

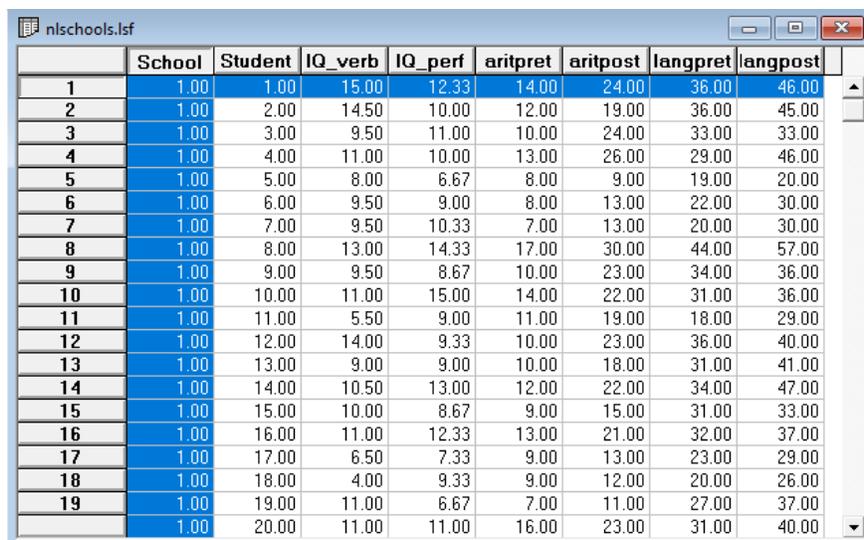
## Multivariate analysis

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### 1. Introduction

Snijders and Bosker analyzed the data used in the example extensively. The data are on school students in the Netherlands, and information is available on various test scores. To illustrate the fitting of a three-level multivariate model, we use a subset of these data. The data are given in **nlschools.lsf**. Data and syntax files can be found in the **MVABOOK\Chapter4** folder.



	School	Student	IQ_verb	IQ_perf	aritpret	aritpost	langpret	langpost
1	1.00	1.00	15.00	12.33	14.00	24.00	36.00	46.00
2	1.00	2.00	14.50	10.00	12.00	19.00	36.00	45.00
3	1.00	3.00	9.50	11.00	10.00	24.00	33.00	33.00
4	1.00	4.00	11.00	10.00	13.00	26.00	29.00	46.00
5	1.00	5.00	8.00	6.67	8.00	9.00	19.00	20.00
6	1.00	6.00	9.50	9.00	8.00	13.00	22.00	30.00
7	1.00	7.00	9.50	10.33	7.00	13.00	20.00	30.00
8	1.00	8.00	13.00	14.33	17.00	30.00	44.00	57.00
9	1.00	9.00	9.50	8.67	10.00	23.00	34.00	36.00
10	1.00	10.00	11.00	15.00	14.00	22.00	31.00	36.00
11	1.00	11.00	5.50	9.00	11.00	19.00	18.00	29.00
12	1.00	12.00	14.00	9.33	10.00	23.00	36.00	40.00
13	1.00	13.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	18.00	31.00	41.00
14	1.00	14.00	10.50	13.00	12.00	22.00	34.00	47.00
15	1.00	15.00	10.00	8.67	9.00	15.00	31.00	33.00
16	1.00	16.00	11.00	12.33	13.00	21.00	32.00	37.00
17	1.00	17.00	6.50	7.33	9.00	13.00	23.00	29.00
18	1.00	18.00	4.00	9.33	9.00	12.00	20.00	26.00
19	1.00	19.00	11.00	6.67	7.00	11.00	27.00	37.00
	1.00	20.00	11.00	11.00	16.00	23.00	31.00	40.00

The variables are:

- School: the school the student is from, used as the level-3 ID in this analysis.
- Student: The student ID, used as level-2 ID, with the multiple test scores nested within each student.
- IQ\_verb: an IQ test score

- IQ\_perf: an additional IQ test score
- aritpret: the first of two arithmetic test scores
- aritpost: the second arithmetic test score
- langpret: the first of two language test scores
- langpost: the second language test score

All students were in the eighth grade at the time of measurement. The variables in this data are a subset of that used by Snijders & Bosker.

## 2. Multivariate model

We are interested in exploring the between and within variation in scores. To fit the multivariate model, we consider the response variable to be

$$\mathbf{y}_{ij} = (IQ\_verb_{ij}, IQ\_perf_{ij}, aritpret_{ij}, aritpost_{ij}, langpret_{ij}, langpost_{ij})$$

with our model written as

$$\mathbf{y}_{ij} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \mathbf{u}_i + \mathbf{e}_{ij},$$

where  $i$  indicates a student and  $j$  a school. As the test scores are nested within students, the student ID is used as level-2 ID. Students are in turn nested within schools, and the school number serves as level-3 ID. The vector  $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$  represents the grand mean vector, and  $\mathbf{u}_i$  and  $\mathbf{e}_{ij}$  the random effects associated with student  $i$  and school  $j$ . Syntax for this model is shown below.

```

nlschools2.PRL
|
|  OPTIONS SUMMARY=NONE COVBW=YES;
|  TITLE=Within and Between Covariance Matrix for 6 Test Scores;
|  SY=nlschools.lsf;
|  ID3=School;
|  ID2=Student;
|  RESPONSE=IQ_verb IQ_perf aritpret aritpost langpret langpost;
|  FIXED=intcept;
|  RANDOM1=intcept;
|  RANDOM2=intcept;
|  RANDOM3=intcept;

```

To obtain the estimates of the between and within group covariance matrices, the COVBW option is used on the Options command. Results are given below.

```

+-----+
| FIXED PART OF MODEL |
+-----+

```

COEFFICIENTS	BETA-HAT	STD.ERR.	Z-VALUE	PR >  Z
intcept1	11.75097	0.07663	153.33900	0.00000
intcept2	10.98571	0.06392	171.85698	0.00000
intcept3	11.73904	0.15190	77.28386	0.00000
intcept4	18.95263	0.33508	56.56127	0.00000
intcept5	33.88039	0.26608	127.33025	0.00000
intcept6	40.35982	0.41861	96.41444	0.00000

The fixed part of the model represents the estimates of  $\alpha$ , and we see that all effects are highly significant. This information is followed by the level-3 and level-2 covariance matrices, i.e., the between- and within-school matrices. We note that the variation over scores within schools (over students) is higher than between schools. When the  $z$ -values associated with the variances and covariances are considered (given in output, not shown here) we note that there is significant variation and covariation between all 6 scores.

LEVEL 3 COVARIANCE MATRIX

	intcept1	intcept2	intcept3	intcept4	intcept5
intcept1	0.52351				
intcept2	0.26196	0.25167			
intcept3	0.87099	0.45958	2.37204		
intcept4	1.93179	1.24817	4.19631	12.53172	
intcept5	1.61381	0.94915	3.21832	6.93619	6.73197
intcept6	2.50844	1.58392	4.93494	14.26373	9.03740
	intcept6				
intcept6	18.66449				

LEVEL 2 COVARIANCE MATRIX

	intcept1	intcept2	intcept3	intcept4	intcept5
intcept1	3.83022				
intcept2	1.71733	4.62199			
intcept3	2.49665	3.26362	9.82812		
intcept4	5.59173	6.74055	10.94488	32.27615	
intcept5	7.36608	5.61583	9.49776	19.02252	38.96517
intcept6	9.27566	6.88912	12.31897	28.66060	35.96826
	intcept6				
intcept6	64.69375				

To use this information, we opted to use the COVBW option as noted previously. Through use of this option, the between- and within-schools covariance matrices are automatically saved to the text files **nlschools2\_between.cov** and **nlschools2\_within.cov**. These files can serve as input for, for example, multiple-group structural equation modeling. If this is the intended use, note that the sample sizes can be found in the first part of the output file.

```

+-----+
| DATA SUMMARY |
+-----+

```

```

NUMBER OF LEVEL 3 UNITS :      131
NUMBER OF LEVEL 2 UNITS :      2287
NUMBER OF LEVEL 1 UNITS :     13722

```

```

Adjusted between cluster sample size=    17
Within cluster sample size=          2287

```