

1 lavaanExtra: Convenience Functions for Package 2 *lavaan*

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5 Summary

6 `{lavaanExtra}` is an R package that offers an alternative and vector-based syntax to the package
7 `{lavaan}`, as well as other convenience functions such as naming paths and defining indirect
8 effects automatically. It also offers convenience formatting optimized for publication and script
9 sharing workflows.

10 Statement of need

11 `{lavaan}` ([Rosseel, 2012](#)) is a very popular R package for structural equation modeling (SEM).
12 The package requires familiarizing oneself with a specific syntax to define latent variables,
13 regressions, covariances, indirect effects, and so on.

14 `{lavaanExtra}` does mainly two things. First, it offers an alternative, code-efficient syntax.
15 Second, it facilitates the analysis-to-publication workflow by providing publication-ready tables
16 and figures following the style requirements of the American Psychological Association (APA).

17 Usage

18 There is a single function at the center of the proposed alternative syntax, `write_lavaan()`.
19 The idea behind `write_lavaan()` is to define individual components (regressions, covariances,
20 latent variables, etc.), provide them to the function, and have it write the `lavaan` model, so
21 the user does not have to worry about making typos in the specific symbols required for each
22 aspect of the model.

23 There are several benefits to this approach. Some `lavaan` models can become very large. By
24 defining the entire model every time, such as is typical with `{lavaan}` users, not only do we
25 break the DRY (Don't Repeat Yourself) principle, but our scripts can also become long and
26 unwieldy. This problem gets worse in the scenario where we want to compare several variations
27 of the same general model. `write_lavaan()` allows the user to reuse code components, say,
28 only the latent variables, for future models.

29 This aspect also allows better control over the user's code. If the user makes a mistake in one of,
30 say, five SEM models definition, the user will have to change it at all five places within the script.
31 With `write_lavaan()`, the user only needs to change it once, at the appropriate location, and
32 it will update future occurrences automatically since it relies on reusable components.

33 The vector-based approach also allows the use of functions to define components. For example,
34 if all scale items are named consistently, say `x1` to `x50`, one can use `paste0("x", 1:50)` instead
35 of typing all the items by hand and risk making mistakes.

36 Another issue with `lavaan` models is the readability of the code defining the model. One can
37 go to lengths to make it pretty, but not everyone does, and many people do not use the same

38 strategies to organize the information of the model definition. With `write_lavaan()`, not
 39 only is the model information standardized, but it is also neatly divided into clear and useful
 40 categories.

41 Finally, for beginners, it can be difficult to remember the correct lavaan symbols for each
 42 specific operation. `write_lavaan()` uses intuitive names to convert the information to the
 43 correct symbols, meaning the user does not have to rely on memory as much. Even for
 44 people familiar with lavaan syntax, this approach can save time. The function also offers the
 45 possibility to define the named paths automatically with clear and intuitive names.

46 I provide a simple Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) example below using the
 47 HolzingerSwineford1939 dataset (Holzinger & Swineford, 1939). The dataset con-
 48 tains the mental ability test scores of children. In this example, we want to define the latent
 49 variables `visual` (visual perception ability), `textual` (reading and writing ability), and `speed`
 50 (processing speed ability), which are defined by items 1 to 9, respectively. We can then use
 51 the `cat()` function on the resulting object (of type character) to read it in the traditional way
 52 and make sure we have not made any mistake.

```
library(lavaanExtra)
```

```
latent <- list(visual = paste0("x", 1:3),
              textual = paste0("x", 4:6),
              speed = paste0("x", 7:9))
```

```
model.cfa <- write_lavaan(latent = latent)
cat(model.cfa)
```

```
53 ## #####
54 ## # [-----Latent variables (measurement model)-----]
55 ##
56 ## visual =~ x1 + x2 + x3
57 ## textual =~ x4 + x5 + x6
58 ## speed =~ x7 + x8 + x9
```

59 Should we want to use these latent variables in a full SEM model, we do not need to define
 60 the latent variables again, only the new components. In the example below, I add regressions,
 61 covariances, and indirect effects to the model. Two of our latent variables (`textual` and `speed`)
 62 are now predicted by our mediating variable, `visual`. In turn, `visual` is now predicted by our
 63 independent variables, `grade` (the students' grade) and `ageyr` (the students' age, in years).

64 With the `lavaanExtra` syntax, when defining our lists of components, we can think of the
 65 = sign as "predicted by", a bit like `~` for regression. There is an exception to this for the
 66 indirect object, which also allows specifying our variables directly instead. When such is the
 67 case, `write_lavaan()` will define all indirect paths automatically.

```
DV <- c("textual", "speed")
M <- "visual"
IV <- c("grade", "ageyr")
```

```
mediation <- list(speed = M, textual = M, visual = IV)
regression <- list(speed = IV, textual = IV)
covariance <- list(speed = "textual", ageyr = "grade", x4 = c("x5", "x6"))
indirect <- list(IV = IV, M = M, DV = DV)
```

```
model.sem <- write_lavaan(mediation = mediation,
                          regression = regression,
                          covariance = covariance,
                          indirect = indirect,
```

```

latent = latent,
label = TRUE)

cat(model.sem)

68 ## #####
69 ## # [-----Latent variables (measurement model)-----]
70 ##
71 ## visual =~ x1 + x2 + x3
72 ## textual =~ x4 + x5 + x6
73 ## speed =~ x7 + x8 + x9
74 ##
75 ## #####
76 ## # [-----Mediations (named paths)-----]
77 ##
78 ## speed ~ visual_speed*visual
79 ## textual ~ visual_textual*visual
80 ## visual ~ grade_visual*grade + ageyr_visual*ageyr
81 ##
82 ## #####
83 ## # [-----Regressions (Direct effects)-----]
84 ##
85 ## speed ~ grade + ageyr
86 ## textual ~ grade + ageyr
87 ##
88 ## #####
89 ## # [-----Covariances-----]
90 ##
91 ## speed ~~ textual
92 ## ageyr ~~ grade
93 ## x4 ~~ x5 + x6
94 ##
95 ## #####
96 ## # [-----Mediations (indirect effects)-----]
97 ##
98 ## grade_visual_textual := grade_visual * visual_textual
99 ## grade_visual_speed := grade_visual * visual_speed
100 ## ageyr_visual_textual := ageyr_visual * visual_textual
101 ## ageyr_visual_speed := ageyr_visual * visual_speed

```

102 Tables

103 The `nice_fit()` function extracts only some of the most popular fit indices and organize them
104 such that it is easy to compare models. There is an option to format the table as an APA
105 {flectable} (Gohel & Skintzos, 2023), through the {rempsyc} package (Thériault, 2022), using
106 option `nice_table = TRUE`. This flectable object can then be easily exported to Microsoft
107 Word. Below we fit our two earlier models and feed them to `nice_fit()` as a named list:

```

library(lavaan)
fit.cfa <- cfa(model.cfa, data = HolzingerSwineford1939)
fit.sem <- sem(model.sem, data = HolzingerSwineford1939)

list.mods <- list(fit.cfa = fit.cfa, fit.sem = fit.sem)
fit_table <- nice_fit(list.mods, nice_table = TRUE)

fit_table

```

Model	χ^2	<i>df</i>	χ^2/df	<i>p</i>	CFI	TLI	RMSEA [90% CI]	SRMR	AIC	BIC
fit.cfa	85.31	24	3.55	<.001	.93	.90	.09 [.07, .11]	.06	7,517.49	7,595.34
fit.sem	114.20	34	3.36	<.001	.93	.88	.09 [.07, .11]	.06	8,640.07	8,758.59
Ideal Value^a	—	—	< 2 or 3	> .05	≥ .95	≥ .95	< .05 [.00, .08]	≤ .08	Smaller	Smaller

^aAs proposed by Schreiber (2017).

108

109 The table can then be saved to word simply using `flextable::save_as_docx()` on the resulting
110 `flextable` object.

```
flextable::save_as_docx(fit_table, path = "fit_table.docx")
```

111 It is similarly possible to prepare APA tables in Word with the regression coefficients
112 (`lavaan_reg()`), covariances (`lavaan_cov()`), correlations (`lavaan_cor()`), or indirect effects
113 (`lavaan_ind()`). For example, for indirect effects:

```
lavaan_ind(fit.sem, nice_table = TRUE)
```

Indirect Effect	Paths	<i>p</i>	β	95% CI
grade → visual → textual	grade_visual*visual_textual	.001***	0.13	[0.05, 0.20]
grade → visual → speed	grade_visual*visual_speed	.001**	0.13	[0.05, 0.21]
ageyr → visual → textual	ageyr_visual*visual_textual	.012*	-0.08	[-0.14, -0.02]
ageyr → visual → speed	ageyr_visual*visual_speed	.016*	-0.08	[-0.15, -0.02]

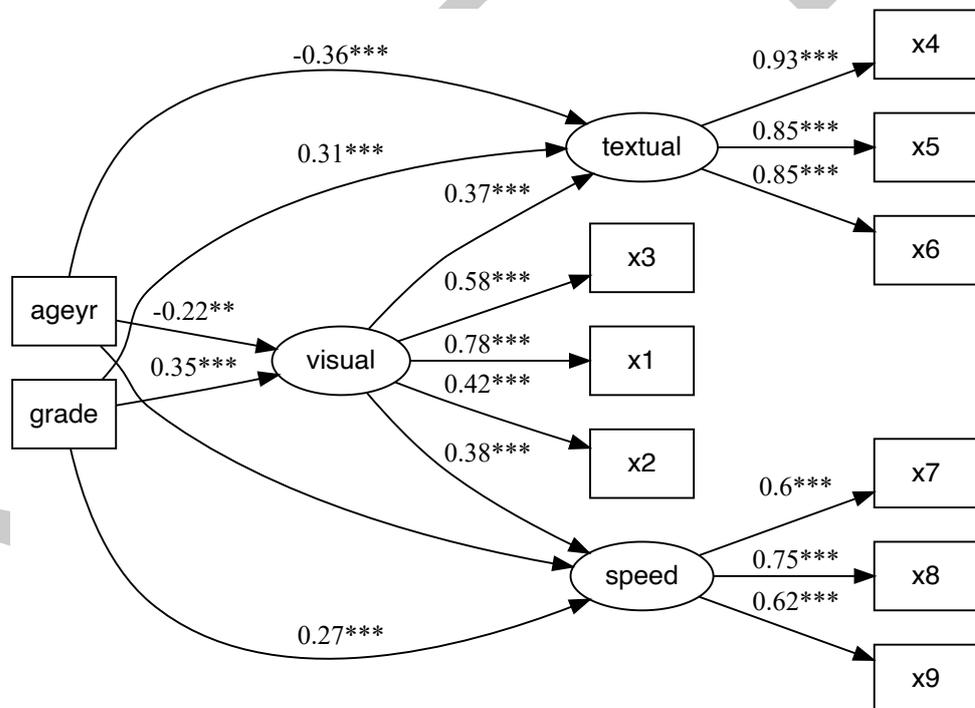
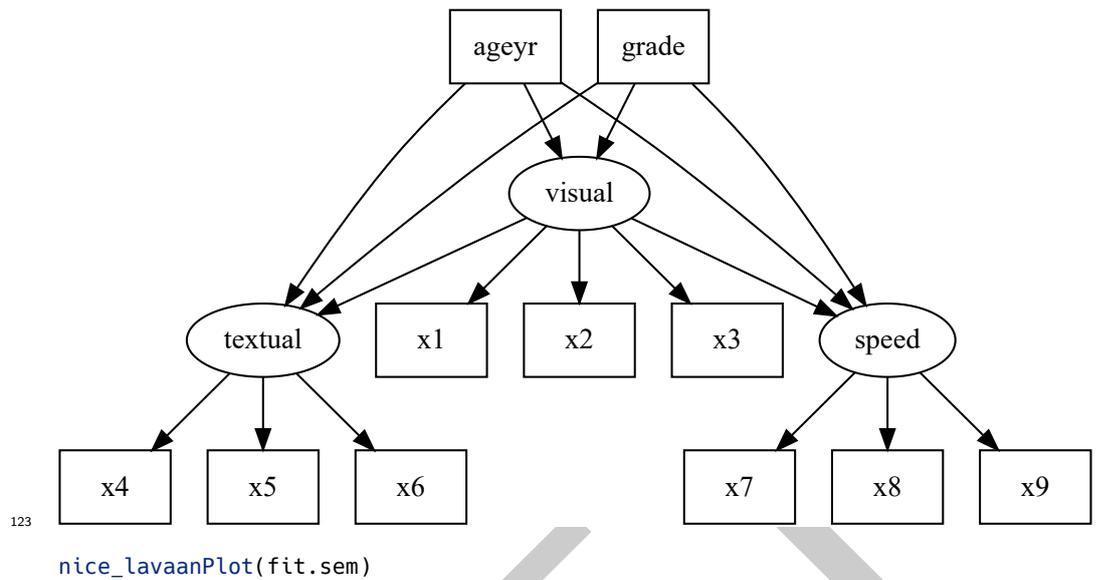
114

115 Figures

116 There are several packages designed to plot SEM models, but few that people consider
117 satisfying or sufficiently good for publication. There are two packages that stand out however,
118 `{lavaanPlot}` (Lishinski, 2021) and `{tidySEM}` (van Lissa, 2023b). Yet, even for those excellent
119 packages, most people do not view them as publication-ready or at least optimized in the best
120 possible way.

121 This is what `nice_lavaanPlot` and `nice_tidySEM` aim to correct. Let's compare the default
122 `lavaanPlot()` and `nice_lavaanPlot()` outputs side-by-side for demonstration purposes.

```
lavaanPlot::lavaanPlot(fit.sem)
```

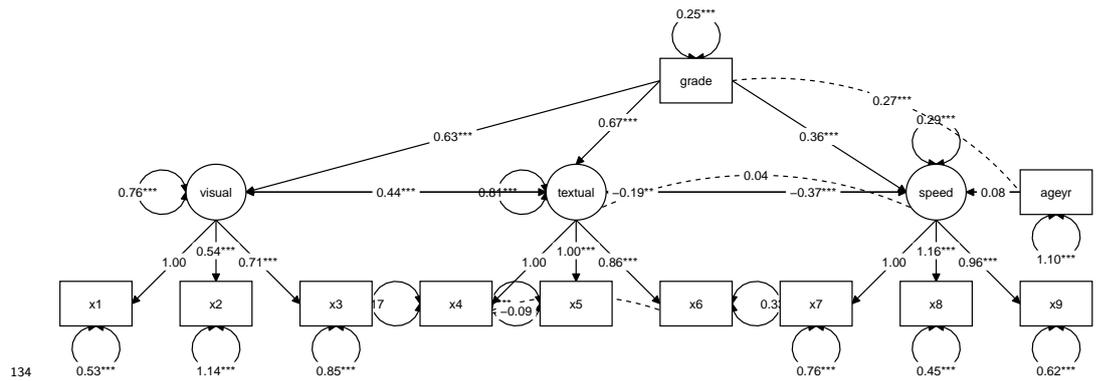


125 As these figures demonstrate, `nice_lavaanPlot()` has several elements frequently requested
 126 by researchers (especially in psychology): (a) a horizontal, rather than vertical, layout; (b) the
 127 coefficients appear by default (but only significant ones); (c) significance stars; and (d) the
 128 use of a sans serif font (as required by APA style for figures).

129 Even so, `nice_lavaanPlot` is not perfectly optimal for publication, for example for the use
 130 of curved lines, which many researchers dislike. Nonetheless, it will still yield excellent and
 131 satisfying results for a quick and easy check.

132 The best option for publication then is `nice_tidySEM`. Let's first look at the default output of
 133 the base `tidySEM::graph_sem()` for reference.

```
tidySEM::graph_sem(fit.sem)
```

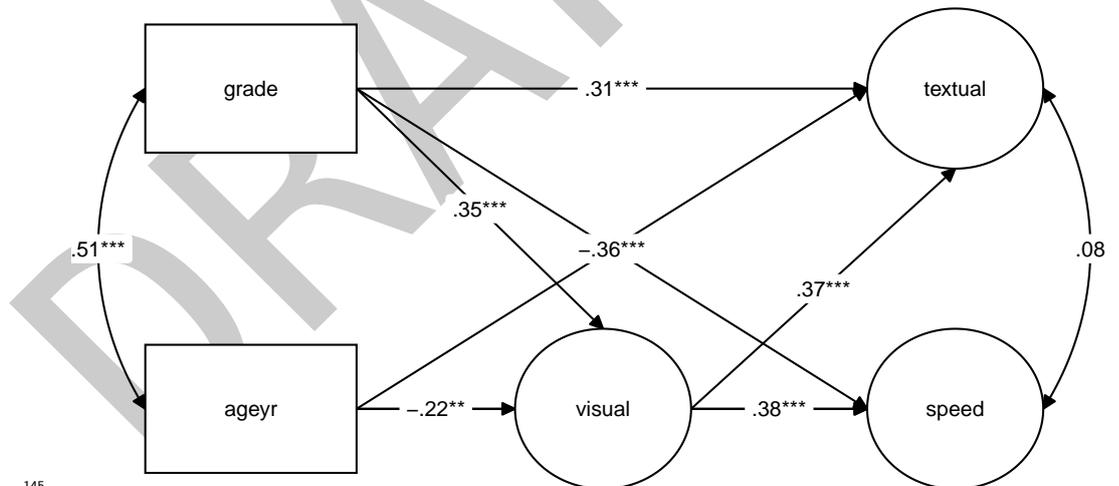


135 The author of the `{tidySEM}` package notes that

136 This uses a default layout, provided by the `igraph` package. However, the node
 137 placement is not very aesthetically pleasing. One of the areas where `tidySEM`
 138 really excels is customization. (van Lissa, 2023a)

139 In this sense, most of the time, both `tidySEM` and `nice_tidySEM` will need a layout in order to
 140 yield the best result. One of the benefits of `nice_tidySEM` is that when our model is simply
 141 made of three “levels”: independent variables, mediators, and dependent variables (e.g., for
 142 a path analysis, or if we do not want to draw the items for a full SEM), it is possible to
 143 automatically specify a proper layout by simply feeding it the indirect object that we created
 144 earlier.

```
nice_tidySEM(fit.sem, layout = indirect)
```



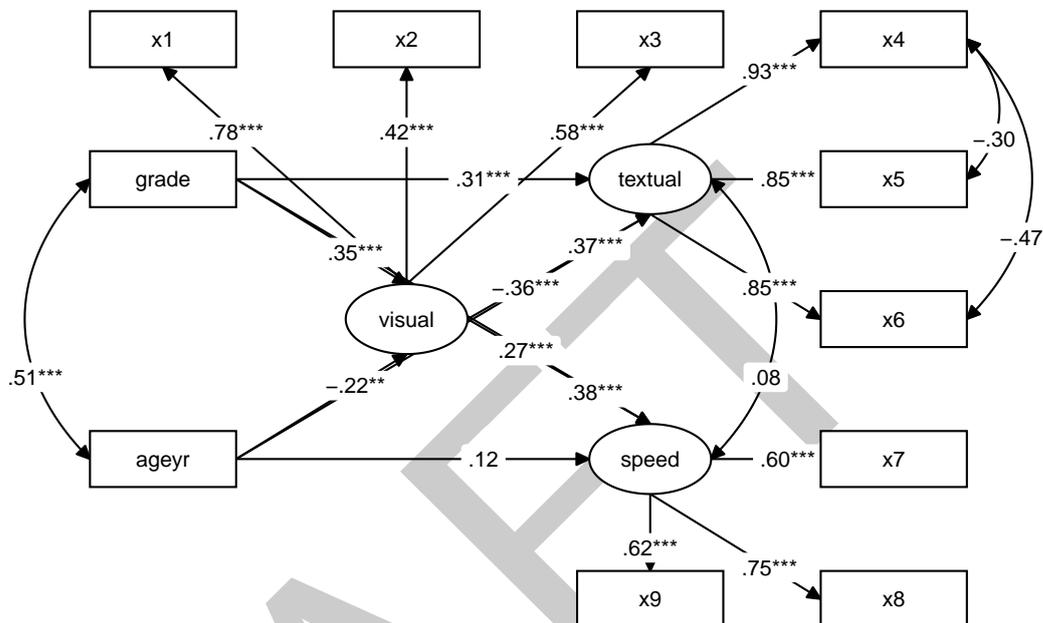
145
 146 For the time being, `nice_tidySEM` only supports this three-level automatic layout, but designs
 147 with more levels are in the works. In the meantime, when the model is more complex (or that
 148 we want to include items), it is necessary to specify the layout manually using a matrix or data
 149 frame, which allows fine-grained control over the generated figure.

```
mylayout <- data.frame(
  IV = c("x1", "grade", "", "ageyr", ""),
  M = c("x2", "", "visual", "", ""),
  DV = c("x3", "textual", "", "speed", "x9"),
  DV.items = c(paste0("x", 4:8))
)
as.matrix(mylayout)
```

```
150 ##      IV      M      DV      DV.items
151 ## [1,] "x1"   "x2"   "x3"   "x4"
152 ## [2,] "grade" ""     "textual" "x5"
```

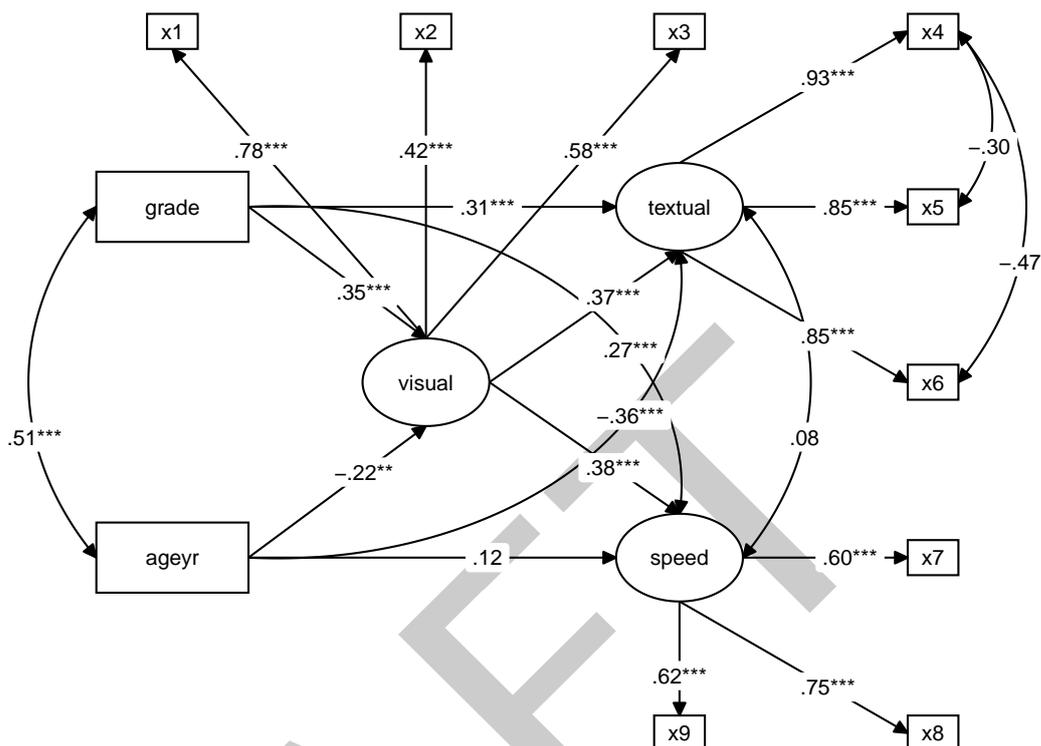
```
153 ## [3,] ""      "visual" ""      "x6"
154 ## [4,] "ageyr" ""      "speed" "x7"
155 ## [5,] ""      ""      "x9"      "x8"
```

```
nice_tidySEM(fit.sem, layout = mylayout, label_location = 0.70)
```



156
157 If the figure is still not sufficiently satisfying, it is possible to store the output as a tidy_sem
158 object (by using plot = FALSE), which can then be modified according to regular tidySEM
159 syntax. This can be useful to fine-tune and finalize the figure.

```
x <- nice_tidySEM(fit.sem, layout = mylayout, label_location = 0.65,
  reduce_items = c(x = 0.4, y = 0.2), plot = FALSE)
from <- x$edges$from
to <- x$edges$to
x$edges[from == "grade" & to == "speed", "curvature"] <- 40
x$edges[from == "ageyr" & to == "textual", "curvature"] <- -40
plot(x)
```



160

161 The resulting figure can be saved using `ggplot2::ggsave()` (Wickham, 2016):

```
ggplot2::ggsave("my_semPlot.pdf", width = 8, height = 6)
```

162 Other differences between `{tidySEM}` and `nice_tidySEM()` are that: (a) the latter displays
 163 standardized coefficients by default (but unstandardized coefficients can be specified with
 164 `est_std = FALSE`), (b) if using standardized coefficients, the leading zero is omitted (as
 165 preferred by many researchers); (c) does not plot the variances by default, (d) uses full
 166 double-headed arrows instead of dashed lines with no arrows for covariances, (e) has further
 167 arguments for easy customization (e.g., `reduce_items`), and (f) allows defining an automatic
 168 layout in specific cases (as described earlier).

169 Finally, the base function, `tidySEM::graph_sem()`, is difficult to customize in depth. For
 170 the aesthetics of `nice_tidySEM()`, for example, we need to rely instead on the `{tidySEM}`'s
 171 `prepare_graph()`, `edit_graph()`, and numerous conditional formatting functions. In contrast
 172 to `nice_tidySEM()`, these `tidySEM` functions act more like a grammar of SEM plotting, akin to
 173 the popular grammar of graphics, `{ggplot2}` (Wickham, 2016). This provides great flexibility,
 174 but for the occasional user, also comes with an additional burden, as users may for example
 175 need to skim through almost 400 undocumented functions, should they want to conditionally
 176 edit the resulting `tidy_sem` object.

177 Availability

178 The `{lavaanExtra}` package is licensed under the MIT License. It is available on CRAN, and
 179 can be installed using `install.packages("lavaanExtra")`. The full tutorial website can be
 180 accessed at: <https://lavaanExtra.remi-theriault.com/>. All code is open-source and hosted on
 181 GitHub, and bugs can be reported at <https://github.com/rempsyc/lavaanExtra/issues/>.

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