

# Package ‘randomLCA’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Random Effects Latent Class Analysis

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**Maintainer** Ken Beath <ken.beath@mq.edu.au>

**Contact** Ken Beath <ken.beath@mq.edu.au>

**Author** Ken Beath [aut, cre]

**Description** Fits standard and random effects latent class models. The single level random effects model is described in Qu et al <doi:10.2307/2533043> and the two level random effects model in Beath and Heller <doi:10.1177/1471082X0800900302>. Examples are given for their use in diagnostic testing.

**Depends** R(>= 3.2.0), lattice

**Imports** boot, fastGHQuad, Matrix

**Suggests** xtable

**LazyLoad** yes

**LazyData** yes

**NeedsCompilation** yes

**License** GPL (>= 2)

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## R topics documented:

AIC	2
AIC3	3
BIC	3
calcCond2Prob	4
calcCondProb	4
calcMargProb	5
classProbs	6

dentistry . . . . .	6
fitted . . . . .	8
genderrole . . . . .	8
hivtests . . . . .	10
logLik . . . . .	11
myocardial . . . . .	12
outcomeProbs . . . . .	13
pap . . . . .	14
plot . . . . .	15
postClassProbs . . . . .	16
print.randomLCA . . . . .	17
randomLCA . . . . .	18
ranef . . . . .	20
refit . . . . .	21
simulate . . . . .	22
summary.randomLCA . . . . .	23
symptoms . . . . .	24
uterinecarcinoma . . . . .	25
<b>Index</b>	<b>27</b>

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AIC

*AIC for randomLCA object*


---

### Description

Returns AIC for a randomLCA object.

### Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'randomLCA'
AIC(object, ..., k = 2)
```

### Arguments

object	randomLCA object
...	additional argument; currently none is used.
k	penalty per parameter

### Value

AIC.

### Author(s)

Ken Beath



---

 calcCond2Prob

*Calculate Conditional Outcome Probabilities for 2 Level Models*


---

**Description**

The conditional probabilities are obtained integrating over the period random effect.

**Usage**

```
calcCond2Prob(object, conditionalp = 0.5)
```

**Arguments**

object	RandomLCA object
conditionalp	the percentiles for the random effect

**Value**

Returns a data frame containing class, block, outcome, outcomep (outcome probability) and perc (percentiles of the random effect) if conditionalp is specified. For example a conditionalp of 0.5 is the 50th percentile or the median corresponding to a random effect of zero. 0.025 and 0.975 correspond to the 2.5th and 97.5th percental, so the region between them if 95% of the variation in the data.

**Author(s)**

Ken Beath <kenbeath@mq.edu.au>

---

 calcCondProb

*Calculate Conditional Outcome Probabilities*


---

**Description**

Calculates the conditional outcome probabilities for random effects models or for standard latent class returns the outcome probabilities. For random effects, the outcome probabilities may be calculated for various percentiles of the random effect.

**Usage**

```
calcCondProb(object, conditionalp = 0.5)
```

**Arguments**

object	RandomLCA object
conditionalp	the percentiles for the random effect

**Value**

Returns a data frame containing class, block, outcome, outcomep (outcome probability) and perc (percentiles of the random effect) if conditionalp is specified. For example a conditionalp of 0.5 is the 50th percentile or the median corresponding to a random effect of zero. 0.025 and 0.975 correspond to the 2.5th and 97.5th percentil, so the region between them if 95% of the variation in the data.

**Author(s)**

Ken Beath <ken.beath@mq.edu.au>

---

calcMargProb

*Calculates Marginal Outcome Probabilities*

---

**Description**

Calculates the marginal outcome probabilities for a random effects latent class model, by integrating the outcome probability over the random effect. This is performed using Gauss-Hermite quadrature with the number of quadrature points specified for the model fitting.

**Usage**

```
calcMargProb(object)
```

**Arguments**

object            randomLCA object

**Value**

Returns a data frame containing class, block, outcome, outcomep (outcome probability).

**Author(s)**

Ken Beath

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classProbs	<i>Determines class probabilities for fitted model</i>
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**Description**

The class probabilities for the model are returned.

**Usage**

```
classProbs(object)
```

**Arguments**

object            randomLCA object

**Details**

Simply extracts the corresponding variable from the randomLCA object.

**Value**

A vector of class probabilities for each class.

**Author(s)**

Ken Beath

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dentistry	<i>Dental X-ray data</i>
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**Description**

Six dentists evaluated dental x-rays for incipient caries in Handelman et al (1986), data consists of 5 of the dentists analysed by Espeland and Handelman (1989) using a latent class model. Further analysis incorporating a random effects latent class model by Qu et al (1996), and by Albert and Dodd (2004)

**Usage**

```
dentistry
```

**Format**

A data frame with 32 observations on the following 6 variables.

V1 Dentist 1

V2 Dentist 2

V3 Dentist 3

V4 Dentist 4

V5 Dentist 5

freq Number of subjects

**Source**

Espeland and Handelman (1989)

**References**

Handelman, S.L., Leverett, D.H., Espeland, M.A. and Curzon, J.A. (1986) Clinical radiographic evaluation of sealed carious and sound tooth surfaces. *Journal of the American Dental Association*, **113**, 751–754.

Espeland, M.A. and Handelman, S.L. (1989) Using latent class models to characterize and assess relative error in discrete distributions. *Biometrics*, **45**, 587–599.

Qu, Y., Tan, M. and Kutner, M.H. (1996) Random effects models in latent class analysis for evaluating accuracy of diagnostic tests. *Biometrics*, **52**, 797–810.

Albert P.S. and Dodd, L.E. (2004) A cautionary note on the robustness of Latent Class Models for estimating diagnostic error without a gold standard. *Biometrics*, **60**, 427–435.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
# fit LCR model from Qu et al (1996)  
dentistry.lca <- randomLCA(dentistry[,1:5],freq=dentistry$freq)  
# start with constant loading  
dentistry.lcarandom <- randomLCA(dentistry[,1:5],freq=dentistry$freq,  
random=TRUE,probit=TRUE)  
# allow loading to vary by dentist  
dentistry.lcarandomunequal <- randomLCA(dentistry[,1:5],freq=dentistry$freq,  
random=TRUE,constload=FALSE,probit=TRUE)  
  
## End(Not run)
```

fitted	<i>fitted values</i>
--------	----------------------

---

**Description**

Extract fitted values for randomLCA object.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'randomLCA'  
fitted(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	randomLCA object
...	additional argument; currently none is used.

**Value**

A data frame. The first columns of the data frame correspond to the patterns, followed by the frequency of each pattern, and then the fitted number for each pattern.

**Author(s)**

Ken Beath <ken.beath@mq.edu.au>

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genderrole	<i>Gender Role Opinion Items</i>
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**Description**

Opinions collected on gender roles in a study by Felling et al (1987). This was originally published in Heinen (1996) and subsequently in Galindo Garre and Vermunt (2006).

**Usage**

genderrole



**Format**

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 5 variables.

Q1 Women's liberation sets women against men.

Q2 It's better for a wife not to have a job because that always poses problems in the household, especially if there are children.

Q3 The most natural situation occurs when the man is the breadwinner and the woman runs the household and takes care of the children.

Q4 It isn't really as important for a girl to get a good education as it is for a boy.

Q5 A woman is better suited to raise small children than a man.

Freq Number of subjects

**Source**

Galindo Garre and Vermunt (2006)

**References**

Felling, A., Peters, J., and Schreuder, O. (1987) Religion in Dutch society 85: Documentation of a national survey on religious and secular attitudes in 1985. Amsterdam: Steinmetz Archive.

Galindo Garre, F. and Vermunt, J.K. (2006) Avoiding boundary estimates in latent class analysis by Bayesian posterior mode estimation. *Behaviormetrika*, **33**, 43–59.

Heinen, T. (1996) Latent Class and Discrete Latent Trait Models: Similarities and Differences.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# standard latent class
genderrole.lca1 <- randomLCA(genderrole[,1:5],freq=genderrole$Freq,nclass=1)
genderrole.lca2 <- randomLCA(genderrole[,1:5],freq=genderrole$Freq)
genderrole.lca3 <- randomLCA(genderrole[,1:5],freq=genderrole$Freq,nclass=3)
# repeat with random effect with constant loading
# increase quadrature points and/or use higher penalty to obtain
# convergence
genderrole.lca1random <- randomLCA(genderrole[,1:5],freq=genderrole$Freq,
nclass=1,random=TRUE)
genderrole.lca2random <- randomLCA(genderrole[,1:5],freq=genderrole$Freq,
random=TRUE,penalty=0.1,quadpoints=61)
genderrole.lca3random <- randomLCA(genderrole[,1:5],freq=genderrole$Freq,
nclass=3,random=TRUE,penalty=0.1,quadpoints=61)
# improved BIC for 1 class random
print(c(BIC(genderrole.lca1),BIC(genderrole.lca2),BIC(genderrole.lca3)))
print(c(BIC(genderrole.lca1random),BIC(genderrole.lca2random),
BIC(genderrole.lca3random)))
# can also repeat fits without constant loading to give mixture of IRT models
genderrole.lca1random2 <- randomLCA(genderrole[,1:5],freq=genderrole$Freq,
nclass=1,random=TRUE,constload=FALSE)
genderrole.lca2random2 <- randomLCA(genderrole[,1:5],freq=genderrole$Freq,
random=TRUE,constload=FALSE,quadpoints=61,penalty=0.1)
```

```
genderrole.lca3random2 <- randomLCA(genderrole[,1:5],freq=genderrole$Freq,  
nclass=3,random=TRUE,constload=FALSE,quadpoints=61,penalty=0.1)  
# no improvement in fit  
print(c(BIC(genderrole.lca1random2),BIC(genderrole.lca2random2),  
BIC(genderrole.lca3random2)))  
  
## End(Not run)
```

---

hivtests

*HIV testing data*

---

### Description

Serum samples are tested for HIV by 4 different biossays in Alvord et al (1988) and sensitivity and specificity determined using latent class analysis. Qu et al (1996) repeat the analysis using a model incorporating a random effect.

### Usage

hivtests

### Format

A data frame with 16 observations on the following 5 variables.

V1 Test 1

V2 Test 2

V3 Test 3

V4 Test 4

freq Number of subjects

### Source

Qu, Tan and Kutner (1989)

### References

Alvord, W.G., Drummond, J.E., Arthur, L.O., Goedert, J.J., Levine, P.H., Murphy, E.L., Weiss, S.H., and Blattner, W.A. (1988) A method for predicting individual HIV infection status in the absence of clinical information. *AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses*, **4**, 295–304.

Qu, Y., Tan, M. and Kutner, M.H. (1996) Random effects models in latent class analysis for evaluating accuracy of diagnostic tests. *Biometrics*, **52**, 797–810.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# fit standard latent class
hivtests.lca2 <- randomLCA(hivtests[,1:4],freq=hivtests$freq)
# with random effect and constant loading
hivtests.lca2random <- randomLCA(hivtests[,1:4],freq=hivtests$freq,random=TRUE,penalty=1.0)
# with random effect and variable loading
# for this model there are 13 parameters fitted to 16 observations, so model is fairly unstable
hivtests.lca2random2 <- randomLCA(hivtests[,1:4],freq=hivtests$freq,random=TRUE,
  constload=FALSE,penalty=1.0)
# BIC shows best model is random effects with constant loading
print(c(BIC(hivtests.lca2),BIC(hivtests.lca2random),BIC(hivtests.lca2random2)))
## End(Not run)
```

---

logLik	<i>log Likelihood for randomLCA object</i>
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---

**Description**

Returns log Likelihood for a randomLCA object.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'randomLCA'
logLik(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	randomLCA object
...	additional argument; currently none is used.

**Value**

The loglikelihood.

**Author(s)**

Ken Beath

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myocardial	<i>Myocardial Infarction (MI)</i>
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**Description**

Four tests were performed on hospital patients to determine if a myocardial infarction had occurred.

**Usage**

myocardial

**Format**

A data frame with 32 observations on the following 6 variables.

Q.wave result from ECG test

History clinical history

LDH flipped, enzyme related to tissue breakdown

CPK high, creatine kinase or creatine phosphokinase, related to muscle damage

freq Number of subjects

**Source**

Rindskopf and Rindskopf (1986)

**References**

Galen, R.S. and Gambino, S.R. (1975) *Beyond Normality: The Predictive Value and Efficiency of Medical Diagnosis*. Wiley:New York.

Rindskopf, D. and Rindskopf, W. (1986) The Value of Latent Class Analysis in Medical Diagnosis. *Statistics in Medicine*, **5**, 21–27.

**Examples**

```
# fit 2 class model from Rindskopf and Rindskopf (1986)
myocardial.lca2 <- randomLCA(myocardial[,1:4],freq=myocardial$freq)
```

---

outcomeProbs	<i>Extract outcome probabilities for randomLCA object</i>
--------------	---

---

**Description**

Extract outcome probabilities and confidence intervals for a randomLCA object.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'randomLCA'
outcomeProbs(object, level = 0.95, boot=FALSE, type="norm",
             R=ifelse(type=="norm", 199, 999), ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	randomLCA object
level	confidence interval
boot	use parametric bootstrap to obtain confidence interval
type	type of bootstrap confidence intervals to use, with "perc" or "norm" valid, see boot.ci for description. It seems reasonable to use the normal approximation.
R	replications for parametric bootstrap
...	additional argument; currently none is used.

**Details**

Confidence intervals are calculated based on asymptotic normality of the estimates transformed by either the inverse of the probit or logistic, or using parametric bootstrap. The asymptotic confidence intervals are currently only available for models without random effects. For the confidence intervals obtained from the parametric bootstrap, the bootstrap is performed on the data that has been transformed to the logit or probit scale, as appropriate. The samples are close to normal allowing for the use of confidence intervals based on the normal approximation. About 199 replications gives similar accuracy to percentile with 999.

**Value**

Data frame consisting of outcome probabilities and confidence intervals. One for each class.

**Author(s)**

Ken Beath

**Examples**

```
# standard latent class with 2 classes
dentistry.lca2 <- randomLCA(dentistry[,1:5], freq=dentistry$freq, nclass=2)
print(outcomeProbs(dentistry.lca2))
```

pap

*Positive Action program implementation***Description**

The Positive Action program is a series of interventions designed to reduce negative behaviours in elementary-school students. In a study in Hawaii (Beets et al, 2006) information was recorded from students in the treatment group about whether the various parts of the program were implemented. While it is useful to describe the proportion of students experiencing implementation of each part of the program, latent class analysis will reveal if there are specific patterns to the implementation of the program (Alcock, 2008).

**Usage**

pap

**Format**

A data frame with 606 observations summarising the answers for 1566 students on the following 11 variables. For each variable the data has been dichotomized so that a 0 represents no implementation and a 1 represents some implementation.

Q1 you receive stickers from your teacher for doing positive actions?

Q2 you receive a word of the week card from your teacher?

Q3 you put notes in an icu box?

Q4 your teacher read notes about you from the icu box?

Q5 your teacher read your notes from the icu box?

Q6 your class receive a token for meeting your classroom goals?

Q7 you participate in a positive action assembly?

Q8 your class receive a balloon in an assembly for achieving their classroom goals?

Q9 your class participate in whole school positive action celebrations?

Q10 most weeks were you taught a positive action lesson?

Freq Number of subjects

**Source**

Alcock (2008)

**References**

- Alcock, A. (2008). Latent Class Analysis (LCA) and Latent Profile Analysis (LPA). Retrieved from <http://people.oregonstate.edu/~acock/growth/Mplus files/Latent Class Analysis Presentation.doc>
- Beets, M. W., Flay, B. R., Vuchinich, S., Snyder, F. J., Acock, A., Li, K. K., Durlak, J. (2009). Use of a social and character development program to prevent substance use, violent behaviors, and sexual activity among elementary-school students in Hawaii. *American Journal of Public Health*, 99(8), 1438-1445

**Examples**

```

## Not run:
# standard latent class
pap.lca1 <- randomLCA(pap[,1:10],freq=pap$Freq,nclass=1)
pap.lca2 <- randomLCA(pap[,1:10],freq=pap$Freq,nclass=2)
pap.lca3 <- randomLCA(pap[,1:10],freq=pap$Freq,nclass=3)
pap.lca4 <- randomLCA(pap[,1:10],freq=pap$Freq,nclass=4)
pap.lca5 <- randomLCA(pap[,1:10],freq=pap$Freq,nclass=5)

# repeat with random effect with constant loading
# once BIC increases fitting further models is unnecessary
pap.lca1random <- randomLCA(pap[,1:10],
  freq=pap$Freq,nclass=1,random=TRUE)
pap.lca2random <- randomLCA(pap[,1:10],
  freq=pap$Freq,nclass=2,random=TRUE)
pap.lca3random <- randomLCA(pap[,1:10],
  freq=pap$Freq,nclass=3,random=TRUE)
# can also repeat fits without constant loading to give mixture of IRT models
pap.lca1random2 <- randomLCA(pap[,1:10],
  freq=pap$Freq,nclass=1,random=TRUE,constload=FALSE)

pap.lca2random2 <- randomLCA(pap[,1:10],
  freq=pap$Freq,nclass=2,random=TRUE,constload=FALSE)

pap.lca3random2 <- randomLCA(pap[,1:10],
  freq=pap$Freq,nclass=3,random=TRUE,constload=FALSE)

# produce table of BIC values
# shows 4 class best of standard latent class
# but 2 class latent class with constant loading has better BIC
pap.bic <- data.frame(bic=c(BIC(pap.lca1),BIC(pap.lca2),BIC(pap.lca3),BIC(pap.lca4),BIC(pap.lca5)),
  bic2=c(BIC(pap.lca1random),BIC(pap.lca2random),BIC(pap.lca3random),NA,NA),
  bic3=c(BIC(pap.lca1random2),BIC(pap.lca2random2),BIC(pap.lca3random2),NA,NA))
print(pap.bic)
# plot 4 class standard
plot(pap.lca4,type="b")
# plot 2 class standard
plot(pap.lca2random,type="b")

## End(Not run)

```

---

plot

*Plot a randomLCA object*


---

**Description**

Plots the outcome probabilities for a randomLCA object, for random effects objects this can be either marginal or conditional or both. For a 2 level random effects model conditional2 will condition on the subject random effect and integrate over the period random effects. Note that plot is based on the xypplot function.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'randomLCA'
plot(x, ... , graphtype=ifelse(x$random, "marginal","conditional"),
     conditionalp=0.5,classhorizontal=TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

x	randomLCA object
graphtype	Type of graph
conditionalp	For a conditional graph the percentile corresponding to the random effect at which the outcome probability is to be calculated
classhorizontal	classes to be plotted across the page
...	additional parameters to xyplot

**Author(s)**

Ken Beath <ken.beath@mq.edu.au>

**See Also**

[calcCondProb](#),[calcMargProb](#)

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# standard latent class with 2 classes
uterinecarcinoma.lca2 <- randomLCA(uterinecarcinoma[,1:7],freq=uterinecarcinoma$freq)
plot(uterinecarcinoma.lca2)
uterinecarcinoma.lcarandom2 <- randomLCA(uterinecarcinoma[,1:7],
    freq=uterinecarcinoma$freq,random=TRUE,probit=TRUE,quadpoints=61)
# default for random effects models is marginal
plot(uterinecarcinoma.lcarandom2)
# default for random effects models conditional is p=0.5 i.e. median
plot(uterinecarcinoma.lcarandom2,graphtype="conditional")
# look at variability by plotting conditional probabilities at 0.05,0.5 and 0.95
plot(uterinecarcinoma.lcarandom2,graphtype="conditional",conditionalp=c(0.05,0.5,0.95))

## End(Not run)
```

---

postClassProbs

*Determines posterior class probabilities for fitted model*

---

**Description**

The posterior class probabilities for each observed pattern and class is determined. These are returned as a data frame together with the patterns for each observation. If class=0 is requested then all classes are returned, otherwise only the selected class.



**Usage**

```
postClassProbs(object, class=0)
```

**Arguments**

object	randomLCA object
class	class to be returned. Zero returns all classes.

**Details**

Extracts the corresponding data from the randomLCA object..

**Value**

A data frame. The first columns of the data frame correspond to the patterns, followed by the frequency of each pattern, and then the posterior class probabilities for either the selected class or for all classes.

**Author(s)**

Ken Beath

---

`print.randomLCA`      *print for randomLCA object*

---

**Description**

Prints a randomLCA object. Prints summary.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'randomLCA'  
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

x	randomLCA object
...	additional argument; currently none is used.

**Author(s)**

Ken Beath

randomLCA

*Fits a Latent Class Model including a Random Effect***Description**

Fit latent class models, which may include a random effect.

**Usage**

```
randomLCA(patterns, freq=NULL, nclass=2, calcSE=TRUE, notrials=20,
  random=FALSE, byclass=FALSE, quadpoints=21, constload=TRUE, blocksize=dim(patterns)[2],
  level2=FALSE, probit=FALSE, level2size=blocksize,
  qniterations=5, penalty=0.01, EMtol=1.0e-9, verbose=FALSE,
  seed = as.integer(runif(1, 0, .Machine$integer.max)))
```

**Arguments**

patterns	Data frame or matrix of 0 and 1 defining the outcome patterns. May also include missing values, with randomLCA using maximum likelihood to fit the models using all available data.
freq	Frequency for each outcome pattern, if missing this is calculated from the patterns, and the patterns are summarised to remove duplicate values.
nclass	Number of classes to be fitted
calcSE	Calculate standard errors for parameters. Useful for bootstrapping.
notrials	For a standard latent class model, the number of random starting values used
random	Include random effect?
byclass	Vary random effect loading(s) by class?
quadpoints	Number of quadrature points for adaptive quadrature
constload	Outcome loadings are constant for random effects model?
blocksize	Where a random effects (single level) model is broken into blocks, that is the loadings are repeated, this defines the size of the blocks
probit	Probit model for random effect?
level2	Fit 2 level random effects model (further details to follow)?
level2size	Size of level 2 blocks if fitting 2 level models
qniterations	Number of Quasi-Newton iterations within each EM/adaptive cycle. Decrease if there is a failure to converge
penalty	penalty applied to likelihood for outcome probabilities. Shrinks outcome probabilities in slightly and can prevent extreme values. Setting penalty to 0 will produce an unpenalized fit.
EMtol	convergence tolerance for EM algorithm for fixed effect latent class
verbose	Prints fit progress if true
seed	Initial random seed for generating starting values. This can be set to guarantee that the fit is the same each time, including the order of the classes.

**Details**

The structure of the patterns is assumed to be a number of blocks of different outcomes each of level2size, allowing outcomes to be repeated. Each outcome is assumed to have its own loading. An example is the width of the patterns is n and the level2size is n, resulting in n outcomes and therefore n loadings. Alternatively if the level2size is 1, then there are n repeats of the same outcome (but with different probabilities) with the same loading. In practice they may not be the same type of outcome, but usually will be.

The algorithm used is EM for the standard latent class and adaptive (in the sense of moving the location of the quadrature points) Gauss-Hermite quadrature for the random effects models. The number of quadrature points defaults to 21.

**Value**

randomLCA object This contains

fit	Fit object from optim
nclass	Number of classes
classp	Class probabilities
outcomep	Outcome probability
lambdacoef	Loadings
se	Standard errors corresponding to results returned by optim
np	Number of parameters
nobs	Number of observations in total
logLik	log likelihood for fitted model
penlogLik	Penalised log likelihood for fitted model
observed	Observed numbers corresponding to each pattern
fitted	Fitted number corresponding to each pattern
deviance	Deviance
classprob	Posterior class probability for each pattern
bics	BIC obtained for each trial when fitting initial latent class models
call	call to randomLCA
random	random parameter to randomLCA
constload	constload parameter to randomLCA
level2	level2 parameter to randomLCA
level2size	level2size parameter to randomLCA
byclass	byclass parameter to randomLCA
probit	probit parameter to randomLCA
quadpoints	quadpoints parameter to randomLCA
blocksize	blocksize parameter to randomLCA
freq	frequency of each pattern
qiterations	qiterations parameter to randomLCA
penalty	penalty parameter to randomLCA

**Note**

In the returned object there are fields for patterns and frequencies. If frequencies are not supplied then the patterns and frequencies are constructed. If frequencies are supplied then zero rows are removed. When frequencies are supplied it is assumed that the data has been simplified. The returned fitted, posterior class probabilities etc, all correspond to the simplified patterns, not to the original data.

**Author(s)**

Ken Beath

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
# standard latent class with 2 classes
dentistry.lca2 <- randomLCA(dentistry[,1:5],freq=dentistry$freq,nclass=2)
# random effects model with constant random effect loading
dentistry.lca2random <- randomLCA(dentistry[,1:5],freq=dentistry$freq,
nclass=2,random=TRUE,constload=TRUE,probit=TRUE)
# allow loading to vary by dentist
# this is the 2LCR model from Qu et al (1996)
dentistry.lca2random1 <- randomLCA(dentistry[,1:5],freq=dentistry$freq,
nclass=2,random=TRUE,constload=FALSE,probit=TRUE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

ranef

---

*Extract random effects from a randomLCA object*


---

**Description**

Extracts the Empirical Bayes estimates of the random effects.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'randomLCA'
ranef(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	randomLCA object with a random effect
...	additional argument; currently none is used.

**Value**

A matrix with the first column containing the random effects and the second column the standard error of the random effects.

**Author(s)**

Ken Beath

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refit	<i>Refit an randomLCA object</i>
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**Description**

Refits an randomLCA object using new data. For an example, see the simulate method.

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'randomLCA'  
refit(object, newpatterns, newfreq, useinit=FALSE, ...)
```

**Arguments**

object	randomLCA object
newpatterns	the new patterns that are to be fitted using the existing model
newfreq	the frequencies corresponding to the patterns if required
useinit	use initial values from randomLCA object
...	additional argument; currently none is used.

**Details**

The useinit parameter determines whether the parameter estimates from the supplied model are used as initial values or whether the complete model fitting process is repeated. If the initial values are used then fitting will be faster, and the fitted classes will be similar to those in the original model. If the data was not generated from the original model there is an increased risk that the fit will not find the global maxima. For this reason when performing a bootstrap Likelihood ratio test it is better to use useinit=FALSE. However when using useinit=FALSE there may be label switching, where the estimated classes are similar, but in a different order. Unless the estimated parameters are assigned to the correct classes this will invalidate the results of a parametric bootstrap for parameter confidence intervals.

**Value**

The fitted model to the new data.

**Author(s)**

Ken Beath

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`simulate`*Simulate*

---

**Description**

Simulate data from a fitted randomLCA model

**Usage**

```
## S3 method for class 'randomLCA'  
simulate(object, nsim, seed, ...)
```

**Arguments**

<code>object</code>	randomLCA object
<code>nsim</code>	number of data sets to be simulated
<code>seed</code>	random seed
<code>...</code>	additional optional arguments.

**Details**

Generates random data from the supplied object.

**Value**

A simulated data frame or a list of simulated data frames.

**Author(s)**

Ken Beath

**Examples**

```
## Not run:  
myocardial.lca1 <- randomLCA(myocardial[,1:4], freq=myocardial$freq, nclass=1)  
myocardial.lca2 <- randomLCA(myocardial[,1:4], freq=myocardial$freq)  
# calculate observed lrt  
obslrt <- 2*(logLik(myocardial.lca2)-logLik(myocardial.lca1))  
  
print(obslrt)  
  
nsims <- 999  
# generate the simulations  
thesims <- simulate(myocardial.lca1, nsims)  
# for each simulation determin lrt  
simlrt <- rep(NA, nsims)  
for (isim in 1:nsims) {  
  submodel <- refit(myocardial.lca1, newpatterns=thesims[[isim]])
```

```

fullmodel <- refit(myocardial.lca2,newpatterns=thesims[[isim]])
simlrt[isim] <- 2*(logLik(fullmodel)-logLik(submodel))
print(c(isim,simlrt[isim]))
}
# calculate p value as proportion of simulated lrt greater than observed,
# corrected by adding one to numerator and denominator
print((sum(simlrt>=obslrt)+1)/(nsims+1))
## End(Not run)

```

---

summary.randomLCA      *Summary for randomLCA object*

---

### Description

Summarises the fit of a randomLCA object.

### Usage

```

## S3 method for class 'randomLCA'
summary(object, ...)

```

### Arguments

object	randomLCA object
...	additional argument; currently none is used.

### Value

logLik	Log Likelihood
AIC	AIC
BIC	BIC
AIC3	AIC with penalty of 3
nclass	no of classes
probit	link is probit
classp	class probabilities
outcomep	outcome probabilities (conditional)
margoutcomep	outcome probabilities (marginal), if model contains random effects
random	model includes random effects
level2	model has 2 level hierarchy
constload	loadings are constant by outcome
byclass	lambda and tau vary by class
lambdacoef	lambda coefficients
taucoef	tau coefficients

### Author(s)

Ken Beath

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 symptoms

*Symptoms data*


---

### Description

This is the data for Beath and Heller (2009).

Allergy and respiratory symptoms for infants 0 to 2 years in six month periods. Outcome is presence or absence of symptom in the six months. Original data was collected at Visits 1-7 over the 2 year period which were summarised to six month periods.

Note that these models can be slow to fit, with the "symptoms.lca2random2" model taking about 1-2 hours.

Thanks to the investigators of the CAPS study for making the data available.

### Usage

symptoms

### Format

A data frame with 444 observations on the following 17 variables.

Nightcough.13 Night cough in visits 1-3

Wheeze.13 Wheeze in visits 1-3

Itchy rash.13 Itchy rash in visits 1-3

FlexDerma.13 Flexural Dermatitis in visits 1-3

Nightcough.45 Night cough in visits 1-3

Wheeze.45 Wheeze in visits 4-5

Itchy rash.45 Itchy rash in visits 4-5

FlexDerma.45 Flexural Dermatitis in visits 4-5

Nightcough.6 Night cough in visit 6

Wheeze.6 Wheeze in visit 6

Itchy rash.6 Itchy rash in visit 6

FlexDerma.6 Flexural Dermatitis in visits 1-3

Nightcough.7 Night cough in visit 7

Wheeze.7 Wheeze in visit 7

Itchy rash.7 Itchy rash in visit 7

FlexDerma.7 Flexural Dermatitis in visit 7

Freq Number of subjects

### Source

Mihrshai et al (2001)



## References

Mihrshahi, S., Peat, J.K., Webb, K., Tovey, R.E., Marks, G.B., Mellis, C.M. and Leeder S.R. (2001) The Childhood Asthma Prevention Study (CAPS): Design and research protocol of a randomized trial for the primary prevention of asthma. *Control led Clinical Trials*, **22**:333–354.

Beath, K.J. and Heller, G.Z. (2009) Latent trajectory modelling of multivariate binary data. *Statistical Modelling*, **9**(3):199–213.

## Examples

```
## Not run:
symptoms.lca2 <- randomLCA(symptoms[, 1:16], freq=symptoms$Freq, nclass=2)
symptoms.lca2random <- randomLCA(symptoms[, 1:16], freq=symptoms$Freq,
  random=TRUE, nclass=2, blocksize=4, constload=FALSE)
symptoms.lca2random2 <- randomLCA(symptoms[, 1:16], freq=symptoms$Freq,
  random=TRUE, level2=TRUE, nclass=2, level2size=4, constload=FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```

---

uterinecarcinoma

*Uterine Carcinoma Data*

---

## Description

Classification of 118 histology samples by 118 pathologists. Original classification in Holmquist et al (1967) was to one of five categories, this has been reduced to two. Analysed by a number of authors, with a random effects model in Qu et al (1996).

## Usage

```
uterinecarcinoma
```

## Format

A data frame with 20 observations on the following 8 variables.

V1 Pathologist 1

V2 Pathologist 2

V3 Pathologist 3

V4 Pathologist 4

V5 Pathologist 5

V6 Pathologist 6

V7 Pathologist 7

freq Number of observed pattern

**Source**

Qu et al (1996)

**References**

Holmquist, N.D., McMahan, C.A., and Williams, O.D. (1967) Variability in classification of carcinoma in situ of the uterine cervix. *Archives of Pathology*, **84**, 344–345.

Qu, Y., Tan, M. and Kutner, M.H. (1996) Random effects models in latent class analysis for evaluating accuracy of diagnostic tests. *Biometrics*, **52**, 797–810.

**Examples**

```
## Not run:
uterinecarcinoma.lcarandom2 <- randomLCA(uterinecarcinoma[,1:7],
  freq=uterinecarcinoma$freq,random=TRUE,probit=TRUE,quadpoints=61)
# LCR1 model of Que et al. This is fairly unstable and
# is also slow and doesn't improve the model fit
uterinecarcinoma.lcarandom2by <- randomLCA(uterinecarcinoma[,1:7],freq=uterinecarcinoma$freq,
  byclass=TRUE,random=TRUE,probit=TRUE,quadpoints=71)
## End(Not run)
```

# Index

## \*Topic **datasets**

- dentistry, 6
- genderrole, 8
- hivtests, 10
- myocardial, 12
- pap, 14
- symptoms, 24
- uterinecarcinoma, 25

## \*Topic **methods**

- AIC, 2
- AIC3, 3
- BIC, 3
- calcCond2Prob, 4
- calcCondProb, 4
- calcMargProb, 5
- classProbs, 6
- fitted, 8
- logLik, 11
- outcomeProbs, 13
- plot, 15
- postClassProbs, 16
- print.randomLCA, 17
- ranef, 20
- refit, 21
- simulate, 22
- summary.randomLCA, 23

## \*Topic **multivariate**

- randomLCA, 18

AIC, 2

AIC3, 3

BIC, 3

calcCond2Prob, 4

calcCondProb, 4, 16

calcMargProb, 5, 16

classProbs, 6

dentistry, 6

fitted, 8

genderrole, 8

hivtests, 10

logLik, 11

myocardial, 12

outcomeProbs, 13

pap, 14

plot, 15

postClassProbs, 16

print.randomLCA, 17

randomLCA, 18

ranef, 20

refit, 21

simulate, 22

summary.randomLCA, 23

symptoms, 24

uterinecarcinoma, 25