

Package ‘manymome’

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Title Mediation, Moderation and Moderated-Mediation After Model Fitting

Version 0.1.4.3

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. 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](https://doi.org/10.3758/BRM.41.2.425)> and Cheung, Cheung, Lau, Hui, and Vong (2022) <[doi:10.1037/hea0001188](https://doi.org/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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check_path	<i>Check a Path Exists in a Model</i>
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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 <code>lavaan::lavaan</code> object or a list of outputs of <code>lm()</code> .
est	The output of <code>lavaan::parameterEstimates()</code> . If NULL, the default, it will be generated from <code>fit</code> . If supplied, <code>fit</code> 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()`.

For example, in the `ql` 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

```
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)
```

`coef.cond_indirect_diff`*Print the Output of 'cond_indirect_diff()'*

Description

Extract the change in conditional indirect effect.

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>object</code>	The output of <code>cond_indirect_diff()</code> .
<code>...</code>	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 `cond_indirect_effects()`.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

It extracts and returns the column `ind` or `std` in the output of `cond_indirect_effects()`.

Value

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

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)

# 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.indirect	<i>Extract the Indirect Effect or Conditional Indirect Effect</i>
---------------	---

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

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

Arguments

object	The output of <code>indirect_effect()</code> or <code>cond_indirect()</code> .
...	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

```
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
coef(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
coef(out2)
```

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

```
## 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

```

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()` or `lavaan::sem()`.

Usage

```

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(),  
  ...  
)  
  
indirect_effect(  
  x,  
  y,  
  m = NULL,  
  fit = NULL,  
  est = NULL,  
  implied_stats = 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  
)
```

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 <code>lavaan::lavaan</code> object or a list of <code>lm()</code> outputs.
est	The output of <code>lavaan::parameterEstimates()</code> . 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 <code>lavaan::lavInspect()</code> 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 .95.
boot_out	If boot_ci is TRUE, users can supply pregenerated bootstrap estimates. This can be the output of <code>do_boot()</code> . For <code>indirect_effect()</code> and <code>cond_indirect_effects()</code> , this can be the output of a previous call to <code>cond_indirect_effects()</code> , <code>indirect_effect()</code> , or <code>cond_indirect()</code> 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 <code>lavaan</code> object, this function will do bootstrapping on fit. R is the number of bootstrap samples. Default is 100.
seed	If bootstrapping is conducted, this is the seed for the bootstrapping. 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 <code>lm()</code> 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 <code>parallel::detectCores()</code> . If ncores is set, it will override <code>make_cluster_args</code> in <code>do_boot()</code> .
make_cluster_args	A named list of additional arguments to be passed to <code>parallel::makeCluster()</code> . For advanced users. See <code>parallel::makeCluster()</code> for details. Default is <code>list()</code> .

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.
wlevels	The output of <code>merge_mod_levels()</code> , or the moderator(s) to be passed to <code>mod_levels_list()</code> . 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 <code>lm()</code> 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 <code>lavaan::sem()</code> , then it must be a list of the names of the moderators, with such moderators represented by a vector of names. For example: <code>list("w1", c("gpgp2", "gpgp3"))</code> , 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 <code>mod_levels_list()</code> 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 <code>mod_levels_list()</code> for further information.
sd_from_mean	A numeric vector. Specify the distance in standard deviation from the mean for each level. Default is <code>c(-1, 0, 1)</code> when there is only one moderator, and <code>c(-1, 1)</code> when there are more than one moderator. Ignored if <code>w_method</code> is not equal to "sd". See <code>mod_levels_list()</code> for further information.
percentiles	A numeric vector. Specify the percentile (in proportion) for each level. Default is <code>c(.16, .50, .84)</code> if there is one moderator, and <code>c(.16, .84)</code> when there are more than one moderator. Ignored if <code>w_method</code> is not equal to "percentile". See <code>mod_levels_list()</code> for further information.
output_type	The type of output of <code>cond_indirect_effects()</code> . 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 <code>cond_indirect()</code> .
mod_levels_list_args	Additional arguments to be passed to <code>mod_levels_list()</code> if it is called for creating the levels of moderators. Default is <code>list()</code> .
...	Arguments to be passed to <code>cond_indirect()</code>

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 to form percentile confidence intervals. Bootstrapping only needs to be done once. These are the possible ways to form bootstrapping:

1. Do bootstrapping in the first call to one of these functions, by setting `boot_ci` to `TRUE` and `R` to the number of bootstrap samples, `level` to the level of confidence (default .95 or 95%), and `seed` to reproduce the results (`parallel` and `ncores` are optional). This will take some time to run. The output will have all bootstrap 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` to this output. They will form the confidence intervals using the stored bootstrap estimates.
2. Do bootstrapping using `do_boot()`. The output can be used in the `boot_out` argument of `indirect_effect()`, `cond_indirect_effects()` and `cond_indirect()`.
3. 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` 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.

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)
```

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

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

Arguments

output	A cond_indirect_effects-class object: The output of <code>cond_indirect_effects()</code> .
from	A row number of output.
to	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.
level	The level of confidence for the bootstrap confidence interval. Default is .95.

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

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 in conditional indirect effect between two rows in the output of `cond_indirect_effects()`.

References

Hayes, A. F. (2015). An index and test of linear moderated mediation. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 50(1), 1-22. doi:10.1080/00273171.2014.962683

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

```
library(lavaan)
dat <- modmed_x1m3w4y1
dat$xw1 <- dat$x * dat$w1
mod <-
"
m1 ~ a * x + f * w1 + d * xw1
y ~ b * m1 + cp * 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

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

Arguments

<code>object</code>	The output of <code>cond_indirect_diff()</code> .
<code>parm</code>	Ignored.
<code>level</code>	The level of confidence for the bootstrap confidence interval. Default is .95. Must match the level of the stored confidence interval.
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments. Ignored.

Details

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

Value

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

 confint.cond_indirect_effects

Confidence Intervals of Indirect Effects or Conditional Indirect Effects

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

object	The output of <code>cond_indirect_effects()</code> .
parm	Ignored. Always returns the bootstrap confidence interval 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.

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)

```

confint.indirect *Confidence Interval of Indirect Effect or Conditional Indirect Effect*

Description

Return the bootstrap confidence interval of the indirect effect or conditional indirect effect stored in the output of [indirect_effect\(\)](#) or [cond_indirect\(\)](#).

Usage

```

## 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 bootstrap confidence interval if available.

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)

```

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.

c2 Control variable. Numeric.

Examples

```
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))
```

 data_med_mod_a

Sample Dataset: Simple Mediation with a-Path Moderated

Description

A simple mediation model with a-path moderated.

Usage

```
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.

c2 Control variable. Numeric.

Examples

```
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), ]
```

data_med_mod_ab	<i>Sample Dataset: Simple Mediation with Both Paths Moderated (Two Moderators)</i>
-----------------	--

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_lo1o := (a + d1 * (m_w1 - sqrt(v_w1))) * (b + d2 * (m_w2 - sqrt(v_w2)))
ab_lo1i := (a + d1 * (m_w1 - sqrt(v_w1))) * (b + d2 * (m_w2 + sqrt(v_w2)))
ab_hi1o := (a + d1 * (m_w1 + sqrt(v_w1))) * (b + d2 * (m_w2 - sqrt(v_w2)))
ab_hi1i := (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	<i>Sample Dataset: Simple Mediation with Both Paths Moderated By a Moderator</i>
------------------	--

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

```
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), ]
```

data_med_mod_b

Sample Dataset: Simple Mediation with b-Path Moderated

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

```
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	<i>Sample Dataset: A Simple Mediation Model with b-Path Moderated-Moderation</i>
--------------------	--

Description

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

Usage

```
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

```
data(data_med_mod_b_mod)
dat <- data_med_mod_b_mod
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	<i>Sample Dataset: Parallel Mediation with Two Moderators</i>
-----------------------	---

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.

c2 Control variable. Numeric.

Examples

```
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
w2 ~~ v_w2 * w2
w2 ~ m_w2 * 1
a1b1 := a1 * b1
a2b2 := a2 * b2
a1b1_w1lo := (a1 + da1 * (m_w1 - sqrt(v_w1))) * b1
a1b1_w1hi := (a1 + da1 * (m_w1 + sqrt(v_w1))) * b2
a2b2_w2lo := a2 * (b2 + db2 * (m_w2 - sqrt(v_w2)))
a2b2_w2hi := a2 * (b2 + db2 * (m_w2 + sqrt(v_w2)))
"
fit <- sem(mod, data_med_mod_parallel,
           meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)
parameterEstimates(fit)[c(1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 15, 48:53), ]
```

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))
```

data_med_mod_serial

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)))
ab1b2_hihi := (a + da1 * (m_w1 + sqrt(v_w1))) * b1 * (b2 + db2 * (m_w2 + sqrt(v_w2)))
"
fit <- sem(mod, data_med_mod_serial,
  meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)
parameterEstimates(fit)[c(1, 3, 6, 11, 16, 49:53), ]
```

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.

c2 Control variable. Numeric.

Examples

```
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
a1b11b22 := a1 * b11 * b12
a2b2 := a2 * b2
ab := a1b11b22 + a2b2
a1b11b12_w1lo := (a1 + da11 * (m_w1 - sqrt(v_w1))) * b11 * b12
a1b11b12_w1hi := (a1 + da11 * (m_w1 + sqrt(v_w1))) * b11 * b12
a2b2_w2lo := a2 * (b2 + db2 * (m_w2 - sqrt(v_w2)))
a2b2_w2hi := a2 * (b2 + db2 * (m_w2 + sqrt(v_w2)))
"
fit <- sem(mod, data_med_mod_serial_parallel,
           meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)
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

```
data(data_med_mod_serial_parallel_cat)
dat <- data_med_mod_serial_parallel_cat
summary(lm_m11 <- lm(m11 ~ x*w1 + c1 + c2, dat))
summary(lm_m12 <- lm(m12 ~ m11 + x + w1 + c1 + c2, dat))
summary(lm_m2 <- lm(m2 ~ x + w1 + c1 + c2, dat))
summary(lm_y <- lm(y ~ m12 + m2*w2 + m12 + x + c1 + c2, dat))
```

data_mod	<i>Sample Dataset: One Moderator</i>
----------	--------------------------------------

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

```
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), ]
```

data_mod2	<i>Sample Dataset: Two Moderators</i>
-----------	---------------------------------------

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

```
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
w1 ~ m_w1 * 1
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

data_mod_cat

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

```
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

```
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 21. 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
```

data_mome_demo_missing

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 21. 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:

```
# 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
```

data_parallel

Sample Dataset: Parallel Mediation

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

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

```
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

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

```

y ~ b2 * m2 + m1 + x + c1 + c2
indirect := a * b1 * b2
"
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.
c2 Control variable. Numeric.

Examples

```

library(lavaan)
data(data_serial_parallel)
mod <-
"
m11 ~ a11 * x + c1 + c2
m12 ~ b11 * m11 + x + c1 + c2
m2 ~ a2 * x + c1 + c2
y ~ b12 * m12 + b2 * m2 + m11 + x + c1 + c2
indirect1 := a11 * b11 * b12
indirect2 := a2 * b2
indirect := a11 * b11 * b12 + a2 * b2
"
fit <- sem(mod, data_serial_parallel,
           meanstructure = TRUE, fixed.x = FALSE)
parameterEstimates(fit)[c(1, 4, 8, 11, 12, 34:36), ]

```

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

```
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 <code>lm</code> class objects, or the output of lm2list() (i.e., an <code>lm_list</code> -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 <code>NULL</code> and seed is not set.
parallel	Logical. Whether parallel processing will be used. Default is <code>TRUE</code> . If <code>fit</code> is a list of <code>lm()</code> outputs, parallel processing will not be used.
ncores	Integer. The number of CPU cores to use when <code>parallel</code> is <code>TRUE</code> . 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 <code>ncores</code> is set, it will override <code>make_cluster_args</code> .
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 <code>list()</code> , no additional arguments.
progress	Logical. Display progress or not. Default is <code>TRUE</code> .

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.

factor2var	<i>Create Dummy Variables</i>
------------	-------------------------------

Description

Create dummy variables from a categorical variable.

Usage

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

Arguments

x_value	The vector of categorical variable.
x_contrasts	The contrast to be used. Default is "contr.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

```
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

```
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
)
```

Arguments

<code>fit</code>	The fit object. This function only supports a <code>lavaan::lavaan</code> object.
<code>R</code>	The number of bootstrap samples. Default is 100.
<code>seed</code>	The seed for the random resampling. Default is NULL.
<code>parallel</code>	Logical. Whether parallel processing will be used. Default is NULL.
<code>ncores</code>	Integer. The number of CPU cores to use when <code>parallel</code> 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 <code>parallel::detectCores()</code> . If <code>ncores</code> is set, it will override <code>make_cluster_args</code> .
<code>make_cluster_args</code>	A named list of additional arguments to be passed to <code>parallel::makeCluster()</code> . For advanced users. See <code>parallel::makeCluster()</code> for details. Default is <code>list()</code> .
<code>progress</code>	Logical. Display progress or not. Default is TRUE.

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

```
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

```

```
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 `cond_indirect_effects()`.

Usage

```
get_one_cond_indirect_effect(object, row)
```

```
get_one_cond_effect(object, row)
```

Arguments

`object` The output of `cond_indirect_effects()`.

`row` The row number of the row to be retrieved.

Details

It just extracts the corresponding output of `cond_indirect()` from the requested row.

Value

An indirect-class object, similar to the output of `indirect_effect()` and `cond_indirect()`. See `[indirect_effect]` and `cond_indirect()` for details on these classes.

`[indirect_effect]`: R:indirect_effect) `cond_indirect()`: R:cond_indirect()

Functions

- `get_one_cond_effect()`: An alias to `get_one_cond_indirect_effect()`

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():

# 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)

```

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

```

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,
...
)

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,
  ...
)

```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	Character. The name of the predictor at the start of the path.
<code>y</code>	Character. The name of the outcome variable at the end of the path.
<code>m</code>	A vector of the variable names of the mediator(s). The path goes from the first mediator successively to the last mediator. If <code>NULL</code> , the default, the path goes from <code>x</code> to <code>y</code> .
<code>w</code>	Character. The name of the moderator.
<code>fit</code>	The fit object. Can be a <code>lavaan::lavaan</code> object, a list of <code>lm()</code> outputs, or an object created by <code>lm2list()</code> .
<code>boot_ci</code>	Logical. Whether bootstrap confidence interval will be formed. Default is <code>FALSE</code> .
<code>level</code>	The level of confidence for the bootstrap confidence interval. Default is <code>.95</code> .
<code>boot_out</code>	If <code>boot_ci</code> is <code>TRUE</code> , users can supply pregenerated bootstrap estimates. This can be the output of <code>do_boot()</code> . For <code>indirect_effect()</code> and <code>cond_indirect_effects()</code> , this can be the output of a previous call to <code>cond_indirect_effects()</code> , <code>indirect_effect()</code> , or <code>cond_indirect()</code> 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 <code>fit</code> .
<code>R</code>	Integer. If <code>boot_ci</code> is <code>TRUE</code> , <code>boot_out</code> is <code>NULL</code> , and bootstrap standard errors not requested if <code>fit</code> is a <code>lavaan</code> object, this function will do bootstrapping on <code>fit</code> . <code>R</code> is the number of bootstrap samples. Default is <code>100</code> .
<code>seed</code>	If bootstrapping is conducted, this is the seed for the bootstrapping. Default is <code>NULL</code> and seed is not set.

progress	Logical. Display bootstrapping progress or not. Default is TRUE.
...	Arguments to be passed to <code>cond_indirect_effects()</code>
z	Character. The name of the second moderator, for computing the index of moderated moderated mediation.

Details

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, $x \rightarrow m1 \rightarrow m2 \rightarrow y$ with $x \rightarrow m1$ 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, $x \rightarrow m1 \rightarrow m2 \rightarrow y$ with $x \rightarrow m1$ moderated by w and $m2 \rightarrow y$ moderated by z . It measures the change in the index of moderated mediation of one moderator when the other moderator increases by one unit.

Value

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 bootstrap confidence interval if available (`confint.cond_indirect_diff()`).

Functions

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

References

Hayes, A. F. (2015). An index and test of linear moderated mediation. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 50(1), 1-22. doi:10.1080/00273171.2014.962683

Hayes, A. F. (2018). Partial, conditional, and moderated moderated mediation: Quantification, inference, and interpretation. *Communication Monographs*, 85(1), 4-40. doi:10.1080/03637751.2017.1352100

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_mome := 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_mome <- index_of_mome(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m1", w = "w1",
                        fit = fit,
                        boot_ci = TRUE,
                        R = 42,
                        seed = 4314,
                        parallel = FALSE,
                        progress = FALSE)

out_mome
coef(out_mome)
# From lavaan
print(est[19, ], nd = 8)
confint(out_mome)

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
coef(out_momome)
print(est[32, ], nd = 8)

```

Description

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

Usage

```
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
)
```

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 <code>lavaan::lavaan</code> objects. Support for lists of <code>lm()</code> output is implemented by high level functions such as <code>indirect_effect()</code> and <code>cond_indirect_effects()</code> .
est	The output of <code>lavaan::parameterEstimates()</code> . 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 <code>lavaan::lavInspect()</code> with what set to "implied", but with means extracted with what set to "mean.ov" and "mean.lv". 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.

Details

This function is a low-level function called by `indirect_effect()`, `cond_indirect_effects()`, 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_indirect_effects()`.

See Also

`indirect_effect()`, `cond_indirect_effects()`, 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

```

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)
```

Arguments

outputs	A list of lm class objects, or the output of <code>lm2list()</code> (i.e., an <code>lm_list</code> -class object).
R	The number of bootstrap samples. Default is 100.
seed	The seed for the bootstrapping. Default is NULL and seed is not set.
progress	Whether progress will be displayed. Default is TRUE.

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.

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,
                            boot_out = lm_boot_out)

out
```

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(...)
```



```

# 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 lm_from_lavaan-class object for each of them.

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

Value

An lm_from_lavaan_list-class object, which is a list of lm_from_lavaan objects. It has a predict-method (`predict.lm_from_lavaan_list()`) for computing the predicted values from one variable to another.

See Also

[predict.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, x = "x", y = "y", m = "m", newdata = tmp)

```

math_indirect

Math Operators for 'indirect'-Class Objects

Description

Mathematic operators for 'indirect'-class object, the output of [indirect_effect\(\)](#) and [cond_indirect\(\)](#).

Usage

```

## 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, (c) a path appears in both objects,
3. moderators are involved but they are not set to the same values in both objects, and
4. bootstrap estimates stored in boot_out 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

```
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"),
                    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
coef(out1) + coef(out2) + coef(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

```
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

```
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
)

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 <code>lavaan::lavaan</code> object or a list of <code>lm()</code> outputs.
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 <code>c(-1, 0, 1)</code> for <code>mod_levels()</code> . For <code>mod_levels_list()</code> , the default is <code>c(-1, 0, 1)</code> when there is only one moderator, and <code>c(-1, 1)</code> when there are more than one moderator. Ignored if <code>w_method</code> is not equal to "sd".
percentiles	A numeric vector. Specify the percentile (in proportion) for each level. Default is <code>c(.16, .50, .84)</code> for <code>mod_levels()</code> , corresponding approximately to one standard deviation below mean, mean, and one standard deviation above mean in a normal distribution. For <code>mod_levels_list()</code> , default is <code>c(.16, .50, .84)</code> if there is one moderator, and <code>c(.16, .84)</code> when there are more than one moderator. Ignored if <code>w_method</code> 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 <code>extract_gp_names</code> is TRUE and <code>prefix</code> 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 <code>list(gp1 = c(0, 0), gp3 = c(0, 1))</code> , two levels will be returned, one named <code>gp1</code> with the indicator variables equal to 0 and 0, the other named <code>gp3</code> 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, <code>mod_levels_list()</code> will call <code>merge_mod_levels()</code> 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 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

```
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$w2
mod <-
"
m ~ x + w1 + x:w1 + c1 + c2
y ~ m + x + w1 + w2 + mw2 + c1 + c2
"
fit <- sem(mod, dat, fixed.x = FALSE)
cond_indirect(x = "x", y = "y", m = "m",
              fit = fit,
              wvalues = c(w1 = w1_levels$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

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

<code>x</code>	The output of <code>cond_indirect_effects()</code> . (Named <code>x</code> because it is required in the naming of arguments of the <code>plot</code> generic function.)
<code>x_label</code>	The label for the X-axis. Default is the value of the predictor in the output of <code>cond_indirect_effects()</code> .
<code>w_label</code>	The label for the legend for the lines. Default is "Moderator(s)".
<code>y_label</code>	The label for the Y-axis. Default is the name of the response variable in the model.
<code>title</code>	The title of the graph. If not supplied, it will be generated from the variable names or labels (in <code>x_label</code> , <code>y_label</code> , and <code>w_label</code>). 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 <code>ggplot2::geom_segment()</code> . Default is 1.
point_size	The size of the points as used in <code>ggplot2::geom_point()</code> . 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

Bodner, T. E. (2016). Tumble graphs: Avoiding misleading end point extrapolation when graphing interactions from a moderated multiple regression analysis. *Journal of Educational and Behavioral Statistics*, 41(6), 593-604. doi:10.3102/1076998616657080

See Also

[cond_indirect_effects\(\)](#)

Examples

```
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))

# lavaan
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")
```

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

```
## 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.

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 <code>m = c("m1", "m2")</code> , then the path is <code>x -> m1 -> m2 -> y</code> .
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

```
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 <code>m = c("m1", "m2")</code> , then the path is <code>x -> m1 -> m2 -> y</code> .
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.cond_indirect_diff
```

Print the Output of 'cond_indirect_diff'

Description

Print the output of `cond_indirect_diff()`.

Usage

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

Arguments

<code>x</code>	The output of <code>cond_indirect_diff()</code> .
<code>digits</code>	The number of decimal places in the printout.
<code>...</code>	Optional arguments. Ignored.

Details

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

Value

It returns `x` invisibly. Called for its side effect.

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

```
## S3 method for class 'cond_indirect_effects'
print(x, digits = 3, annotation = TRUE, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	The output of <code>cond_indirect_effects()</code> .
<code>digits</code>	Number of digits to display. Default is 3.
<code>annotation</code>	Logical. Whether the annotation after the table of effects is to be printed. Default is TRUE.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments. Not used.

Value

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

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.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, ...)
```

Arguments

<code>x</code>	The output of indirect_effect() or cond_indirect() .
<code>digits</code>	Number of digits to display. Default is 3.
<code>...</code>	Other arguments. Not used.

Value

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

See Also

[indirect_effect\(\)](#) and [cond_indirect\(\)](#)

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)

indirect_1 <- cond_indirect(x = "x", y = "y",
                           m = c("m1", "m2", "m3"),
                           fit = fit,
                           wvalues = wvalues)

indirect_1

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(fit2)

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

indirect_2
print(indirect_2, 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
```

simple_mediation_latent

Sample Dataset: A Simple Latent Mediation Model

Description

Generated from a simple mediation model among xthree latent factors, fx, fm, and fy, xeach has three indicators.

Usage

```
simple_mediation_latent
```

Format

A data frame with 200 rows and 11 variables:

x1 Indicator of fx. Numeric.

x2 Indicator of fx. Numeric.

x3 Indicator of fx. Numeric.

m1 Indicator of fm. Numeric.

m2 Indicator of fm. Numeric.

m3 Indicator of fm. Numeric.

y1 Indicator of fy. Numeric.

y2 Indicator of fy. Numeric.

y3 Indicator of fy. Numeric.

Details

The model:

```
fx =~ x1 + x2 + x3
fm =~ m1 + m2 + m3
fy =~ y1 + y2 + y3
fm ~ a * fx
fy ~ b * fm + cp * fx
indirect := a * b
```

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

```

## 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

```
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[c(2, 3), ]

dat <- data_med_mod_serial_cat
lm_m1 <- lm(m1 ~ x*w1 + c1 + c2, dat)
lm_y <- lm(y ~ m1 + x + w1 + c1 + c2, dat)
lm_out <- lm2list(lm_m1, lm_y)
w1gp_levels <- mod_levels(lm_out, w = "w1")
w1gp_levels
w1gp_levels[2, ]
w1gp_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 <code>lm2list()</code> .
...	Other arguments. Not used.
x	An object of class <code>summary_lm_list</code> .
digits	The number of significant digits in printing numerical results.

Value

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

`print.summary_lm_list()` returns x invisibly. Called for its side effect.

Functions

- `print(summary_lm_list)`: Print method for output of summary for `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 lm_list-class object
lm_serial_parallel <- lm2list(lm_m11, lm_m12, lm_m2, lm_y)
lm_serial_parallel
summary(lm_serial_parallel)
```

terms.lm_from_lavaan *Model Terms of an 'lm_from_lavaan'-Class Object*

Description

It extracts the terms object from an `lm_from_lavaan`-class object.

Usage

```
## 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

```
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)
```


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