Package ‘OLScurve’

August 29, 2016

Type Package
Title OLS growth curve trajectories
Version 0.2.0
Date 2014-02-20
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Description Provides tools for more easily organizing and plotting individual ordinary least square (OLS) growth curve trajectories.
Depends lattice
Suggests testthat, knitr, lavaan
ByteCompile yes
LazyLoad yes
LazyData yes
Repository CRAN
License GPL (>= 2)
URL https://github.com/philchalmers/OLScurve
Collate 'OLScurve.R' 'parplot.R' 'subjplot.R' 'OLScurve-package.R'
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NeedsCompilation no
Date/Publication 2014-02-20 18:27:03

R topics documented:

OLScurve-package .................................................. 2
gender ................................................................. 2
nonlin.example ..................................................... 2
OLScurve ............................................................ 3
parplot ................................................................. 5
subjplot ............................................................... 6
Index

OLScurve-package   

*OLS growth curve trajectories*

Description

OLS growth curve trajectories

Details

Provides tools for organizing, calculating, and plotting ordinary least squares growth curve trajectories. These type of models are typically used to diagnose the effectiveness of a specified time functional form at the individual level rather than at the group level (where FIML estimation is required).

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gender  

*Description of gender*

Description

A vector identifying whether the repeated measure row was Male or Female for the nonlin.example dataset.

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nonlin.example  

*Description of nonlin.example data*

Description

An artificial dataset simulated by the parameters given in the vignette file for OLScurve.

Arguments

gender  

a vector identifying whether the repeated measure row was Male or Female

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**OLScurve**  

**Ordinary least squares growth curve trajectories**

**Description**

The OLScurve provides a simple way of specifying ordinary least squares (OLS) growth curve models in R. Individual OLS trajectories are fit to each case and an OLScurve object is returned which can be passed to several graphical and summary function within the package.

**Usage**

```r
OLScurve(formula, data,  
  time = data.frame(time = 0:(ncol(data) - 1)), ...)

## S3 method for class 'OLScurve'
print(x, group = NULL, SE = TRUE,  
  adjust = FALSE, digits = 3, ...)

## S3 method for class 'OLScurve'
plot(x, group = NULL, sep = FALSE,  
  ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `formula`: a formula specifying how the functional form of `time` should be coded. By default `time` is the only predictor but can be modified to, and any typical additive R formula may be used (e.g., powers, square roots, and exponentials)
- `data`: a data frame in the wide (one subject per row) format containing only the time related variables. Can be of class `matrix` or `data.frame`
- `time`: a `data.frame` object specifying the relative spacing between time points. The default is for equal spacing and this variable is name `time`.
- `x`: an `OLScurve` object
- `group`: a factor grouping variable used to partition the results
- `SE`: logical; print a list containing the standard errors?
- `digits`: number of digits to round
- `sep`: logical; should the plots be separated?
- `...`: additional arguments to be passed
- `adjust`: logical; apply adjustment to make the variances unbiased? Only applicable for simple linear trajectories. Unadjusted valuse can be interpreted as upper bounds of the true variance parameters
Details

As Bollen and Curran (2006) note, there are a variety of advantages to using the case-by-case approach for estimating trajectory parameters. First of all, OLS estimation is intuitively appealing, making it a good pedagogical tool for introducing how to model trajectories, and illuminates many essential conditions and assumptions necessary for LCMs. Second, prediction of the parameters for individual trajectory estimates are calculated for each case in the sample, which can lead to several diagnostics by statistical and graphical means. Also, summary statistics can be computed for these estimates (which can also be graphically portrayed) and if need be these estimates can be analyzed further by other statistical frameworks.

Unfortunately there are also several limitation to OLS estimation for LCMs, namely: overall tests of fit are not readily available, the structure of the error variances must be unrealistically constrained to estimate a pooled standard error, the latent factors cannot be regressed without error on other exogenous or time-varying variables, and analytic significance tests are often not readily available (Bollen & Curran, 2006). However, OLS estimation may still be useful in the preliminary stages of latent curve modeling for (a) selecting appropriate functional forms of growth, (b) examining unconditional population homogeneity, (c) observing whether the relationship between growth factors are linear, and for (d) detecting influential outliers (Carrig et al., 2004).

Author(s)

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References


See Also

parplot, subjplot

Examples

```r
## Not run:
##linear
data <- t(t(matrix(rnorm(1000),200)) + 1:5)
mod1 <- OLScurve(~ time, data = data)
mod1 #unadjusted variances
print(mod1, adjust = TRUE) #adjusted
plot(mod1)

##quadratic
data <- t(t(matrix(rnorm(1000),200)) + (0:4)^2)
mod2 <- OLScurve(~ time + I(time^2), data = data)
mod2
plot(mod2)
```
# parplot

data <- t(t(matrix(rnorm(1000),200)) + 20*sqrt(5:1))
mod3 <- OLScurve(~ sqrt(time), data = data)
plot(mod3)

## exponential

data <- t(t(matrix(rnorm(1000),200)) + exp(0:4))
mod4 <- OLScurve(~ exp(time), data = data)
plot(mod4)

## combination

data <- t(t(matrix(rnorm(1000),200)) + 20*sqrt(1:5))
mod5 <- OLScurve(~ time + sqrt(time), data = data)
plot(mod5)

## piecewise (global linear trend with linear shift at time point 3)

data <- t(t(matrix(rnorm(1000),200)) + (0:4)^2)
time <- data.frame(time1 = c(0,1,2,3,4), time = c(0,0,0,1,2))
mod6 <- OLScurve(~ time1 + time2, data, time=time)
plot(mod6)

## two group analysis with linear trajectories

data1 <- t(t(matrix(rnorm(500),100)) + 1:5)
data2 <- t(t(matrix(rnorm(500),100)) + 9:5)
data <- rbind(data1,data2)
group <- c(rep('male',100), rep('female',100))

mod <- OLScurve(~ time, data)
print(mod,group)
plot(mod,group)

## End(Not run)

---

parplot | *Plot distribution of parameters*

## Description

A plotting function for displaying the distribution of the OLS parameter estimates.

## Usage

```
parplot(object, …)

## S3 method for class 'OLScurve'
parplot(object, type = "hist",
        group = NULL, breaks = NULL, prompt = TRUE, …)
```
Arguments

- **object**: an object of class `OLScurve`
- **type**: type of plot to display; can be 'hist', 'boxplot', or 'splom' for a histogram, boxplot, or scatter plot matrix
- **group**: a factor grouping variable used to partition the results
- **breaks**: number of breaks to be used in plotting the histogram
- **prompt**: a logical variable indicating whether `devAskNewPage(ask=TRUE)` should be called
- **...**: additional arguments to be passed

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Examples

```r
## Not run:
data <- t(t(matrix(rnorm(1000),200)) + 1:5)
group <- rep(c('Male', 'Female'), each=nrow(data)/2)
mod <- OLScurve(~ time, data = data)
parplot(mod)
parplot(mod, type = 'boxplot')
parplot(mod, type = 'splom')
parplot(mod, group=group)
parplot(mod, type='boxplot', group=group)
parplot(mod, type='splom', group=group)
## End(Not run)
```

Description

A plotting function for displaying the individuals trajectories and their modelled functional form. Useful for detecting aberrant individual trajectories.

Usage

```r
subjplot(object, ...)
```

## S3 method for class 'OLScurve'
subjplot(object, layout = NULL,
          prompt = TRUE, ...)
```
Arguments

object an object of class OLScurve
layout a variable to be passed to xyplot to adjust the graphical layout
prompt a logical variable indicating whether devAskNewPage(ask=TRUE) should be called
... additional arguments to be passed

Author(s)

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Examples

```r
## Not run:
data <- t(t(matrix(rnorm(1000),200)) + 1:5)
mod <- OLScurve(~ time, data = data)
subjplot(mod)

## quadratic
data <- t(t(matrix(rnorm(1000),200)) + (0:4)^2)
mod2 <- OLScurve(~ time + I(time^2), data = data)
subjplot(mod2)
```

## End(Not run)
Index

*Topic OLS,
   OLScurve, 3
   parplot, 5
   subjplot, 6
*Topic datasets
   gender, 2
   nonlin.example, 2
*Topic data
   gender, 2
   nonlin.example, 2
*Topic growth
   OLScurve, 3
   parplot, 5
   subjplot, 6
*Topic package
   OLScurve-package, 2

gender, 2
nonlin.example, 2

OLScurve, 3
OLScurve-package, 2

parplot, 4, 5
plot.OLScurve (OLScurve), 3
print.OLScurve (OLScurve), 3
subjplot, 4, 6