Package ‘tidyLPA’

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Type Package
Title Easily Carry Out Latent Profile Analysis (LPA) Using Open-Source or Commercial Software
Version 1.1.0
Maintainer Joshua M Rosenberg <jmrosenberg@utk.edu>
Description An interface to the ‘mclust’ package to easily carry out latent profile analysis (“LPA”). Provides functionality to estimate commonly-specified models. Follows a tidy approach, in that output is in the form of a data frame that can subsequently be computed on. Also has functions to interface to the commercial ‘MPlus’ software via the ‘MplusAutomation’ package.
License MIT + file LICENSE
URL https://data-edu.github.io/tidyLPA/
BugReports https://github.com/data-edu/tidyLPA/issues
Depends R (>= 2.10)
Imports dplyr, ggplot2, gtable, grid, mclust, methods, mix, MplusAutomation, tibble
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AHP

Select best model using analytic hyrarchy process

Description

Integrates information from several fit indices, and selects the best model.

Usage

AHP(
  fitindices,
  relative_importance = c(AIC = 0.2323, AWE = 0.1129, BIC = 0.2525, CLC = 0.0922, KIC = 0.3101)
)

Arguments

  fitindices A matrix or data.frame of fit indices, with colnames corresponding to the indices named in relative_importance.
relative_importance

A named numeric vector. Names should correspond to columns in fitindices, and values represent the relative weight assigned to the corresponding fit index. The default value corresponds to the fit indices and weights assigned by Akogul and Erisoglu. To assign uniform weights (i.e., each index is weighted equally), assign an equal value to all.

Details

Many fit indices are available for model selection. Following the procedure developed by Akogul and Erisoglu (2017), this function integrates information from several fit indices, and selects the best model, using Saaty’s (1990) Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP). Conceptually, the process consists of the following steps:

1. For each fit index, calculate the amount of support provided for each model, relative to the other models.
2. From these comparisons, obtain a "priority vector" of the amount of support for each model.
3. Compute a weighted average of the priority vectors for all fit indices, with weights based on a simulation study examining each fit index’ ability to recover the correct number of clusters (Akogul & Erisoglu, 2016).
4. Select the model with the highest weighted average priority.

Value

Numeric.

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

iris[,1:4] %>%
estimate_profiles(1:4) %>%
get_fit() %>%
AHP()

calc_lrt

Lo-Mendell-Rubin likelihood ratio test

Description

Implements the ad-hoc adjusted likelihood ratio test (LRT) described in Formula 15 of Lo, Mendell, & Rubin (2001), or LMR LRT.

Usage

calc_lrt(n, null_ll, null_param, null_classes, alt_ll, alt_param, alt_classes)
Arguments

n Integer. Sample size
null_ll Numeric. Log-likelihood of the null model.
null_param Integer. Number of parameters of the null model.
null_classes Integer. Number of classes of the null model.
alt_ll Numeric. Log-likelihood of the alternative model.
alt_param Integer. Number of parameters of the alternative model.
alt_classes Integer. Number of classes of the alternative model.

Value

A numeric vector containing the likelihood ratio LR, the ad-hoc corrected LMR, degrees of freedom, and the LMR p-value.

References


Examples

calc_lrt(150L, -741.02, 8, 1, -488.91, 13, 2)

Description

Takes an object of class 'tidyLPA', containing multiple latent profile models with different number of classes or model specifications, and helps select the optimal number of classes and model specification.

Usage

calculate(x, statistics = "BIC")

Arguments

x An object of class 'tidyLPA'.
statistics Character vector. Which statistics to examine for determining the optimal model. Defaults to 'BIC'.

Compare latent profile models
Value
An object of class 'bestLPA' and 'list', containing a tibble of fits 'fits', a named vector 'best', indicating which model fit best according to each fit index, a numeric vector 'AHP' indicating the best model according to the AHP, an object 'plot' of class 'ggplot', and a numeric vector 'statistics' corresponding to argument of the same name.

Author(s)
Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples
iris_subset <- sample(nrow(iris), 20) # so examples execute quickly
results <- iris %>%
  subset(select = c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width",
      "Petal.Length", "Petal.Width")) %>%
  estimate_profiles(1:3) %>%
  compare_solutions()

Description
This simulated dataset, based on Curry et al., 2019, contains data on moral relevance and judgment across the seven domains of the Morality As Cooperation scale.

Usage
data(curry_mac)

Format
A data.frame with 1392 rows and 42 variables.

Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sex</td>
<td>factor</td>
<td>Self-identified sex of participants, Male, Female, or Transgendered.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age_years</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Participants’ age in years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KinshipR</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of moral relevance, kinship subscale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MutualismR</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of moral relevance, mutualism subscale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ExchangeR</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of moral relevance, exchange subscale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HawkR</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of moral relevance, hawk subscale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoveR</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of moral relevance, dove subscale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DivisionR</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of moral relevance, division subscale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PossessionR</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of moral relevance, possession subscale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KinshipJ</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of moral judgment, kinship subscale.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Mutualism
Mean score of moral judgment, mutualism subscale.

### Exchange
Mean score of moral judgment, exchange subscale.

### Hawk
Mean score of moral judgment, hawk subscale.

### Dove
Mean score of moral judgment, dove subscale.

### Division
Mean score of moral judgment, division subscale.

### Possession
Mean score of moral judgment, possession subscale.

#### References

#### Description
This simulated dataset, based on Van Lissa et al., 2014, contains six annual assessments of adolescents’ mean scores on the empathic concern and perspective taking subscales of the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1983). The first measurement wave occurred when adolescents were, on average, 13 years old, and the last one when they were 18 years old.

#### Usage
data(empathy)

#### Format
A data frame with 467 rows and 13 variables.

#### Details
- **ec1** numeric: Mean score of empathic concern in wave 1
- **ec2** numeric: Mean score of empathic concern in wave 2
- **ec3** numeric: Mean score of empathic concern in wave 3
- **ec4** numeric: Mean score of empathic concern in wave 4
- **ec5** numeric: Mean score of empathic concern in wave 5
- **ec6** numeric: Mean score of empathic concern in wave 6
- **pt1** numeric: Mean score of perspective taking in wave 1
- **pt2** numeric: Mean score of perspective taking in wave 2
- **pt3** numeric: Mean score of perspective taking in wave 3
- **pt4** numeric: Mean score of perspective taking in wave 4
- **pt5** numeric: Mean score of perspective taking in wave 5
- **pt6** numeric: Mean score of perspective taking in wave 6
- **sex** factor: Adolescent sex; M = male, F = female.
estimate_profiles

References

Description
Estimates latent profiles (finite mixture models) using the open source package mclust, or the commercial program Mplus (using the R-interface of MplusAutomation).

Usage
```r
estimate_profiles(
  df,
  n_profiles,
  models = NULL,
  variances = "equal",
  covariances = "zero",
  package = "mclust",
  select_vars = NULL,
  ...
)
```

Arguments
- `df` data.frame of numeric data; continuous indicators are required for mixture modeling.
- `n_profiles` Integer vector of the number of profiles (or mixture components) to be estimated.
- `models` Integer vector. Set to NULL by default, and models are constructed from the variances and covariances arguments. See Details for the six models available in tidyLPA.
- `variances` Character vector. Specifies which variance components to estimate. Defaults to "equal" (constrain variances across profiles); the other option is "varying" (estimate variances freely across profiles). Each element of this vector refers to one of the models you wish to run.
- `covariances` Character vector. Specifies which covariance components to estimate. Defaults to "zero" (do not estimate covariances; this corresponds to an assumption of conditional independence of the indicators); other options are "equal" (estimate covariances between items, constrained across profiles), and "varying" (free covariances across profiles).
package Character. Which package to use; 'mclust' or 'MplusAutomation' (requires Mplus to be installed). Default: 'mclust'.

select_vars Character. Optional vector of variable names in df, to be used for model estimation. Defaults to NULL, which means all variables in df are used.

... Additional arguments are passed to the estimating function; i.e., Mclust, or mplusModeler.

Details

Six models are currently available in tidyLPA, corresponding to the most common requirements. These are:

1. Equal variances and covariances fixed to 0
2. Varying variances and covariances fixed to 0
3. Equal variances and equal covariances
4. Varying variances and equal covariances (not able to be fit w/ mclust)
5. Equal variances and varying covariances (not able to be fit w/ mclust)
6. Varying variances and varying covariances

Two interfaces are available to estimate these models; specify their numbers in the models argument (e.g., models = 1, or models = c(1,2,3)), or specify the variances/covariances to be estimated (e.g.: variances = c("equal","varying"), covariances = c("zero","equal")). Note that when mclust is used, models = c(1,2,3,6) are the only models available.

Value

A list of class 'tidyLPA'.

Examples

iris_sample <- iris[c(1:4, 51:54, 101:104),] # to make example run more quickly

# Example 1:
iris_sample %>%
  subset(select = c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width", "Petal.Length")) %>%
  estimate_profiles(3)

# Example 2:
iris %>%
  subset(select = c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width", "Petel.Length")) %>%
  estimate_profiles(n_profiles = 1:4, models = 1:3)

# Example 3:
iris_sample %>%
  subset(select = c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width", "Petal.Length"),
estimate_profiles_mclust

"Petal.Length") %>
estimate_profiles(n_profiles = 1:4, variances = c("equal", "varying"),
covariances = c("zero", "zero"))

estimate_profiles_mclust

Estimate latent profiles using mclust

Description

Estimates latent profiles (finite mixture models) using the open source package mclust.

Usage

estimate_profiles_mclust(df, n_profiles, model_numbers, select_vars, ...)

Arguments

df data.frame with two or more columns with continuous variables
n_profiles Numeric vector. The number of profiles (or mixture components) to be estimated. Each number in the vector corresponds to an analysis with that many mixture components.
model_numbers Numeric vector. Numbers of the models to be estimated. See estimate_profiles for a description of the models available in tidyLPA.
select_vars Character. Optional vector of variable names in df, to be used for model estimation. Defaults to NULL, which means all variables in df are used.
... Parameters passed directly to Mclust. See the documentation of Mclust.

Value

An object of class 'tidyLPA' and 'list'

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa
Estimate latent profiles using Mplus

Description

Estimates latent profiles (finite mixture models) using the commercial program Mplus, through the R-interface of MplusAutomation.

Usage

```
estimate_profiles_mplus2(
  df,
  n_profiles,
  model_numbers,
  select_vars,
  ...,  
  keepfiles = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- `df` data.frame with two or more columns with continuous variables
- `n_profiles` Numeric vector. The number of profiles (or mixture components) to be estimated. Each number in the vector corresponds to an analysis with that many mixture components.
- `model_numbers` Numeric vector. Numbers of the models to be estimated. See estimate_profiles for a description of the models available in tidyLPA.
- `select_vars` Character. Optional vector of variable names in df, to be used for model estimation. Defaults to NULL, which means all variables in df are used.
- `...` Parameters passed directly to mplusModeler. See the documentation of mplusModeler.
- `keepfiles` Logical. Whether to retain the files created by mplusModeler (e.g., for future reference, or to manually edit them).

Value

An object of class 'tidyLPA' and 'list'

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa
Description

Get data from objects generated by tidyLPA.

Usage

```r
get_data(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'tidyLPA'
get_data(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'tidyProfile'
get_data(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- **x**: An object generated by tidyLPA.
- **...**: further arguments to be passed to or from other methods. They are ignored in this function.

Value

If one model is fit, the data is returned in wide format as a tibble. If more than one model is fit, the data is returned in long form. See the examples.

Methods (by class)

- **tidyLPA**: Get data for a latent profile analysis with multiple numbers of classes and models, of class 'tidyLPA'.
- **tidyProfile**: Get data for a single latent profile analysis object, of class 'tidyProfile'.

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

```r
## Not run:
if(interactive()){  
library(dplyr)  
# the data is returned in wide form
results <- iris %>%
  select(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Petal.Length, Petal.Width) %>%
  estimate_profiles(3)
get_data(results)
}
```
# note that if more than one model is fit, the data is returned in long form
results1 <- iris %>%
  select(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Petal.Length, Petal.Width) %>%
  estimate_profiles(c(3, 4))
get_data(results1)

## End(Not run)

---

**get_estimates**

*Get estimates from objects generated by tidyLPA*

**Description**

Get estimates from objects generated by tidyLPA.

**Usage**

```r
get_estimates(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'tidyLPA'
```r
get_estimates(x, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'tidyProfile'
```r
get_estimates(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` An object generated by tidyLPA.
- `...` further arguments to be passed to or from other methods. They are ignored in this function.

**Value**

A tibble.

**Methods (by class)**

- `tidyLPA`: Get estimates for a latent profile analysis with multiple numbers of classes and models, of class 'tidyLPA'.
- `tidyProfile`: Get estimates for a single latent profile analysis object, of class 'tidyProfile'.

**Author(s)**

Caspar J. van Lissa
**get_fit**

Get fit indices from objects generated by tidyLPA.

### Description

Get fit indices from objects generated by tidyLPA.

### Usage

```r
get_fit(x, ...)
```

#### S3 method for class 'tidyLPA'

```r
get_fit(x, ...)
```

#### S3 method for class 'tidyProfile'

```r
get_fit(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x`  
  An object generated by tidyLPA.

- `...`  
  Further arguments to be passed to or from other methods. They are ignored in this function.

### Value

A tibble. Learn more at https://data-edu.github.io/tidyLPA/articles/Introduction_to_tidyLPA.html#getting-fit-statistics

### Methods (by class)

- tidyLPA: Get fit indices for a latent profile analysis with multiple numbers of classes and models, of class 'tidyLPA'.

- tidyProfile: Get fit indices for a single latent profile analysis object, of class 'tidyProfile'.
Author(s)
Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

```r
## Not run:
if(interactive()){  
  results <- iris %>%
    select(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Petal.Length, Petal.Width) %>%
    estimate_profiles(3)
  get_fit(results)
  get_fit(results[[1]])
}
## End(Not run)
```

---

**id_edu**

*Simulated identity data*

Description

This simulated dataset, based on Crochetti et al., 2014, contains five annual assessments of adolescents' mean scores on the commitment, exploration (in depth), and reconsideration subscales of the Utrecht-Management of Identity Commitments Scale (Crocetti et al., 2008). The scores reported here reflect the educational identity subscales of this instrument. The first measurement wave occurred when adolescents were, on average, 14 years old, and the last one when they were 18 years old.

Usage

`data(id_edu)`

Format

A data frame with 443 rows and 16 variables.

Details

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>com1</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of educational commitment in wave 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp1</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of educational exploration in wave 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rec1</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of educational reconsideration in wave 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com2</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of educational commitment in wave 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp2</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of educational exploration in wave 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rec2</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of educational reconsideration in wave 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>com3</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of educational commitment in wave 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exp3</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of educational exploration in wave 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rec3</td>
<td>numeric</td>
<td>Mean score of educational reconsideration in wave 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mean score of educational commitment in wave 4
Mean score of educational exploration in wave 4
Mean score of educational reconsideration in wave 4
Mean score of educational commitment in wave 5
Mean score of educational exploration in wave 5
Mean score of educational reconsideration in wave 5
Adolescent sex; M = male, F = female.

References

student questionnaire data with four variables from the 2015 PISA for students in the United States

student questionnaire data with four variables from the 2015 PISA for students in the United States

Data frame with columns 

broad_interest composite measure of students’ self reported broad interest
enjoyment composite measure of students’ self reported enjoyment
instrumental_mot composite measure of students’ self reported instrumental motivation
self_efficacy composite measure of students’ self reported self efficacy ...

http://www.oecd.org/pisa/data/
plot_bivariate

Create correlation plots for a mixture model

Description

Creates a faceted plot of two-dimensional correlation plots and unidimensional density plots for an object of class 'tidyProfile'.

Usage

plot_bivariate(
  x,
  variables = NULL,
  sd = TRUE,
  cors = TRUE,
  rawdata = TRUE,
  bw = FALSE,
  alpha_range = c(0, 0.1),
  return_list = FALSE
)

Arguments

x  tidyProfile object to plot. A tidyProfile is one element of a tidyLPA analysis.
variables Which variables to plot. If NULL, plots all variables that are present in all models.
sd Logical. Whether to show the estimated standard deviations as lines emanating from the cluster centroid.
cors Logical. Whether to show the estimated correlation (standardized covariance) as ellipses surrounding the cluster centroid.
rawdata Logical. Whether to plot raw data, weighted by posterior class probability.
bw Logical. Whether to make a black and white plot (for print) or a color plot. Defaults to FALSE, because these density plots are hard to read in black and white.
alpha_range Numeric vector (0-1). Sets the transparency of geom_density and geom_point.
return_list Logical. Whether to return a list of ggplot objects, or just the final plot. Defaults to FALSE.

Value

An object of class 'ggplot'.

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa
Examples

# Example 1
iris_sample <- iris[c(1:10, 51:60, 101:110), ] # to make example run more quickly
## Not run:
iris_sample %>%
  subset(select = c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width")) %>%
  estimate_profiles(n_profiles = 2, models = 1) %>%
  plot_bivariate()
## Not run
# Example 2
## Not run:
mtcars %>%
  subset(select = c("wt", "qsec", "drat")) %>%
  poms() %>%
  estimate_profiles(3) %>%
  plot_bivariate()
## Not run

plot_density

Create density plots for mixture models

Description

Creates a faceted plot of density plots for an object of class ‘tidyLPA’. For each variable, a Total density plot will be shown, along with separate density plots for each latent class, where cases are weighted by the posterior probability of being assigned to that class.

Usage

plot_density(
  x,
  variables = NULL,
  bw = FALSE,
  conditional = FALSE,
  alpha = 0.2,
  facet_labels = NULL
)

Arguments

x Object to plot.
variables Which variables to plot. If NULL, plots all variables that are present in all models.
bw Logical. Whether to make a black and white plot (for print) or a color plot. Defaults to FALSE, because these density plots are hard to read in black and white.
conditional Logical. Whether to show a conditional density plot (surface area is divided amongst the latent classes), or a classic density plot (surface area of the total density plot is equal to one, and is subdivided amongst the classes).

alpha Numeric (0-1). Only used when bw and conditional are FALSE. Sets the transparency of geom_density, so that classes with a small number of cases remain visible.

facet_labels Named character vector, the names of which should correspond to the facet labels one wishes to rename, and the values of which provide new names for these facets. For example, to rename variables, in the example with the 'iris' data below, one could specify: facet_labels = c("Pet_leng" = "Petal length").

Value
An object of class 'ggplot'.

Author(s)
Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples
```r
## Not run:
results <- iris %>%
  subset(select = c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width",
                   "Petal.Length", "Petal.Width")) %>%
  estimate_profiles(1:3)

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
plot_density(results, variables = "Petal.Length")

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
plot_density(results, bw = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
plot_density(results, bw = FALSE, conditional = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
## Not run:
plot_density(results[[2]], variables = "Petal.Length")

## End(Not run)
```
plot_profiles

Create latent profile plots

Description

Creates a profile plot according to best practices, focusing on the visualization of classification uncertainty by showing:

1. Bars reflecting a confidence interval for the class centroids
2. Boxes reflecting the standard deviations within each class; a box encompasses +/- 64% of the observations in a normal distribution
3. Raw data, whose transparency is weighted by the posterior class probability, such that each datapoint is most clearly visible for the class it is most likely to be a member of.

Usage

plot_profiles(
  x,
  variables = NULL,
  ci = 0.95,
  sd = TRUE,
  add_line = TRUE,
  rawdata = TRUE,
  bw = FALSE,
  alpha_range = c(0, 0.1),
  ...
)

## Default S3 method:
plot_profiles(
  x,
  variables = NULL,
  ci = 0.95,
  sd = TRUE,
  add_line = FALSE,
  rawdata = TRUE,
  bw = FALSE,
  alpha_range = c(0, 0.1),
  ...
)

Arguments

x An object containing the results of a mixture model analysis.
variables A character vectors with the names of the variables to be plotted (optional).
**ci** Numeric. What confidence interval should the errorbars span? Defaults to a 95% confidence interval. Set to NULL to remove errorbars.

**sd** Logical. Whether to display a box encompassing +/- 1SD Defaults to TRUE.

**add_line** Logical. Whether to display a line, connecting cluster centroids belonging to the same latent class. Defaults to TRUE. Note that the additional information conveyed by such a line is limited.

**rawdata** Should raw data be plotted in the background? Setting this to TRUE might result in long plotting times.

**bw** Logical. Should the plot be black and white (for print), or color?

**alpha_range** The minimum and maximum values of alpha (transparency) for the raw data. Minimum should be 0; lower maximum values of alpha can help reduce overplotting.

... Arguments passed to and from other functions.

**Value**

An object of class ‘ggplot’.

**Author(s)**

Caspar J. van Lissa

**Examples**

# Example 1
iris_sample <- iris[c(1:10, 51:60, 101:110), ] # to make example run more quickly
iris_sample %>%
  subset(select = c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width")) %>%
estimate_profiles(n_profiles = 1:2, models = 1:2) %>%
plot_profiles()

# Example 2

mtcars %>%
  subset(select = c("wt", "qsec", "drat")) %>%
poms() %>%
estimate_profiles(1:4) %>%
plot_profiles(add_line = F)
poms

Apply POMS-coding to data

Description

Takes in a data.frame, and applies POMS (proportion of of maximum)-coding to the numeric columns.

Usage

poms(data)

Arguments

data A data.frame.

Value

A data.frame.

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

data <- data.frame(a = c(1, 2, 2, 4, 1, 6),
                    b = c(6, 6, 3, 5, 3, 4),
                    c = c("a", "b", "b", "t", "f", "g"))
poms(data)

print.tidyLPA

Print tidyLPA

Description

S3 method 'print' for class 'tidyLPA'.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'tidyLPA'
print(
  x,
  stats = c("AIC", "BIC", "Entropy", "prob_min", "prob_max", "n_min", "n_max", "BLRT_p"),
  digits = 2,
  na.print = ",",
  ...}
)
Arguments

x  An object of class 'tidyLPA'.
digits  minimal number of significant digits, see print.default.
na.print  a character string which is used to indicate NA values in printed output, or NULL. See print.default.
...  further arguments to be passed to or from other methods. They are ignored in this function.

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

## Not run:
if(interactive()){  
iris %>%
  select(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Petal.Length, Petal.Width) %>%
  estimate_profiles(3)
}
## End(Not run)

print.tidyProfile  Print tidyProfile

Description

S3 method 'print' for class 'tidyProfile'.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'tidyProfile'
print(x, digits = 2, na.print = "", ...)

Arguments

x  An object of class 'tidyProfile'.
digits  minimal number of significant digits, see print.default.
na.print  a character string which is used to indicate NA values in printed output, or NULL. See print.default.
...  further arguments to be passed to or from other methods. They are ignored in this function.
single_imputation

Author(s)
Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

```r
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
  tmp <- iris %>%
    select(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Petal.Length, Petal.Width) %>%
    estimate_profiles(3)
  tmp[[2]]
}
## End(Not run)
```

Description

This function accommodates several methods for single imputation of data. Currently, the following methods are defined:

- "imputeData" Applies the mclust native imputation function `imputeData`
- "missForest" Applies non-parameteric, random-forest based data imputation using `missForest`. Random forests can accommodate any complex interactions and non-linear relations in the data. My simulation studies indicate that this method is preferable to mclust’s `imputeData` (see examples).

Usage

```r
single_imputation(x, method = "imputeData")
```

Arguments

- `x` A data.frame or matrix.
- `method` Character. Imputation method to apply, Default: "imputeData"

Value

A data.frame

Author(s)
Caspar J. van Lissa
Examples

```r
## Not run:
library(ggplot2)
library(missForest)
library(mclust)

dm <- 2
k <- 3
n <- 100
V <- 4

# Example of one simulation
class <- sample.int(k, n, replace = TRUE)
dat <- matrix(rnorm(n*V, mean = (rep(class, each = V)-1)*dm), nrow = n, 
ncol = V, byrow = TRUE)
results <- estimate_profiles(data.frame(dat), 1:5)
plot_profiles(results)
compare_solutions(results)

# Simulation for parametric data (i.e., all assumptions of latent profile analysis met)
simulation <- replicate(100, {
class <- sample.int(k, n, replace = TRUE)
dat <- matrix(rnorm(n*V, mean = (rep(class, each = V)-1)*dm), nrow = n, 
ncol = V, byrow = TRUE)
d <- prodNA(dat)
d_mf <- missForest(d)$ximp
m_mf <- Mclust(d_mf, G = 3, "EEI")
d_im <- imputeData(d, verbose = FALSE)
m_im <- Mclust(d_im, G = 3, "EEI")

class_tabl_mf <- sort(prop.table(table(class, m_mf$classification)), decreasing = TRUE)[1:3]
class_tabl_im <- sort(prop.table(table(class, m_im$classification)), decreasing = TRUE)[1:3]
c(sum(class_tabl_mf), sum(class_tabl_im))
})

# Performance on average
rowMeans(simulation)
# Performance SD
colSD(t(simulation))
# Plot shows slight advantage for missForest
plotdat <- data.frame(accuracy = as.vector(simulation), model = 
rep(c("mf", "im"), n))
ggplot(plotdat, aes(x = accuracy, colour = model)) + geom_density()

# Simulation for real data (i.e., unknown whether assumptions are met)
simulation <- replicate(100, {
d <- prodNA(iris[,1:4])
})
```

tidyLPA <- missForest(d)$ximp
d_mf <- Mclust(d_mf, G = 3, "EEI")
d_im <- imputeData(d, verbose = FALSE)
m_im <- Mclust(d_im, G = 3, "EEI")

class_tabl_mf <- sort(prop.table(table(iris$Species, m_mf$classification)), decreasing = TRUE)[1:3]
class_tabl_im <- sort(prop.table(table(iris$Species, m_im$classification)), decreasing = TRUE)[1:3]
c(sum(class_tabl_mf), sum(class_tabl_im))

# Performance on average
rowMeans(simulation)
# Performance SD
colSD(t(simulation))
# Plot shows slight advantage for missForest
plotdat <- data.frame(accuracy = as.vector(tmp),
                      model = rep(c("mf", "im"), n))

## End(Not run)

**tidyLPA**

**tidyLPA: Functionality to carry out Latent Profile Analysis in R**

**Description**

Latent Profile Analysis (LPA) is a statistical modeling approach for estimating distinct profiles, or groups, of variables. In the social sciences and in educational research, these profiles could represent, for example, how different youth experience dimensions of being engaged (i.e., cognitively, behaviorally, and affectively) at the same time.

**Details**

tidyLPA provides the functionality to carry out LPA in R. In particular, tidyLPA provides functionality to specify different models that determine whether and how different parameters (i.e., means, variances, and covariances) are estimated and to specify (and compare solutions for) the number of profiles to estimate.

```r
%>%
```

**Pipe**

**Description**

tidyLPA suggests using the pipe operator, %>% from the magrittr package (imported here from the dplyr package).
Arguments

lhs, rhs  An object and a function to apply to it

Examples

# Instead of
# you can write
iris %>%
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