

# **ADVANCEMENTS IN LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS: A PRACTICAL ORIENTA- TION**

**Jacques Hagenaars  
Marcel Croon  
Jeroen Vermunt**

**Department of Methodology/WORC  
Faculty of Social Sciences  
Tilburg University  
P.O. Box 90153  
5000 LE Tilburg  
The Netherlands**

**email [jacques.a.hagenaars@kub.nl](mailto:jacques.a.hagenaars@kub.nl)  
phone +31.13.4662086**

**The Sixth Annual Lecture in Social Statistics  
ISP0M, K.U. Brussels  
June 8-11, 1999**

# **LATENT VARIABLE MODELS**

**Latent  $\Rightarrow$  Not (directly) Observed**

- **true value, scaling model, latent structure model**
- **clustering, underlying typologies**
- **unobserved heterogeneity, random coefficient models, multi-level models**
- **random and systematic misclassifications and errors**
- **missing data**

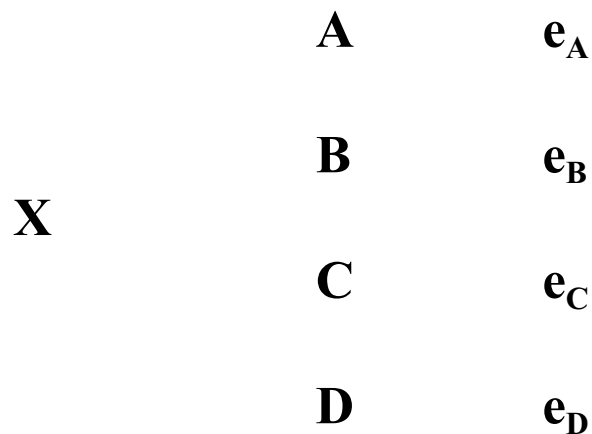
# LATENT STRUCTURE MODEL

## *NOTATION*

**W, X, Y, Z:** latent variables

**A, B, C, D:** manifest variables

## *BASIC MODEL*



- latent and manifest variables
- local independence
- error term, probabilistic relation latent-manifest

## ***TYPOLGY OF LSA***

### ***LATENT***

***nominal   ordinal   interval***

***nominal                      lca                                      ltr.***

***MANIFEST   ordinal                                      olca***

***interval                      lprof                                      fa***

**in addition: continuous versus discrete**

**estimated versus fixed scores**

**link between latent/manifest**

**‘general’ (categorical) lca: in all cells**

# BASIC LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS

Essential responsibility of government towards  
(1 = yes 2 = no):

A - equal rights men/women

B - good education

X

C - good medical care

D - equal rights guest workers

ABCD		ABCD		ABCD		ABCD	
1 1 1 1	59	1 2 1 1	7	2 1 1 1	75	2 2 1 1	8
1 1 1 2	56	1 2 1 2	15	2 1 1 2	161	2 2 1 2	68
1 1 2 1	14	1 2 2 1	4	2 1 2 1	22	2 2 2 1	22
1 1 2 2	36	1 2 2 2	23	2 1 2 2	115	2 2 2 2	145

N = 808

X is categorical and unobserved; one has to determine number of latent categories (classes)

**X**

**A - equal rights men/women**

**B - good education**

**C - good medical care**

**D - equal rights guest workers**

$$\pi_{a b c d x}^{A B C D X} = \pi_x^X \pi_{a x}^{A|X} \pi_{b x}^{B|X} \pi_{c x}^{C|X} \pi_{d x}^{D|X}$$

$$\pi_{a b c d}^{A B C D} = \sum_x \pi_{a b c d x}^{A B C D X}$$

$$\pi_{a b c d x}^{A B C D X} = \eta \tau_a^A \tau_b^B \tau_c^C \tau_d^D \tau_x^X \tau_{a x}^{A X} \tau_{b x}^{B X} \tau_{c x}^{C X} \tau_{d x}^{D X}$$

$$\ln \pi_{abcdx}^{ABCDX} = \phi + \lambda_a^A + \lambda_b^B + \lambda_c^C + \lambda_d^D + \lambda_x^X \\ + \lambda_{ax}^{AX} + \lambda_{bx}^{BX} + \lambda_{cx}^{CX} + \lambda_{dx}^{DX}$$

**{AX,BX,CX,DX}**

**A- equal rights men/women**

**B - good education**

**C- good medical care**

**D- equal rights guest workers**

X	A		B		C		D		
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
1	.41	.40	.60	.95	.05	.85	.15	.46	.54
2	.59	.17	.83	.47	.53	.35	.65	.12	.88

$$\lambda_{11}^{AX} = 0,303 \quad \lambda_{11}^{BX} = 0,772 \quad \lambda_{11}^{CX} = 0,590 \quad \lambda_{11}^{DX} = 0,464$$

$$L^2 = 13.99 \text{ df} = 6 \text{ p} = .03$$

$$X^2 = 13.97$$

## • INTERPRETATION

## • TESTING ‘usual’ chi-square statistics ( $L^2$ , $X^2$ ,

**BIC); also  $L^2_{r/u}$  (NOT for  $X=2$  vs  $X=3$ )**

- **MODIFYING MODELS** inspect residuals; inspect ‘loadings’; more latent classes; more latent variables

## **ESTIMATION**

- **Maximum Likelihood Estimates; (product)multinomial sampling**
- **Table ABCDX is not observed (X is latent)**
- **EM, NR, etc.**
- **EM:**
  - initial estimates  $\hat{\pi}_{abcdx}^{ABCDX}$
  - E-step:  $\hat{p}_{abcdx}^{ABCDX} = \hat{\pi}_{x|abcd}^{X|ABCD} p_{abcd}^{ABCD}$
  - M-step: ‘fit’ appropriate model  $(AX, BX, CX, DX)$  to  $\hat{p}$
  - repeat E- and M-step, using latest ‘updates’ until convergence

**PROBLEMS: - local/global maxima**



- **‘terminal’ estimates (boundary -)**
- **identifiability: necessary and sufficient conditions**

## RESTRICTED MODELS

$$\Pi_x^X = c$$

$$\pi_{ax}^{A|X} = 1 \quad = 0 \quad = c$$

$$\pi_{11}^{A|X} = \pi_{22}^{A|X}$$

$$\pi_{ix}^{A|X} = \pi_{ix}^{B|X}$$

$$\tau_{ix}^{AX} = \tau_{ix}^{BX}$$

**linear/ordinal restrictions on  $\lambda_{ax}^{AX}$**

## TWO LATENT VARIABLE MODEL

<b>Y</b>	<b>A - equal rights m/w</b>
	<b>D - equal rights g.w.</b>
	<b>B - good education</b>
<b>Z</b>	<b>C - good medical care</b>

$$\lambda_{11}^{YZ} = 1.136$$

$$\lambda_{11}^{AY} = 0,393 \quad \lambda_{11}^{DY} = 0,663$$

$$\lambda_{11}^{BY} = 0,776 \quad \lambda_{11}^{CY} = 0,619$$

YZ		A		B		C		D		
		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	
1	1	.26	.51	.49	.95	.05	.85	.15	.65	.35
1	2	.01	.51	.49	.45	.55	.33	.67	.65	.35
2	1	.18	.18	.82	.95	.05	.85	.15	.12	.88
2	2	.56	.18	.82	.45	.55	.33	.67	.12	.88

$$L^2 = 5.76 \quad df = 4 \quad p = .22$$

$$X^2 = 5.75$$

## LATENT (CLASS) SCORES

**Determine modal latent class  $x^*$ , given observed scores**

$$\pi_{x^*}^{X|ABCD}$$

**Assign all respondents to their modal class**

### Error measures

$$\epsilon_{abcd}^{ABCD} = 1 - \pi_{x}^{X|ABCD}$$

$$E = \sum_{a,b,c,d} (\pi_{abcd}^{ABCD} \epsilon_{abcd}^{ABCD})$$

$$\lambda_{X|ABCD} = [(1 - \pi_{x^*}^X) - E] / (1 - \pi_{x^*}^X)$$

**Identifiability of latent scores**  
**Biased latent scores**

## **COMPARATIVE ANALYSES**

**Nation, Time, Group are just (independent) variables**

**Main Issue: Comparability of Measurement Model**

**Relevant Models**

**{GAX,GBX,GCX,GDX}**

**{GX,AX,BX,CX,DX,GA,GB,GC,GD}**

**{GX,AX,BX,CX,DX}**

**{G,AX,BX,CX,DX}**

**Differences between parametrizations in terms of  
the loglinear parameters or  
the response probabilities**