Package ‘manymome’

October 7, 2023

Title Mediation, Moderation and Moderated-Mediation After Model Fitting

Version 0.1.13

Description Computes indirect effects, conditional effects, and conditional indirect effects in a structural equation model or path model after model fitting, with no need to define any user parameters or label any paths in the model syntax, using the approach presented in Cheung and Cheung (2023) <doi:10.3758/s13428-023-02224-z>. Can also form bootstrap confidence intervals by doing bootstrapping only once and reusing the bootstrap estimates in all subsequent computations. Supports bootstrap confidence intervals for standardized (partially or completely) indirect effects, conditional effects, and conditional indirect effects as described in Cheung (2009) <doi:10.3758/BRM.41.2.425> and Cheung, Cheung, Lau, Hui, and Vong (2022) <doi:10.1037/hea0001188>. Model fitting can be done by structural equation modeling using lavaan() or regression using lm().

URL https://sfcheung.github.io/manymome/

BugReports https://github.com/sfcheung/manymome/issues

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R topics documented:

all_indirect_paths ........................................ 4
check_path .................................................. 6
coefficient_indirect_diff ................................ 7
coefficient_indirect_effects .............................. 8
coefficient_delta_med ...................................... 9
coefficient_indirect ....................................... 10
coefficient_indirect_list .................................. 12
coefficient_indirect_proportion ......................... 13
coefficient_lm_from_lavaan ............................... 14
condIndirect .................................................. 15
condIndirect_diff ........................................... 22
confint coefficient_indirect_diff ....................... 24
confint coefficient_indirect_effects ................. 25
confint coefficient_delta_med ............................ 26
confint coefficient_indirect ............................. 28
confint coefficient_indirect_list ..................... 29
data_med ...................................................... 31
data_med_complicated .........................................
data_med_mod_a .................................................. 32
data_med_mod_ab ................................................. 33
data_med_mod_ab1 .............................................. 34
data_med_mod_b .................................................. 35
data_med_mod_b_mod ........................................... 36
data_med_mod_parallel ...................................... 37
data_med_mod_parallel_cat ................................ 38
data_med_mod_serial .......................................... 39
data_med_mod_serial_cat .................................... 40
data_med_mod_serial_parallel ............................ 41
data_med_mod_serial_parallel_cat ..................... 42
data_mod ......................................................... 43
data_mod2 ....................................................... 43
data_mod_cat .................................................... 44
data_mome_demo ............................................... 45
data_mome_demo_missing .................................... 46
data_parallel ................................................... 47
data_sem ........................................................ 48
data_serial ....................................................... 49
data_serial_parallel ............................................. 50
data_serial_parallel_latent ..................................... 51
delta_med .......................................................... 52
do_boot ............................................................. 55
do_mc ............................................................... 57
factor2var .......................................................... 59
fit2boot_out ......................................................... 60
fit2mc_out ........................................................ 62
get_one_cond_indirect_effect .................................... 64
get_prod ............................................................ 65
index_of_mome ...................................................... 67
indirect_effects_from_list ......................................... 71
indirect_i ............................................................ 73
indirect_proportion ................................................. 75
lm2boot_out ........................................................ 77
lm2list .............................................................. 79
lm_from_lavaan_list ............................................... 80
math_indirect ....................................................... 81
merge_mod_levels .................................................. 83
modmed_x1m3w4y1 ................................................ 84
mod_levels ........................................................ 85
plot.cond_indirect_effects ....................................... 88
predict.lm_from_lavaan ........................................... 91
predict.lm_from_lavaan_list ...................................... 92
predict.lm_list ...................................................... 94
print.all_paths .................................................... 95
print.boot_out ..................................................... 96
print.cond_indirect_diff ......................................... 97
print.cond_indirect_effects ...................................... 98
print.delta_med ................................................... 100
print.indirect ..................................................... 102
print.indirect_list ............................................... 104
print.indirect_proportion ......................................... 106
print.lm_list ....................................................... 107
print.mc_out ....................................................... 108
simple_mediation_latent ......................................... 109
subsettingCond indirect_effects ................................. 110
subsetting_wlevels ................................................ 111
summary.lm_list .................................................. 112
terms.lm_list ....................................................... 113
total_indirect_effect ............................................. 114

Index .............................................................. 116
all_indirect_paths | Enumerate All Indirect Effects in a Model

Description

Check all indirect paths in a model and return them as a list of arguments of \( x \), \( y \), and \( m \), to be used by `indirect_effect()`.

Usage

```r
all_indirect_paths(fit = NULL, exclude = NULL, x = NULL, y = NULL)
```

```r
all_paths_to_df(all_paths)
```

Arguments

- **fit**: A fit object. Either the output of `lavaan::lavaan()` or its wrapper such as `lavaan::sem()`, or a list of the output of `lm()` or the output of `lm2list()`.
- **exclude**: A character vector of variables to be excluded in the search, such as control variables.
- **x**: A character vector of variables that will be included as the \( x \) variables. If supplied, only paths that start from these variables will be included in the search. If `NULL`, the default, then all variables that are one of the predictors in at least one regression equation will be included in the search.
- **y**: A character vector of variables that will be included as the \( y \) variables. If supplied, only paths that start from these variables will be included in the search. If `NULL`, the default, then all variables that are the outcome variables in at least one regression equation will be included in the search.
- **all_paths**: An `all_paths`-class object. For example, the output of `all_indirect_paths()`.

Details

It makes use of `igraph::all_simple_paths()` to identify paths in a model.

Value

- `all_indirect_paths()` returns a list of the class `all_paths`. Each argument is a list of three character vectors, \( x \), the name of the predictor that starts a path, \( y \), the name of the outcome that ends a path, and \( m \), a character vector of one or more names of the mediators, from \( x \) to \( y \). This class has a print method.
- `all_paths_to_df()` returns a data frame with three columns, \( x \), \( y \), and \( m \), which can be used by functions such as `indirect_effect()`.
Functions

- `all_indirect_paths()`: Enumerate all indirect paths.
- `all_paths_to_df()`: Convert the output of `all_indirect_paths()` to a data frame with three columns: `x`, `y`, and `m`.

Author(s)

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See Also

`indirect_effect()`, `lm2list()`, `many_indirect_effects()`

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_serial_parallel)

mod <-
  "
m11 ~ x + c1 + c2
m12 ~ m11 + x + c1 + c2
m2 ~ x + c1 + c2
y ~ m12 + m2 + m11 + x + c1 + c2
"

fit <- sem(mod, data_serial_parallel,
  fixed.x = FALSE)

# All indirect paths
out1 <- all_indirect_paths(fit)
names(out1)

# Exclude c1 and c2 in the search
out2 <- all_indirect_paths(fit, exclude = c("c1", "c2"))
names(out2)

# Exclude c1 and c2, and only consider paths start # from x and end at y
out3 <- all_indirect_paths(fit, exclude = c("c1", "c2"),
  x = "x",
  y = "y")

names(out3)
```
check_path

Check a Path Exists in a Model

Description

It checks whether a path, usually an indirect path, exists in a model.

Usage

check_path(x, y, m = NULL, fit = NULL, est = NULL)

Arguments

x
Character. The name of predictor at the start of the path.

y
Character. The name of the outcome variable at the end of the path.

m
A vector of the variable names of the mediators. The path goes from the first mediator successively to the last mediator. If NULL, the default, the path goes from x to y.

fit
The fit object. Currently only supports a lavaan::lavaan object or a list of outputs of lm(). It can also be a lavaan.mi object returned by semTools::runMI() or its wrapper, such as semTools::sem.mi().

est
The output of lavaan::parameterEstimates(). If NULL, the default, it will be generated from fit. If supplied, fit will be ignored.

Details

It checks whether the path defined by a predictor (x), an outcome (y), and optionally a sequence of mediators (m), exists in a model. It can check models in a lavaan::lavaan object or a list of outputs of lm(). It also supports lavaan.mi objects returned by semTools::runMI() or its wrapper, such as semTools::sem.mi().

For example, in theql in lavaan syntax

m1 ~ x
m2 ~ m1
m3 ~ x
y ~ m2 + m3

This path is valid: x = "x", y = "y", m = c("m1", "m2")
This path is invalid: x = "x", y = "y", m = c("m2")
This path is also invalid: x = "x", y = "y", m = c("m1", "m2")

Value

A logical vector of length one. TRUE if the path is valid, FALSE if the path is invalid.
Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_serial_parallel)
dat <- data_serial_parallel
mod <-
  "m11 ~ x + c1 + c2
m12 ~ m11 + x + c1 + c2
m2 ~ x + c1 + c2
y ~ m12 + m2 + m11 + x + c1 + c2"
fit <- sem(mod, dat,
  meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)

# The following paths are valid
check_path(x = "x", y = "y", m = c("m11", "m12"), fit = fit)
check_path(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m2", fit = fit)
# The following paths are invalid
check_path(x = "x", y = "y", m = c("m11", "m2"), fit = fit)
check_path(x = "x", y = "y", m = c("m12", "m11"), fit = fit)
```

Description

Extract the change in conditional indirect effect.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'cond_indirect_diff'
coef(object, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` The output of `cond_indirect_diff()`.
- `...` Optional arguments. Ignored.

Details

The `coef` method of the `cond_indirect_diff`-class object.

Value

Scalar: The change of conditional indirect effect in `object`.
See Also

cond_indirect_diff()

coef.cond_indirect_effects

Estimates of Conditional Indirect Effects or Conditional Effects

Description

Return the estimates of the conditional indirect effects or conditional effects for all levels in the output of \texttt{cond_indirect_effects()}. 

Usage

## S3 method for class 'cond_indirect_effects'
coef(object, ...)

Arguments

- \texttt{object} The output of \texttt{cond_indirect_effects()}. 
- \texttt{...} Optional arguments. Ignored by the function.

Details

It extracts and returns the column \texttt{ind} or \texttt{std} in the output of \texttt{cond_indirect_effects()}. 

Value

A numeric vector: The estimates of the conditional effects or conditional indirect effects.

See Also

\texttt{cond_indirect_effects()}

Examples

library(lavaan)
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
mod <- 
m1 ~ x + w1 + x:w1
m2 ~ m1
y ~ m2 + x + w4 + m2:w4
fit <- sem(mod, dat,
meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE,
se = "none", baseline = FALSE)
est <- parameterEstimates(fit)

# Conditional effects from x to m1 when w1 is equal to each of the levels
out1 <- cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "m1",
                           wlevels = c("w1"), fit = fit)
out1
coef(out1)

# Conditional indirect effects from x1 through m1 and m2 to y,
out2 <- cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "y", m = c("m1", "m2"),
                           wlevels = c("w1", "w4"), fit = fit)
out2
coef(out2)

# Standardized conditional indirect effects from x1 through m1 and m2 to y,
out2std <- cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "y", m = c("m1", "m2"),
                           wlevels = c("w1", "w4"), fit = fit,
                           standardized_x = TRUE, standardized_y = TRUE)
out2std
coef(out2std)

---

**coef.delta_med**

* Delta_Med in a 'delta_med'-Class Object

**Description**

Return the estimate of Delta_Med in a 'delta_med'-class object.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'delta_med'
coef(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` The output of `delta_med()`.
- `...` Optional arguments. Ignored.

**Details**

It just extracts and returns the element `delta_med` in the output of `delta_med()`, the estimate of the Delta_Med proposed by Liu, Yuan, and Li (2023), an $R^2$-like measure of indirect effect.

**Value**

A scalar: The estimate of Delta_Med.
Author(s)
Shu Fai Cheung https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9871-9448

References

See Also
delta_med()

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
dat <- data_med
mod <-
  "m ~ x
  y ~ m + x"
fit <- sem(mod, dat)
dm <- delta_med(x = "x",
                y = "y",
                m = "m",
                fit = fit)
dm
print(dm, full = TRUE)
coef(dm)
```

---

**coef.indirect**

*Extract the Indirect Effect or Conditional Indirect Effect*

**Description**

Return the estimate of the indirect effect in the output of `indirect_effect()` or or the conditional indirect in the output of `cond_indirect()`.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'indirect'
coef(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` The output of `indirect_effect()` or `cond_indirect()`.
- `...` Optional arguments. Ignored by the function.
Details

It extracts and returns the element indirect. in an object.

If standardized effect is requested when calling `indirect_effect()` or `cond_indirect()`, the effect returned is also standardized.

Value

A scalar: The estimate of the indirect effect or conditional indirect effect.

See Also

`indirect_effect()` and `cond_indirect()`.

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
mod <-
  "+
m1 ~ x + w1 + x:w1
m2 ~ x
y ~ m1 + m2 + x
"
fit <- sem(mod, dat,
  meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE,
  se = "none", baseline = FALSE)
est <- parameterEstimates(fit)

# Examples for indirect_effect():

# Indirect effect from x through m2 to y
out1 <- indirect_effect(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m2", fit = fit)
out1
coeff(out1)

# Conditional Indirect effect from x1 through m1 to y,
# when w1 is 1 SD above mean
hi_w1 <- mean(dat$w1) + sd(dat$w1)
out2 <- cond_indirect(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m1",
  wvalues = c(w1 = hi_w1), fit = fit)
out2
coeff(out2)
```
**coef.indirect_list**

*Extract the Indirect Effects from a 'indirect_list' Object*

**Description**

Return the estimates of the indirect effects in the output of `many_indirect_effects()`.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'indirect_list'
coef(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` The output of `many_indirect_effects()`.
- `...` Optional arguments. Ignored by the function.

**Details**

It extracts the estimates in each `indirect`-class object in the list.

If standardized effect is requested when calling `many_indirect_effects()`, the effects returned are also standardized.

**Value**

A numeric vector of the indirect effects.

**See Also**

`many_indirect_effects()`

**Examples**

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_serial_parallel)
mod <-
  "m11 ~ x + c1 + c2
  m12 ~ m11 + x + c1 + c2
  m2 ~ x + c1 + c2
  y ~ m12 + m2 + m11 + x + c1 + c2"
fit <- sem(mod, data_serial_parallel,
  fixed.x = FALSE)
# All indirect paths from x to y
paths <- all_indirect_paths(fit,
  x = "x",
```
coef.indirect_proportion

\[
y = "y"
\]

paths
# Indirect effect estimates
out <- many_indirect_effects(paths,
    fit = fit)
out
coeff(out)

---

**coef.indirect_proportion**

*Extract the Proportion of Effect Mediated*

**Description**

Return the proportion of effect mediated in the output of `indirect_proportion()`.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'indirect_proportion'
coef(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` The output of `indirect_proportion()`
- `...` Not used.

**Details**

It extracts and returns the element `proportion` in the input object.

**Value**

A scalar: The proportion of effect mediated.

**See Also**

`indirect_proportion()`

**Examples**

```r
library(lavaan)
dat <- data_med
head(dat)
mod <- 
  m ~ x + c1 + c2
```
```r
y ~ m + x + c1 + c2

fit <- sem(mod, dat, fixed.x = FALSE)
out <- indirect_proportion(x = "x",
                         y = "y",
                         m = "m",
                         fit = fit)

out
ccoef(out)
```

---

**coef.lm_from_lavaan**  
*Coefficients of an 'lm_from_lavaan'-Class Object*

**Description**

Returns the path coefficients of the terms in an `lm_from_lavaan`-class object.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'lm_from_lavaan'
coef(object, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` A `lm_from_lavaan`-class object.
- `...` Additional arguments. Ignored.

**Details**

An `lm_from_lavaan`-class object converts a regression model for a variable in a `lavaan`-class object to a `formula`-class object. This function simply extracts the path coefficients estimates. Intercept is always included, and set to zero if mean structure is not in the source `lavaan`-class object.

This is an advanced helper used by `plot.cond_indirect.effects()`. Exported for advanced users and developers.

**Value**

A numeric vector of the path coefficients.

**See Also**

`lm_from_lavaan_list()`
Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_med)
mod <-
"m ~ a * x + c1 + c2
y ~ b * m + x + c1 + c2"
fit <- sem(mod, data_med, fixed.x = FALSE)
fit_list <- lm_from_lavaan_list(fit)
coef(fit_list$m)
coef(fit_list$y)
```

cond_indirect

Conditional, Indirect, and Conditional Indirect Effects

Description

Compute the conditional effects, indirect effects, or conditional indirect effects in a structural model fitted by `lm()`, `lavaan::sem()`, or `semTools::sem.mi()`.

Usage

```r
cond_indirect(
  x,
  y,
  m = NULL,
  fit = NULL,
  est = NULL,
  implied_stats = NULL,
  wvalues = NULL,
  standardized_x = FALSE,
  standardized_y = FALSE,
  boot_ci = FALSE,
  level = 0.95,
  boot_out = NULL,
  R = 100,
  seed = NULL,
  parallel = TRUE,
  ncores = max(parallel::detectCores(logical = FALSE) - 1, 1),
  make_cluster_args = list(),
  progress = TRUE,
  save_boot_full = FALSE,
  prods = NULL,
  get_prods_only = FALSE,
  save_boot_out = TRUE,
)```

cond_indirect_effects(
  wlevels,
  x,
  y,
  m = NULL,
  fit = NULL,
  w_type = "auto",
  w_method = "sd",
  sd_from_mean = NULL,
  percentiles = NULL,
  est = NULL,
  implied_stats = NULL,
  boot_ci = FALSE,
  R = 100,
  seed = NULL,
  parallel = TRUE,
  ncores = max(parallel::detectCores(logical = FALSE) - 1, 1),
  make_cluster_args = list(),
  progress = TRUE,
  boot_out = NULL,
  output_type = "data.frame",
  mod_levels_list_args = list(),
  mc_ci = FALSE,
  mc_out = NULL,
  ci_out = NULL,
  ci_type = NULL,
  ...
)

indirect_effect(
  x,
  y,
  m = NULL,
  fit = NULL,
  est = NULL,
  implied_stats = NULL,
  standardized_x = FALSE,
  standardized_y = FALSE,
cond_indirect

```r
boot_ci = FALSE,
level = 0.95,
boot_out = NULL,
R = 100,
seed = NULL,
parallel = TRUE,
ncores = max(parallel::detectCores(logical = FALSE) - 1, 1),
make_cluster_args = list(),
progress = TRUE,
save_boot_full = FALSE,
mc_ci = FALSE,
mc_out = NULL,
save_mc_full = FALSE,
save_mc_out = TRUE,
ici_out = NULL,
save_ci_full = FALSE,
save_ci_out = TRUE,
ci_type = NULL
```

`many_indirect_effects(paths, ...)`

**Arguments**

- `x`  
  Character. The name of the predictor at the start of the path.

- `y`  
  Character. The name of the outcome variable at the end of the path.

- `m`  
  A vector of the variable names of the mediator(s). The path goes from the first mediator successively to the last mediator. If `NULL`, the default, the path goes from `x` to `y`.

- `fit`  
  The fit object. Can be a `lavaan::lavaan` object or a list of `lm()` outputs. It can also be a `lavaan.mi` object returned by `semTools::runMI()` or its wrapper, such as `semTools::sem.mi()`.

- `est`  
  The output of `lavaan::parameterEstimates()`. If `NULL`, the default, it will be generated from `fit`. If supplied, `fit` will be ignored.

- `implied_stats`  
  Implied means, variances, and covariances of observed variables, of the form of the output of `lavaan::lavInspect()` with `what` set to "implied". The standard deviations are extracted from this object for standardization. Default is `NULL`, and implied statistics will be computed from `fit` if required.

- `wvalues`  
  A numeric vector of named elements. The names are the variable names of the moderators, and the values are the values to which the moderators will be set to. Default is `NULL`.

- `standardized_x`  
  Logical. Whether `x` will be standardized. Default is `FALSE`.

- `standardized_y`  
  Logical. Whether `y` will be standardized. Default is `FALSE`.

- `boot_ci`  
  Logical. Whether bootstrap confidence interval will be formed. Default is `FALSE`.

- `level`  
  The level of confidence for the bootstrap confidence interval. Default is `0.95`. 


cond_indirect

- **boot_out**: If `boot_ci` is `TRUE`, users can supply pregenerated bootstrap estimates. This can be the output of `do_boot()`. For `indirect_effect()` and `cond_indirect_effects()`, this can be the output of a previous call to `cond_indirect_effects()`, `indirect_effect()`, or `cond_indirect()` with bootstrap confidence intervals requested. These stored estimates will be reused such that there is no need to do bootstrapping again. If not supplied, the function will try to generate them from `fit`. The argument `R` is the number of bootstrap samples. Default is 100. For Monte Carlo simulation, this is the number of replications.

- **seed**: If bootstrapping or Monte Carlo simulation is conducted, this is the seed for the bootstrapping or simulation. Default is `NULL` and seed is not set.

- **parallel**: Logical. If bootstrapping is conducted, whether parallel processing will be used. Default is `TRUE`. If `fit` is a list of `lm()` outputs, parallel processing will not be used.

- **ncores**: Integer. The number of CPU cores to use when `parallel` is `TRUE`. Default is the number of non-logical cores minus one (one minimum). Will raise an error if greater than the number of cores detected by `parallel::detectCores()`. If `ncores` is set, it will override `make_cluster_args` in `do_boot()`.

- **make_cluster_args**: A named list of additional arguments to be passed to `parallel::makeCluster()`. For advanced users. See `parallel::makeCluster()` for details. Default is `list()`.

- **progress**: Logical. Display bootstrapping progress or not. Default is `TRUE`.

- **save_boot_full**: If TRUE, full bootstrapping results will be stored. Default is `FALSE`.

- **prods**: The product terms found. For internal use.

- **get_prods_only**: IF `TRUE`, will quit early and return the product terms found. The results can be passed to the `prod` argument when calling this function. Default is `FALSE`. This function is for internal use.

- **save_boot_out**: If `boot_out` is supplied, whether it will be saved in the output. Default is `TRUE`.

- **mc_ci**: Logical. Whether Monte Carlo confidence interval will be formed. Default is `FALSE`.

- **mc_out**: If `mc_ci` is `TRUE`, users can supply pregenerated Monte Carlo estimates. This can be the output of `do_mc()`. For `indirect_effect()` and `cond_indirect_effects()`, this can be the output of a previous call to `cond_indirect_effects()`, `indirect_effect()`, or `cond_indirect()` with Monte Carlo confidence intervals requested. These stored estimates will be reused such that there is no need to do Monte Carlo simulation again. If not supplied, the function will try to generate them from `fit`. The argument `mc_ci` is `TRUE`, users can supply pregenerated Monte Carlo estimates. This can be the output of `do_mc()`. For `indirect_effect()` and `cond_indirect_effects()`, this can be the output of a previous call to `cond_indirect_effects()`, `indirect_effect()`, or `cond_indirect()` with Monte Carlo confidence intervals requested. These stored estimates will be reused such that there is no need to do Monte Carlo simulation again. If not supplied, the function will try to generate them from `fit`.

- **save_mc_full**: If TRUE, full Monte Carlo results will be stored. Default is `FALSE`.

- **save_mc_out**: If `mc_out` is supplied, whether it will be saved in the output. Default is `TRUE`.

- **ci_out**: If `ci_type` is supplied, this is the corresponding argument. If `ci_type` is "boot", this argument will be used as `boot_out`. If `ci_type` is "mc", this argument will be used as `mc_out".
save_ci_full  If TRUE, full bootstrapping or Monte Carlo results will be stored. Default is FALSE.
save_ci_out If either mc_out or boot_out is supplied, whether it will be saved in the output. Default is TRUE.
ci_type The type of confidence intervals to be formed. Can be either "boot" (boot-strapping) or "mc" (Monte Carlo). If not supplied or is NULL, will check other arguments (e.g., boot_ci and mc_ci). If supplied, will override boot_ci and mc_ci.
wlevels The output of `merge_mod_levels()`, or the moderator(s) to be passed to `mod_levels_list()`. If all the moderators can be represented by one variable, that is, each moderator is (a) a numeric variable, (b) a dichotomous categorical variable, or (c) a factor or string variable used in `lm()` in fit, then it is a vector of the names of the moderators as appeared in the data frame. If at least one of the moderators is a categorical variable represented by more than one variable, such as user-created dummy variables used in `lavaan::sem()`, then it must be a list of the names of the moderators, with such moderators represented by a vector of names. For example: `list("w1", c("gpgp2", "gpgp3"))`, the first moderator w1 and the second moderator a three-categorical variable represented by gpgp2 and gpgp3.
w_type Character. Whether the moderator is a "numeric" variable or a "categorical" variable. If "auto", the function will try to determine the type automatically. See `mod_levels_list()` for further information.
w_method Character, either "sd" or "percentile". If "sd", the levels are defined by the distance from the mean in terms of standard deviation. if "percentile", the levels are defined in percentiles. See `mod_levels_list()` for further information.
sd_from_mean A numeric vector. Specify the distance in standard deviation from the mean for each level. Default is c(-1, 0, 1) when there is only one moderator, and c(-1, 1) when there are more than one moderator. Ignored if w_method is not equal to "sd". See `mod_levels_list()` for further information.
percentiles A numeric vector. Specify the percentile (in proportion) for each level. Default is c(.16, .50, .84) if there is one moderator, and c(.16, .84) when there are more than one moderator. Ignored if w_method is not equal to "percentile". See `mod_levels_list()` for further information.
output_type The type of output of `cond_indirect_effects()`. If "data.frame", the default, the output will be converted to a data frame. If any other values, the output is a list of the outputs from `cond_indirect()`.
mod_levels_list_args Additional arguments to be passed to `mod_levels_list()` if it is called for creating the levels of moderators. Default is list().
paths The output of `all_indirect_paths()`

Details

For a model with a mediation path moderated by one or more moderators, `cond_indirect_effects()` can be used to compute the conditional indirect effect from one variable to another variable, at one or more set of selected value(s) of the moderator(s).
If only the effect for one set of value(s) of the moderator(s) is needed, `cond_indirect()` can be used.

If only the mediator(s) is/are specified \((m)\) and no values of moderator(s) are specified, then the indirect effect from one variable \((x)\) to another variable \((y)\) is computed. A convenient wrapper `indirect_effect()` can be used to compute the indirect effect.

If only the value(s) of moderator(s) is/are specified \((wvalues\) or \(wlevels\)) and no mediators \((m)\) are specified when calling `cond_indirect_effects()` or `cond_indirect()`, then the conditional direct effects from one variable to another are computed.

All three functions support using nonparametric bootstrapping (for `lavaan` or `lm` outputs) or Monte Carlo simulation (for `lavaan` outputs only) to form confidence intervals. Bootstrapping or Monte Carlo simulation only needs to be done once. These are the possible ways to form bootstrapping:

1. Do bootstrapping or Monte Carlo simulation in the first call to one of these functions, by setting `boot_ci` or `mc_ci` to `TRUE` and `R` to the number of bootstrap samples or replications, `level` to the level of confidence (default .95 or 95%), and `seed` to reproduce the results (parallel and `ncores` are optional for bootstrapping). This will take some time to run for bootstrapping. The output will have all bootstrap or Monte Carlo estimates stored. This output, whether it is from `indirect_effect()`, `cond_indirect_effects()`, or `cond_indirect()`, can be reused by any of these three functions by setting `boot_out` (for bootstrapping) or `mc_out` (for Monte Carlo simulation) to this output. They will form the confidence intervals using the stored bootstrap or Monte Carlo estimates.

2. Do bootstrapping using `do_boot()` or Monte Carlo simulation using `do_mc()`. The output can be used in the `boot_out` (for bootstrapping) or `mc_out` (for Monte Carlo simulation) argument of `indirect_effect()`, `cond_indirect_effects()` and `cond_indirect()`.

3. For bootstrapping, if `lavaan::sem()` is used to fit a model and `se = "boot"` is used, `do_boot()` can extract them to generate a `boot_out`-class object that again can be used in the `boot_out` argument.

If `boot_out` or `mc_out` is set, arguments such as `R`, `seed`, and `parallel` will be ignored.

Value

`indirect_effect()` and `cond_indirect()` return an `indirect`-class object.

`cond_indirect_effects()` returns a `cond_indirect_effects`-class object.

These two classes of objects have their own print methods for printing the results (see `print.indirect()` and `print.cond_indirect_effects()`). They also have a `coef` method for extracting the estimates (`coef.indirect()` and `coef.cond_indirect_effects()`) and a `confint` method for extracting the confidence intervals (`confint.indirect()` and `confint.cond_indirect_effects()`). Addition and subtraction can also be conducted on `indirect`-class object to estimate and test a function of effects (see `math_indirect`)

Functions

- `cond_indirect()`: Compute conditional, indirect, or conditional indirect effects for one set of levels.
- `cond_indirect_effects()`: Compute the conditional effects or conditional indirect effects for several sets of levels of the moderator(s).
• indirect_effect(): Compute the indirect effect. A wrapper of cond_indirect(). Can be used when there is no moderator.
• many_indirect_effects(): Compute the indirect effects along more than one paths. It call indirect_effect() once for each of the path.

See Also

mod_levels() and merge_mod_levels() for generating levels of moderators. do_boot for doing bootstrapping before calling these functions.

Examples

library(lavaan)
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
mod <-
"m1 ~ a1 * x + d1 * w1 + e1 * x:w1
m2 ~ a2 * x
y ~ b1 * m1 + b2 * m2 + cp * x"
fit <- sem(mod, dat, meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE, se = "none", baseline = FALSE)
est <- parameterEstimates(fit)
hi_w1 <- mean(dat$w1) + sd(dat$w1)

# Examples for cond_indirect():
# Conditional effect from x to m1 when w1 is 1 SD above mean
cond_indirect(x = "x", y = "m1",
              wvalues = c(w1 = hi_w1), fit = fit)

# Indirect effect from x1 through m2 to y
indirect_effect(x = "x", y = "y", fit = fit)

# Conditional Indirect effect from x1 through m1 to y, when w1 is 1 SD above mean
cond_indirect(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m1",
              wvalues = c(w1 = hi_w1), fit = fit)

# Examples for cond_indirect_effects():
# Create levels of w1, the moderators
w1levels <- mod_levels("w1", fit = fit)
w1levels

# Conditional effects from x to m1 when w1 is equal to each of the levels
cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "m1",
                      wlevels = w1levels, fit = fit)

# Conditional Indirect effect from x1 through m1 to y,
# when w1 is equal to each of the levels
cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m1",
                   wlevels = w1levels, fit = fit)

# Examples for many_indirect_effects():
library(lavaan)
data(data_serial_parallel)
mod <- 
  "m11 ~ x + c1 + c2
m12 ~ m11 + x + c1 + c2
m2 ~ x + c1 + c2
y ~ m12 + m2 + m11 + x + c1 + c2"
fit <- sem(mod, data_serial_parallel,
           fixed.x = FALSE)

# All indirect paths from x to y
paths <- all_indirect_paths(fit,
                 x = "x",
                 y = "y")
paths

# Indirect effect estimates
out <- many_indirect_effects(paths,
                 fit = fit)
out

---

**cond_indirect_diff**  
* Differences In Conditional Indirect Effects*

**Description**
Compute the difference in conditional indirect effects between two sets of levels of the moderators.

**Usage**

```r
cond_indirect_diff(output, from = NULL, to = NULL, level = 0.95)
```

**Arguments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>A cond_indirect_effects-class object: The output of cond_indirect_effects().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from</td>
<td>A row number of output.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>A row number of output. The change in indirect effects is computed by the change in the level(s) of the moderator(s) from Row from to Row to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level</td>
<td>The level of confidence for the confidence interval. Default is 0.95.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**cond_indirect_diff**

Details

This function takes the output of `cond_indirect_effects()` and computes the difference in conditional indirect effects between any two rows, that is, between levels of the moderator, or two sets of levels of the moderators when the path has more than one moderator.

The difference is meaningful when the difference between the two levels or sets of levels are meaningful. For example, if the two levels are the mean of the moderator and one standard deviation above mean of the moderator, then this difference is the change in indirect effect when the moderator increases by one standard deviation.

If the two levels are 0 and 1, then this difference is the index of moderated mediation as proposed by Hayes (2015). (This index can also be computed directly by `index_of_mome()`, designed specifically for this purpose.)

The function can also compute the change in the standardized indirect effect between two levels of a moderator or two sets of levels of the moderators.

This function is intended to be a general purpose function that allows users to compute the difference between any two levels or sets of levels that are meaningful in a context.

This function itself does not set the levels of comparison. The levels to be compared need to be set when calling `cond_indirect_effects()`. This function extracts required information from the output of `cond_indirect_effects()`.

If bootstrap or Monte Carlo estimates are available in the input or bootstrap or Monte Carlo confidence intervals are requested in calling `cond_indirect_effects(), cond_indirect_diff()` will also form the percentile confidence interval for the difference in conditional indirect effects using the stored estimates.

Value

A `cond_indirect_diff`-class object. This class has a print method (`print.cond_indirect_diff()`), a coef method (`coef.cond_indirect_diff()`), and a confint method (`confint.cond_indirect_diff()`).

Functions

- `cond_indirect_diff()`: Compute the difference in conditional indirect effect between two rows in the output of `cond_indirect_effects()`.

References


See Also

`index_of_mome()` for computing the index of moderated mediation, `index_of_momome()` for computing the index of moderated moderated mediation, `cond_indirect_effects()`, `mod_levels()`, and `merge_mod_levels()` for preparing the levels to be compared.
Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
modmed_x1m3w4y1
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
dat$xw1 <- dat$x * dat$w1
mod <-
  \[ m_1 \sim a \times x + f \times w_1 + d \times xw1 \]
  \[ y \sim b \times m_1 + cp \times x \]
fit <- sem(mod, dat,
  meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE,
  se = "none", baseline = FALSE)
est <- parameterEstimates(fit)

# Create levels of w1, the moderators
w1levels <- mod_levels("w1", fit = fit)
w1levels

# Conditional effects from x to y when w1 is equal to each of the levels
boot_out <- fit2boot_out_do_boot(fit, R = 40, seed = 4314, progress = FALSE)
out <- cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m1",
  wlevels = w1levels, fit = fit,
  boot_ci = TRUE, boot_out = boot_out)
out
out_ind <- cond_indirect_diff(out, from = 2, to = 1)
out_ind
coef(out_ind)
confint(out_ind)
```

---

**confint.cond_indirect_diff**

*Confidence Interval of the Output of `cond_indirect_diff()`*

### Description

Extract the confidence interval the output of `cond_indirect_diff()`.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'cond_indirect_diff'
confint(object, parm, level = 0.95, ...)
```
Arguments

- **object**: The output of `cond_indirect_diff()`.
- **parm**: Ignored.
- **level**: The level of confidence for the confidence interval. Default is .95. Must match the level of the stored confidence interval.
- **...**: Optional arguments. Ignored.

Details

The `confint` method of the `cond_indirect_diff`-class object.

The type of confidence intervals depends on the call used to create the object. This function merely extracts the stored confidence intervals.

Value

A one-row-two-column data frame of the confidence limits. If confidence interval is not available, the limits are NAs.

Description

Return the confidence intervals of the conditional indirect effects or conditional effects in the output of `cond_indirect_effects()`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'cond_indirect_effects'
confint(object, parm, level = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

- **object**: The output of `cond_indirect_effects()`.
- **parm**: Ignored. Always returns the confidence intervals of the effects for all levels stored.
- **level**: The level of confidence, default is .95, returning the 95% confidence interval. Ignored for now and will use the level of the stored intervals.
- **...**: Additional arguments. Ignored by the function.

Details

It extracts and returns the columns for confidence intervals, if available.

The type of confidence intervals depends on the call used to compute the effects. This function merely retrieves the confidence intervals stored, if any, which could be formed by nonparametric bootstrapping, Monte Carlo simulation, or other methods to be supported in the future.
Value

A data frame with two columns, one for each confidence limit of the confidence intervals. The number of rows is equal to the number of rows of object.

See Also

cond_indirect_effects()

Examples

library(lavaan)
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
mod <-
  "m1 ~ x + w1 + x:w1
  m2 ~ m1
  y ~ m2 + x + w4 + m2:w4"
fit <- sem(mod, dat, meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE, se = "none", baseline = FALSE)
est <- parameterEstimates(fit)

# Examples for cond_indirect():
# Create levels of w1 and w4
w1levels <- mod_levels("w1", fit = fit)
w1levels
w4levels <- mod_levels("w4", fit = fit)
w4levels
w1w4levels <- merge_mod_levels(w1levels, w4levels)

# Conditional effects from x to m1 when w1 is equal to each of the levels
# R should be at least 2000 or 5000 in real research.
out1 <- suppressWarnings(cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "m1",
  wlevels = w1levels, fit = fit,
  boot_ci = TRUE, R = 20, seed = 54151,
  parallel = FALSE,
  progress = FALSE))
confint(out1)
Usage

## S3 method for class 'delta_med'
confint(object, parm, level = NULL, ...)

Arguments

- `object`: The output of `delta_med()`.
- `parm`: Not used because only one parameter, the Delta_Med, is allowed.
- `level`: The level of confidence, default is `NULL` and the level used when the object was created will be used.
- `...`: Optional arguments. Ignored.

Details

It returns the nonparametric bootstrap percentile confidence interval of Delta_Med, proposed by Liu, Yuan, and Li (2023). The object must be the output of `delta_med()`, with bootstrap confidence interval requested when calling `delta_med()`. However, the level of confidence can be different from that used when call `delta_med()`.

Value

A one-row matrix of the confidence interval. All values are `NA` if bootstrap confidence interval was not requested when calling `delta_med()`.

Author(s)

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See Also

delta_med()

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
dat <- data_med
mod <-
  "m ~ x
  y ~ m + x"
fit <- sem(mod, dat)

# Call do_boot() to generate
# bootstrap estimates
# Use 2000 or even 5000 for R in real studies
# Set parallel to TRUE in real studies for faster bootstrapping
boot_out <- do_boot(fit, 
  R = 45,
```
confint.indirect

Confidence Interval of Indirect Effect or Conditional Indirect Effect

Description

Return the confidence interval of the indirect effect or conditional indirect effect stored in the output of `indirect_effect()` or `cond_indirect()`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'indirect'
confint(object, parm, level = 0.95, ...)
```

Arguments

- `object` The output of `indirect_effect()` or `cond_indirect()`.
- `parm` Ignored because the stored object always has only one parameter.
- `level` The level of confidence, default is .95, returning the 95% confidence interval.
- `...` Additional arguments. Ignored by the function.

Details

It extracts and returns the stored confidence interval if available.

The type of confidence interval depends on the call used to compute the effect. This function merely retrieves the stored estimates, which could be generated by nonparametric bootstrapping, Monte Carlo simulation, or other methods to be supported in the future, and uses them to form the percentile confidence interval.

Value

A numeric vector of two elements, the limits of the confidence interval.
See Also

indirect_effect() and cond_indirect()

Examples

dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1

# Indirect Effect

library(lavaan)
mod1 <-

  m1 ~ x
  m2 ~ m1
  y ~ m2 + x

fit <- sem(mod1, dat, 
  meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE, 
  se = "none", baseline = FALSE)
# R should be at least 2000 or 5000 in real research.
out1 <- indirect_effect(x = "x", y = "y",
  m = c("m1", "m2"),
  fit = fit,
  boot_ci = TRUE, R = 45, seed = 54151,
  parallel = FALSE,
  progress = FALSE)
out1
confint(out1)

confint.indirect_list  Confidence Intervals of Indirect Effects in an 'indirect_list' Object

Description

Return the confidence intervals of the indirect effects stored in the output of many_indirect_effects().

Usage

## S3 method for class 'indirect_list'
confint(object, parm = NULL, level = 0.95, ...)

Arguments

  object  The output of many_indirect_effects().
  parm    Ignored for now.
  level   The level of confidence, default is .95, returning the 95% confidence interval.
  ...    Additional arguments. Ignored by the function.
Details

It extracts and returns the stored confidence interval if available.

The type of confidence intervals depends on the call used to compute the effects. This function merely retrieves the stored estimates, which could be generated by nonparametric bootstrapping, Monte Carlo simulation, or other methods to be supported in the future, and uses them to form the percentile confidence interval.

Value

A two-column data frame. The columns are the limits of the confidence intervals.

See Also

many_indirect_effects()

Examples

library(lavaan)
data(data_serial_parallel)
mod <-
  "m11 ~ x + c1 + c2
m12 ~ m11 + x + c1 + c2
m2 ~ x + c1 + c2
y ~ m12 + m2 + m11 + x + c1 + c2"

fit <- sem(mod, data_serial_parallel,
  fixed.x = FALSE)
# All indirect paths from x to y
paths <- all_indirect_paths(fit,
  x = "x",
  y = "y")
paths
# Indirect effect estimates
# R should be 2000 or even 5000 in real research
# parallel should be used in real research.
fit_boot <- do_boot(fit, R = 45, seed = 8974,
  parallel = FALSE,
  progress = FALSE)
out <- many_indirect_effects(paths,
  fit = fit,
  boot_ci = TRUE,
  boot_out = fit_boot)

out
cfinit(out)
data_med

Sample Dataset: Simple Mediation

Description
A simple mediation model.

Usage
data_med

Format
A data frame with 100 rows and 5 variables:
x Predictor. Numeric.
m Mediator. Numeric.
y Outcome variable. Numeric.
c1 Control variable. Numeric.
c2 Control variable. Numeric.

Examples
library(lavaan)
data(data_med)
mod <-
  "m ~ a * x + c1 + c2
  y ~ b * m + x + c1 + c2
  ab := a * b"
fit <- sem(mod, data_med, fixed.x = FALSE)
parameterEstimates(fit)

data_med_complicated

Sample Dataset: A Complicated Mediation Model

Description
A mediation model with two predictors, two pathways,

Usage
data_med_complicated
**Format**

A data frame with 300 rows and 5 variables:

- x1 Predictor 1. Numeric.
- x2 Predictor 2. Numeric.
- m11 Mediator 1 in Path 1. Numeric.
- m12 Mediator 2 in Path 1. Numeric.
- m2 Mediator in Path 2. Numeric.
- y1 Outcome variable 1. Numeric.
- y2 Outcome variable 2. Numeric.
- c1 Control variable. Numeric.

**Examples**

```r
data(data_med_complicated)
dat <- data_med_complicated
summary(lm_m11 <- lm(m11 ~ x1 + x1 + x2 + c1 + c2, dat))
summary(lm_m12 <- lm(m12 ~ m11 + x1 + x2 + c1 + c2, dat))
summary(lm_m2 <- lm(m2 ~ x1 + x2 + c1 + c2, dat))
summary(lm_y1 <- lm(y1 ~ m11 + m12 + m2 + x1 + x2 + c1 + c2, dat))
summary(lm_y2 <- lm(y2 ~ m11 + m12 + m2 + x1 + x2 + c1 + c2, dat))
```

---

**Description**

A simple mediation model with a-path moderated.

**Usage**

```r
data_med_mod_a
```

**Format**

A data frame with 100 rows and 6 variables:

- x Predictor. Numeric.
- w Moderator. Numeric.
- m Mediator. Numeric.
- y Outcome variable. Numeric.
- c1 Control variable. Numeric.
Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_med_mod_a)
data_med_mod_a$xw <-
data_med_mod_a$x * 
data_med_mod_a$w
mod <-
"m ~ a * x + w + d * xw + c1 + c2
y ~ b * m + x + w + c1 + c2
w ~ v_w * w
w ~ m_w * 1
ab := a * b
ab_lo := (a + d * (m_w - sqrt(v_w))) * b
ab_hi := (a + d * (m_w + sqrt(v_w))) * b
"
fit <- sem(mod, data_med_mod_a,
   meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)
parameterEstimates(fit)[c(1, 3, 6, 11, 12, 31:33),]
```

**Description**

A simple mediation model with a-path and b-path each moderated by a moderator.

**Usage**

data_med_mod_ab

**Format**

A data frame with 100 rows and 7 variables:

- **x**: Predictor. Numeric.
- **w1**: Moderator 1. Numeric.
- **w2**: Moderator 2. Numeric.
- **m**: Mediator. Numeric.
- **y**: Outcome variable. Numeric.
- **c1**: Control variable. Numeric.
- **c2**: Control variable. Numeric.
Examples

library(lavaan)
data(data_med_mod_ab)
data_med_mod_ab$xw1 <-
data_med_mod_ab$x * 
data_med_mod_ab$w1
data_med_mod_ab$mw2 <-
data_med_mod_ab$m * 
data_med_mod_ab$w2
mod <-
  "m ~ a * x + w1 + d1 * xw1 + c1 + c2
y ~ b * m + x + w1 + w2 + d2 * mw2 + c1 + c2
w1 ~~ v_w1 * w1
w1 ~ m_w1 * 1
w2 ~~ v_w2 * w2
w2 ~ m_w2 * 1
ab := a * b
ab_lolo := (a + d1 * (m_w1 - sqrt(v_w1))) * (b + d2 * (m_w2 - sqrt(v_w2)))))
ab_lohi := (a + d1 * (m_w1 - sqrt(v_w1))) * (b + d2 * (m_w2 + sqrt(v_w2)))))
ab_hilo := (a + d1 * (m_w1 + sqrt(v_w1))) * (b + d2 * (m_w2 - sqrt(v_w2)))))
ab_hihi := (a + d1 * (m_w1 + sqrt(v_w1))) * (b + d2 * (m_w2 + sqrt(v_w2)))))
"
fit <- sem(mod, data_med_mod_ab,
  meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)
parameterEstimates(fit)[c(1, 3, 6, 10, 41:45),

data_med_mod_ab1
Sample Dataset: Simple Mediation with Both Paths Moderated By a Moderator

Description

A simple mediation model with a-path and b-path moderated by one moderator.

Usage

data_med_mod_ab1

Format

A data frame with 100 rows and 6 variables:

x  Predictor. Numeric.
w  Moderator. Numeric.
m  Mediator. Numeric.
y  Outcome variable. Numeric.
c1  Control variable. Numeric.
c2  Control variable. Numeric.
Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_med_mod_ab1)
data_med_mod_ab1$xw <-
data_med_mod_ab1$x data_med_mod_ab1$w
data_med_mod_ab1$mw <-
data_med_mod_ab1$m data_med_mod_ab1$w
mod <-
  "m ~ a * x + w + da * xw + c1 + c2
y ~ b * m + x + w + db * mw + c1 + c2
w ~~ v_w * w
w ~ m_w * 1
ab := a * b
ab_lo := (a + da * (m_w - sqrt(v_w))) * (b + db * (m_w - sqrt(v_w)))
ab_hi := (a + da * (m_w + sqrt(v_w))) * (b + db * (m_w + sqrt(v_w)))
"
fit <- sem(mod, data_med_mod_ab1,
  meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)
parameterEstimates(fit)[c(1, 3, 6, 9, 38:40), ]
```

Description

A simple mediation model with b-path moderated.

Usage

data_med_mod_b

Format

A data frame with 100 rows and 6 variables:

- **x**Predictor. Numeric.
- **w**Moderator. Numeric.
- **m**Mediator. Numeric.
- **y**Outcome variable. Numeric.
- **c1**Control variable. Numeric.
- **c2**Control variable. Numeric.
Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_med_mod_b)
data_med_mod_b$mw <-
data_med_mod_b$m * data_med_mod_b$w
mod <-
  "m ~ a * x + w + c1 + c2
  y ~ b * m + x + d * mw + c1 + c2
  w ~~ v_w * w
  w ~ m_w * 1
  ab := a * b
  ab_lo := a * (b + d * (m_w - sqrt(v_w)))
  ab_hi := a * (b + d * (m_w + sqrt(v_w)))
"
fit <- sem(mod, data_med_mod_b,
    meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)
parameterEstimates(fit)[c(1, 5, 7, 10, 11, 30:32),]
```

---

data_med_mod_b_mod

Sample Dataset: A Simple Mediation Model with b-Path Moderated-Moderation

---

Description

A simple mediation model with moderated-mediation on the b-path.

Usage

```r
data_med_mod_b_mod
```

Format

A data frame with 100 rows and 5 variables:

- **x** Predictor. Numeric.
- **w1** Moderator on b-path. Numeric.
- **w2** Moderator on the moderating effect of w1. Numeric.
- **m** Mediator. Numeric.
- **y** Outcome variable. Numeric.
- **c1** Control variable. Numeric.
- **c2** Control variable. Numeric.
Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_med_mod_parallel)
data_med_mod_parallel$xw1 <- data_med_mod_parallel$x * data_med_mod_parallel$w1
data_med_mod_parallel$m2w2 <- data_med_mod_parallel$m2 * data_med_mod_parallel$w2

mod <-
  m1 ~ a1 * x + w1 + da1 * xw1 + c1 + c2
  m2 ~ a2 * x + w1 + c1 + c2
  y ~ b1 * m1 + b2 * m2 + x + w1 + w2 + db2 * m2w2 + c1 + c2
  w1 ~~ v_w1 * w1
  w1 ~ m_w1 * 1
```

Description

A parallel mediation model with a1-path and b2-path moderated.

Usage

data_med_mod_parallel

Format

A data frame with 100 rows and 8 variables:

- x: Predictor. Numeric.
- w1: Moderator 1. Numeric.
- w2: Moderator 2. Numeric.
- m1: Mediator 1. Numeric.
- m2: Mediator 2. Numeric.
- y: Outcome variable. Numeric.
- c1: Control variable. Numeric.

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_med_mod_parallel)
summary(lm_m <- lm(m ~ x + c1 + c2, dat))
summary(lm_y <- lm(y ~ m*w1*w2 + x + c1 + c2, dat))
```
data_med_mod_parallel_cat

Sample Dataset: Parallel Moderated Mediation with Two Categorical Moderators

**Description**

A parallel mediation model with two categorical moderators.

**Usage**

data_med_mod_parallel_cat

**Format**

A data frame with 300 rows and 8 variables:

- **x**  Predictor. Numeric.
- **w1**  Moderator. String. Values: "group1", "group2", "group3"
- **w2**  Moderator. String. Values: "team1", "team2"
- **m1**  Mediator 1. Numeric.
- **m2**  Mediator 2. Numeric.
- **y**  Outcome variable. Numeric.
- **c1**  Control variable. Numeric.
- **c2**  Control variable. Numeric.

**Examples**

data(data_med_mod_parallel_cat)
dat <- data_med_mod_parallel_cat
summary(lm_m1 <- lm(m1 ~ x*w1 + c1 + c2, dat))
summary(lm_m2 <- lm(m2 ~ x*w1 + c1 + c2, dat))
summary(lm_y <- lm(y ~ m1*w2 + m2*w2 + m1 + x + w1 + c1 + c2, dat))

\[
\begin{align*}
w_2 & \sim v_{w2} \cdot w_2 \\
w_2 & \sim m_{w2} \cdot 1 \\
a_{1b1} & := a_1 \cdot b_1 \\
a_{2b2} & := a_2 \cdot b_2 \\
a_{1b1_w1lo} & := (a_1 + da_1 \cdot (m_{w1} - \sqrt{v_{w1}})) \cdot b_1 \\
a_{1b1_w1hi} & := (a_1 + da_1 \cdot (m_{w1} + \sqrt{v_{w1}})) \cdot b_2 \\
a_{2b2_w2lo} & := a_2 \cdot (b_2 + db_2 \cdot (m_{w2} - \sqrt{v_{w2}})) \\
a_{2b2_w2hi} & := a_2 \cdot (b_2 + db_2 \cdot (m_{w2} + \sqrt{v_{w2}})) \\
\end{align*}
\]

fit <- sem(mod, data_med_mod_parallel_cat,
  meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)
parameterEstimates(fit)[c(1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 15, 48:53), ]
Sample Dataset: Serial Mediation with Two Moderators

Description
A simple mediation model with a-path and b2-path moderated.

Usage
data_med_mod_serial

Format
A data frame with 100 rows and 8 variables:
x  Predictor. Numeric.
w1  Moderator 1. Numeric.
w2  Moderator 2. Numeric.
m1  Mediator 1. Numeric.
m2  Mediator 2. Numeric.
y  Outcome variable. Numeric.
c1  Control variable. Numeric.
c2  Control variable. Numeric.

Examples
library(lavaan)
data(data_med_mod_serial)
data_med_mod_serial$xw1 <-
data_med_mod_serial$x *
data_med_mod_serial$w1
data_med_mod_serial$m2w2 <-
data_med_mod_serial$m2 *
data_med_mod_serial$w2
mod <-
  "m1 ~ a * x + w1 + da1 * xw1 + c1 + c2
m2 ~ b1 * m1 + x + w1 + c1 + c2
y ~ b2 * m2 + m1 + x + w1 + w2 + db2 * m2w2 + c1 + c2
w1 ~ v_w1 * w1
w1 ~ m_w1 * 1
w2 ~ v_w2 * w2
w2 ~ m_w2 * 1
ab1b2 := a * b1 * b2
ab1b2_lolo := (a + da1 * (m_w1 - sqrt(v_w1))) * b1 * (b2 + db2 * (m_w2 - sqrt(v_w2)))
ab1b2_lohi := (a + da1 * (m_w1 - sqrt(v_w1))) * b1 * (b2 + db2 * (m_w2 + sqrt(v_w2)))
ab1b2_hilo := (a + da1 * (m_w1 + sqrt(v_w1))) * b1 * (b2 + db2 * (m_w2 - sqrt(v_w2)))
data_med_mod_serial_cat

Sample Dataset: Serial Moderated Mediation with Two Categorical Moderators

Description

A serial mediation model with two categorical moderators.

Usage

data_med_mod_serial_cat

Format

A data frame with 300 rows and 8 variables:

x Predictor. Numeric.
w1 Moderator. String. Values: "group1", "group2", "group3"
w2 Moderator. String. Values: "team1", "team2"
m1 Mediator 1. Numeric.
m2 Mediator 2. Numeric.
y Outcome variable. Numeric.
c1 Control variable. Numeric.
c2 Control variable. Numeric.

Examples

data(data_med_mod_serial_cat)
dat <- data_med_mod_serial_cat
summary(lm_m1 <- lm(m1 ~ x*w1 + c1 + c2, dat))
summary(lm_m2 <- lm(m2 ~ m1 + x + w1 + c1 + c2, dat))
summary(lm_y <- lm(y ~ m2*w2 + m1 + x + w1 + c1 + c2, dat))
**data_med_mod_serial_parallel**

*Sample Dataset: Serial-Parallel Mediation with Two Moderators*

**Description**

A serial-parallel mediation model with some paths moderated.

**Usage**

`data_med_mod_serial_parallel`

**Format**

A data frame with 100 rows and 9 variables:

- `x` Predictor. Numeric.
- `w1` Moderator 1. Numeric.
- `w2` Moderator 2. Numeric.
- `m11` Mediator 1 in Path 1. Numeric.
- `m12` Mediator 2 in Path 2. Numeric.
- `m2` Mediator 2. Numeric.
- `y` Outcome variable. Numeric.
- `c1` Control variable. Numeric.

**Examples**

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_med_mod_serial_parallel)
data_med_mod_serial_parallel$xw1 <- data_med_mod_serial_parallel$x * data_med_mod_serial_parallel$w1
data_med_mod_serial_parallel$m2w2 <- data_med_mod_serial_parallel$m2 * data_med_mod_serial_parallel$w2
mod <-
  m11 ~ a1 * x + w1 + da11 * xw1 + c1 + c2
  m12 ~ b11 * m11 + x + w1 + c1 + c2
  m2 ~ a2 * x + c1 + c2
  y ~ b12 * m12 + b2 * m2 + m11 + x + w1 + w2 + db2 * m2w2 + c1 + c2
  w1 ~ v_w1 * w1
  w1 ~ m_w1 * 1
  w2 ~ v_w2 * w2
  w2 ~ m_w2 * 1
```
\[
\begin{align*}
    a_{1b12} &:= a_1 \times b_{11} \times b_{12} \\
    a_{2b2} &:= a_2 \times b_2 \\
    ab &:= a_{1b12} + a_{2b2} \\
    a_{1b12\_w1lo} &:= (a_1 + da_{11} \times (m_{w1} - \sqrt{v_{w1}})) \times b_{11} \times b_{12} \\
    a_{1b12\_w1hi} &:= (a_1 + da_{11} \times (m_{w1} + \sqrt{v_{w1}})) \times b_{11} \times b_{12} \\
    a_{2b2\_w2lo} &:= a_2 \times (b_2 + db_{2} \times (m_{w2} - \sqrt{v_{w2}})) \\
    a_{2b2\_w2hi} &:= a_2 \times (b_2 + db_{2} \times (m_{w2} + \sqrt{v_{w2}}))
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\text{fit} \leftarrow \text{sem(mod, data\_med\_mod\_serial\_parallel,} \\
\text{meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)}
\]

\[
\text{parameterEstimates(fit)[parameterEstimates(fit)$label != "", ]}
\]

---

**data\_med\_mod\_serial\_parallel\_cat**

*Sample Dataset: Serial-Parallel Moderated Mediation with Two Categorical Moderators*

**Description**

A serial-parallel mediation model with two categorical moderators.

**Usage**

`data_med_mod_serial_parallel_cat`

**Format**

A data frame with 300 rows and 8 variables:

- **x** Predictor. Numeric.
- **w1** Moderator. String. Values: "group1", "group2", "group3"
- **w2** Moderator. String. Values: "team1", "team2"
- **m11** Mediator 1 in Path 1. Numeric.
- **m12** Mediator 2 in Path 1. Numeric.
- **m2** Mediator in Path 2. Numeric.
- **y** Outcome variable. Numeric.
- **c1** Control variable. Numeric.
- **c2** Control variable. Numeric.

**Examples**

```r
data(data_med_mod_serial_parallel_cat) 
fit <- sem(mod, data_med_mod_serial_parallel, 
    meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE) 
parameterEstimates(fit)[parameterEstimates(fit)$label != "", ]
```
Description

A one-moderator model.

Usage

data_mod

Format

A data frame with 100 rows and 5 variables:

- **x**: Predictor. Numeric.
- **w**: Moderator. Numeric.
- **y**: Outcome variable. Numeric.
- **c1**: Control variable. Numeric.
- **c2**: Control variable. Numeric.

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_mod)
data_mod$xw <- data_mod$x * data_mod$w
mod <-
  "y ~ a * x + w + d * xw + c1 + c2
  w ~~ v_w * w
  w ~ m_w * 1
  a_lo := a + d * (m_w - sqrt(v_w))
  a_hi := a + d * (m_w + sqrt(v_w))"
fit <- sem(mod, data_mod, fixed.x = FALSE)
parameterEstimates(fit)[c(1, 3, 6, 7, 24, 25),]
```

Description

A two-moderator model.

Usage

data_mod2
Format

A data frame with 100 rows and 6 variables:

- **x** Predictor. Numeric.
- **w1** Moderator 1. Numeric.
- **w2** Moderator 2. Numeric.
- **y** Outcome variable. Numeric.
- **c1** Control variable. Numeric.
- **c2** Control variable. Numeric.

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_mod2)
data_mod2$xw1 <- data_mod2$x * data_mod2$w1
data_mod2$xw2 <- data_mod2$x * data_mod2$w2
mod <-
  "y ~ a * x + w1 + w2 + d1 * xw1 + d2 * xw2 + c1 + c2
  w1 ~ v_w1 * w1
  w2 ~ v_w2 * w2
  w2 ~ m_w2 * 1
  a_lolo := a + d1 * (m_w1 - sqrt(v_w1)) + d2 * (m_w2 - sqrt(v_w2))
  a_lohi := a + d1 * (m_w1 - sqrt(v_w1)) + d2 * (m_w2 + sqrt(v_w2))
  a_hilo := a + d1 * (m_w1 + sqrt(v_w1)) + d2 * (m_w2 - sqrt(v_w2))
  a_hihi := a + d1 * (m_w1 + sqrt(v_w1)) + d2 * (m_w2 + sqrt(v_w2))"
fit <- sem(mod, data_mod2, fixed.x = FALSE)
parameterEstimates(fit)[c(1, 4, 5, 8:11, 34:37), ]
```

---

**data_mod_cat**

Sample Dataset: Moderation with One Categorical Moderator

Description

A moderation model with a categorical moderator.

Usage

```r
data_mod_cat
```
**data_mome_demo**

**Format**

A data frame with 300 rows and 5 variables:

- **x** Predictor. Numeric.
- **w** Moderator. String. Values: "group1", "group2", "group3"
- **y** Outcome variable. Numeric.
- **c1** Control variable. Numeric.
- **c2** Control variable. Numeric.

**Examples**

```r
data(data_mod_cat)
dat <- data_mod_cat
summary(lm_y <- lm(y ~ x*w + c1 + c2, dat))
```

---

**data_mome_demo**

Sample Dataset: A Complicated Moderated-Mediation Model

---

**Description**

Generated from a complicated moderated-mediation model for demonstration.

**Usage**

```r
data_mome_demo
```

**Format**

A data frame with 200 rows and 11 variables:

- **x1** Predictor 1. Numeric.
- **x2** Predictor 2. Numeric.
- **m1** Mediator 1. Numeric.
- **m2** Mediator 2. Numeric.
- **m3** Mediator 3. Numeric.
- **y1** Outcome Variable 1. Numeric.
- **y2** Outcome Variable 2. Numeric.
- **w1** Moderator 1. Numeric.
- **w2** Moderator 2. Numeric.
- **c1** Control Variable 1. Numeric.
- **c2** Control Variable 2. Numeric.
Details

The model:

```
# w1x1 <- x1 * w1
# w2m2 <- w2 * m2
m1 ~ x1 + w1 + w1x1 + x2 + c1 + c2
m2 ~ m1 + c1 + c2
m3 ~ x2 + x1 + c1 + c2
y1 ~ m2 + w2 + w2m2 + x1 + x2 + m3 + c1 + c2
y2 ~ m3 + x2 + x1 + m2 + c1 + c2
# Covariances excluded for brevity
```

Sample Dataset: A Complicated Moderated-Mediation Model With Missing Data

Description

Generated from a complicated moderated-mediation model for demonstration, with missing data

Usage

data_mome_demo_missing

Format

A data frame with 200 rows and 11 variables:

- **x1** Predictor 1. Numeric.
- **x2** Predictor 2. Numeric.
- **m1** Mediator 1. Numeric.
- **m2** Mediator 2. Numeric.
- **m3** Mediator 3. Numeric.
- **y1** Outcome Variable 1. Numeric.
- **y2** Outcome Variable 2. Numeric.
- **w1** Moderator 1. Numeric.
- **w2** Moderator 2. Numeric.
- **c1** Control Variable 1. Numeric.
- **c2** Control Variable 2. Numeric.
**Details**

A copy of `data_mome_demo` with some randomly selected cells changed to `NA`. The number of cases with no missing data is 169.

The model:

```r
# w1x1 <- x1 * w1
# w2m2 <- w2 * m2
m1 ~ x1 + w1 + w1x1 + x2 + c1 + c2
m2 ~ m1 + c1 + c2
m3 ~ x2 + x1 + c1 + c2
y1 ~ m2 + w2 + w2m2 + x1 + x2 + m3 + c1 + c2
y2 ~ m3 + x2 + x1 + m2 + c1 + c2
# Covariances excluded for brevity
```

**Description**

A parallel mediation model.

**Usage**

`data_parallel`

**Format**

A data frame with 100 rows and 6 variables:

- **x**  Predictor. Numeric.
- **m1** Mediator 1. Numeric.
- **m2** Mediator 2. Numeric.
- **y**  Outcome variable. Numeric.
- **c1** Control variable. Numeric.
- **c2** Control variable. Numeric.

**Examples**

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_parallel)
mod <-
```

```r
  ~
  m1 ~ a1 * x + c1 + c2
  m2 ~ a2 * x + c1 + c2
  y ~ b2 * m2 + b1 * m1 + x + c1 + c2
indirect1 := a1 * b1
```
indirect2 := a2 * b2
indirect := a1 * b1 + a2 * b2

fit <- sem(mod, data_parallel,
    meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)
parameterEstimates(fit)[c(1, 4, 7, 8, 27:29), ]

---

**data_sem**

*Sample Dataset: A Latent Variable Mediation Model With 4 Factors*

---

**Description**

This data set is for testing functions in a four-factor structural model.

**Usage**

data_sem

**Format**

A data frame with 200 rows and 14 variables:

- **x01** Indicator. Numeric.
- **x02** Indicator. Numeric.
- **x03** Indicator. Numeric.
- **x04** Indicator. Numeric.
- **x05** Indicator. Numeric.
- **x06** Indicator. Numeric.
- **x07** Indicator. Numeric.
- **x08** Indicator. Numeric.
- **x09** Indicator. Numeric.
- **x10** Indicator. Numeric.
- **x11** Indicator. Numeric.
- **x12** Indicator. Numeric.
- **x13** Indicator. Numeric.
- **x14** Indicator. Numeric.
Examples

```r
data(data_sem)

dat <- data_med_mod_b_mod
mod <-
  'f1 =~ x01 + x02 + x03
  f2 =~ x04 + x05 + x06 + x07
  f3 =~ x08 + x09 + x10
  f4 =~ x11 + x12 + x13 + x14
  f3 ~ a1*f1 + a2*f2
  f4 ~ b1*f1 + b3*f3
  a1b3 := a1 * b3
  a2b3 := a2 * b3' 

fit <- lavaan::sem(model = mod, data = data_sem)
summary(fit)
```

---

**data_serial**

*Sample Dataset: Serial Mediation*

**Description**

A serial mediation model.

**Usage**

`data_serial`

**Format**

A data frame with 100 rows and 6 variables:

- **x**: Predictor. Numeric.
- **m1**: Mediator 1. Numeric.
- **m2**: Mediator 2. Numeric.
- **y**: Outcome variable. Numeric.
- **c1**: Control variable. Numeric.
- **c2**: Control variable. Numeric.

**Examples**

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_serial)
mod <-
''
m1 ~ a * x + c1 + c2
m2 ~ b1 * m1 + x + c1 + c2
```
data_serial_parallel

$$y = b_2 \times m_2 + m_1 + x + c_1 + c_2$$
indirect := a \times b_1 \times b_2

```r
fit <- sem(mod, data_serial,
    meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)
parameterEstimates(fit)[c(1, 4, 8, 28), ]
```

data_serial_parallel  Sample Dataset: Serial-Parallel Mediation

Description

A mediation model with both serial and parallel components.

Usage

data_serial_parallel

Format

A data frame with 100 rows and 7 variables:

- x  Predictor. Numeric.
- m11  Mediator 1 in Path 1. Numeric.
- m12  Mediator 2 in Path 1. Numeric.
- m2  Mediator in Path 2. Numeric.
- y  Outcome variable. Numeric.
- c1  Control variable. Numeric.

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_serial_parallel)
mod <-
  m11 ~ a11 \times x + c1 + c2
  m12 ~ b11 \times m11 + x + c1 + c2
  m2 ~ a2 \times x + c1 + c2
  y ~ b12 \times m12 + b2 \times m2 + m11 + x + c1 + c2
  indirect1 := a11 \times b11 \times b12
  indirect2 := a2 \times b2
  indirect := a11 \times b11 \times b12 + a2 \times b2
```

```r
fit <- sem(mod, data_serial_parallel,
    meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)
parameterEstimates(fit)[c(1, 4, 8, 11, 12, 34:36), ]
```
Sample Dataset: A Latent Mediation Model With Three Mediators

Description

Generated from a 3-mediator mediation model among eight latent factors, fx1, fx2, fm11, fm12, fy1, and fy2, each has three indicators.

Usage

data_serial_parallel_latent

Format

A data frame with 500 rows and 21 variables:

x1  Indicator of fx1. Numeric.
x2  Indicator of fx1. Numeric.
x3  Indicator of fx1. Numeric.
x5  Indicator of fx2. Numeric.
x6  Indicator of fx2. Numeric.
m11a  Indicator of fm11. Numeric.
m11b  Indicator of fm11. Numeric.
m11c  Indicator of fm11. Numeric.
m12a  Indicator of fm12. Numeric.
m12b  Indicator of fm12. Numeric.
m12c  Indicator of fm12. Numeric.
m2a  Indicator of fm2. Numeric.
m2b  Indicator of fm2. Numeric.
m2c  Indicator of fm2. Numeric.
y1  Indicator of fy1. Numeric.
y2  Indicator of fy1. Numeric.
y3  Indicator of fy1. Numeric.
y5  Indicator of fy2. Numeric.
y6  Indicator of fy2. Numeric.
Details

The model:

\[ fx1 \sim x1 + x2 + x3 \]
\[ fx2 \sim x4 + x5 + x6 \]
\[ fm11 \sim m11a + m11b + m11c \]
\[ fm12 \sim m12a + m12b + m12c \]
\[ fm2 \sim m2a + m2b + m2c \]
\[ fy1 \sim y1 + y2 + y3 \]
\[ fy2 \sim y3 + y4 + y5 \]
\[ fm11 \sim a1 \times fx1 \]
\[ fm12 \sim b11 \times fm11 + a2m \times fx2 \]
\[ fm2 \sim a2 \times fx2 \]
\[ fy1 \sim b12 \times fm12 + b11y1 \times fm11 + cp1 \times fx1 \]
\[ fy2 \sim b2 \times fm2 + cp2 \times fx2 \]
\[ a1b11b12 := a1 \times b11 \times b12 \]
\[ a1b11y1 := a1 \times b11y1 \]
\[ a2b2 := a2 \times b2 \]
\[ a2mb12 := a2m \times b12 \]

delta_med (Delta_Med by Liu, Yuan, and Li (2023))

Description

It computes the Delta_Med proposed by Liu, Yuan, and Li (2023), an \( R^2 \)-like measure of indirect effect.

Usage

delta_med(
  x,
  y,
  m,
  fit,
  paths_to_remove = NULL,
  boot_out = NULL,
  level = 0.95,
  progress = TRUE,
  skip_check_single_x = FALSE,
  skip_check_m_between_x_y = FALSE,
  skip_check_x_to_y = FALSE,
  skip_check_latent_variables = FALSE
)
**Arguments**

- **x**
  - The name of the x variable. Must be supplied as a quoted string.

- **y**
  - The name of the y variable. Must be supplied as a quoted string.

- **m**
  - A vector of the variable names of the mediator(s). If more than one mediators, they do not have to be on the same path from x to y. Cannot be NULL for this function.

- **fit**
  - The fit object. Must be a `lavaan::lavaan` object.

- **paths_to_remove**
  - A character vector of paths users want to manually remove, specified in lavaan model syntax. For example, `c("m2~x", "m3~m2")` removes the path from x to m2 and the path from m2 to m3. The default is NULL, and the paths to remove will be determined using the method by Liu et al. (2023). If supplied, then only paths specified explicitly will be removed.

- **boot_out**
  - The output of `do_boot()`. If supplied, the stored bootstrap estimates will be used to form the nonparametric percentile bootstrap confidence interval of Delta_Med.

- **level**
  - The level of confidence of the bootstrap confidence interval. Default is .95.

- **progress**
  - Logical. Display bootstrapping progress or not. Default is TRUE.

- **skip_check_single_x**
  - Logical Check whether the model has one and only one x-variable. Default is TRUE.

- **skip_check_m_between_x_y**
  - Logical. Check whether all m variables are along a path from x to y. Default is TRUE.

- **skip_check_x_to_y**
  - Logical. Check whether there is a direct path from x to y. Default is TRUE.

- **skip_check_latent_variables**
  - Logical. Check whether the model has any latent variables. Default is TRUE.

**Details**

It computes Delta_Med, an $R^2$-like effect size measure for the indirect effect from one variable (the y-variable) to another variable (the x-variable) through one or more mediators (m, or m1, m2, etc. when there are more than one mediator).

The Delta_Med of one or more mediators was computed as the difference between two $R^2$s:

- $R^2_1$, the $R^2$ when y is predicted by x and all mediators.
- $R^2_2$, the $R^2$ when the mediator(s) of interest is/are removed from the models, while the error term(s) of the mediator(s) is/are kept.

Delta_Med is given by $R^2_1 - R^2_2$.

Please refer to Liu et al. (2023) for the technical details.

The function can also form a nonparametric percentile bootstrap confidence of Delta_Med.
Value

A `delta_med` class object. It is a list-like object with these major elements:

- `delta_med`: The Delta_Med.
- `x`: The name of the x-variable.
- `y`: The name of the y-variable.
- `m`: A character vector of the mediator(s) along a path. The path runs from the first element to the last element.

This class has a `print` method, a `coef` method, and a `confint` method. See `print.delta_med()`, `coef.delta_med()`, and `confint.delta_med()`.

Implementation

The function identifies all the path(s) pointing to the mediator(s) of concern and fixes the path(s) to zero, effectively removing the mediator(s). However, the model is not refitted, hence keeping the estimates of all other parameters unchanged. It then uses `lavaan::lav_model_set_parameters()` to update the parameters, `lavaan::lav_model_implied()` to update the implied statistics, and then calls `lavaan::lavInspect()` to retrieve the implied variance of the predicted values of y for computing the $R^2_2$. Subtracting this $R^2_2$ from $R^2_1$ of y can then yield Delta_Med.

Model Requirements

For now, by default, it only computes Delta_Med for the types of models discussed in Liu et al. (2023):

- Having one predictor (the x-variable).
- Having one or more mediators, the m-variables, with arbitrary way to mediate the effect of x on the outcome variable (y-variable).
- Having one or more outcome variables. Although their models only have outcome variables, the computation of the Delta_Med is not affected by the presence of other outcome variables.
- Having no control variables.
- The mediator(s), m, and the y-variable are continuous.
- x can be continuous or categorical. If categorical, it needs to be handle appropriately when fitting the model.
- x has a direct path to y.
- All the mediators listed in the argument m is present in at least one path from x to y.
- None of the paths from x to y are moderated.

It can be used for other kinds of models but support for them is disabled by default. To use this function for cases not discussed in Liu et al. (2023), please disable relevant requirements stated above using the relevant `skip_check_*` arguments. An error will be raised if the models failed any of the checks not skipped by users.

References

See Also

`print.delta_med()`, `coef.delta_med()`, and `confint.delta_med()`.

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
mod <- 
  "m ~ x
  y ~ m + x"
fit <- sem(mod, dat)

dm <- delta_med(x = "x",
                y = "y",
                m = "m",
                fit = fit)

print(dm, full = TRUE)

# Call do_boot() to generate
# bootstrap estimates
# Use 2000 or even 5000 for R in real studies
# Set parallel to TRUE in real studies for faster bootstrapping
boot_out <- do_boot(fit,
                    R = 45,
                    seed = 879,
                    parallel = FALSE,
                    progress = FALSE)

# Remove 'progress = FALSE' in practice
dm_boot <- delta_med(x = "x",
                      y = "y",
                      m = "m",
                      fit = fit,
                      boot_out = boot_out,
                      progress = FALSE)

print(dm_boot)

confint(dm_boot)
```

---

**do_boot**

*Bootstrap Estimates for 'indirect_effects' and 'cond_indirect_effects'*

**Description**

Generate bootstrap estimates to be used by `cond_indirect_effects()`, `indirect_effect()`, and `cond_indirect()`. 
Usage

```r
do_boot(
    fit,
    R = 100,
    seed = NULL,
    parallel = TRUE,
    ncores = max(parallel::detectCores(logical = FALSE) - 1, 1),
    make_cluster_args = list(),
    progress = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- **fit**: Either (a) a list of `lm` class objects, or the output of `lm2list()` (i.e., an `lm_list` class object), or (b) the output of `lavaan::sem()`.
- **R**: The number of bootstrap samples. Default is 100.
- **seed**: The seed for the bootstrapping. Default is `NULL` and seed is not set.
- **parallel**: Logical. Whether parallel processing will be used. Default is `TRUE`.
- **ncores**: Integer. The number of CPU cores to use when `parallel` is `TRUE`. Default is the number of non-logical cores minus one (one minimum). Will raise an error if greater than the number of cores detected by `parallel::detectCores()`. If `ncores` is set, it will override `make_cluster_args`.
- **make_cluster_args**: A named list of additional arguments to be passed to `parallel::makeCluster()`. For advanced users. See `parallel::makeCluster()` for details. Default is `list()`, no additional arguments.
- **progress**: Logical. Display progress or not. Default is `TRUE`.

Details

It does nonparametric bootstrapping to generate bootstrap estimates of the parameter estimates in a model fitted either by `lavaan::sem()` or by a sequence of calls to `lm()`. The stored estimates can then be used by `cond_indirect_effects()`, `indirect_effect()`, and `cond_indirect()` to form bootstrapping confidence intervals.

This approach removes the need to repeat bootstrapping in each call to `cond_indirect_effects()`, `indirect_effect()`, and `cond_indirect()`. It also ensures that the same set of bootstrap samples is used in all subsequent analysis.

It determines the type of the fit object automatically and then calls `lm2boot_out()`, `fit2boot_out()`, or `fit2boot_out_do_boot()`.

Value

A `boot_out`-class object that can be used for the `boot_out` argument of `cond_indirect_effects()`, `indirect_effect()`, and `cond_indirect()` for forming bootstrap confidence intervals. The object is a list with the number of elements equal to the number of bootstrap samples. Each element is a list of the parameter estimates and sample variances and covariances of the variables in each bootstrap sample.
See Also

lm2boot_out(), fit2boot_out(), and fit2boot_out_do_boot(), which implements the bootstrapping.

Examples

data(data_med_mod_ab1)
dat <- data_med_mod_ab1
lm_m <- lm(m ~ x*w + c1 + c2, dat)
lm_y <- lm(y ~ m*w + x + c1 + c2, dat)
lm_out <- lm2list(lm_m, lm_y)
# In real research, R should be 2000 or even 5000
# In real research, no need to set parallel and progress to FALSE
# Parallel processing is enabled by default and
# progress is displayed by default.
lm_boot_out <- do_boot(lm_out, R = 50, seed = 1234,
    parallel = FALSE,
    progress = FALSE)
wlevels <- mod_levels(w = "w", fit = lm_out)
wlevels
out <- cond_indirect_effects(wlevels = wlevels,
    x = "x",
    y = "y",
    m = "m",
    fit = lm_out,
    boot_ci = TRUE,
    boot_out = lm_boot_out)
out

---

**do_mc**

Monte Carlo Estimates for 'indirect_effects' and 'cond_indirect_effects'

Description

Generate Monte Carlo estimates to be used by cond_indirect_effects(), indirect_effect(), and cond_indirect().

Usage

do_mc(fit,
    R = 100,
    seed = NULL,
    parallel = TRUE,
    ncores = max(parallel::detectCores(logical = FALSE) - 1, 1),
    make_cluster_args = list(),
    progress = TRUE)
do_mc

) 

gen_mc_est(fit, R = 100, seed = NULL)

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fit</td>
<td>The output of lavaan::sem(). It can also be a lavaan.mi object returned by semTools::runMI() or its wrapper, such as semTools::sem.mi(). The output of stats::lm() is not supported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>The number of replications. Default is 100.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seed</td>
<td>The seed for the generating Monte Carlo estimates. Default is NULL and seed is not set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parallel</td>
<td>Not used. Kept for compatibility with do_boot().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ncores</td>
<td>Not used. Kept for compatibility with do_boot().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>make_cluster_args</td>
<td>Not used. Kept for compatibility with do_boot().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>progress</td>
<td>Logical. Display progress or not. Default is TRUE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Details

It uses the parameter estimates and their variance-covariance matrix to generate Monte Carlo estimates of the parameter estimates in a model fitted by lavaan::sem(). The stored estimates can then be used by cond_indirect_effects(), indirect_effect(), and cond_indirect() to form Monte Carlo confidence intervals.

It also supports a model estimated by multiple imputation using semTools::runMI() or its wrapper, such as semTools::sem.mi(). The pooled estimates and their variance-covariance matrix will be used to generate the Monte Carlo estimates.

This approach removes the need to repeat Monte Carlo simulation in each call to cond_indirect_effects(), indirect_effect(), and cond_indirect(). It also ensures that the same set of Monte Carlo estimates is used in all subsequent analysis.

Value

A mc_out-class object that can be used for the mc_out argument of cond_indirect_effects(), indirect_effect(), and cond_indirect() for forming Monte Carlo confidence intervals. The object is a list with the number of elements equal to the number of Monte Carlo replications. Each element is a list of the parameter estimates and sample variances and covariances of the variables in each Monte Carlo replication.

Functions

- do_mc(): A general purpose function for creating Monte Carlo estimates to be reused by other functions. It returns a mc_out-class object.
- gen_mc_est(): Generate Monte Carlo estimates and store them in the external slot: external$manymome$mc. For advanced users.
**factor2var**

*Create Dummy Variables*

**Description**

Create dummy variables from a categorical variable.

**Usage**

```r
factor2var(
  x_value,
  x_contrasts = "contr.treatment",
  prefix = "",
  add_rownames = TRUE
)
```

**See Also**

`fit2mc_out()`, which implements the Monte Carlo simulation.

**Examples**

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_med_mod_ab1)
dat <- data_med_mod_ab1
mod <-
  "m ~ x + w + x:w + c1 + c2
  y ~ m + w + m:w + x + c1 + c2"
fit <- sem(mod, dat)
# In real research, R should be 5000 or even 10000
mc_out <- do_mc(fit, R = 100, seed = 1234)
wlevels <- mod_levels(w = "w", fit = fit)
wlevels
out <- cond_indirect_effects(wlevels = wlevels,
                            x = "x",
                            y = "y",
                            m = "m",
                            fit = fit,
                            mc_ci = TRUE,
                            mc_out = mc_out)
out
```
Arguments

- **x_value**: The vector of categorical variable.
- **x_contrasts**: The contrast to be used. Default is "constr.treatment".
- **prefix**: The prefix to be added to the variables to be created. Default is "".
- **add_rownames**: Whether row names will be added to the output. Default is TRUE.

Details

Its main use is for creating dummy variables (indicator variables) from a categorical variable, to be used in `lavaan::sem()`.

 Optionally, the other contrasts can be used through the argument `x_contrasts`.

Value

It always returns a matrix with the number of rows equal to the length of the vector (`x_value`). If the categorical has only two categories and so only one dummy variable is needed, the output is still a one-column "matrix" in R.

Examples

```r
dat <- data_mod_cat
dat <- data.frame(dat,
    factor2var(dat$w, prefix = "gp", add_rownames = FALSE))
head(dat[, c("w", "gpgroup2", "gpgroup3")], 15)
```

---

**fit2boot_out**  
*Bootstrap Estimates for a lavaan Output*

Description

Generate bootstrap estimates from the output of `lavaan::sem()`.

Usage

```r
fit2boot_out(fit)

fit2boot_out_do_boot(
    fit,
    R = 100,
    seed = NULL,
    parallel = FALSE,
    ncores = max(parallel::detectCores(logical = FALSE) - 1, 1),
    make_cluster_args = list(),
    progress = TRUE,
    internal = list()
)
```
Arguments

- **fit**: The fit object. This function only supports a lavaan::lavaan object.
- **R**: The number of bootstrap samples. Default is 100.
- **seed**: The seed for the random resampling. Default is NULL.
- **parallel**: Logical. Whether parallel processing will be used. Default is NULL.
- **ncores**: Integer. The number of CPU cores to use when parallel is TRUE. Default is the number of non-logical cores minus one (one minimum). Will raise an error if greater than the number of cores detected by parallel::detectCores(). If ncores is set, it will override make_cluster_args.
- **make_cluster_args**: A named list of additional arguments to be passed to parallel::makeCluster(). For advanced users. See parallel::makeCluster() for details. Default is list().
- **progress**: Logical. Display progress or not. Default is TRUE.
- **internal**: A list of arguments to be used internally for debugging. Default is list().

Details

This function is for advanced users. do_boot() is a function users should try first because do_boot() has a general interface for input-specific functions like this one.

If bootstrapping confidence intervals was requested when calling lavaan::sem() by setting se = "boot", fit2boot_out() can be used to extract the stored bootstrap estimates so that they can be reused by indirect_effect(), cond_indirect_effects() and related functions to form bootstrapping confidence intervals for effects such as indirect effects and conditional indirect effects.

If bootstrapping confidence was not requested when fitting the model by lavaan::sem(), fit2boot_out_do_boot() can be used to generate nonparametric bootstrap estimates from the output of lavaan::sem() and store them for use by indirect_effect(), cond_indirect_effects(), and related functions.

This approach removes the need to repeat bootstrapping in each call to indirect_effect(), cond_indirect_effects(), and related functions. It also ensures that the same set of bootstrap samples is used in all subsequent analyses.

Value

A boot_out-class object that can be used for the boot_out argument of indirect_effect(), cond_indirect_effects(), and related functions for forming bootstrapping confidence intervals.

The object is a list with the number of elements equal to the number of bootstrap samples. Each element is a list of the parameter estimates and sample variances and covariances of the variables in each bootstrap sample.

Functions

- fit2boot_out(): Process stored bootstrap estimates for functions such as cond_indirect_effects().
- fit2boot_out_do_boot(): Do bootstrapping and store information to be used by cond_indirect_effects() and related functions. Support parallel processing.
See Also

do_boot(), the general purpose function that users should try first before using this function.

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_med_mod_ab1)
dat <- data_med_mod_ab1
dat"x:w" <- dat$x * dat$w
dat"m:w" <- dat$m * dat$w
mod <-
"m ~ x + w + x:w + c1 + c2
y ~ m + w + m:w + x + c1 + c2"

# Bootstrapping not requested in calling lavaan::sem()
fit <- sem(model = mod, data = dat, fixed.x = FALSE,
se = "none", baseline = FALSE)
fit_boot_out <- fit2boot_out_do_boot(fit = fit,
R = 40,
seed = 1234,
progress = FALSE)
out <- cond_indirect_effects(wlevels = "w",
x = "x",
y = "y",
m = "m",
fit = fit,
boot_ci = TRUE,
boot_out = fit_boot_out)

out
```

---

**fit2mc_out**

*Monte Carlo Estimates for a lavaan Output*

**Description**

Generate Monte Carlo estimates from the output of lavaan::sem().

**Usage**

```r
fit2mc_out(fit, progress = TRUE)
```

**Arguments**

- **fit**
  The fit object. This function only supports a lavaan::lavaan object. It can also be a lavaan.mi object returned by semTools::runMI() or its wrapper, such as semTools::sem.mi().
progress Logical. Display progress or not. Default is TRUE.

Details

This function is for advanced users. \texttt{do.mc()} is a function users should try first because \texttt{do.mc()} has a general interface for input-specific functions like this one.

\texttt{fit2mc_out()} can be used to extract the stored Monte Carlo estimates so that they can be reused by \texttt{indirect_effect()}, \texttt{cond_indirect_effects()} and related functions to form Monte Carlo confidence intervals for effects such as indirect effects and conditional indirect effects.

This approach removes the need to repeat Monte Carlo simulation in each call to \texttt{indirect_effect()}, \texttt{cond_indirect_effects()}, and related functions. It also ensures that the same set of Monte Carlo estimates is used in all subsequent analyses.

Value

A \texttt{mc.out}-class object that can be used for the \texttt{mc.out} argument of \texttt{indirect_effect()}, \texttt{cond_indirect_effects()}, and related functions for forming Monte Carlo confidence intervals.

The object is a list with the number of elements equal to the number of Monte Carlo replications. Each element is a list of the parameter estimates and sample variances and covariances of the variables in each Monte Carlo replication.

See Also

\texttt{do.mc()}, the general purpose function that users should try first before using this function.

Examples

```
library(lavaan)
data(data_med_mod_ab1)
dat <- data_med_mod_ab1
dat"x:w" <- dat$x * dat$w
dat"m:w" <- dat$m * dat$w
mod <-
  "m ~ x + w + x:w + c1 + c2
  y ~ m + w + m:w + x + c1 + c2"

fit <- sem(model = mod, data = dat, fixed.x = FALSE,
  baseline = FALSE)
# In real research, R should be 5000 or even 10000.
fit <- gen.mc.est(fit, R = 100, seed = 453253)
fit.mc.out <- fit2mc_out(fit)
out <- cond_indirect_effects(wlevels = "w",
  x = "x",
  y = "y",
  m = "m",
  fit = fit,
  mc.ci = TRUE,
)```
get_one_cond_indirect_effect

Get The Conditional Indirect Effect for One Row of 'cond_indirect_effects' Output

Description

Return the conditional indirect effect of one row of the output of \texttt{cond_indirect_effects()}. 

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
get_one_cond_indirect_effect(object, row)
get_one_cond_effect(object, row)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

- \texttt{object} \hspace{1cm} The output of \texttt{cond_indirect_effects()}. 
- \texttt{row} \hspace{1cm} The row number of the row to be retrieved.

Details

It just extracts the corresponding output of \texttt{cond_indirect()} from the requested row.

Value

An \texttt{indirect-class} object, similar to the output of \texttt{indirect_effect()} and \texttt{cond_indirect()}. See \cite{indirect_effect} and \texttt{cond_indirect()} for details on these classes.

\cite{indirect_effect} \cite{cond_indirect}

Functions

- \texttt{get_one_cond_effect()}: An alias to \texttt{get_one_cond_indirect_effect()}

See Also

\texttt{cond_indirect_effects}
Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
mod <-
  m1 ~ x + w1 + x:w1
  m2 ~ m1
  y ~ m2 + x + w4 + m2:w4
fit <- sem(mod, dat,
              meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE,
              se = "none", baseline = FALSE)
est <- parameterEstimates(fit)
# Examples for cond_indirect():
# Conditional effects from x to m1
# when w1 is equal to each of the default levels
out1 <- cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "m1",
                              wlevels = c("w1", "w4"), fit = fit)
get_one_cond_indirect_effect(out1, 3)
# Conditional Indirect effect from x1 through m1 to y,
# when w1 is equal to each of the levels
out2 <- cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "y", m = c("m1", "m2"),
                              wlevels = c("w1", "w4"), fit = fit)
get_one_cond_indirect_effect(out2, 4)
```

get_prod

Product Terms (if Any) Along a Path

Description

Identify the product term(s), if any, along a path in a model and return the term(s), with the variables involved and the coefficient(s) of the term(s).

Usage

```r
get_prod(
  x,
  y,
  operator = ":",
  fit = NULL,
  est = NULL,
  data = NULL,
  expand = FALSE
)
```
get_prod

Arguments

x  Character. Variable name.
y  Character. Variable name.
operator  Character. The string used to indicate a product term. Default is ":", used in both \texttt{lm()} and \texttt{lavaan::sem()} for observed variables.
fit  The fit object. Currently only supports a \texttt{lavaan::lavaan} object. It can also be a \texttt{lavaan.mi} object returned by \texttt{semTools::runMI()} or its wrapper, such as \texttt{semTools::sem.mi()}.
est  The output of \texttt{lavaan::parameterEstimates()}. If \texttt{NULL}, the default, it will be generated from \texttt{fit}. If supplied, \texttt{fit} will be ignored.
data  Data frame (optional). If supplied, it will be used to identify the product terms.
expand  Whether products of more than two terms will be searched. FALSE by default.

Details

This function is used by several functions in \texttt{manymome} to identify product terms along a path. If possible, this is done by numerically checking whether a column in a dataset is the product of two other columns. If not possible (e.g., the "product term" is the "product" of two latent variables, formed by the products of indicators), then it requires the user to specify an operator.

The detailed workflow of this function can be found in the article \url{https://sfcheung.github.io/manymome/articles/get_prod.html}

This function is not intended to be used by users. It is exported such that advanced users or developers can use it.

Value

If at least one product term is found, it returns a list with these elements:

- \texttt{prod}: The names of the product terms found.
- \texttt{b}: The coefficients of these product terms.
- \texttt{w}: The variable, other than \texttt{x}, in each product term.
- \texttt{x}: The \texttt{x}-variable, that is, where the path starts.
- \texttt{y}: The \texttt{y}-variable, that is, where the path ends.

It returns \texttt{NA} if no product term is found along the path.

Examples

dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
library(lavaan)
mod <-
  m1 ~ x + w1 + x:w1
  m2 ~ m1 + w2 + m1:w2
  m3 ~ m2
index_of_mome

\[ y \sim m_3 + w_4 + m_3:w_4 + x + w_3 + x:w_3 + x:w_4 \]

\[
\text{fit} \leftarrow \text{sem(model = mod,}
\begin{array}{c}
\text{data = dat,}
\text{meanstructure = TRUE,}
\text{fixed.x = FALSE)}
\end{array}
\]

# One product term
get_prod(x = "x", y = "m1", fit = fit)
# Two product terms
get_prod(x = "x", y = "y", fit = fit)
# No product term
get_prod(x = "m2", y = "m3", fit = fit)

---

index_of_mome  | Index of Moderated Mediation and Index of Moderated Moderated Mediation

**Description**

It computes the index of moderated mediation and the index of moderated moderated mediation proposed by Hayes (2015, 2018).

**Usage**

```r
index_of_mome(
  x,
  y,
  m = NULL,
  w = NULL,
  fit = NULL,
  boot_ci = FALSE,
  level = 0.95,
  boot_out = NULL,
  R = 100,
  seed = NULL,
  progress = TRUE,
  mc_ci = FALSE,
  mc_out = NULL,
  ci_type = NULL,
  ci_out = NULL,
  ...
)
```

```r
index_of_momome(
  x,
  y,
```
m = NULL,
w = NULL,
z = NULL,
fit = NULL,
boot_ci = FALSE,
level = 0.95,
boot_out = NULL,
R = 100,
seed = NULL,
progress = TRUE,
mc_ci = FALSE,
m_out = NULL,
ci_type = NULL,
ci_out = NULL,
...)

Arguments

x Character. The name of the predictor at the start of the path.
y Character. The name of the outcome variable at the end of the path.
m A vector of the variable names of the mediator(s). The path goes from the first mediator successively to the last mediator. If NULL, the default, the path goes from x to y.
w Character. The name of the moderator.
fit The fit object. Can be a lavaan::lavaan object, a list of lm() outputs, or an object created by lm2list(). It can also be a lavaan.mi object returned by semTools::runMI() or its wrapper, such as semTools::sem.mi().
boot_ci Logical. Whether bootstrap confidence interval will be formed. Default is FALSE.
level The level of confidence for the bootstrap confidence interval. Default is .95.
boot_out If boot_ci is TRUE, users can supply pregenerated bootstrap estimates. This can be the output of do_boot(). For indirect_effect() and cond_indirect_effects(), this can be the output of a previous call to cond_indirect_effects(), indirect_effect(), or cond indirect() with bootstrap confidence intervals requested. These stored estimates will be reused such that there is no need to do bootstrapping again. If not supplied, the function will try to generate them from fit.
R Integer. If boot_ci is TRUE, boot_out is NULL, and bootstrap standard errors not requested if fit is a lavaan object, this function will do bootstrapping on fit. R is the number of bootstrap samples. Default is 100. For Monte Carlo simulation, this is the number of replications.
seed If bootstrapping or Monte Carlo simulation is conducted, this is the seed for the bootstrapping or simulation. Default is NULL and seed is not set.
progress Logical. Display bootstrapping progress or not. Default is TRUE.
mc_ci Logical. Whether Monte Carlo confidence interval will be formed. Default is FALSE.
If `mc_ci` is `TRUE`, users can supply pregenerated Monte Carlo estimates. This can be the output of `do_mc()`. For `indirect_effect()` and `cond_indirect_effects()`, this can be the output of a previous call to `cond_indirect_effects()`, `indirect_effect()`, or `cond_indirect()` with Monte Carlo confidence intervals requested. These stored estimates will be reused such that there is no need to do Monte Carlo simulation again. If not supplied, the function will try to generate them from `fit`.

The type of confidence intervals to be formed. Can be either "boot" (bootstrapping) or "mc" (Monte Carlo). If not supplied or is `NULL`, will check other arguments (e.g., `boot_ci` and `mc_ci`). If supplied, will override `boot_ci` and `mc_ci`.

If `ci_type` is supplied, this is the corresponding argument. If `ci_type` is "boot", this argument will be used as `boot_out`. If `ci_type` is "mc", this argument will be used as `mc_out`.

Arguments to be passed to `cond_indirect_effects()`

Character. The name of the second moderator, for computing the index of moderated moderated mediation.

The function `index_of_mome()` computes the index of moderated mediation proposed by Hayes (2015). It supports any path in a model with one (and only one) component path moderated. For example, `x->m1->m2->y` with `x->m1` moderated by `w`. It measures the change in indirect effect when the moderator increases by one unit.

The function `index_of_momome()` computes the index of moderated moderated mediation proposed by Hayes (2018). It supports any path in a model, with two component paths moderated, each by one moderator. For example, `x->m1->m2->y` with `x->m1` moderated by `w` and `m2->y` moderated by `z`. It measures the change in the index of moderated mediation of one moderator when the other moderator increases by one unit.

It returns a `cond_indirect_diff`-class object. This class has a `print` method (`print.cond_indirect_diff()`), a `coef` method for extracting the index (`coef.cond_indirect_diff()`), and a `confint` method for extracting the confidence interval if available (`confint.cond_indirect_diff()`).

- `index_of_mome()`: Compute the index of moderated mediation.
- `index_of_momome()`: Compute the index of moderated moderated mediation.


See Also

cond_indirect_effects()

Examples

library(lavaan)
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
dat$xw1 <- dat$x * dat$w1
mod <-
  "m1 ~ a * x + f * w1 + d * xw1
y ~ b * m1 + cp * x
ind_momome := d * b"
fit <- sem(mod, dat,
  meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE,
  se = "none", baseline = FALSE)
est <- parameterEstimates(fit)

# R should be at least 2000 or even 5000 in real research.
# parallel is set to TRUE by default.
# Therefore, in research, the argument parallel can be omitted.
out_momome <- index_of_momome(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m1", w = "w1",
  fit = fit,
  boot_ci = TRUE,
  R = 42,
  seed = 4314,
  parallel = FALSE,
  progress = FALSE)

out_momome
c coef(out_momome)
# From lavaan
print(est[19, ], nd = 8)
conffint(out_momome)

library(lavaan)
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
dat$xw1 <- dat$x * dat$w1
dat$m1w4 <- dat$m1 * dat$w4
mod <-
  "m1 ~ a * x + f1 * w1 + d1 * xw1
y ~ b * m1 + f4 * w4 + d4 * m1w4 + cp * x
ind_momome := d1 * d4"
fit <- sem(mod, dat,
  meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE,
  se = "none", baseline = FALSE)
est <- parameterEstimates(fit)
# See the example of index_of_mome on how to request
# bootstrap confidence interval.
out_momome <- index_of_momome(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m1",
                           w = "w1", z = "w4",
                           fit = fit)
out_momome
coe(out_momome)
print(est[32, ], nd = 8)

indirect_effects_from_list

Coefficients Table of an 'indirect_list' Class Object

Description

Create a coefficient table for the point estimates and confidence intervals (if available) in the output of many_indirect_effects().

Usage

indirect_effects_from_list(object, add_sig = TRUE, pvalue = FALSE, se = FALSE)

Arguments

- **object**: The output of indirect_effect() or cond_indirect().
- **add_sig**: Whether a column of significance test results will be added. Default is TRUE.
- **pvalue**: Logical. If TRUE, asymmetric p-values based on bootstrapping will be added available. Default is FALSE.
- **se**: Logical. If TRUE and confidence intervals are available, the standard errors of the estimates are also added. They are simply the standard deviations of the bootstrap estimates or Monte Carlo simulated values, depending on the method used to form the confidence intervals.

Details

If bootstrapping confidence interval was requested, this method has the option to add p-values computed by the method presented in Asparouhov and Muthén (2021). Note that these p-values is asymmetric bootstrap p-values based on the distribution of the bootstrap estimates. They are not computed based on the distribution under the null hypothesis.

For a p-value of a, it means that a 100(1 - a)% bootstrapping confidence interval will have one of its limits equal to 0. A confidence interval with a higher confidence level will include zero, while a confidence interval with a lower confidence level will exclude zero.
Value

A data frame with the indirect effect estimates and confidence intervals (if available). It also has a string column, "Sig", for significant test results if add_sig is TRUE and confidence intervals are available.

References


See Also

many_indirect_effects()

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_serial_parallel)
mod <-
m11 ~ x + c1 + c2
m12 ~ m11 + x + c1 + c2
m2 ~ x + c1 + c2
y ~ m12 + m2 + m11 + x + c1 + c2
fit <- sem(mod, data_serial_parallel,
          fixed.x = FALSE)

# All indirect paths from x to y
paths <- all_indirect_paths(fit,
                     x = "x",
                     y = "y")
paths

# Indirect effect estimates
out <- many_indirect_effects(paths,
                            fit = fit)
out

# Create a data frame of the indirect effect estimates
out_df <- indirect_effects_from_list(out)
out_df
```
indirect_i

Indirect Effect (No Bootstrapping)

Description

It computes an indirect effect, optionally conditional on the value(s) of moderator(s) if present.

Usage

```r
indirect_i(
  x,  
  y,  
  m = NULL,  
  fit = NULL,  
  est = NULL,  
  implied_stats = NULL,  
  wvalues = NULL,  
  standardized_x = FALSE,  
  standardized_y = FALSE,  
  computation_digits = 5,  
  prods = NULL,  
  get_prods_only = FALSE,  
  data = NULL,  
  expand = TRUE,  
  warn = TRUE,  
  allow_mixing_lav_and_obs = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

- **x** Character. The name of the predictor at the start of the path.
- **y** Character. The name of the outcome variable at the end of the path.
- **m** A vector of the variable names of the mediator(s). The path goes from the first mediator successively to the last mediator. If NULL, the default, the path goes from `x` to `y`.
- **fit** The fit object. Currently only supports `lavaan::lavaan` objects. Support for lists of `lm()` output is implemented by high level functions such as `indirect_effect()` and `cond_indirect_effects()`. It can also be a lavaan.mi object returned by `semTools::runMI()` or its wrapper, such as `semTools::sem.mi()`.
- **est** The output of `lavaan::parameterEstimates()`. If NULL, the default, it will be generated from fit. If supplied, fit will be ignored.
- **implied_stats** Implied means, variances, and covariances of observed variables and latent variables (if any), of the form of the output of `lavaan::lavInspect()` with what set to “implied”, but with means extracted with what set to “mean.ov” and
The standard deviations are extracted from this object for standardization. Default is NULL, and implied statistics will be computed from fit if required.

wvalues A numeric vector of named elements. The names are the variable names of the moderators, and the values are the values to which the moderators will be set to. Default is NULL.

standardized_x Logical. Whether x will be standardized. Default is FALSE.

standardized_y Logical. Whether y will be standardized. Default is FALSE.

computation_digits The number of digits in storing the computation in text. Default is 3.

prods The product terms found. For internal use.

get_prods_only IF TRUE, will quit early and return the product terms found. The results can be passed to the prod argument when calling this function. Default is FALSE. For internal use.

data Data frame (optional). If supplied, it will be used to identify the product terms. For internal use.

expand Whether products of more than two terms will be searched. TRUE by default. For internal use.

warn If TRUE, the default, the function will warn against possible misspecification, such as not setting the value of a moderator which moderate one of the component path. Set this to FALSE will suppress these warnings. Suppress them only when the moderators are omitted intentionally.

allow_mixing_lav_and_obs If TRUE, it accepts a path with both latent variables and observed variables. Default is TRUE.

Details

This function is a low-level function called by indirect_effect(), cond_indirectEffects(), and cond_indirect(), which call this function multiple times if bootstrap confidence interval is requested.

This function usually should not be used directly. It is exported for advanced users and developers.

Value

It returns an indirect-class object. This class has the following methods: coef.indirect(), print.indirect(). The confint.indirect() method is used only when called by cond_indirect() or cond_indirectEffects().

See Also

indirect_effect(), cond_indirectEffects(), and cond_indirect(), the high level functions that should usually be used.
Examples

library(lavaan)

dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1

mod <-
  "m1 ~ a1 * x + b1 * w1 + d1 * x:w1
m2 ~ a2 * m1 + b2 * w2 + d2 * m1:w2
m3 ~ a3 * m2 + b3 * w3 + d3 * m2:w3
y ~ a4 * m3 + b4 * w4 + d4 * m3:w4"

fit <- sem(mod, dat, meanstructure = TRUE,
            fixed.x = FALSE, se = "none", baseline = FALSE)
est <- parameterEstimates(fit)
wvalues <- c(w1 = 5, w2 = 4, w3 = 2, w4 = 3)

# Compute the conditional indirect effect by indirect_i()
indirect_1 <- indirect_i(x = "x", y = "y", m = c("m1", "m2", "m3"), fit = fit,
                          wvalues = wvalues)

# Manually compute the conditional indirect effect
indirect_2 <- (est[est$label == "a1", "est"] +
wvalues["w1"] * est[est$label == "d1", "est"])*
  (est[est$label == "a2", "est"] +
wvalues["w2"] * est[est$label == "d2", "est"])*
  (est[est$label == "a3", "est"] +
wvalues["w3"] * est[est$label == "d3", "est"])*
  (est[est$label == "a4", "est"] +
wvalues["w4"] * est[est$label == "d4", "est"])

# They should be the same
coef(indirect_1)
indirect_2

indirect_proportion Proportion of Effect Mediated

Description

It computes the proportion of effect mediated along a pathway.

Usage

indirect_proportion(x, y, m = NULL, fit = NULL)

Arguments

x The name of the x variable. Must be supplied as a quoted string.
The name of the \( y \) variable. Must be supplied as a quoted string.

\( m \)

A vector of the variable names of the mediator(s). The path goes from the first mediator successively to the last mediator. Cannot be \texttt{NULL} for this function.

\( fit \)

The fit object. Can be a \texttt{lavaan::lavaan} object or a list of \texttt{lm()} outputs. It can also be a \texttt{lavaan.mi} object returned by \texttt{semTools::runMI()} or its wrapper, such as \texttt{semTools::sem.mi()}.

**Details**

The proportion of effect mediated along a path from \( x \) to \( y \) is the indirect effect along this path divided by the total effect from \( x \) to \( y \) (Alwin & Hauser, 1975). This total effect is equal to the sum of all indirect effects from \( x \) to \( y \) and the direct effect from \( x \) to \( y \).

To ensure that the proportion can indeed be interpreted as a proportion, this function computes the proportion only if the signs of all the indirect and direct effects from \( x \) to \( y \) are same (i.e., all effects positive or all effects negative).

**Value**

An \textit{indirect\_proportion} class object. It is a list-like object with these major elements:

- \texttt{proportion}: The proportion of effect mediated.
- \texttt{x}: The name of the \( x \)-variable.
- \texttt{y}: The name of the \( y \)-variable.
- \texttt{m}: A character vector of the mediator(s) along a path. The path runs from the first element to the last element.

This class has a \texttt{print} method and a \texttt{coef} method.

**References**


**See Also**

\texttt{print.indirect\_proportion()} for the \texttt{print} method, and \texttt{coef.indirect\_proportion()} for the \texttt{coef} method.

**Examples**

```r
library(lavaan)
dat <- data_med
head(dat)
mod <-
  m ~ x + c1 + c2
  y ~ m + x + c1 + c2
```
```r
fit <- sem(mod, dat, fixed.x = FALSE)
out <- indirect_proportion(x = "x",
        y = "y",
        m = "m",
        fit = fit)
out

lm2boot_out

Bootstrap Estimates for lm Outputs

Description

Generate bootstrap estimates for models in a list of 'lm' outputs.

Usage

lm2boot_out(outputs, R = 100, seed = NULL, progress = TRUE)

lm2boot_out_parallel(
  outputs,
  R = 100,
  seed = NULL,
  parallel = FALSE,
  ncores = max(parallel::detectCores(logical = FALSE) - 1, 1),
  make_cluster_args = list(),
  progress = TRUE
)

Arguments

  outputs  A list of lm class objects, or the output of lm2list() (i.e., an lm_list-class object).
  R        The number of bootstrap samples. Default is 100.
  seed     The seed for the random resampling. Default is NULL.
  progress Logical. Display progress or not. Default is TRUE.
  parallel Logical. Whether parallel processing will be used. Default is NULL.
  ncores   Integer. The number of CPU cores to use when parallel is TRUE. Default is the number of non-logical cores minus one (one minimum). Will raise an error if greater than the number of cores detected by parallel::detectCores(). If ncores is set, it will override make_cluster_args.
  make_cluster_args A named list of additional arguments to be passed to parallel::makeCluster(). For advanced users. See parallel::makeCluster() for details. Default is list().
```
Details

This function is for advanced users. do_boot() is a function users should try first because do_boot() has a general interface for input-specific functions like this one.

It does nonparametric bootstrapping to generate bootstrap estimates of the regression coefficients in the regression models of a list of lm() outputs, or an lm_list-class object created by lm2list(). The stored estimates can be used by indirect_effect(), cond_indirect_effects(), and related functions in forming bootstrapping confidence intervals for effects such as indirect effect and conditional indirect effects.

This approach removes the need to repeat bootstrapping in each call to indirect_effect(), cond_indirect_effects(), and related functions. It also ensures that the same set of bootstrap samples is used in all subsequent analyses.

Value

A boot_out-class object that can be used for the boot_out argument of indirect_effect(), cond_indirect_effects(), and related functions for forming bootstrapping confidence intervals. The object is a list with the number of elements equal to the number of bootstrap samples. Each element is a list of the parameter estimates and sample variances and covariances of the variables in each bootstrap sample.

Functions

• lm2boot_out(): Generate bootstrap estimates using one process (serial, without parallelization).
• lm2boot_out_parallel(): Generate bootstrap estimates using parallel processing.

See Also

do_boot(), the general purpose function that users should try first before using this function.

Examples

data(data_med_mod_ab1)
dat <- data_med_mod_ab1
lm_m <- lm(m ~ x*w + c1 + c2, dat)
lm_y <- lm(y ~ m*w + x + c1 + c2, dat)
lm_out <- lm2list(lm_m, lm_y)
# In real research, R should be 2000 or even 5000
# In real research, no need to set progress to FALSE
# Progress is displayed by default.
lm_boot_out <- lm2boot_out(lm_out, R = 100, seed = 1234,
progress = FALSE)
out <- cond_indirect_effects(wlevels = "w",
x = "x",
y = "y",
m = "m",
fit = lm_out,
boot_ci = TRUE,
lm2list  

Join 'lm()' Output to Form an 'lm_list'-Class Object  

Description

The resulting model can be used by `indirect_effect()`, `cond_indirect_effects()`, or `cond_indirect()` as a path method, as if fitted by `lavaan::sem()`.

Usage

`lm2list(...)`

Arguments

`...` The `lm()` outputs to be grouped in a list.

Details

If a path model with mediation and/or moderation is fitted by a set of regression models using `lm()`, this function can combine them to an object of the class `lm_list` that represents a path model, as one fitted by structural equation model functions such as `lavaan::sem()`. This class of object can be used by some functions, such as `indirect_effect()`, `cond_indirect_effects()`, and `cond_indirect()` as if they were the output of fitting a path model, with the regression coefficients treated as path coefficients.

The regression outputs to be combined need to meet the following requirements:

- All models must be connected to at least one another model. That is, a regression model must either have (a) at least one predictor that is the outcome variable of another model, or (b) its outcome variable the predictor of another model.
- All models must be fitted to the same sample. This implies that the sample size must be the same in all analysis.

Value

It returns an `lm_list`-class object that forms a path model represented by a set of regression models. This class has a `summary` method that shows the summary of each regression model stored (see `summary.lm_list()`), and a `print` method that prints the models stored (see `print.lm_list()`).

See Also

`summary.lm_list()` and `print.lm_list()` for related methods, `indirect_effect()` and `cond_indirect_effects()` which accept `lm_list`-class objects as input.
Examples

data(data_serial_parallel)
lm_m11 <- lm(m11 ~ x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
lm_m12 <- lm(m12 ~ m11 + x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
lm_m2 <- lm(m2 ~ x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
lm_y <- lm(y ~ m11 + m12 + m2 + x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
# Join them to form a lm_list-class object
lm_serial_parallel <- lm2list(lm_m11, lm_m12, lm_m2, lm_y)
lm_serial_parallel
summary(lm_serial_parallel)

# Compute indirect effect from x to y through m11 and m12
outm11m12 <- cond_indirect(x = "x", y = "y",
                           m = c("m11", "m12"),
                           fit = lm_serial_parallel)
outm11m12
# Compute indirect effect from x to y
# through m11 and m12 with bootstrapping CI
# R should be at least 2000 or even 5000 in read study.
# In real research, parallel and progress can be omitted.
# They are est to TRUE by default.
outm11m12 <- cond_indirect(x = "x", y = "y",
                           m = c("m11", "m12"),
                           fit = lm_serial_parallel,
                           boot_ci = TRUE,
                           R = 100,
                           seed = 1234,
                           parallel = FALSE,
                           progress = FALSE)
outm11m12

---

**lm_from_lavaan_list**

lavaan-class to lm_from_lavaan_list-Class

Description

Converts the regression models in a lavaan-class model to an lm_from_lavaan_list-class object.

Usage

lm_from_lavaan_list(fit)

Arguments

fit A lavaan-class object, usually the output of lavaan::lavaan() or its wrappers.
Details

It identifies all dependent variables in a lavaan model and creates an \texttt{lm\_from\_lavaan}-class object for each of them.

This is an advanced helper used by \texttt{plot\_cond\_indirect\_effects()}. Exported for advanced users and developers.

Value

An \texttt{lm\_from\_lavaan\_list}-class object, which is a list of \texttt{lm\_from\_lavaan} objects. It has a predict-method (\texttt{predict.lm\_from\_lavaan\_list()}) for computing the predicted values from one variable to another.

See Also

\texttt{predict.lm\_from\_lavaan\_list}

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_med)
mod <-
  "m ~ a * x + c1 + c2
  y ~ b * m + x + c1 + c2"
fit <- sem(mod, data_med, fixed.x = FALSE)
fit_list <- lm_from_lavaan_list(fit)
 tmp <- data.frame(x = 1, c1 = 2, c2 = 3, m = 4)
predict(fit_list, x = "x", y = "y", m = "m", newdata = tmp)
```

---

\textbf{math\_indirect} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Math Operators for 'indirect'-Class Objects}

Description

Mathematic operators for 'indirect'-class object, the output of \texttt{indirect\_effect()} and \texttt{cond\_indirect()}.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'indirect'
e1 + e2

## S3 method for class 'indirect'
e1 - e2
```
Arguments

- `e1`: An 'indirect'-class object.
- `e2`: An 'indirect'-class object.

Details

For now, only + operator and - operator are supported. These operators can be used to estimate and test a function of effects between the same pair of variables but along different paths. For example, they can be used to compute and test the total effects along different paths. They can also be used to compute and test the difference between the effects along two paths.

The operators will check whether an operation is valid. An operation is not valid if:

1. the two paths do not start from the same variable,
2. the two paths do not end at the same variable,
3. a path appears in both objects,
4. moderators are involved but they are not set to the same values in both objects, and
5. bootstrap estimates stored in `boot_out`, if any, are not identical.

5. Monte Carlo simulated estimates stored in `mc_out`, if any, are not identical.

Value

An 'indirect'-class object with a list of effects stored. See `indirect_effect()` on details for this class.

See Also

`indirect_effect()` and `cond_indirect()`

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
mod <-
  "m1 ~ a1 * x + d1 * w1 + e1 * x:w1
m2 ~ m1 + a2 * x
y ~ b1 * m1 + b2 * m2 + cp * x"

fit <- sem(mod, dat, meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE, se = "none", baseline = FALSE)
est <- parameterEstimates(fit)
hi_w1 <- mean(dat$w1) + sd(dat$w1)

# Examples for cond_indirect():

# Conditional effect from x to m1 when w1 is 1 SD above mean
out1 <- cond_indirect(x = "x", y = "y", m = c("m1", "m2"), wvalues = c(w1 = hi_w1), fit = fit)
out2 <- cond_indirect(x = "x", y = "y", m = c("m2"),
```

merge_mod_levels

wvalues = c(w1 = hi_w1), fit = fit)
out3 <- cond_indirect(x = "x", y = "y",
    wvalues = c(w1 = hi_w1), fit = fit)

out12 <- out1 + out2
out12
out123 <- out1 + out2 + out3
out123
ccoef(out1) + ccoef(out2) + ccoef(out3)

merge_mod_levels

Merge the Generated Levels of Moderators

Description

Merge the levels of moderators generated by `mod_levels()` into a data frame.

Usage

merge_mod_levels(...)

Arguments

...

The output from `mod_levels()`, or a list of levels generated by `mod_levels_list()`.

Details

It merges the levels of moderators generated by `mod_levels()` into a data frame, with each row represents a combination of the levels. The output is to be used by `cond_indirect_effects()`.

Users usually do not need to use this function because `cond_indirect_effects()` will merge the levels internally if necessary. This function is used when users need to customize the levels for each moderator and so cannot use `mod_levels_list()` or the default levels in `cond_indirect_effects()`.

Value

A `wlevels`-class object, which is a data frame of the combinations of levels, with additional attributes about the levels.

See Also

`mod_levels()` on generating the levels of a moderator.
Examples

```r
data(data_med_mod_ab)
dat <- data_med_mod_ab
# Form the levels from a list of lm() outputs
lm_m <- lm(m ~ x*w1 + c1 + c2, dat)
lm_y <- lm(y ~ m*w2 + x + w1 + c1 + c2, dat)
lm_out <- lm2list(lm_m, lm_y)
w1_levels <- mod_levels(lm_out, w = "w1")
w1_levels
w2_levels <- mod_levels(lm_out, w = "w2")
w2_levels
merge_mod_levels(w1_levels, w2_levels)
```

Description

Generated from a serial mediation model with one predictor, three mediators, and one outcome variable, with one moderator in each stage.

Usage

`modmed_x1m3w4y1`

Format

A data frame with 200 rows and 11 variables:

- **x** Predictor. Numeric.
- **w1** Moderator 1. Numeric.
- **w2** Moderator 2. Numeric.
- **w3** Moderator 3. Numeric.
- **w4** Moderator 4. Numeric.
- **m1** Mediator 1. Numeric.
- **m2** Mediator 2. Numeric.
- **m3** Mediator 3. Numeric.
- **y** Outcome variable. Numeric.
- **gp** Three values: "earth", "mars", "venus". String.
- **city** Four values: "alpha", "beta", "gamma", "sigma". String.
mod_levels

Create Levels of Moderators

Description

Create levels of moderators to be used by `indirect_effect()`, `cond_indirect_effects()`, and `cond_indirect()`.

Usage

```r
mod_levels(
  w,
  fit,
  w_type = c("auto", "numeric", "categorical"),
  w_method = c("sd", "percentile"),
  sd_from_mean = c(-1, 0, 1),
  percentiles = c(0.16, 0.5, 0.84),
  extract_gp_names = TRUE,
  prefix = NULL,
  values = NULL,
  reference_group_label = NULL,
  descending = TRUE
)
```

```r
mod_levels_list(
  ..., fit,
  w_type = "auto",
  w_method = "sd",
  sd_from_mean = NULL,
  percentiles = NULL,
  extract_gp_names = TRUE,
  prefix = NULL,
  descending = TRUE,
  merge = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

- **w** Character. The names of the moderator. If the moderator is categorical with 3 or more groups, this is the vector of the indicator variables.
- **fit** The fit object. Can be a `lavaan::lavaan` object or a list of `lm()` outputs. It can also be a `lavaan.mi` object returned by `semTools::runMI()` or its wrapper, such as `semTools::sem.mi()`.
- **w_type** Character. Whether the moderator is a "numeric" variable or a "categorical" variable. If "auto", the function will try to determine the type automatically.
**w_method**
Character, either "sd" or "percentile". If "sd", the levels are defined by the distance from the mean in terms of standard deviation. If "percentile", the levels are defined in percentiles.

**sd_from_mean**
A numeric vector. Specify the distance in standard deviation from the mean for each level. Default is c(-1, 0, 1) for mod_levels(). For mod_levels_list(), the default is c(-1, 0, 1) when there is only one moderator, and c(-1, 1) when there are more than one moderator. Ignored if w_method is not equal to "sd".

**percentiles**
A numeric vector. Specify the percentile (in proportion) for each level. Default is c(.16, .50, .84) for mod_levels(), corresponding approximately to one standard deviation below mean, mean, and one standard deviation above mean in a normal distribution. For mod_levels_list(), default is c(.16, .50, .84) if there is one moderator, and c(.16, .84) when there are more than one moderator. Ignored if w_method is not equal to "percentile".

**extract_gp_names**
Logical. If TRUE, the default, the function will try to determine the name of each group from the variable names.

**prefix**
Character. If extract_gp_names is TRUE and prefix is supplied, it will be removed from the variable names to create the group names. Default is NULL, and the function will try to determine the prefix automatically.

**values**
For numeric moderators, a numeric vector. These are the values to be used and will override other options. For categorical moderators, a named list of numeric vector, each vector has length equal to the number of indicator variables. If the vector is named, the names will be used to label the values. For example, if set to list(gp1 = c(0, 0), gp3 = c(0, 1), two levels will be returned, one named gp1 with the indicator variables equal to 0 and 0, the other named gp3 with the indicator variables equal to 0 and 1. Default is NULL.

**reference_group_label**
For categorical moderator, if the label for the reference group (group with all indicators equal to zero) cannot be determined, the default label is "Reference". To change it, set reference_group_label to the desired label. Ignored if values is set.

**descending**
If TRUE (default), the rows are sorted in descending order for numerical moderators: The highest value on the first row and the lowest values on the last row. For user supplied values, the first value is on the last row and the last value is on the first row. If FALSE, the rows are sorted in ascending order.

**...**
The names of moderators variables. For a categorical variable, it should be a vector of variable names.

**merge**
If TRUE, mod_levels_list() will call merge_mod_levels() and return the merged levels. Default is FALSE.

**Details**
It creates values of a moderator that can be used to compute conditional effect or conditional indirect effect. By default, for a numeric moderator, it uses one standard deviation below mean, mean, and one standard deviation above mean. The percentiles of these three levels in a normal distribution (16th, 50th, and 84th) can also be used. For categorical variable, it will simply collect the unique categories in the data.
The generated levels are then used by `cond_indirect()` and `cond_indirect_effects()`. If a model has more than one moderator, `mod_levels_list()` can be used to generate combinations of levels. The output can then be passed to `cond_indirect_effects()` to compute the conditional effects or conditional indirect effects for all the combinations.

Value

`mod_levels()` returns a `wlevels`-class object which is a data frame with additional attributes about the levels. `mod_levels_list()` returns a list of `wlevels`-class objects, or a `wlevels`-class object which is a data frame of the merged levels if `merge = TRUE`.

Functions

- `mod_levels()`: Generate levels for one moderator.
- `mod_levels_list()`: Generate levels for several moderators.

See Also

`cond_indirect_effects()` for computing conditional indirect effects; `merge_mod_levels()` for merging levels of moderators.

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_med_mod_ab)
dat <- data_med_mod_ab
# Form the levels from a list of lm() outputs
lm_m <- lm(m ~ x*w1 + c1 + c2, dat)
lm_y <- lm(y ~ m*w2 + x + w1 + c1 + c2, dat)
lm_out <- lm2list(lm_m, lm_y)
w1_levels <- mod_levels(lm_out, w = "w1")
w1_levels
w2_levels <- mod_levels(lm_out, w = "w2")
w2_levels
# Indirect effect from x to y through m, at the first levels of w1 and w2
cond_indirect(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m",
              fit = lm_out,
              wvalues = c(w1 = w1_levels$w1[1],
                          w2 = w2_levels$w2[1]))
# Can form the levels based on percentiles
w1_levels2 <- mod_levels(lm_out, w = "w1", w_method = "percentile")
w1_levels2
# Form the levels from a lavaan output
# Compute the product terms before fitting the model
dat$mw2 <- dat$m * dat$w2
mod <-
  "m ~ x + w1 + x:w1 + c1 + c2
  y ~ m + x + w1 + w2 + mw2 + c1 + c2"
```
```r
fit <- sem(mod, dat, fixed.x = FALSE)
cond_indirect(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m",
              fit = fit,
              wvalues = c(w1 = w1_levels$w1[1],
                          w2 = w2_levels$w2[1]))
# Can pass all levels to cond_indirect_effects()
# First merge the levels by merge_mod_levels()
w1w2_levels <- merge_mod_levels(w1_levels, w2_levels)
cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m",
                      fit = fit,
                      wlevels = w1w2_levels)

# mod_levels_list() forms a combinations of levels in one call
# It returns a list, by default.
# Form the levels from a list of lm() outputs
# "merge = TRUE" is optional. cond_indirect_effects will merge the levels
# automatically.
w1w2_levels <- mod_levels_list("w1", "w2", fit = fit, merge = TRUE)
w1w2_levels
cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m",
                      fit = fit, wlevels = w1w2_levels)
# Can work without merge = TRUE:
w1w2_levels <- mod_levels_list("w1", "w2", fit = fit)
w1w2_levels
cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m",
                      fit = fit, wlevels = w1w2_levels)
```

---

### plot.cond_indirect_effects

**Plot Conditional Effects**

**Description**

Plot the conditional effects for different levels of moderators.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'cond_indirect_effects'
plot(
x,
    x_label,
    w_label = "Moderator(s)",
y_label,
```

---

---

---
plot.cond_indirect_effects

```r
title,
  x_from_mean_in_sd = 1,
  x_method = c("sd", "percentile"),
  x_percentiles = c(0.16, 0.84),
  x_sd_to_percentiles = NA,
  note_standardized = TRUE,
  no_title = FALSE,
  line_width = 1,
  point_size = 5,
  graph_type = c("default", "tumble"),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **x**: The output of `cond_indirect_effects()`. (Named `x` because it is required in the naming of arguments of the `plot` generic function.)
- **x_label**: The label for the X-axis. Default is the value of the predictor in the output of `cond_indirect_effects()`.
- **w_label**: The label for the legend for the lines. Default is "Moderator(s)".
- **y_label**: The label for the Y-axis. Default is the name of the response variable in the model.
- **title**: The title of the graph. If not supplied, it will be generated from the variable names or labels (in `x_label`, `y_label`, and `w_label`). If "", no title will be printed. This can be used when the plot is for manuscript submission and figures are required to have no titles.
- **x_from_mean_in_sd**: How many SD from mean is used to define "low" and "high" for the focal variable. Default is 1.
- **x_method**: How to define "high" and "low" for the focal variable levels. Default is in terms of the standard deviation of the focal variable, "sd". If equal to "percentile", then the percentiles of the focal variable in the dataset is used.
- **x_percentiles**: If `x_method` is "percentile", then this argument specifies the two percentiles to be used, divided by 100. It must be a vector of two numbers. The default is `c(.16, .84)`, the 16th and 84th percentiles, which corresponds approximately to one SD below and above mean for a normal distribution, respectively.
- **x_sd_to_percentiles**: If `x_method` is "percentile" and this argument is set to a number, this number will be used to determine the percentiles to be used. The lower percentile is the percentile in a normal distribution that is `x_sd_to_percentiles` SD below the mean. The upper percentile is the percentile in a normal distribution that is `x_sd_to_percentiles` SD above the mean. Therefore, if `x_sd_to_percentiles` is set to 1, then the lower and upper percentiles are 16th and 84th, respectively. Default is NA.
- **note_standardized**: If `TRUE`, will check whether a variable has SD nearly equal to one. If yes, will report this in the plot. Default is `TRUE`. 
no_title If TRUE, title will be suppressed. Default is FALSE.
line_width The width of the lines as used in `ggplot2::geom_segment()`. Default is 1.
point_size The size of the points as used in `ggplot2::geom_point()`. Default is 5.
graph_type If "default", the typical line-graph with equal end-points will be plotted. If "tumble", then the tumble graph proposed by Bodner (2016) will be plotted. Default is "default".
... Additional arguments. Ignored.

Details
This function is a plot method of the output of `cond_indirect_effects()`. It will use the levels of moderators in the output.

It plots the conditional effect from x to y in a model for different levels of the moderators.

It does not support conditional indirect effects. If there is one or more mediators in x, it will raise an error.

Value
A `ggplot2` graph. Plotted if not assigned to a name. It can be further modified like a usual `ggplot2` graph.

References

See Also
`cond_indirect_effects()`

Examples
```r
library(lavaan)
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
n <- nrow(dat)
set.seed(860314)
dat$gp <- sample(c("gp1", "gp2", "gp3"), n, replace = TRUE)
dat <- cbind(dat, factor2var(dat$gp, prefix = "gp", add_rownames = FALSE))

# Categorical moderator

mod <-
  "m3 ~ m1 + x + gpgp2 + gpgp3 + x:gpgp2 + x:gpgp3
  y ~ m2 + m3 + x"

fit <- sem(mod, dat, meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)
out_mm_1 <- mod_levels(c("gpgp2", "gpgp3"),
```
sd_from_mean = c(-1, 1),
fit = fit)
out_1 <- cond_indirect_effects(wlevels = out_mm_1, x = "x", y = "m3", fit = fit)
plot(out_1)
plot(out_1, graph_type = "tumble")

# Numeric moderator

dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
mod2 <-
  "m3 ~ m1 + x + w1 + x:w1
  y ~ m3 + x"
fit2 <- sem(mod2, dat, meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)
out_mm_2 <- mod_levels("w1",
  w_method = "percentile",
  percentiles = c(.16, .84),
  fit = fit2)
out_mm_2
out_2 <- cond_indirect_effects(wlevels = out_mm_2, x = "x", y = "m3", fit = fit2)
plot(out_2)
plot(out_2, graph_type = "tumble")

---

**predict.lm_from_lavaan**

*Predicted Values of a 'lm_from_lavaan'-Class Object*

**Description**

Compute the predicted values based on the model stored in a 'lm_from_lavaan'-class object.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'lm_from_lavaan'
predict(object, newdata, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` A 'lm_from_lavaan'-class object.
- `newdata` Required. A data frame of the new data. It must be a data frame.
- `...` Additional arguments. Ignored.
predict.lm_from_lavaan_list

Details
An lm_from_lavaan-class method that converts a regression model for a variable in a lavaan model to a formula object. This function uses the stored model to compute predicted values using user-supplied data.

This is an advanced helper used by plot.cond_indirect_effects(). Exported for advanced users and developers.

Value
A numeric vector of the predicted values, with length equal to the number of rows of user-supplied data.

See Also
lm_from_lavaan_list()

Examples
library(lavaan)
data(data_med)
mod <-
  "m ~ a * x + c1 + c2
  y ~ b * m + x + c1 + c2"
fit <- sem(mod, data_med, fixed.x = FALSE)
fit_list <- lm_from_lavaan_list(fit)
tmp <- data.frame(x = 1, c1 = 2, c2 = 3, m = 4)
predict(fit_list$m, newdata = tmp)
predict(fit_list$y, newdata = tmp)

predict.lm_from_lavaan_list

Predicted Values of an 'lm_from_lavaan_list'-Class Object

Description
It computes the predicted values based on the models stored in an 'lm_from_lavaan_list'-class object.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'lm_from_lavaan_list'
predict(object, x = NULL, y = NULL, m = NULL, newdata, ...)
Arguments

object A `lm_from_lavaan`-class object.

x The variable name at the start of a path.

y The variable name at the end of a path.

m Optional. The mediator(s) from x to y. A numeric vector of the names of the mediators. The path goes from the first element to the last element. For example, if m = c("m1", "m2"), then the path is x -> m1 -> m2 -> y.

newdata Required. A data frame of the new data. It must be a data frame.

... Additional arguments. Ignored.

Details

An `lm_from_lavaan_list`-class object is a list of `lm_from_lavaan`-class objects.

This is an advanced helper used by `plot.cond_indirect_effects()`. Exported for advanced users and developers.

Value

A numeric vector of the predicted values, with length equal to the number of rows of user-supplied data.

See Also

`lm_from_lavaan_list()`

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_med)
mod <-
  "m ~ a * x + c1 + c2
  y ~ b * m + x + c1 + c2"

fit <- sem(mod, data_med, fixed.x = FALSE)
fit_list <- lm_from_lavaan_list(fit)
tmp <- data.frame(x = 1, c1 = 2, c2 = 3, m = 4)
predict(fit_list, x = "x", y = "y", m = "m", newdata = tmp)
```
predict.lm_list  Predicted Values of an 'lm_list'-Class Object

Description
Compute the predicted values based on the models stored in an 'lm_list'-class object.

Usage
## S3 method for class 'lm_list'
predict(object, x = NULL, y = NULL, m = NULL, newdata, ...)

Arguments

object  An 'lm_list'-class object.

x  The variable name at the start of a path.

y  The variable name at the end of a path.

m  Optional. The mediator(s) from x to y. A numeric vector of the names of the mediators. The path goes from the first element to the last element. For example, if m = c("m1", "m2"), then the path is x -> m1 -> m2 -> y.

newdata  Required. A data frame of the new data. It must be a data frame.

...  Additional arguments. Ignored.

Details
An lm_list-class object is a list of lm-class objects, this function is similar to the stats::predict() method of lm() but it works on a system defined by a list of regression models.

This is an advanced helper used by some functions in this package. Exported for advanced users.

Value
A numeric vector of the predicted values, with length equal to the number of rows of user-supplied data.

See Also
lm2list()

Examples
data(data_serial_parallel)
lm_m11 <- lm(m11 ~ x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
lm_m12 <- lm(m12 ~ m11 + x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
lm_m2 <- lm(m2 ~ x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
lm_y <- lm(y ~ m11 + m12 + m2 + x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
# Join them to form a lm_list-class object
lm_serial_parallel <- lm2list(lm_m11, lm_m12, lm_m2, lm_y)
lm_serial_parallel
summary(lm_serial_parallel)
newdat <- data_serial_parallel[3:5, ]
predict(lm_serial_parallel,
  x = "x",
  y = "y",
  m = "m2",
  newdata = newdat)

print.all_paths  

Print 'all_paths' Class Object

Description

Print the content of 'all_paths'-class object, which can be generated by all_indirect_paths().

Usage

## S3 method for class 'all_paths'
print(x, ...)  

Arguments

x A 'all_paths'-class object.

... Optional arguments.

Details

This function is used to print the paths identified in a readable format.

Value

x is returned invisibly. Called for its side effect.

Author(s)

Shu Fai Cheung https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9871-9448

See Also

all_indirect_paths()
Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_serial_parallel)
mod <-
  "m11 ~ x + c1 + c2
m12 ~ m11 + x + c1 + c2
m2 ~ x + c1 + c2
y ~ m12 + m2 + m11 + x + c1 + c2"
fit <- sem(mod, data_serial_parallel,
  fixed.x = FALSE)
# All indirect paths
out1 <- all_indirect_paths(fit)
out1
```

---

print.boot_out  
**Print a boot_out-Class Object**

Description

Print the content of the output of `do_boot()` or related functions.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'boot_out'
print(x, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x` The output of `do_boot()`, or any boot_out-class object returned by similar functions.
- `...` Other arguments. Not used.

Value

`x` is returned invisibly. Called for its side effect.

Examples

```r
data(data_med_mod_ab1)
dat <- data_med_mod_ab1
lm_m <- lm(m ~ x*w + c1 + c2, dat)
lm_y <- lm(y ~ m*w + x + c1 + c2, dat)
lm_out <- lm2list(lm_m, lm_y)
# In real research, R should be 2000 or even 5000
# In real research, no need to set parallel to FALSE
```
print.cond_indirect_diff

Description

Print the output of `cond_indirect_diff`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'cond_indirect_diff'
print(x, digits = 3, pvalue = FALSE, pvalue_digits = 3, se = FALSE, ...)
```
Arguments

- **x**: The output of `cond_indirect_diff()`.
- **digits**: The number of decimal places in the printout.
- **pvalue**: Logical. If TRUE, asymmetric p-value based on bootstrapping will be printed if available. Default is FALSE.
- **pvalue_digits**: Number of decimal places to display for the p-value. Default is 3.
- **se**: Logical. If TRUE and confidence intervals are available, the standard errors of the estimates are also printed. They are simply the standard deviations of the bootstrap estimates or Monte Carlo simulated values, depending on the method used to form the confidence intervals.
- **...**: Optional arguments. Ignored.

Details

The print method of the `cond_indirect_diff`-class object.

If bootstrapping confidence interval was requested, this method has the option to print a p-value computed by the method presented in Asparouhov and Muthén (2021). Note that this p-value is asymmetric bootstrap p-value based on the distribution of the bootstrap estimates. It is not computed based on the distribution under the null hypothesis.

For a p-value of a, it means that a 100(1 - a)% bootstrapping confidence interval will have one of its limits equal to 0. A confidence interval with a higher confidence level will include zero, while a confidence interval with a lower confidence level will exclude zero.

Value

It returns x invisibly. Called for its side effect.

References


See Also

`cond_indirect_diff()`

---

`print.cond indirect effects`

*Print a `cond indirect effects` Class Object*

Description

Print the content of the output of `cond indirect effects()`
Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'cond_indirect_effects'
print(
  x,
  digits = 3,
  annotation = TRUE,
  pvalue = FALSE,
  pvalue_digits = 3,
  se = FALSE,
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `x`: The output of `cond_indirect_effects()`.
- `digits`: Number of digits to display. Default is 3.
- `annotation`: Logical. Whether the annotation after the table of effects is to be printed. Default is `TRUE`.
- `pvalue`: Logical. If `TRUE`, asymmetric p-values based on bootstrapping will be printed if available. Default is `FALSE`.
- `pvalue_digits`: Number of decimal places to display for the p-values. Default is 3.
- `se`: Logical. If `TRUE` and confidence intervals are available, the standard errors of the estimates are also printed. They are simply the standard deviations of the bootstrap estimates or Monte Carlo simulated values, depending on the method used to form the confidence intervals.
- `...`: Other arguments. Not used.

Details

The `print` method of the `cond_indirect_effects`-class object.

If bootstrapping confidence intervals were requested, this method has the option to print p-values computed by the method presented in Asparouhov and Muthén (2021). Note that these p-values are asymmetric bootstrap p-values based on the distribution of the bootstrap estimates. They not computed based on the distribution under the null hypothesis.

For a p-value of $a$, it means that a $100(1 - a)\%$ bootstrapping confidence interval will have one of its limits equal to 0. A confidence interval with a higher confidence level will include zero, while a confidence interval with a lower confidence level will exclude zero.

Value

x is returned invisibly. Called for its side effect.

References

print.delta_med

See Also

cond_indirect_effects()

Examples

library(lavaan)
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
mod <-
m1 ~ a1 * x + d1 * w1 + e1 * x:w1
m2 ~ a2 * x
y ~ b1 * m1 + b2 * m2 + cp * x
fit <- sem(mod, dat,
  meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE, se = "none", baseline = FALSE)

# Conditional effects from x to m1 when w1 is equal to each of the default levels
cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "m1",
  wlevels = "w1", fit = fit)

# Conditional Indirect effect from x1 through m1 to y,
# when w1 is equal to each of the default levels
out <- cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m1",
  wlevels = "w1", fit = fit)
out

print(out, digits = 5)

print(out, annotation = FALSE)

print_delta_med

Print a 'delta_med' Class Object

Description

Print the content of a delta_med-class object.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'delta_med'
print(x, digits = 3, level = NULL, full = FALSE, ...)
print.delta_med

Arguments

x A delta_med-class object.
digits The number of digits after the decimal. Default is 3.
level The level of confidence of bootstrap confidence interval, if requested when created. If NULL, the default, the level requested when calling delta_med() is used. If not null, then this level will be used.
full Logical. Whether additional information will be printed. Default is FALSE.
... Optional arguments. Ignored.

Details

It prints the output of delta_med(), which is a delta_med-class object.

Value

x is returned invisibly. Called for its side effect.

Author(s)

Shu Fai Cheung https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9871-9448

See Also

delta_med()

Examples

library(lavaan)
dat <- data_med
mod <-
  "m ~ x
  y ~ m + x"
fit <- sem(mod, dat)
dm <- delta_med(x = "x",
  y = "y",
  m = "m",
  fit = fit)
dm

print(dm, full = TRUE)

# Call do_boot() to generate
# bootstrap estimates
# Use 2000 or even 5000 for R in real studies
# Set parallel to TRUE in real studies for faster bootstrapping
boot_out <- do_boot(fit,
  R = 45,
  seed = 879,
# Remove 'progress = FALSE' in practice

dm_boot <- delta_med(x = "x",
                    y = "y",
                    m = "m",
                    fit = fit,
                    boot_out = boot_out,
                    progress = FALSE)

dm_boot
confint(dm_boot)
confint(dm_boot,
        level = .90)

print.indirect  

Print an ‘indirect’ Class Object

Description

Print the content of the output of indirect_effect() or cond_indirect().

Usage

## S3 method for class ‘indirect’
print(x, digits = 3, pvalue = FALSE, pvalue_digits = 3, se = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

x  
The output of indirect_effect() or cond_indirect().
digits  
Number of digits to display. Default is 3.
pvalue  
Logical. If TRUE, asymmetric p-value based on bootstrapping will be printed if available.
pvalue_digits  
Number of decimal places to display for the p-value. Default is 3.
se  
Logical. If TRUE and confidence interval is available, the standard error of the estimate is also printed. This is simply the standard deviation of the bootstrap estimates or Monte Carlo simulated values, depending on the method used to form the confidence interval.
...
Other arguments. Not used.

Details

The print method of the indirect-class object.

If bootstrapping confidence interval was requested, this method has the option to print a p-value computed by the method presented in Asparouhov and Muthén (2021). Note that this p-value is asymmetric bootstrap p-value based on the distribution of the bootstrap estimates. It is not computed based on the distribution under the null hypothesis.
For a $p$-value of $a$, it means that a $100(1 - a)\%$ bootstrapping confidence interval will have one of its limits equal to 0. A confidence interval with a higher confidence level will include zero, while a confidence interval with a lower confidence level will exclude zero.

We recommend using confidence interval directly. Therefore, $p$-value is not printed by default. Nevertheless, users who need it can request it by setting `pvalue` to `TRUE`.

**Value**

$x$ is returned invisibly. Called for its side effect.

**References**


**See Also**

`indirect_effect()` and `cond_indirect()`

**Examples**

```r
library(lavaan)
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
mod <-
  "
m1 ~ a1 * x + b1 * w1 + d1 * x:w1
m2 ~ a2 * m1 + b2 * w2 + d2 * m1:w2
m3 ~ a3 * m2 + b3 * w3 + d3 * m2:w3
y ~ a4 * m3 + b4 * w4 + d4 * m3:w4
"
fit <- sem(mod, dat, meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE, se = "none", baseline = FALSE)
est <- parameterEstimates(fit)
wvalues <- c(w1 = 5, w2 = 4, w3 = 2, w4 = 3)
indirect_1 <- cond_indirect(x = "x", y = "y", 
m = c("m1", "m2", "m3"),
fit = fit, 
wvalues = wvalues)
indirect_1
```

```r
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
mod2 <-
  "
m1 ~ a1 * x
m2 ~ a2 * m1
m3 ~ a3 * m2
y ~ a4 * m3 + x
"`
fit2 <- sem(mod2, dat, 
  meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE, 
  se = "none", baseline = FALSE) 
est <- parameterEstimates(fit)

indirect_2 <- indirect_effect(x = "x", y = "y", 
  m = c("m1", "m2", "m3"), 
  fit = fit2)

indirect_2
print(indirect_2, digits = 5)

---

print.indirect_list  

Print an 'indirect_list' Class Object

Description

Print the content of the output of `many_indirect_effects()`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'indirect_list'
print(
  x, 
  digits = 3, 
  annotation = TRUE, 
  pvalue = FALSE, 
  pvalue_digits = 3, 
  se = FALSE, 
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- **x**: The output of `many_indirect_effects()`.
- **digits**: Number of digits to display. Default is 3.
- **annotation**: Logical. Whether the annotation after the table of effects is to be printed. Default is TRUE.
- **pvalue**: Logical. If TRUE, asymmetric p-values based on bootstrapping will be printed if available.
- **pvalue_digits**: Number of decimal places to display for the p-values. Default is 3.
- **se**: Logical. If TRUE and confidence intervals are available, the standard errors of the estimates are also printed. They are simply the standard deviations of the bootstrap estimates or Monte Carlo simulated values, depending on the method used to form the confidence intervals.
- **...**: Other arguments. Not used.
Details

The print method of the indirect_list-class object.

If bootstrapping confidence interval was requested, this method has the option to print a $p$-value computed by the method presented in Asparouhov and Muthén (2021). Note that this $p$-value is asymmetric bootstrap $p$-value based on the distribution of the bootstrap estimates. It is not computed based on the distribution under the null hypothesis.

For a $p$-value of $a$, it means that a $100(1 - a)\%$ bootstrapping confidence interval will have one of its limits equal to 0. A confidence interval with a higher confidence level will include zero, while a confidence interval with a lower confidence level will exclude zero.

Value

$x$ is returned invisibly. Called for its side effect.

References


See Also

many_indirect_effects()

Examples

```
library(lavaan)
data(data_serial_parallel)
mod <-
  
  m11 ~ x + c1 + c2
  m12 ~ m11 + x + c1 + c2
  m2 ~ x + c1 + c2
  y ~ m12 + m2 + m11 + x + c1 + c2
  
  fit <- sem(mod, data_serial_parallel,
             fixed.x = FALSE)
  # All indirect paths from x to y
  paths <- all_indirect_paths(fit,
                              x = "x",
                              y = "y")
  
  paths
  # Indirect effect estimates
  out <- many_indirect_effects(paths,
                                fit = fit)
  
  out
```
print.indirect_proportion

Print an \textit{indirect_proportion}-Class Object

Description

Print the content of an \textit{indirect_proportion}-class object, the output of \texttt{indirect_proportion()}.  

Usage

\begin{verbatim}
## S3 method for class 'indirect_proportion'
print(x, digits = 3, annotation = TRUE, ...)
\end{verbatim}

Arguments

\begin{itemize}
\item \texttt{x} An \textit{indirect_proportion}-class object.
\item \texttt{digits} Number of digits to display. Default is 3.
\item \texttt{annotation} Logical. Whether additional information should be printed. Default is \texttt{TRUE}.
\item \texttt{...} Optional arguments. Not used.
\end{itemize}

Details

The \texttt{print} method of the \textit{indirect_proportion}-class object, which is produced by \texttt{indirect_proportion()}. In addition to the proportion of effect mediated, it also prints additional information such as the path for which the proportion is computed, and all indirect path(s) from the x-variable to the y-variable. To get the proportion as a scalar, use the \texttt{coef} method of \textit{indirect_proportion} objects.

Value

\texttt{x} is returned invisibly. Called for its side effect.

See Also

\texttt{indirect_proportion()}

Examples

\begin{verbatim}
library(lavaan)
dat <- data_med
head(dat)
mod <-
  m ~ x + c1 + c2
  y ~ m + x + c1 + c2
fit <- sem(mod, dat, fixed.x = FALSE)
\end{verbatim}
out <- indirect_proportion(x = "x",
                        y = "y",
                        m = "m",
                        fit = fit)

out
print(out, digits = 5)

print.lm_list

Print an lm_list-Class Object

Description
Print the content of the output of `lm2list()`.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'lm_list'
print(x, ...)

Arguments

x  The output of `lm2list()`.
...
Other arguments. Not used.

Value

x is returned invisibly. Called for its side effect.

Examples

data(data_serial_parallel)
lm_m11 <- lm(m11 ~ x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
lm_m12 <- lm(m12 ~ m11 + x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
lm_m2 <- lm(m2 ~ x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
lm_y <- lm(y ~ m11 + m12 + m2 + x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
# Join them to form a lm_list-class object
lm_serial_parallel <- lm2list(lm_m11, lm_m12, lm_m2, lm_y)
lm_serial_parallel
**print.mc_out**

*Print a mc_out-Class Object*

**Description**

Print the content of the output of `do_mc()` or related functions.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'mc_out'
print(x, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` The output of `do_mc()`, or any mc_out-class object returned by similar functions.
- `...` Other arguments. Not used.

**Value**

`x` is returned invisibly. Called for its side effect.

**Examples**

```r
callibrary(lavaan)
data(data_med_mod_ab1)
dat <- data_med_mod_ab1
mod <-
  
  m ~ x + w + x:w + c1 + c2
  y ~ m + w + m:w + x + c1 + c2

fit <- sem(mod, dat)
# In real research, R should be 5000 or even 10000
mc_out <- do_mc(fit, R = 100, seed = 1234)

# Print the output of do_boot()
mc_out
```
Sample Dataset: A Simple Latent Mediation Model

Description

Generated from a simple mediation model among three latent factors, f_x, f_m, and f_y, each has three indicators.

Usage

simple_mediation_latent

Format

A data frame with 200 rows and 11 variables:

- x1: Indicator of f_x. Numeric.
- x2: Indicator of f_x. Numeric.
- x3: Indicator of f_x. Numeric.
- m1: Indicator of f_m. Numeric.
- m2: Indicator of f_m. Numeric.
- m3: Indicator of f_m. Numeric.
- y1: Indicator of f_y. Numeric.

Details

The model:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{fx} & \sim x1 + x2 + x3 \\
\text{fm} & \sim m1 + m2 + m3 \\
\text{fy} & \sim y1 + y2 + y3 \\
\text{fm} & \sim a \times \text{fx} \\
\text{fy} & \sim b \times \text{fm} + cp \times \text{fx} \\
\text{indirect} & := a \times b
\end{align*}
\]
subsetting_cond_indirect_effects

Extraction Methods for 'cond_indirect_effects' Outputs

Description

For subsetting a 'cond_indirect_effects'-class object.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'cond_indirect_effects'
x[i, j, drop = if (missing(i)) TRUE else length(j) == 1]

Arguments

x  A 'cond_indirect_effects'-class object.

i  A numeric vector of row number(s), a character vector of row name(s), or a
    logical vector of row(s) to be selected.

j  A numeric vector of column number(s), a character vector of column name(s),
    or a logical vector of column(s) to be selected.

drop  Whether dropping a dimension if it only have one row/column.

Details

Customized [ for 'cond_indirect_effects'-class objects, to ensure that these operations work as
they would be on a data frame object, while information specific to conditional effects is modified
correctly.

Value

A 'cond_indirect_effects'-class object. See cond_indirect_effects() for details on this class.

Examples

library(lavaan)
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
mod <-
  "m1 ~ x + w1 + x:w1
m2 ~ m1
y ~ m2 + x + w4 + m2:w4"
fit <- sem(mod, dat, meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE, se = "none", baseline = FALSE)
est <- parameterEstimates(fit)

# Examples for cond_indirect():

# Conditional effects from x to m1 when w1 is equal to each of the levels
out1 <- cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "m1",
       wlevels = "w1", fit = fit)
out1[2, ]

# Conditional Indirect effect from x1 through m1 to y,
# when w1 is equal to each of the levels
out2 <- cond_indirect_effects(x = "x", y = "y", m = c("m1", "m2"),
       wlevels = c("w1", "w4"), fit = fit)
out2[c(1, 3), ]

---

**subsetting_wlevels**

**Extraction Methods for a 'wlevels'-class Object**

**Description**

For subsetting a 'wlevels'-class object. Attributes related to the levels will be preserved if appropriate.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'wlevels'
x[i, j, drop = if (missing(i)) TRUE else length(j) == 1]

## S3 replacement method for class 'wlevels'
x[i, j] <- value

## S3 replacement method for class 'wlevels'
x[[i, j]] <- value
```

**Arguments**

- `x` A 'wlevels'-class object.
- `i` A numeric vector of row number(s), a character vector of row name(s), or a logical vector of row(s) to be selected.
- `j` A numeric vector of column number(s), a character vector of column name(s), or a logical vector of column(s) to be selected.
- `drop` Whether dropping a dimension if it only have one row/column.
- `value` Ignored.

**Details**

Customized [ for 'wlevels'-class objects, to ensure that these operations work as they would be on a data frame object, while information specific to a wlevels-class object modified correctly.

The assignment methods [<- and [[<- for wlevels-class objects will raise an error. This class of objects should be created by mod_levels() or related functions.
Subsetting the output of `mod_levels()` is possible but not recommended. It is more reliable to generate the levels using `mod_levels()` and related functions. Nevertheless, there are situations in which subsetting is preferred.

**Value**

A 'wlevels'-class object. See `mod_levels()` and `merge_mod_levels()` for details on this class.

**See Also**

`mod_levels()`, `mod_levels_list()`, and `merge_mod_levels()`

**Examples**

```r
data(data_med_mod_ab)
dat <- data_med_mod_ab
# Form the levels from a list of lm() outputs
lm_m <- lm(m ~ x*w1 + c1 + c2, dat)
lm_y <- lm(y ~ m*w2 + x + w1 + c1 + c2, dat)
lm_out <- lm2list(lm_m, lm_y)
w1_levels <- mod_levels(lm_out, w = "w1")
w1_levels
w1_levels[2, ]
w1_levels[3, ]
merged_levels <- merge_mod_levels(w1_levels, w1gp_levels)
merged_levels
merged_levels[4:6, ]
merged_levels[1:3, c(2, 3)]
merged_levels[c(1, 4, 7), 1, drop = FALSE]
```

summary.lm_list  
Summary of an lm_list-Class Object

**Description**

The summary of content of the output of `lm2list()`.
Usage

## S3 method for class 'lm_list'
summary(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary_lm_list'
print(x, digits = 3, ...)

Arguments

object The output of \texttt{lm2list()}.  
... Other arguments. Not used.  
x An object of class \texttt{summary_lm_list}.  
digits The number of significant digits in printing numerical results.

Value

\texttt{summary.lm_list()} returns a \texttt{summary_lm_list}-class object, which is a list of the \texttt{summary()} outputs of the \texttt{lm()} outputs stored.

\texttt{print.summary_lm_list()} returns \texttt{x} invisibly. Called for its side effect.

Functions

- \texttt{print(summary_lm_list)}: Print method for output of \texttt{summary} for \texttt{lm_list}.

Examples

data(data_serial_parallel)
lm_m11 <- lm(m11 ~ x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
lm_m12 <- lm(m12 ~ m11 + x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
lm_m2 <- lm(m2 ~ x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
lm_y <- lm(y ~ m11 + m12 + m2 + x + c1 + c2, data_serial_parallel)
# Join them to form a \texttt{lm_list}-class object
lm_serial_parallel <- lm2list(lm_m11, lm_m12, lm_m2, lm_y)
lm_serial_parallel
summary(lm_serial_parallel)

---

\texttt{terms.lm_from_lavaan} \hspace{1cm} \textit{Model Terms of an 'lm_from_lavaan'-Class Object}

Description

It extracts the terms object from an \texttt{lm_from_lavaan}-class object.
## total_indirect_effect

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'lm_from_lavaan'
terms(x, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `x` An `lm_from_lavaan`-class object.
- `...` Additional arguments. Ignored.

### Details

A method for `lm_from_lavaan`-class that converts a regression model for a variable in a `lavaan` model to a `formula` object. This function simply calls `stats::terms()` on the `formula` object to extract the predictors of a variable.

### Value

A `terms`-class object. See `terms.object` for details.

### See Also

`terms.object`, `lm_from_lavaan_list()`

### Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_med)
mod <-
  "m ~ a * x + c1 + c2
  y ~ b * m + x + c1 + c2"
fit <- sem(mod, data_med, fixed.x = FALSE)
fit_list <- lm_from_lavaan_list(fit)
terms(fit_list$m)
terms(fit_list$y)
```

---

### Description

Compute the total indirect effect between two variables in the paths estimated by `many_indirect_effects()`.

### Usage

```r
total_indirect_effect(object, x, y)
```
total_indirect_effect

Arguments

object The output of `many_indirect_effects()`, or a list of indirect-class objects.

x Character. The name of the x variable. All paths start from x will be included.

y Character. The name of the y variable. All paths end at y will be included.

Details

It extracts the indirect-class objects of relevant paths and then add the indirect effects together using the + operator.

Value

An indirect-class object.

See Also

`many_indirect_effects()`

Examples

```r
library(lavaan)
data(data_serial_parallel)
mod <-
  "m11 ~ x + c1 + c2
m12 ~ m11 + x + c1 + c2
m2 ~ x + c1 + c2
y ~ m12 + m2 + m11 + x + c1 + c2"
fit <- sem(mod, data_serial_parallel, fixed.x = FALSE)

# All indirect paths, control variables excluded
paths <- all_indirect_paths(fit, exclude = c("c1", "c2"))
paths

# Indirect effect estimates
out <- many_indirect_effects(paths, fit = fit)
out

# Total indirect effect from x to y
total_indirect_effect(out, x = "x", y = "y")
```
Index

* datasets
  - data_med, 31
  - data_med_complicated, 31
  - data_med_mod_a, 32
  - data_med_mod_ab, 33
  - data_med_mod_ab1, 34
  - data_med_mod_b, 35
  - data_med_mod_b_mod, 36
  - data_med_mod_parallel, 37
  - data_med_mod_parallel_cat, 38
  - data_med_mod_serial, 39
  - data_med_mod_serial_cat, 40
  - data_med_mod_serial_parallel, 41
  - data_med_mod_serial_parallel_cat, 42
  - data_mod, 43
  - data_mod2, 43
  - data_mod_cat, 44
  - data_mome_demo, 45
  - data_mome_demo_missing, 46
  - data_parallel, 47
  - data_sem, 48
  - data_serial, 49
  - data_serial_parallel, 50
  - data_serial_parallel_latent, 51
  - modmed_x1m3w4y1, 84
  - simple_mediation_latent, 109
  - .indirect (math_indirect), 81
  - -.indirect (math_indirect), 81
  - [.cond_indirect_effects
     (subsetting_cond_indirect_effects), 110
  - ['.wlevels (subsetting_wlevels), 111
  - [<- .wlevels (subsetting_wlevels), 111
  - [[[<- .wlevels (subsetting_wlevels), 111

  - all_indirect_paths, 4
  - all_indirect_paths(), 4, 5, 19, 95
  - all_paths_to_df (all_indirect_paths), 4
  - all_paths_to_df(), 4

  - check_path, 6
  - coef.cond_indirect_diff, 7
  - coef.cond_indirect_diff(), 23, 69
  - coef.cond_indirect_effects, 8
  - coef.cond_indirect_effects(), 20
  - coef.delta_med, 9
  - coef.delta_med(), 54, 55
  - coef.indirect, 10
  - coef.indirect(), 20, 74
  - coef.indirect_list, 12
  - coef.indirect_proportion, 13
  - coef.indirect_proportion(), 76
  - coef.lm_from_lavaan, 14
  - cond_indirect, 15
  - cond_indirect(), 10, 11, 18–21, 28, 29, 55–58, 64, 68, 69, 71, 74, 79, 81, 82, 85, 87, 102, 103
  - cond_indirect_diff, 22
  - cond_indirect_diff(), 7, 8, 23–25, 97, 98
  - cond_indirect_effects, 64
  - cond_indirect_effects (cond_indirect), 15
  - cond_indirect_effects(), 8, 18–20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 55–58, 61, 63, 64, 68–70, 73, 74, 78, 79, 83, 85, 87, 89, 90, 98–100, 110
  - confint.cond_indirect_diff, 24
  - confint.cond_indirect_diff(), 23, 69
  - confint.cond_indirect_effects, 25
  - confint.cond_indirect_effects(), 20
  - confint.delta_med, 26
  - confint.delta_med(), 54, 55
  - confint.indirect, 28
  - confint.indirect(), 20, 74
  - confint.indirect_list, 29

  - data_med, 31
  - data_med_complicated, 31
  - data_med_mod_a, 32
  - data_med_mod_ab, 33
INDEX

data_med_mod_ab1, 34
data_med_mod_b, 35
data_med_mod_b_mod, 36
data_med_mod_parallel, 37
data_med_mod_parallel_cat, 38
data_med_mod_serial, 39
data_med_mod_serial_cat, 40
data_med_mod_serial_parallel, 41
data_med_mod_serial_parallel_cat, 42
data_mod, 43
data_mod2, 43
data_mod_cat, 44
data_mome_demo, 45, 47
data_mome_demo_missing, 46
data_parallel, 47
data_sem, 48
data_serial, 49
data_serial_parallel, 50
data_serial_parallel_latent, 51
delta.med, 52
delta_med(), 9, 10, 26, 27, 101
do_boot, 21, 55
do_boot(), 18, 20, 53, 58, 61, 62, 68, 78, 96
do_mc, 57
do_mc(), 18, 20, 63, 69, 108

data_med_mod_ab1, 34
factor2var, 59
fit2boot_out, 60
fit2boot_out(), 56, 57, 61
fit2boot_out_do_boot (fit2boot_out), 60
fit2boot_out_do_boot(), 56, 57, 61
fit2mc_out, 62
fit2mc_out(), 59, 63

gen_mc_est (do_mc), 57
get_one_cond_effect
  (get_one_cond_indirect_effect), 64
get_one_cond_indirect_effect, 64
get_one_cond_indirect_effect(), 64
get_prod, 65
ggplot2, 90
ggplot2::geom_point(), 90
ggplot2::geom_segment(), 90

igraph::all_simple_paths(), 4
index_of_mome, 67
index_of_mome(), 23, 69
index_of_momome(), 23, 69
indirect_effect (cond_indirect), 15
indirect_effect(), 4, 5, 10, 11, 18–21, 28, 29, 55–58, 61, 63, 64, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 78, 79, 81, 82, 85, 102, 103
indirect_effects_from_list, 71
indirect_i, 73
indirect_proportion, 75
indirect_proportion(), 13, 106

lavaan, 6, 18, 68
lavaan::lav_model_implied(), 54
lavaan::lav_model_set_parameters(), 54
lavaan::lavaan, 6, 17, 53, 61, 62, 66, 68, 73, 76, 85
lavaan::lavaan(), 4, 80
lavaan::lavInspect(), 17, 54, 73
lavaan::parameterEstimates(), 6, 17, 66, 73
lavaan::sem(), 4, 15, 19, 20, 56, 58, 60–62, 66, 79
lm(), 4, 6, 15, 17–19, 56, 66, 68, 73, 76, 78, 79, 85, 94, 113
lm2boot_out, 77
lm2boot_out(), 56, 57
lm2boot_out_parallel (lm2boot_out), 77
lm2list, 79
lm2list(), 4, 5, 56, 68, 77, 78, 94, 107, 112, 113
lm_from_lavaan_list, 80
lm_from_lavaan_list(), 14, 92, 93, 114

many_indirect_effects (cond_indirect), 15
many_indirect_effects(), 5, 12, 19, 29, 30, 71, 72, 104, 105, 114, 115
math_indirect, 20, 81
merge_mod_levels, 83
merge_mod_levels(), 19, 21, 23, 86, 87, 112
mod_levels, 85
mod_levels(), 21, 23, 83, 86, 87, 111, 112
mod_levels_list (mod_levels), 85
mod_levels_list(), 19, 83, 86, 87, 112
modmed_x1m3w4y1, 84

parallel::detectCores(), 18, 56, 61, 77
parallel::makeCluster(), 18, 56, 61, 77
plot.cond_indirect_effects, 88
plot.cond_indirect_effects(), 14, 81, 92, 93
predict.lm_from_lavaan, 91
predict.lm_from_lavaan_list, 81, 92
predict.lm_from_lavaan_list(), 81
predict.lm_list, 94
print.all_paths, 95
print.boot_out, 96
print.cond_indirect_diff, 97
print.cond_indirect_diff(), 23, 69
print.cond_indirect_effects, 98
print.cond_indirect_effects(), 20
print.delta_med, 100
print.delta_med(), 54, 55
print.indirect, 102
print.indirect(), 20, 74
print.indirect_list, 104
print.indirect_proportion, 106
print.indirect_proportion(), 76
print.lm_list, 107
print.lm_list(), 79
print.mc_out, 108
print.summary_lm_list
  (summary.lm_list), 112
print.summary_lm_list(), 113
semTools::runMI(), 6, 17, 58, 62, 66, 68, 73, 76, 85
semTools::sem.mi(), 6, 15, 17, 58, 62, 66, 68, 73, 76, 85
simple_mediation_latent, 109
stats::lm(), 58
stats::predict(), 94
stats::terms(), 114
subsetting_cond_indirect_effects, 110
subsetting_wlevels, 111
summary(), 113
summary.lm_list, 112
summary.lm_list(), 79, 113
terms.lm_from_lavaan, 113
terms.object, 114
total_indirect_effect, 114