# Structural Equation Models<sup>1</sup> STA2053 Fall 2022

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See last slide for copyright information.

# Structural Equation Models

- An extension of multiple regression.
- Can incorporate latent variables.
- More than one regression-like equation.
- An explanatory variable in one equation can be the response variable in another equation.

#### Calories

**Doubly Labeled Water**: Participants drink water that is enriched with respect to two isotopes, and urine samples allow the measurement of energy expenditure (Graphics used without permission).

# Measurement Error in Nonlinear Models: Carroll et al., 2006, p. 8

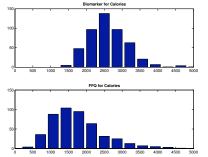
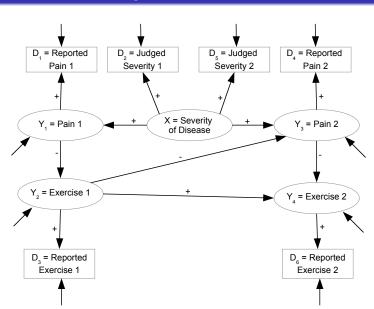


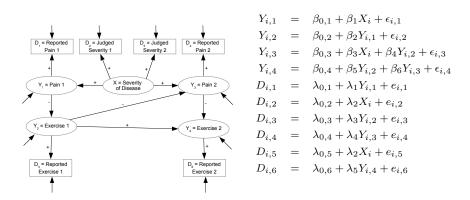
Figure 1.5 OPEN Study data, histograms of energy (calories) using a biomarker (top panel) and a food frequency questionnaire (bottom panel). Note how individuals report far fewer calories than they actually consume.

# Path diagrams

Example: Exercise and arthritis pain



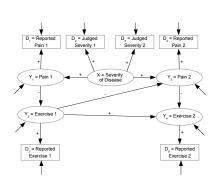
## Path diagrams correspond to systems of equations

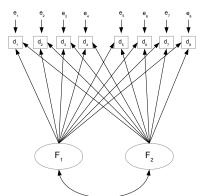


Multivariate normal model is standard.

#### Strange Vocabulary

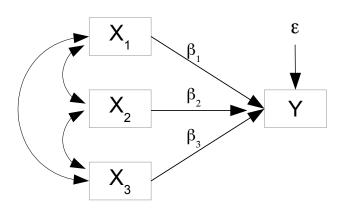
- Observed (manifest) versus latent variables.
- Endogenous versus exogenous variables.
- Exogenous latent variables are sometimes called "factors" (factor analysis).





#### Regression with observable variables

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{i,1} + \beta_2 X_{i,2} + \beta_3 X_{i,3} + \epsilon_i$$



### Copyright Information

This slide show was prepared by Jerry Brunner, Department of Statistical Sciences, University of Toronto. Except for the picture taken from Carroll et al.'s *Measurement error in non-linear models*, it is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution - ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License. Use any part of it as you like and share the result freely. The LATEX source code is available from the course website:

http://www.utstat.toronto.edu/brunner/oldclass/2053f22