



# Fixed and Random Factors in Mixed Models

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## The Goal Today:



Clear up confusion about vocabulary, concepts, and interpretation of fixed and random factors





## First, some vocabulary and concepts

# What Kind of Models Are we Talking About Here?



- Mixed Models
- Multilevel Models
- Random Effects Models
- Mixed Effects Models
- Hierarchical Linear Models



Extend linear  
models to  
include random  
factors

# The Two Types of Predictor Variables based on: How You Measure Them



Covariates

Numerical  
Predictor  
Variables

Factors

Categorical  
Predictor  
Variables

$$Y_j = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon_j$$

# There are Two Types of Covariates



## Independent Variables

Key Covariates about whose specific measured values you have hypotheses

## Control Variables

Covariates whose specific measured values you need to control for to test your hypothesis

$$Y_j = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon_j$$

# There are Three Types of Factors



## Independent Variables

Key Factors about whose specific measured values you have hypotheses

## Control Variables

Factors whose specific measured values you need to control for to test your hypothesis

## Blocking Variables

Factors you need to control for, but whose measured values could be swapped out for other values and you'd still test the same hypothesis

$$Y_j = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon_j$$

# Examples of Blocking Variables



Blocking  
Variable

## Blocks

### Crop Variety

Farm 1

Farm 2

Farm 3

Variety 1

50 Plants

50 Plants

50 Plants

Variety 2

50 Plants

50 Plants

50 Plants

Variety 3

50 Plants

50 Plants

50 Plants

Independent  
Variable

Soil Nitrogen:  
Control  
Variable



# Examples of Blocking Variables



**Math  
Intervention**

**School**

Blocking  
Variable

Independent  
Variable

	School 1	School 2	School 3	School 4
Control	20 Students	20 Students	20 Students	20 Students
Treatment	20 Students	20 Students	20 Students	20 Students
	Urban		Rural	

**School Location**

Control  
Variable

# Examples of Blocking Variables



## Types of Sentence

Independent Variable

## Subject

Blocking Variable

	Subject 1	Subject 2	...Subject 30
Active			
Passive			
Reflexive			

# Types of Predictors



## Independent Variables

Key Factors about whose specific measured values you have hypotheses

**Always Fixed**

## Control Variables

Factors whose specific measured values you need to control for to test your hypothesis

**Always Fixed**

## Blocking Variables

Factors you need to control for, but whose measured values could be swapped out for other values and you'd still test the same hypothesis

**Fixed or Random**

# How We Measure the Effects of Fixed and Random Factors



## Blocks as Fixed

$$Y_j = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IV + \beta_2 \text{Block}_1 + \beta_3 \text{Block}_2 + \beta_4 \text{Block}_3 + \beta_5 \text{Block}_4 + \varepsilon_j$$

$\varepsilon_j \sim iid N(0, \sigma^2)$   
for individual  $j$

Fixed  
Effect

Fixed  
Factor

## Blocks as Random

$$Y_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 IV + u_i + \varepsilon_{ij}$$

$\varepsilon_{ij} \sim iid N(0, \sigma^2)$   
for individual  $j$  in block  $i$

$u_i \sim iid N(0, \tau^2)$   
for block  $i$

Random  
Effect

Random  
Factor

Random  
Intercept  
Variance

## Fixed vs. Random Factors



	Fixed Factors	Random Factors
Effect measured by:	differences in means	the variance of the distribution of means
Results:	limited to the values you chose	generalize to the distribution
Number of Parameters:	$k-1$	1

# Situations that Indicate Fixed Blocks



1. Too few values to treat as random
2. A specific interest in comparing these values

# Situations that Indicate Random Blocks



1. Too many values to account for as fixed
2. Want to generalize conclusions to other values of blocks
3. Interest in quantifying % overall variation
4. Interest in accounting for variation in this factor

# A More Complicated Model



## DV:

Yield

## IVs:

Fertilizer: Organic, nitrogen

Beet Variety: 1, 2, or 3

## Blocks:

Farm: Farm 1, 2, or 3

Field: 6 Fields

Organic

Variety 2
Variety 3
Variety 1

Nitrogen

Variety 3
Variety 1
Variety 2



# A More Complicated Model



## Example 2

### DV:

Math Scores

### IVs:

Program: 3 math programs

### Blocks:

Students: 18-24 students per class

School: 12 schools

Class: 2-4 classes per school

### Controls:

Teacher's highest degree earned

Child sex: male or female

### Covariates:

School % free lunch

Teacher's years of experience

Student's previous year math score

# A More Complicated Model



## DV:

Reading time

## Covariates:

Age

## IVs:

Language status: Native, Advanced, Intermediate

Sentence Type: actional, psychological, descriptive

## Blocks:

Sentence: 10 of each type

Subject: 30 participants each

## References and Further Reading



West, Welch, Galecki. Linear Mixed Models

Snijders & Bosker. Multilevel Analysis

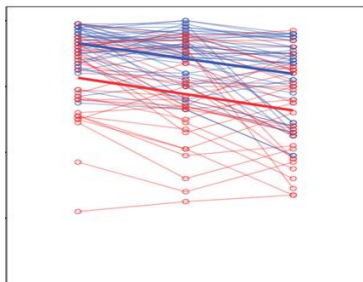
Douglas Montgomery. Design and Analysis of Experiments

Resources on our site: <http://www.theanalysisfactor.com/resources/by-topic/mixed-multilevel-models/>



Random Intercept and Random Slope Models

# If you want to learn more: Online Workshops

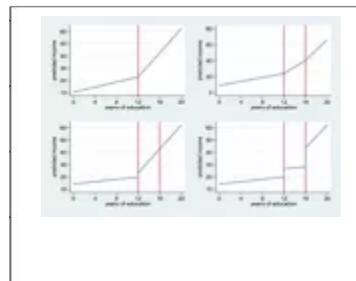


## Analyzing Repeated Measures Data: ANOVA and Mixed Model Approaches

**Instructor:** Karen Grace-Martin

**Stage:** 3, Beyond Linear Models

**Software:** SPSS, SAS, R, Stata



## Linear Models

**Instructor:** Jeff Meyer

**Stage:** 2, Master Linear Models

**Software:** SPSS, SAS, R, Stata

<https://www.theanalysisfactor.com/live-online-workshops/>

# Questions?