

Tables for Multilevel Models in Stata

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1 Introduction

Stata has a number of ways of making tables. Here are some alternative commands, and some *tweaks* that may be especially useful for multilevel models.

2 Data Source

The data used in this example are derived from the R package *Functions and Datasets for "Forest Analytics with R"*.

According to the documentation, the source of these data are: “von Guttenberg’s Norway spruce (*Picea abies* [L.] Karst) tree measurement data.”



Figure 1: Old Tjikko, a 9,550 Year Old Norway Spruce in Sweden

The documentation goes on to further note that:

“The data are measures from 107 trees. The trees were selected as being of average size from healthy and well stocked stands in the Alps.”

3 Setup

```
clear all // clear workspace  
  
use "gutten.dta", clear // use tree data as example  
  
describe // describe the data
```

```
Contains data from gutten.dta  
Observations:      1,200  
Variables:          9  
19 Feb 2020 08:23
```

Variable name	Storage type	Display format	Value label	Variable label
site	long	%9.0g	site	site
location	long	%9.0g	location	location
tree	long	%9.0g		tree
age_base	long	%9.0g		age.base
height	double	%9.0g		height
dbh_cm	double	%9.0g		dbh.cm
volume	double	%9.0g		volume
age_bh	double	%9.0g		age.bh
tree_ID	long	%9.0g	tree_ID	tree.ID

Sorted by:

4 Estimate a Multilevel Model

```
mixed height age_base i.site || tree_ID: // mixed model
```

```
est store M1 // store the estimates (this would work with multiple stored estimates)
```

Performing EM optimization ...

Performing gradient-based optimization:
 Iteration 0: Log likelihood = -3051.1192
 Iteration 1: Log likelihood = -3051.1192

Computing standard errors ...

```
Mixed-effects ML regression
Group variable: tree_ID
Number of obs   = 1,200
Number of groups = 107
Obs per group:
    min = 5
    avg = 11.2
    max = 15
Wald chi2(5)   = 8651.66
Prob > chi2    = 0.0000
Log likelihood = -3051.1192
```

height	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]
age_base	.2144446	.0023691	90.52	0.000	.2098014 .2190879

```

      site |
      2 | -3.316408 .4738969 -7.00 0.000 -4.245229 -2.387587
      3 | -8.094846 .5358151 -15.11 0.000 -9.145024 -7.044667
      4 | -11.50985 .5291215 -21.75 0.000 -12.54691 -10.47279
      5 | -15.86582 .7116202 -22.30 0.000 -17.26057 -14.47107
      |
    _cons | 8.233362 .4092147 20.12 0.000 7.431316 9.035408
-----+-----
Random-effects parameters | Estimate Std. err. [95% conf. interval]
-----+-----
tree_ID: Identity |
      var(_cons) | 2.170508 .4004445 1.511891 3.116037
-----+-----
      var(Residual) | 8.392966 .3586298 7.718693 9.12614
-----+-----
LR test vs. linear model: chibar2(01) = 135.90 Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000

```

5 Use estimates table

```
estimates table M1, b(%9.3f) star // nicely formatted table of results
```

```

      Variable |      M1
-----+-----
height
  age_base | 0.214***
      |
      site |
      2 | -3.316***
      3 | -8.095***
      4 | -11.510***
      5 | -15.866***
      |
    _cons | 8.233***
-----+-----
lns1_1_1
    _cons | 0.387***
-----+-----
lnsig_e
    _cons | 1.064***
-----+-----
Legend: * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

```

6 Use estimates store With , variance post

Frustratingly, as you can see in Section 5, with multilevel models, the default behavior of estimates table is to report the *ln* of the random effects. Below, I use the , variance post option to post the *variance* rather than the *logarithm of the variance*.

Notice how , variance post essentially *replays* the results, but with the random effects as variances, rather than as the logarithm of the standard deviation.

```

mixed height age_base i.site || tree_ID: // mixed model

estat sd, variance post // post results as variance scale rather than log scale

est store M2 // store the estimates (this would work with multiple stored
estimates)

```

Performing EM optimization ...

Performing gradient-based optimization:
Iteration 0: Log likelihood = -3051.1192
Iteration 1: Log likelihood = -3051.1192

Computing standard errors ...

```

Mixed-effects ML regression              Number of obs   =   1,200
Group variable: tree_ID                  Number of groups =    107
Obs per group:
      min =         5
      avg =    11.2
      max =        15
Wald chi2(5) = 8651.66
Prob > chi2  =  0.0000

Log likelihood = -3051.1192

```

height	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]
age_base	.2144446	.0023691	90.52	0.000	.2098014 .2190879
site					
2	-3.316408	.4738969	-7.00	0.000	-4.245229 -2.387587
3	-8.094846	.5358151	-15.11	0.000	-9.145024 -7.044667
4	-11.50985	.5291215	-21.75	0.000	-12.54691 -10.47279
5	-15.86582	.7116202	-22.30	0.000	-17.26057 -14.47107
_cons	8.233362	.4092147	20.12	0.000	7.431316 9.035408


```

-----
Random-effects parameters | Estimate Std. err. [95% conf. interval]
-----+-----
tree_ID: Identity       |
      var(_cons) | 2.170508 .4004445 1.511891 3.116037
-----+-----
      var(Residual) | 8.392966 .3586298 7.718693 9.12614
-----+-----
LR test vs. linear model: chibar2(01) = 135.90      Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000

-----
| Coefficient Std. err. z P>|z| [95% conf. interval]
-----+-----
height
  age_base | .2144446 .0023691 90.52 0.000 .2098014 .2190879
|
  site |
    2 | -3.316408 .4738969 -7.00 0.000 -4.245229 -2.387587
    3 | -8.094846 .5358151 -15.11 0.000 -9.145024 -7.044667
    4 | -11.50985 .5291215 -21.75 0.000 -12.54691 -10.47279
    5 | -15.86582 .7116202 -22.30 0.000 -17.26057 -14.47107
|
  _cons | 8.233362 .4092147 20.12 0.000 7.431316 9.035408
-----+-----
tree_ID
  var(_cons) | 2.170508 .4004445 1.511891 3.116037
-----+-----
Residual
  var(e) | 8.392966 .3586298 7.718693 9.12614
-----

```

7 Use estimates table To Compare These Approaches

 We Usually Use estimates table for *Different* Models

When used with multiple sets of estimates, we usually use estimates table to present the results of *different* models, rather than the same model presented in different ways. Below, however, for the sake of illustration, we present the *same* model in two different ways.

* nicely formatted table of results

```
estimates table M1 M2, b(%9.3f) star ///
    title("M1 and M2 are the Same Model Presented Differently")
```

M1 and M2 are the Same Model Presented Differently

```
-----+-----
      Variable |           M1           M2
-----+-----
height        |
  age_base    |      0.214***      0.214***
              |
   site       |
     2        |     -3.316***     -3.316***
     3        |     -8.095***     -8.095***
     4        |    -11.510***    -11.510***
     5        |    -15.866***    -15.866***
              |
   _cons      |      8.233***      8.233***
-----+-----
lns1_1_1      |
  _cons       |      0.387***
-----+-----
lnsig_e       |
  _cons       |      1.064***
-----+-----
tree_ID       |
  var(_cons)  |                    2.171***
-----+-----
Residual      |
  var(e)      |                    8.393***
-----+-----
Legend: * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001
```

8 Use etable

etable is a newer Stata command that is very useful for making nicely formatted tables. etable works with one estimate or multiple estimates.

```
etable, estimates(M1) /// use these estimate(s)
novarlabel /// variable names only
cstat(_r_b) /// beta's only
showstars showstarsnote ///
column(estimate) // column is modelname
```

```

                                M1
-----
age_base                0.214 **
site
  2                    -3.316 **
  3                    -8.095 **
  4                   -11.510 **
  5                   -15.866 **
_cons                   8.233 **
var(_cons)              2.171
var(e)                  8.393
Number of observations   1200
-----
** p<.01, * p<.05

```

There is also a very helpful export option for exporting these tables to a variety of output formats. See `help etable` in Stata for more information.

9 Add One More Set of Estimates for Illustration

9.1 Multiple Estimates With `estimates table`

```

mixed height age_base i.site i.location || tree_ID: // mixed model

estat sd, variance post // post results as variance scale rather than log scale

est store M3 // store the estimates (this would work with multiple stored
estimates)

est table M2 M3, b(%9.3f) star

```

Performing EM optimization ...

Performing gradient-based optimization:
Iteration 0: Log likelihood = -3047.8267
Iteration 1: Log likelihood = -3047.8267

Computing standard errors ...

Mixed-effects ML regression	Number of obs	=	1,200
Group variable: tree_ID	Number of groups	=	107
	Obs per group:		
	min	=	5
	avg	=	11.2

Log likelihood = -3047.8267

max = 15
Wald chi2(11) = 8700.21
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000

height	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]	
age_base	.2143854	.0023822	89.99	0.000	.2097163	.2190544
site						
2	-2.994348	.5335979	-5.61	0.000	-4.04018	-1.948515
3	-7.764809	.563856	-13.77	0.000	-8.869947	-6.659672
4	-10.84402	.6356708	-17.06	0.000	-12.08991	-9.59813
5	-15.17887	.7953014	-19.09	0.000	-16.73763	-13.6201
location						
2	-.3215123	1.246019	-0.26	0.796	-2.763665	2.120641
3	.4745482	.6385101	0.74	0.457	-.7769087	1.726005
4	.0598813	.7092946	0.08	0.933	-1.330311	1.450073
5	-.4502186	.5372169	-0.84	0.402	-1.503144	.6027071
6	-.2549412	.7074584	-0.36	0.719	-1.641534	1.131652
7	-1.453754	.7466009	-1.95	0.052	-2.917065	.0095567
_cons	8.180898	.5441571	15.03	0.000	7.11437	9.247426

Random-effects parameters	Estimate	Std. err.	[95% conf. interval]	
tree_ID: Identity				
var(_cons)	1.981234	.3765076	1.365137	2.875382
var(Residual)	8.396723	.3589345	7.721889	9.130533

LR test vs. linear model: chibar2(01) = 118.04 Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000

	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]	
height						
age_base	.2143854	.0023822	89.99	0.000	.2097163	.2190544
site						
2	-2.994348	.5335979	-5.61	0.000	-4.04018	-1.948515
3	-7.764809	.563856	-13.77	0.000	-8.869947	-6.659672
4	-10.84402	.6356708	-17.06	0.000	-12.08991	-9.59813
5	-15.17887	.7953014	-19.09	0.000	-16.73763	-13.6201

location							
2		-.3215123	1.246019	-0.26	0.796	-2.763665	2.120641
3		.4745482	.6385101	0.74	0.457	-.7769087	1.726005
4		.0598813	.7092946	0.08	0.933	-1.330311	1.450073
5		-.4502186	.5372169	-0.84	0.402	-1.503144	.6027071
6		-.2549412	.7074584	-0.36	0.719	-1.641534	1.131652
7		-1.453754	.7466009	-1.95	0.052	-2.917065	.0095567
_cons		8.180898	.5441571	15.03	0.000	7.11437	9.247426

tree_ID							
var(_cons)		1.981234	.3765076			1.365137	2.875382

Residual							
var(e)		8.396723	.3589345			7.721889	9.130533

Variable		M2	M3

height			
age_base		0.214***	0.214***
site			
2		-3.316***	-2.994***
3		-8.095***	-7.765***
4		-11.510***	-10.844***
5		-15.866***	-15.179***
location			
2			-0.322
3			0.475
4			0.060
5			-0.450
6			-0.255
7			-1.454
_cons		8.233***	8.181***

tree_ID			
var(_cons)		2.171***	1.981***

Residual			
var(e)		8.393***	8.397***

Legend: * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001

9.2 Multiple Estimates With etable

```

mixed height age_base i.site i.location || tree_ID: // mixed model

est store M4

etable, estimates(M1 M4) /// use these estimate(s)
novarlabel /// variable names only
cstat(_r_b) /// beta's only
showstars showstarsnote ///
column(estimate) // column is modelname

```

Performing EM optimization ...

Performing gradient-based optimization:
Iteration 0: Log likelihood = -3047.8267
Iteration 1: Log likelihood = -3047.8267

Computing standard errors ...

```

Mixed-effects ML regression      Number of obs   =   1,200
Group variable: tree_ID         Number of groups =    107
                                Obs per group:
                                min =         5
                                avg =        11.2
                                max =        15
                                Wald chi2(11)   =  8700.21
                                Prob > chi2    =   0.0000

Log likelihood = -3047.8267

```

	height	Coefficient	Std. err.	z	P> z	[95% conf. interval]	
	age_base	.2143854	.0023822	89.99	0.000	.2097163	.2190544
	site						
	2	-2.994348	.5335979	-5.61	0.000	-4.04018	-1.948515
	3	-7.764809	.563856	-13.77	0.000	-8.869947	-6.659672
	4	-10.84402	.6356708	-17.06	0.000	-12.08991	-9.59813
	5	-15.17887	.7953014	-19.09	0.000	-16.73763	-13.6201
	location						
	2	-.3215123	1.246019	-0.26	0.796	-2.763665	2.120641
	3	.4745482	.6385101	0.74	0.457	-.7769087	1.726005
	4	.0598813	.7092946	0.08	0.933	-1.330311	1.450073
	5	-.4502186	.5372169	-0.84	0.402	-1.503144	.6027071
	6	-.2549412	.7074584	-0.36	0.719	-1.641534	1.131652
	7	-1.453754	.7466009	-1.95	0.052	-2.917065	.0095567

```

      _cons |      8.180898   .5441571   15.03   0.000   7.11437   9.247426
-----+-----
Random-effects parameters | Estimate   Std. err.   [95% conf. interval]
-----+-----
tree_ID: Identity
      var(_cons) |      1.981234   .3765076   1.365137   2.875382
-----+-----
      var(Residual) |      8.396723   .3589345   7.721889   9.130533
-----+-----
LR test vs. linear model: chibar2(01) = 118.04      Prob >= chibar2 = 0.0000

-----+-----
                                     M1      M4
-----+-----
age_base      0.214 **   0.214 **
site
  2      -3.316 **   -2.994 **
  3      -8.095 **   -7.765 **
  4     -11.510 **  -10.844 **
  5     -15.866 **  -15.179 **
location
  2                      -0.322
  3                      0.475
  4                      0.060
  5                      -0.450
  6                      -0.255
  7                      -1.454
_cons      8.233 **   8.181 **
var(_cons)  2.171     1.981
var(e)      8.393     8.397
Number of observations  1200     1200
-----+-----
** p<.01, * p<.05

```