Package 'tidyLPA'

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Type Package

Title Easily Carry Out Latent Profile Analysis (LPA) Using Open-Source or Commercial Software

Version 1.0.4

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Description An interface to the 'mclust' package to easily carry out latent profile analysis (``LPA''). Provides functionality to estimate commonly-specified models. Follows a tidy approach, in that output is in the form of a data frame that can subsequently be computed on. Also has functions to interface to the commercial 'MPlus' software via the 'MplusAutomation' package.

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URL https://data-edu.github.io/tidyLPA/

BugReports https://github.com/data-edu/tidyLPA/issues

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AHP *Select best model using analytic hyrarchy process*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Details

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

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

Value

Numeric.

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

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

---

compare_solutions *Compare latent profile models*

Description

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

Usage

```
compare_solutions(x, statistics = "BIC")
```

Arguments

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

Value

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

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

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

---

empathy *Simulated empathy data*

Description

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

Usage

```
data(empathy)
```

Format

A data frame with 467 rows and 13 variables.

Details

ec1	numeric	Mean score of empathic concern in wave 1
ec2	numeric	Mean score of empathic concern in wave 2
ec3	numeric	Mean score of empathic concern in wave 3
ec4	numeric	Mean score of empathic concern in wave 4
ec5	numeric	Mean score of empathic concern in wave 5
ec6	numeric	Mean score of empathic concern in wave 6
pt1	numeric	Mean score of perspective taking in wave 1
pt2	numeric	Mean score of perspective taking in wave 2

pt3	`numeric`	Mean score of perspective taking in wave 3
pt4	`numeric`	Mean score of perspective taking in wave 4
pt5	`numeric`	Mean score of perspective taking in wave 5
pt6	`numeric`	Mean score of perspective taking in wave 6
sex	`factor`	Adolescent sex; M = male, F = female.

References

Van Lissa, C. J., Hawk, S. T., Branje, S. J., Koot, H. M., Van Lier, P. A., & Meeus, W. H. (2014). Divergence Between Adolescent and Parental Perceptions of Conflict in Relationship to Adolescent Empathy Development. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, (Journal Article), 1–14. DOI:10.1007/s10964-014-0152-5

`estimate_profiles` *Estimate latent profiles*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

package	Character. Which package to use; 'mclust' or 'MplusAutomation' (requires Mplus to be installed). Default: 'mclust'.
select_vars	Character. Optional vector of variable names in df, to be used for model estimation. Defaults to NULL, which means all variables in df are used.
...	Additional arguments are passed to the estimating function; i.e., Mclust, or mplusModeler.

Details

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

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

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

Value

A list of class 'tidyLPA'.

Examples

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

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


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

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

```
estimate_profiles(n_profiles = 1:4, variances = c("equal", "varying"),
                  covariances = c("zero", "zero"))
```

`estimate_profiles_mclust` *Estimate latent profiles using mclust*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

An object of class 'tidyLPA' and 'list'

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

`estimate_profiles_mplus2` *Estimate latent profiles using Mplus*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

An object of class 'tidyLPA' and 'list'

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

get_data *Get data from objects generated by tidyLPA*

Description

Get data from objects generated by tidyLPA.

Usage

```
get_data(x, ...)

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

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Methods (by class)

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

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

```
## Not run:
if(interactive()){
 library(dplyr)
 # the data is returned in wide form
 results <- iris %>%
   select(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Petal.Length, Petal.Width) %>%
   estimate_profiles(3)
 get_data(results)
```

```
# note that if more than one model is fit, the data is returned in long form
results1 <- iris %>%
  select(Sepal.Length, Sepal.Width, Petal.Length, Petal.Width) %>%
  estimate_profiles(c(3, 4))
get_data(results1)
}

## End(Not run)
```

`get_estimates` *Get estimates from objects generated by tidyLPA*

Description

Get estimates from objects generated by tidyLPA.

Usage

```
get_estimates(x, ...)

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

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

Arguments

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

Value

A tibble.

Methods (by class)

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

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

`get_fit` *Get fit indices from objects generated by tidyLPA*

Description

Get fit indices from objects generated by tidyLPA.

Usage

```
get_fit(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidyLPA'
get_fit(x, ...)

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

Arguments

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

Value

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

Methods (by class)

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

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

id_edu *Simulated identity data*

Description

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

Usage

```
data(id_edu)
```

Format

A data frame with 443 rows and 16 variables.

Details

com1	numeric	Mean score of educational commitment in wave 1
exp1	numeric	Mean score of educational exploration in wave 1
rec1	numeric	Mean score of educational reconsideration in wave 1
com2	numeric	Mean score of educational commitment in wave 2
exp2	numeric	Mean score of educational exploration in wave 2
rec2	numeric	Mean score of educational reconsideration in wave 2
com3	numeric	Mean score of educational commitment in wave 3
exp3	numeric	Mean score of educational exploration in wave 3
rec3	numeric	Mean score of educational reconsideration in wave 3

com4	`numeric`	Mean score of educational commitment in wave 4
exp4	`numeric`	Mean score of educational exploration in wave 4
rec4	`numeric`	Mean score of educational reconsideration in wave 4
com5	`numeric`	Mean score of educational commitment in wave 5
exp5	`numeric`	Mean score of educational exploration in wave 5
rec5	`numeric`	Mean score of educational reconsideration in wave 5
sex	`factor`	Adolescent sex; M = male, F = female.

References

Crocetti, E., Klimstra, T. A., Hale, W. W., Koot, H. M., & Meeus, W. (2013). Impact of early adolescent externalizing problem behaviors on identity development in middle to late adolescence: A prospective 7-year longitudinal study. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 42(11), 1745-1758. DOI:10.1007/s10964-013-9924-6

`pisaUSA15` *student questionnaire data with four variables from the 2015 PISA for students in the United States*

Description

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

Usage

```
pisaUSA15
```

Format

Data frame with columns #'

broad_interest composite measure of students' self reported broad interest

enjoyment composite measure of students' self reported enjoyment

instrumental_mot composite measure of students' self reported instrumental motivation

self_efficacy composite measure of students' self reported self efficacy ...

Source

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

plot_density *Create density plots for mixture models*

Description

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

Usage

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

Arguments

x	Object to plot.
variables	Which variables to plot. If NULL, plots all variables that are present in all Mplus models.
bw	Logical. Whether to make a black and white plot (for print) or a color plot. Defaults to FALSE, because these density plots are hard to read in black and white.
conditional	Logical. Whether to show a conditional density plot (surface area is divided amongst the latent classes), or a classic density plot (surface area of the total density plot is equal to one, and is subdivided amongst the classes).
alpha	Numeric (0-1). Only used when bw and conditional are FALSE. Sets the transparency of geom_density, so that classes with a small number of cases remain visible.
facet_labels	Named character vector, the names of which should correspond to the facet labels one wishes to rename, and the values of which provide new names for these facets. For example, to rename variables, in the example with the 'iris' data below, one could specify: `facet_labels = c("Pet_leng" = "Petal length")`.

Value

An object of class 'ggplot'.

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

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

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

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

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

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

## End(Not run)
```

`plot_profiles` *Create latent profile plots*

Description

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

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

Usage

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

## Default S3 method:
plot_profiles(x, variables = NULL, ci = 0.95,
  sd = TRUE, add_line = TRUE, rawdata = TRUE, bw = FALSE,
```

```
  alpha_range = c(0, 0.1), ...)

## S3 method for class 'tidyLPA'
plot_profiles(x, variables = NULL, ci = 0.95,
  sd = TRUE, add_line = TRUE, rawdata = TRUE, bw = FALSE,
  alpha_range = c(0, 0.1), ...)
```

Arguments

x	An object containing the results of a mixture model analysis.
variables	A character vectors with the names of the variables to be plotted (optional).
ci	Numeric. What confidence interval should the errorbars span? Defaults to a 95% confidence interval. Set to NULL to remove errorbars.
sd	Logical. Whether to display a box encompassing +/- 1SD Defaults to TRUE.
add_line	Logical. Whether to display a line, connecting cluster centroids belonging to the same latent class. Defaults to TRUE. Note that the information conveyed by such a line is limited.
rawdata	Should raw data be plotted in the background? Setting this to TRUE might result in long plotting times.
bw	Logical. Should the plot be black and white (for print), or color?
alpha_range	The minimum and maximum values of alpha (transparancy) for the raw data. Minimum should be 0; lower maximum values of alpha can help reduce over-plotting.
...	Arguments passed to and from other functions.

Value

An object of class 'ggplot'.

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

```
# Example 1

# Example 2


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

poms *Apply POMS-coding to data*

Description

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

Usage

```
poms(data)
```

Arguments

data	A data.frame.

Value

A data.frame.

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

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

print.tidyLPA *Print tidyLPA*

Description

S3 method 'print' for class 'tidyLPA'.

Usage

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

Arguments

x	An object of class 'tidyLPA'.
stats	Character vector. Statistics to be printed. Default: c("AIC", "BIC", "Entropy", "prob_min", "prob_max", "n_min", "n_max", "BLRT_p").
digits	minimal number of significant digits, see print.default.
na.print	a character string which is used to indicate NA values in printed output, or NULL. See print.default.
...	further arguments to be passed to or from other methods. They are ignored in this function.

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

print.tidyProfile *Print tidyProfile*

Description

S3 method 'print' for class 'tidyProfile'.

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

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

## End(Not run)
```

---

single_imputation *Apply single imputation to data*

Description

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

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

Usage

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

Arguments

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

Value

A data.frame

Author(s)

Caspar J. van Lissa

Examples

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

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

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

# Simulation for parametric data (i.e., all assumptions of latent profile
# analysis met)
simulation <- replicate(100, {
    class <- sample.int(k, n, replace = TRUE)
    dat <- matrix(rnorm(n*V, mean = (rep(class, each = V)-1)*dm), nrow  = n,
                  ncol = V, byrow = TRUE)

    d <- prodNA(dat)

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

    class_tabl_mf <- sort(prop.table(table(class, m_mf$classification)),
                          decreasing = TRUE)[1:3]
    class_tabl_im <- sort(prop.table(table(class, m_im$classification)),
                          decreasing = TRUE)[1:3]
    c(sum(class_tabl_mf), sum(class_tabl_im))
})
# Performance on average
rowMeans(simulation)
# Performance SD
colSD(t(simulation))
# Plot shows slight advantage for missForest
plotdat <- data.frame(accuracy = as.vector(simulation), model =
                      rep(c("mf", "im"), n))
ggplot(plotdat, aes(x = accuracy, colour = model))+geom_density()

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

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

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

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

## End(Not run)
```

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

Description

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

Details

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

`%>%` *Pipe*

Description

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

Arguments

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

Examples

```
# Instead of
subset(iris, select = c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width", "Petal.Length", "Petal.Width"))
# you can write
iris %>%
  subset(select = c("Sepal.Length", "Sepal.Width", "Petal.Length", "Petal.Width"))
```

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