

# lavaanExtra: Convenience Functions for Package *lavaan*

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## Summary

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

## Statement of need

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

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

## Usage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

45 I provide a simple Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) example below, where the latent variables  
46 visual, textual, and speed are defined by items 1 to 9. We can then use the `cat()` function  
47 on the resulting object (of type character) to read it in the traditional way and make sure we  
48 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)

49 ## #####
50 ## # [-----Latent variables (measurement model)-----]
51 ##
52 ## visual =~ x1 + x2 + x3
53 ## textual =~ x4 + x5 + x6
54 ## speed =~ x7 + x8 + x9

55 Should we want to use these latent variables in a full SEM model, we do not need to define
56 the latent variables again, only the new components. With the lavaanExtra syntax, when
57 defining our lists of components, we can think of the = sign as "predicted by", a bit like ~ for
58 regression. There is an exception to this for the indirect object, which also allows specifying
59 our variables directly instead. When such is the case, write_lavaan() will define all indirect
60 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)

61 ## #####
62 ## # [-----Latent variables (measurement model)-----]
63 ##
64 ## visual =~ x1 + x2 + x3
```

```

65 ## textual =~ x4 + x5 + x6
66 ## speed =~ x7 + x8 + x9
67 ##
68 ## #####
69 ## # [-----Mediations (named paths)-----]
70 ##
71 ## speed ~ visual_speed*visual
72 ## textual ~ visual_textual*visual
73 ## visual ~ grade_visual*grade + ageyr_visual*ageyr
74 ##
75 ## #####
76 ## # [-----Regressions (Direct effects)-----]
77 ##
78 ## speed ~ grade + ageyr
79 ## textual ~ grade + ageyr
80 ##
81 ## #####
82 ## # [-----Covariances-----]
83 ##
84 ## speed ~~ textual
85 ## ageyr ~~ grade
86 ## x4 ~~ x5 + x6
87 ##
88 ## #####
89 ## # [-----Mediations (indirect effects)-----]
90 ##
91 ## grade_visual_textual := grade_visual * visual_textual
92 ## grade_visual_speed := grade_visual * visual_speed
93 ## ageyr_visual_textual := ageyr_visual * visual_textual
94 ## ageyr_visual_speed := ageyr_visual * visual_speed

```

## Tables

The most popular {lavaanExtra} function for tables is `nice_fit()`, which extracts only some of the most popular fit indices and organize them such that it is easy to compare models. There is an option to format the table as an APA {flextable} (Gohel & Skintzos, 2023), through the {rempsyc} package (Thériault, 2022), using option `nice_table = TRUE`. This flextable object can then be easily exported to Microsoft 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	$\chi^2$	df	$\chi^2/df$	p	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
<b>Ideal Value<sup>a</sup></b>	—	—	<b>&lt; 2 or 3</b>	<b>&gt; .05</b>	<b>≥ .95</b>	<b>≥ .95</b>	<b>&lt; .05 [.00, .08]</b>	<b>≤ .08</b>	<b>Smaller</b>	<b>Smaller</b>

<sup>a</sup>As proposed by Schreiber (2017).

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

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

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

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

Indirect Effect	Paths	p	$\beta$	95% CI
ageyr → visual → speed	ageyr_visual*visual_speed	.016*	-.08	[-0.15, -0.02]
ageyr → visual → textual	ageyr_visual*visual_textual	.013*	-.08	[-0.14, -0.02]
grade → visual → speed	grade_visual*visual_speed	.001**	.13	[0.05, 0.21]
grade → visual → textual	grade_visual*visual_textual	.001***	.13	[0.05, 0.20]

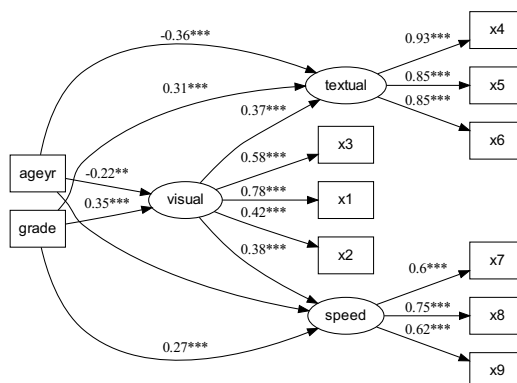
## Figures

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

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

```
# lavaanPlot::lavaanPlot(fit.sem)
# This is temporarily commented out because it is generating a bug on my home
# computer. I will have to reknit the document from my work laptop.
```

```
nice_lavaanPlot(fit.sem)
```



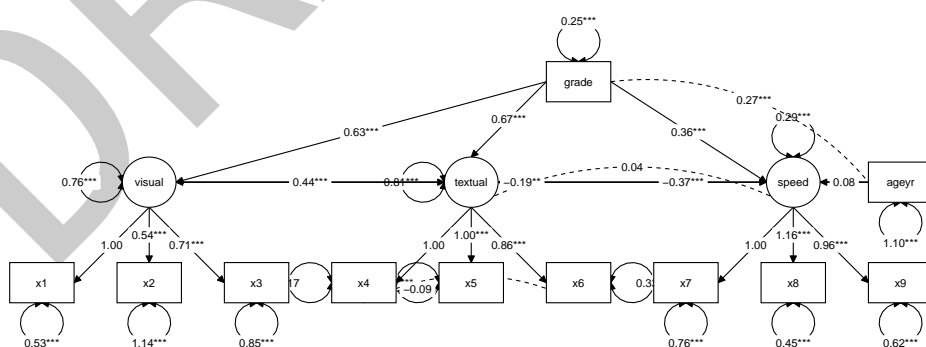
117

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

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

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

`tidySEM::graph_sem(fit.sem)`



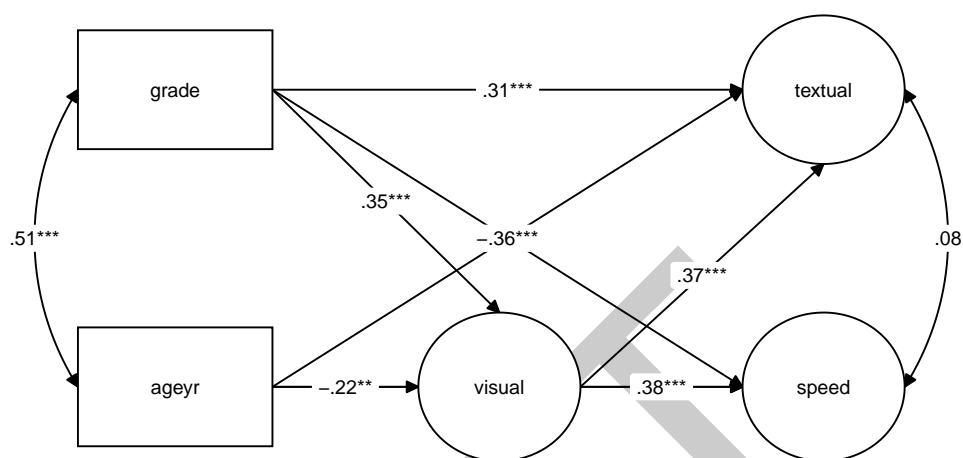
127

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

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

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

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



138

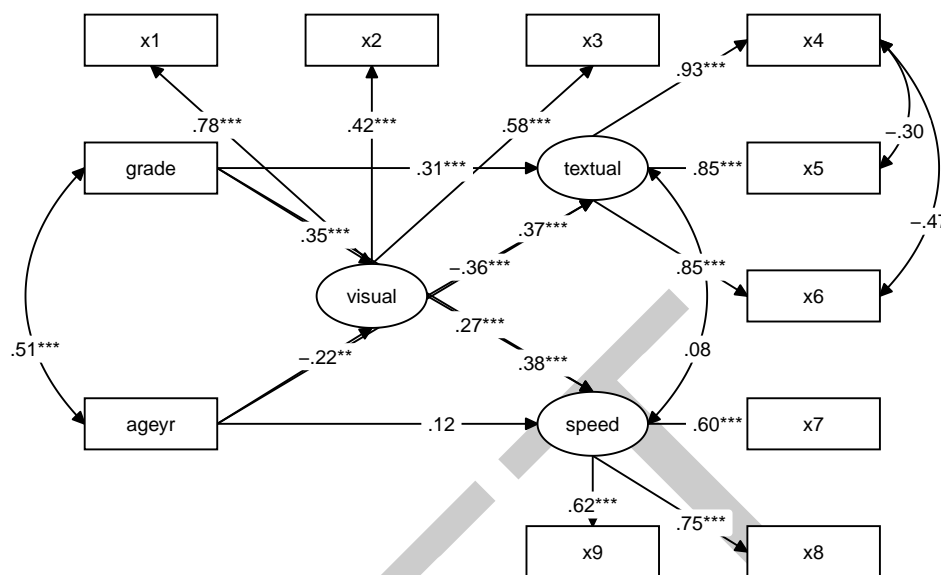
139 For the time being, nice\_tidySEM only supports this three-level automatic layout, but designs  
 140 with more levels are in the works. In the meantime, when the model is more complex (or that  
 141 we want to include items), it is necessary to specify the layout manually using a matrix or data  
 142 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)
```

```

143 ##      IV      M      DV      DV.items
144 ## [1,] "x1"    "x2"    "x3"    "x4"
145 ## [2,] "grade" ""      "textual" "x5"
146 ## [3,] ""      "visual" ""      "x6"
147 ## [4,] "ageyr" ""      "speed"   "x7"
148 ## [5,] ""      ""      "x9"     "x8"
  
```

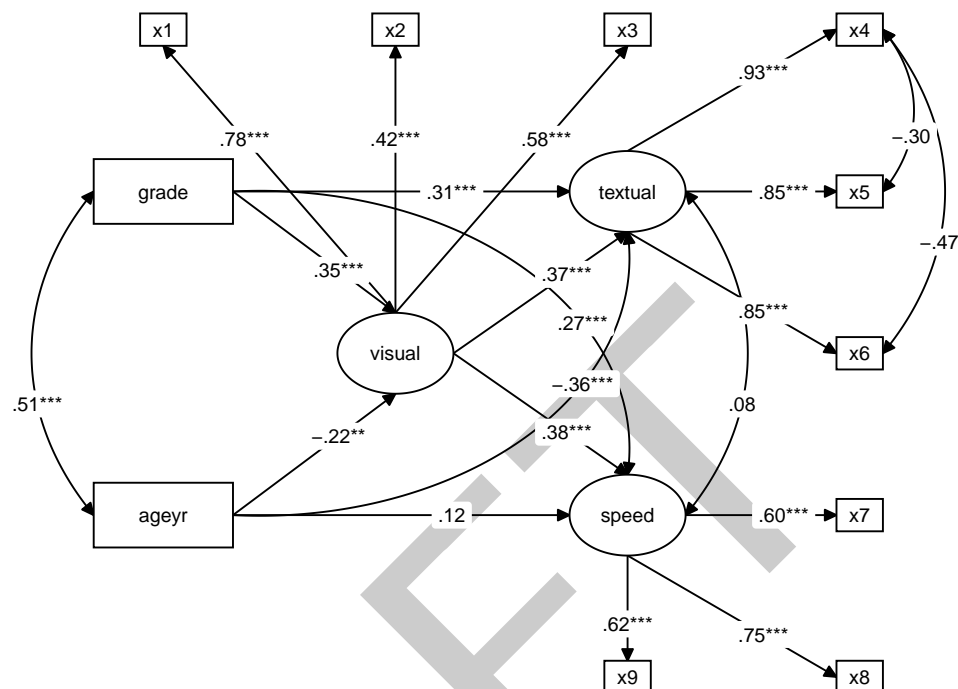
```
nice_tidySEM(fit.sem, layout = mylayout, label_location = 0.70)
```



149

150 If the figure is still not sufficiently satisfying, it is possible to store the output as a `tidy_sem`  
151 object (by using `plot = FALSE`), which can then be modified according to regular `tidySEM`  
152 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)
```



153

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

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

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

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

## 170 Availability

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



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