisp	.0201865	.043128	0.47	0.640	-.0643427	.1047158
exper	.112251	.0082425	13.62	0.000	.096096	.1284061
expersq	-.0040754	.0005906	-6.90	0.000	-.0052329	-.0029179
married	.0623621	.0167667	3.72	0.000	.0295	.0952243
union	.1067365	.0178195	5.99	0.000	.071811	.1416621
_cons	-.1078272	.1119466	-0.96	0.335	-.3272386	.1115842

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
nr: Identity				
sd(_cons)	.3301807	.0114782	.3084331	.3534617
sd(Residual)	.3511961	.004023	.3433989	.3591702

LR test vs. linear regression: chibar2(01) = 1591.85 Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000

```
. xtreg lwage educ black hisp exper expersq married union, fe
```

```
Fixed-effects (within) regression                Number of obs   =    4360
Group variable: nr                               Number of groups =    545

R-sq:  within = 0.1780                          Obs per group: min =     8
        between = 0.0005                          avg           =    8.0
        overall = 0.0638                          max           =     8

corr(u_i, Xb) = -0.1139                          F(4,3811)       =   206.38
                                                Prob > F        =    0.0000
```

```
-----+-----
      lwage |      Coef.   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|     [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
      educ | (dropped)
     black | (dropped)
      hisp | (dropped)
     exper |   .1168467   .0084197    13.88  0.000   .1003392   .1333542
 expersq  |  -.0043009   .0006053    -7.11  0.000  -.0054876  -.0031142
  married |   .0453033   .0183097     2.47  0.013   .0094056   .081201
     union |   .0820871   .0192907     4.26  0.000   .044266   .1199083
     _cons |   1.06488   .0266607    39.94  0.000   1.012609   1.11715
-----+-----
     sigma_u |   .4000539
     sigma_e |   .3512535
         rho |   .5646785   (fraction of variance due to u_i)
-----+-----
F test that all u_i=0:      F(544, 3811) =      7.98      Prob > F = 0.0000
```

. xtmixed lwage educ black hisp exper expersq married union|| nr: exper, cov(unstr) mle

Performing EM optimization
Mixed-effects ML regression
Group variable: nr

Number of obs = 4360
Number of groups = 545
Obs per group: min = 8
 avg = 8.0
 max = 8
Wald chi2(7) = 613.75
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

Log likelihood = -2118.8812

lwage	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
educ	.1073249	.009402	11.42	0.000	.0888973	.1257524
black	-.1472034	.0489369	-3.01	0.003	-.2431179	-.0512889
hisp	.0091461	.0438931	0.21	0.835	-.0768828	.095175
exper	.1059541	.0098882	10.72	0.000	.0865736	.1253345
expersq	-.0036057	.00071	-5.08	0.000	-.0049972	-.0022142
married	.065755	.017408	3.78	0.000	.031636	.0998741
union	.108557	.0178433	6.08	0.000	.0735847	.1435293
_cons	-.157776	.1210698	-1.30	0.193	-.3950684	.0795163

Random-effects Parameters	Estimate	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
nr: Unstructured				
sd(exper)	.0517765	.003089	.0460628	.0581989
sd(_cons)	.4414784	.0211838	.4018515	.4850129
corr(exper, _cons)	-.6587822	.0373088	-.7258273	-.5793384
sd(Residual)	.3264951	.0040562	.3186411	.3345427

LR test vs. linear regression: chi2(3) = 1740.66 Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
Note: LR test is conservative and provided only for reference.

```
. xtregar lwage educ black hisp exper expersq married union, re lbi
RE GLS regression with AR(1) disturbances      Number of obs   =   4360
Group variable: nr                            Number of groups =   545
```

```
R-sq:  within = 0.1777      Obs per group: min =      8
        between = 0.1817      avg =      8.0
        overall = 0.1798     max =      8

Wald chi2(8) = 756.57
corr(u_i, Xb) = 0 (assumed) Prob > chi2 = 0.0000
```

	lwage	educ	black	hisp	exper	expersq	married	union	_cons	
Coef.	.1013102	.1013102	-.143046	.0209964	.1124673	-.0040675	.0631023	.0982125	-.108327	
Std. Err.	.0089062	.0089062	.0473533	.0423513	.0092923	.000665	.0176451	.0178958	.1113911	
z	11.38	11.38	-3.02	0.50	12.10	-6.12	3.58	5.49	-0.97	
P> z	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.620	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.331	
[95% Conf. Interval]	.0838544	.0838544	-.2358568	-.0620106	.0942547	-.0053709	.0285185	.0631374	-.3266496	
	.118766	.118766	-.0502352	.1040033	.1306798	-.0027641	.097686	.1332877	.1099955	
	rho_ar	.20414239	(estimated autocorrelation coefficient)							
	sigma_u	.31143727								
	sigma_e	.35442711								
	rho_fov	.43570554	(fraction of variance due to u_i)							
	theta	.55991672								

```
modified Bhargava et al. Durbin-Watson = 1.5927546
Baltagi-Wu LBI = 1.9179146
```