

2019-01-29- LCA data modeling Seth-Josh

```
knitr::opts_chunk$set(echo = TRUE, cache = FALSE, message = FALSE, warning = FALSE, echo = TRUE)
knitr::opts_chunk$set(tidy.opts = list(width.cutoff = 60), # For code
                      width = 60) # For output

options(cli.width = 60) # For tidyverse loading messages
set.seed(20180925)
knitr::clean_cache()
```

```
## NULL
```

1. Loading, setting up

```
library(tidyverse)
library(polCA)
library(readxl)
```

Getting data from Google Sheets

```
library(google Sheets)
library(readr)

g <- gs_title("Observations_segment_Units_1-7_2013-14-with-duplicates-identified")
d <- gs_read(g, col_types =
  readr::cols(
    `ClassObservation::Observer` = col_character(),
    `ClassObservation::ObsNickname` = col_double(),
    `Teacher::TeacherID` = col_double(),
    `Teacher::First Name` = col_character(),
    `Teacher::Last Name` = col_character(),
    `Teacher::Condition` = col_character(),
    `ClassObservation::Unit` = col_double(),
    `ClassObservation::Date` = col_datetime(format = ""),
    Notes = col_character(),
    ObsNN = col_double(),
    SegNum = col_double(),
    `Segment::StartStamp` = col_datetime(format = ""),
    `Segment::EndStamp` = col_datetime(format = ""),
    fWhole = col_double(),
    fGroups = col_double(),
    fSeat = col_double(),
    sInvented = col_double(),
    sConceptual = col_double(),
    sProcedural = col_double(),
    sEngagement = col_character(),
```

```

tInitSelect = col_double(),
tCompare = col_double(),
tDiscussQ = col_double(),
tPressExplain = col_double(),
tConnectOthers = col_double(),
tConnectBigIdeas = col_double(),
tConventional = col_double(),
tProcedural = col_double(),
iPrecision = col_double(),
iCenter = col_double(),
iDisplay = col_double(),
iOther = col_double(),
iOrder = col_double(),
iScale = col_double(),
iGrouping = col_double(),
iShape = col_double(),
iShow = col_double(),
iHide = col_double(),
iMode = col_double(),
iMedian = col_double(),
iMean = col_double(),
iRange = col_double(),
iCenterClump = col_double(),
iDeviation = col_double(),
iReplicability = col_double(),
iGeneralizability = col_double(),
iLinkVisDist = col_double(),
iLinkImagDist = col_double(),
ITheoreticalProb = col_double(),
IEmpiricalProb = col_double(),
IOdds = col_logical(),
ISampleSize = col_double(),
ISamplingDistrib = col_double(),
ICenterStats = col_double(),
IVariabilityStats = col_double(),
`Segment::iIntelligibility` = col_double(),
`Segment::iModelFit` = col_double(),
`Segment::iDistribution` = col_double(),
`Segment::iRandomComponents` = col_double(),
`Segment::iNonRandomComponents` = col_double(),
`Segment::iMedianDistr` = col_double(),
`Segment::iIQRDistr` = col_logical(),
`Segment::iNewMedian` = col_double(),
`Segment::iNewIQR` = col_logical(),
`Segment::iRegions` = col_double(),
`Segment::iQuantRegions` = col_double(),
number_of_segments = col_double(),
`Duplicate Condition` = col_character()
))

```

```
d <- dplyr::rename(d, condition = `Teacher::Condition`)
```

```
d <- d %>%
```

```

mutate(condition = ifelse(str_detect(condition, "2"), 0,
                          ifelse(str_detect(condition, "1"), 1, NA)))

library(readxl)
u <- read_xlsx("Observations_summary_Units_1-7_2012-13-mod.xlsx")

g1 <- gs_title("Observations_segment_Units_1-7_2012-13-with-duplicates-identified")
d1 <- gs_read(g1)
d1 <- rename(d1, Teacher_ID = handl)
#d1 <- unite(d1, Teacher, `Teacher::First Name`, `Teacher::Last Name`, sep = " ")
d1 <- d1 %>% left_join(u, by = "Teacher_ID")
d1 <- rename(d1, condition = Group)

```

```

add_one <- function(x) {
  x + 1
}

ds <- d %>%
  dplyr::select(sInvented, sProcedural, sConceptual, tInitSelect, tCompare, tDiscussQ, tConnectBigIdeas)
  map_df(replace_na, 0) %>%
  modify_at(c(1:9), add_one) %>%
  mutate(groups = case_when(
    fGroups == 1 ~ "small_groups",
    fSeat == 1 ~ "seat",
    fWhole == 1 ~ "whole"
  )) %>%
  dplyr::select(-fGroups, -fSeat, -fWhole)

ds1 <- d1 %>%
  dplyr::select(sInvented, sProcedural, sConceptual, tInitSelect, tCompare, tDiscussQ, tConnectBigIdeas)
  map_df(replace_na, 0) %>%
  modify_at(c(1:9), add_one) %>%
  mutate(groups = case_when(
    fGroups == 1 ~ "small_groups",
    fSeat == 1 ~ "seat",
    fWhole == 1 ~ "whole"
  )) %>%
  dplyr::select(-fGroups, -fSeat, -fWhole)

dd <- bind_rows(ds, ds1)

dds <- filter(dd, `Duplicate Condition` != "D" & `Duplicate Condition` != "d")

```

3. Choosing the number of classes/profiles

Using latent class analysis through the **poLCA** R package.

```

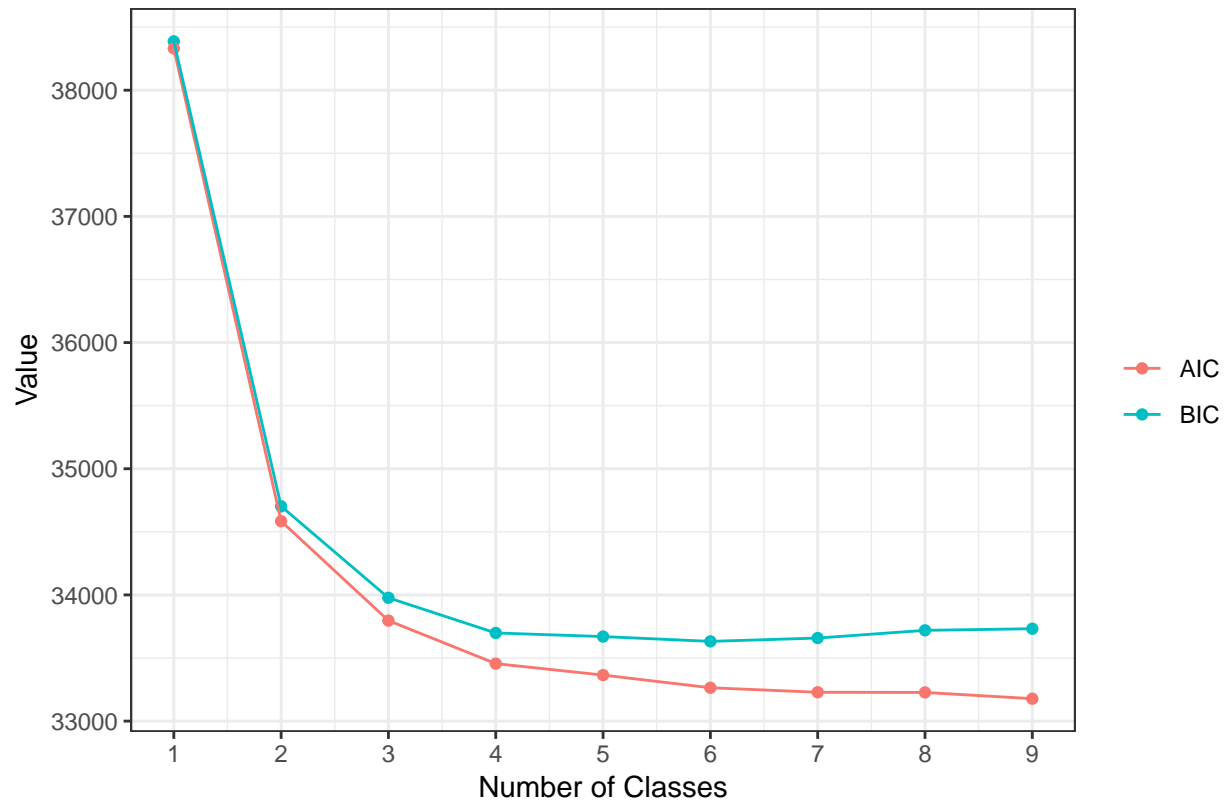
set.seed(20180925)

f <- cbind(sInvented, sProcedural, sConceptual, tInitSelect, tCompare, tDiscussQ, tConnectBigIdeas, tConnectBigIdeas)
#2341

```

```
od <- map(1:9, polCA, formula = f, data = dds, maxiter = 5000, verbose = FALSE, graphs = FALSE) %>%
  map_df(broom::glance)
```

```
od %>%
  mutate(n_classes = 1:9) %>%
  gather(key, val, BIC, AIC) %>%
  ggplot(aes(x = n_classes, y = val, color = key, group = key)) +
  geom_point() +
  geom_line() +
  scale_x_continuous(breaks = 1:9, labels = 1:9) +
  theme_bw() +
  labs(caption = "Lower values of the AIC & BIC suggest preferred model(s); generally, BIC is more conservative than AIC") +
  xlab("Number of Classes") +
  ylab("Value") +
  scale_color_discrete("")
```



Lower values of the AIC & BIC suggest preferred model(s); generally, BIC is more conservative than AIC

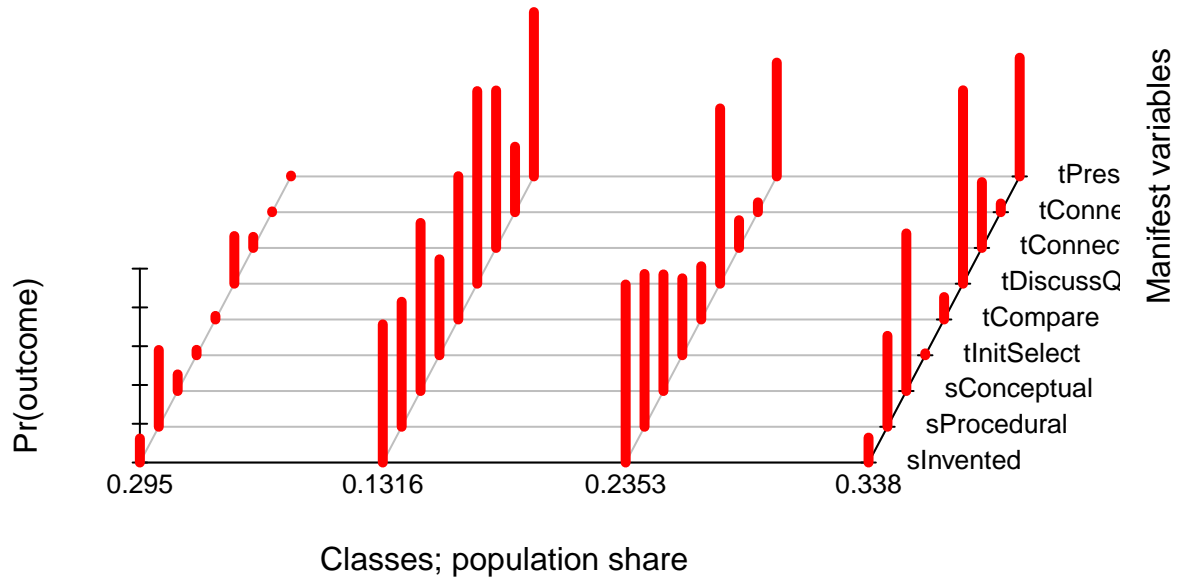
Based on these fit statistics, a three or four class solution seems to exhibit the best fit, though a three-class solution may also be suitable; for comparison, a two-class solution is also explored.

4. Examining 2, 3, 4, and 5 class solutions

```
set.seed(20180925)
```

```
f <- cbind(sInvented, sProcedural, sConceptual, tInitSelect, tCompare, tDiscussQ, tConnectBigIdeas, tCo

#m2 <- poLCA(f, dds, nclass = 2, maxiter = 10000, graphs = TRUE)
#m3 <- poLCA(f, dds, nclass = 3, maxiter = 10000, graphs = TRUE)
m4 <- poLCA(f, dds, nclass = 4, maxiter = 10000, graphs = TRUE)
```



```
## Conditional item response (column) probabilities,
## by outcome variable, for each class (row)
##
## $sInvented
##           Pr(1) Pr(2)
## class 1: 0.8761 0.1239
## class 2: 0.2874 0.7126
## class 3: 0.0818 0.9182
## class 4: 0.8716 0.1284
##
## $sProcedural
##           Pr(1) Pr(2)
## class 1: 0.6039 0.3961
## class 2: 0.3553 0.6447
## class 3: 0.2120 0.7880
## class 4: 0.5310 0.4690
##
## $sConceptual
##           Pr(1) Pr(2)
```

```

## class 1: 0.9144 0.0856
## class 2: 0.1331 0.8669
## class 3: 0.3986 0.6014
## class 4: 0.1874 0.8126
##
## $tInitSelect
##      Pr(1) Pr(2)
## class 1: 0.9720 0.0280
## class 2: 0.5053 0.4947
## class 3: 0.6033 0.3967
## class 4: 0.9903 0.0097
##
## $tCompare
##      Pr(1) Pr(2)
## class 1: 0.9814 0.0186
## class 2: 0.2609 0.7391
## class 3: 0.7255 0.2745
## class 4: 0.8842 0.1158
##
## $tDiscussQ
##      Pr(1) Pr(2)
## class 1: 0.7540 0.2460
## class 2: 0.0066 0.9934
## class 3: 0.0959 0.9041
## class 4: 0.0025 0.9975
##
## $tConnectBigIdeas
##      Pr(1) Pr(2)
## class 1: 0.9428 0.0572
## class 2: 0.1879 0.8121
## class 3: 0.8569 0.1431
## class 4: 0.6602 0.3398
##
## $tConnectOthers
##      Pr(1) Pr(2)
## class 1: 0.9959 0.0041
## class 2: 0.6622 0.3378
## class 3: 0.9493 0.0507
## class 4: 0.9552 0.0448
##
## $tPressExplain
##      Pr(1) Pr(2)
## class 1: 0.9956 0.0044
## class 2: 0.1523 0.8477
## class 3: 0.4128 0.5872
## class 4: 0.3876 0.6124
##
## Estimated class population shares
## 0.295 0.1316 0.2353 0.338
##
## Predicted class memberships (by modal posterior prob.)
## 0.2963 0.1164 0.2443 0.3429
##
## =====

```

```
## Fit for 4 latent classes:
## =====
## number of observations: 3753
## number of estimated parameters: 39
## residual degrees of freedom: 472
## maximum log-likelihood: -16688.75
##
## AIC(4): 33455.5
## BIC(4): 33698.49
## G^2(4): 832.2073 (Likelihood ratio/deviance statistic)
## X^2(4): 1870.21 (Chi-square goodness of fit)
##

#m5 <- poLCA(f, dds, nclass = 5, maxiter = 10000, graphs = TRUE)

data.frame(dds, class = m4$predclass) %>%
  dplyr::select(class, condition) %>%
  count(class, condition)
```

5. Examining predictors of the 4-class solution - does not work well for 3 class solution

Moving forward with four-class solution

```
post_probs <- m4$posterior %>% as.data.frame() %>% setNames(paste0("C", 1:4, "_prob"))
df <- bind_cols(dds, post_probs)
df$class <- m4$predclass
df <- df %>% dplyr::select(-`Duplicate Condition`) %>% mutate_if(is.numeric, round, 3)
write_csv(df, "2019-02-10-data-with-class-probs.csv")
```

Plots

```
t <- df %>%
  arrange(teacher, unit, seg_num) %>%
  group_by(unit) %>%
  summarize(max_seg_num = max(seg_num),
            max_unit = max(unit))

the_seqqer <- function(x) {
  seq(1, t$max_seg_num[x])
}

l <- list()
for (i in seq(t$max_seg_num)) {
  l[[i]] <- seq(1, t$max_seg_num[i])
}
```

```

t$seq_1 <- 1

dtm <- dplyr::select(df, teacher, condition) %>% distinct() %>% arrange(teacher)

df$class <- as.factor(df$class)

df$class<- forcats::fct_recode(df$class,
                              `Low Activity` = "1",
                              `Inventing & Connecting` = "2",
                              `Inventing & Discussing` = "3",
                              `Discussing Ideas` = "4")

teacher_ID = dtm$teacher
condition = dtm$condition
map2(teacher_ID, condition, f, df)

```

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```

Analysis

```
dm1 <- df %>% count(class, condition) %>%
  spread(condition, n) %>%
  mutate(`0` = replace_na(`0`, 0))
names_dm1 <- dm1$class
mat1 <- as.matrix(dm1[, -1])
cs1 <- chisq.test(mat1)
write_csv(dm1, "tab1.csv")
write_csv(as.data.frame(cs1$stdres), "mat1.csv")
# clipr::write_clip(cs1$stdres)

dm2 <- df %>% count(class, groups) %>%
  spread(groups, n)
names_dm2 <- dm2$class
mat2 <- as.matrix(dm2[, -c(1, 5)])
cs2 <- chisq.test(mat2)
write_csv(dm2, "tab2.csv")
write_csv(as.data.frame(cs2$stdres), "mat2.csv")
# clipr::write_clip(cs2$stdres)
```

