

Package ‘effects’

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Title Effect Displays for Linear, Generalized Linear, and Other Models

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Imports lme4, nnet, lattice, grid, colorspace, graphics, grDevices,
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LazyLoad yes

LazyData yes

Description Graphical and tabular effect displays, e.g., of interactions, for
various statistical models with linear predictors.

License GPL (>= 2)

URL <http://www.r-project.org>, <http://socserv.socsci.mcmaster.ca/jfox/>

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effects-package	<i>Effect Displays for Linear, Generalized Linear, and Other Models</i>
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Description

Graphical and tabular effect displays, e.g., of interactions, for linear (including fit via `gls`), multivariate-linear, generalized linear, multinomial-logit, proportional-odds logit, mixed-effect, polytomous latent-class, and some other models; (multidimensional) component+residual plots for linear and generalized linear models.

Details

```

Package:    effects
Version:    3.0-7
Date:       2016-02-19
Suggests:  pbkrtest (>= 0.4-4), nlme, MASS, poLCA, heplots, splines, ordinal, car
Imports:    lme4, nnet, lattice, grid, colorspace, graphics, grDevices, stats, utils
LazyLoad:  yes
LazyData:  yes
License:    GPL (>= 2)
URL:        http://www.r-project.org, http://socserv.socsci.mcmaster.ca/jfox/

```

This package creates effect displays for various kinds of models, as partly explained in the references. Typical usage is `plot(allEffects(model))`, where `model` is an appropriate fitted-model object. Additional arguments to `allEffects` and `plot` can be used to customize the resulting displays. The function `effect` can be employed to produce an effect display for a particular term in the model, or to which terms in the model are marginal. The function `Effect` may similarly be used to produce an effect display for any combination of predictors. For linear and generalized linear models it is also possible to plot partial residuals to obtain (multidimensional) component+residual

plots. See `?effect`, `?Effect`, and `?plot.eff` for details.

Author(s)

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References

Fox, J. (1987) Effect displays for generalized linear models. *Sociological Methodology* **17**, 347–361.

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Fox, J. and J. Hong (2009). Effect displays in R for multinomial and proportional-odds logit models: Extensions to the effects package. *Journal of Statistical Software* **32:1**, 1–24, <<http://www.jstatsoft.org/v32/i01/>>.

Arrests

Arrests for Marijuana Possession

Description

Data on police treatment of individuals arrested in Toronto for simple possession of small quantities of marijuana. The data are part of a larger data set featured in a series of articles in the Toronto Star newspaper.

Usage

Arrests

Format

A data frame with 5226 observations on the following 8 variables.

released Whether or not the arrestee was released with a summons; a factor with levels: No; Yes.

colour The arrestee’s race; a factor with levels: Black; White.

year 1997 through 2002; a numeric vector.

age in years; a numeric vector.

sex a factor with levels: Female; Male.

employed a factor with levels: No; Yes.

citizen a factor with levels: No; Yes.

checks Number of police data bases (of previous arrests, previous convictions, parole status, etc. – 6 in all) on which the arrestee’s name appeared; a numeric vector

Source

Personal communication from Michael Friendly, York University.

Examples

summary(Arrests)

BEPS

British Election Panel Study

Description

These data are drawn from the 1997-2001 British Election Panel Study (BEPS).

Usage

BEPS

Format

A data frame with 1525 observations on the following 10 variables.

vote Party choice: Conservative, Labour, or Liberal Democrat

age in years

economic.cond.national Assessment of current national economic conditions, 1 to 5.

economic.cond.household Assessment of current household economic conditions, 1 to 5.

Blair Assessment of the Labour leader, 1 to 5.

Hague Assessment of the Conservative leader, 1 to 5.

Kennedy Assessment of the leader of the Liberal Democrats, 1 to 5.

Europe an 11-point scale that measures respondents' attitudes toward European integration. High scores represent 'Eurosceptic' sentiment.

political.knowledge Knowledge of parties' positions on European integration, 0 to 3.

gender female or male.

References

J. Fox and R. Andersen (2006) Effect displays for multinomial and proportional-odds logit models. *Sociological Methodology* **36**, 225–255.

Examples

```
summary(BEPS)

if (require(splines) && require(nnet)){ # for bs() and multinom()
  beps <- multinom(vote ~ age + gender + economic.cond.national + economic.cond.household
    + Blair + Hague + Kennedy + bs(Europe, 3)*political.knowledge, data=BEPS)
  europe.knowledge <- effect("bs(Europe, 3)*political.knowledge", beps,
    xlevels=list(Europe=seq(1, 11, length=50), political.knowledge=0:3),
    given.values=c(gendermale=0.5))
  plot(europe.knowledge)
  plot(europe.knowledge, style="stacked", colors=c("blue", "red", "orange"), rug=FALSE)
}
```

Cowles

Cowles and Davis's Data on Volunteering

Description

The Cowles data frame has 1421 rows and 4 columns. These data come from a study of the personality determinants of volunteering for psychological research.

Usage

Cowles

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

neuroticism scale from Eysenck personality inventory.

extraversion scale from Eysenck personality inventory.

sex a factor with levels: female; male.

volunteer volunteering, a factor with levels: no; yes.

Source

Cowles, M. and C. Davis (1987) The subject matter of psychology: Volunteers. *British Journal of Social Psychology* **26**, 97–102.

Examples

```
summary(Cowles)
```

 effect

Functions For Constructing Effect Plots

Description

`effect` and `Effect` construct an "eff" object for a term (usually a high-order term) in a linear (fit by `lm` or `gls`) or generalized linear model (fit by `glm`), or an "effpoly" object for a term in a multinomial or proportional-odds logit model (fit respectively by `multinom` or `polr`), absorbing the lower-order terms marginal to the term in question, and averaging over other terms in the model. For multivariate linear models (`mlm`), the function constructs a list of "eff" objects separately for the various response variables.

`effect` builds the required object by specifying explicitly a focal term like "a:b" for an a by b interaction. `Effect` requires specifying a the components of the term, for example `c("a", "b")` rather than the term itself. `Effect` is consequently more flexible and robust than `effect`, and will work with some models for which `effect` fails, such as models with nested terms (see the examples). The `effect` function works by constructing a call to `Effect`.

The function can also be used with some mixed-effects models, including linear and generalized linear model fits from `lmer` and `glmer` from the **lme4** package and `lme` from the **nlme** package; ordinal logistic mixed effects fit with `c1m2` or `c1mm` from the **ordinal** package, and polytomous latent-class models fit by the `poLCA` function in the **poLCA** package. The analysis in mixed effects is for the fixed effects only, not for random effects.

There is a default method for `Effect` that should work with any model object that has a linear predictor and responds to the `coef`, `model.frame`, `formula`, and `vcov` functions.

`allEffects` identifies all of the high-order terms in a model and returns a list of "eff" or "effpoly" objects (i.e., an object of type "efflist").

Usage

```
effect(term, mod, vcov.=vcov, ...)
```

```
Effect(focal.predictors, mod, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'lm'
```

```
Effect(focal.predictors, mod, xlevels = list(), default.levels = NULL, given.values,
       vcov.=vcov, se = TRUE, confidence.level = 0.95,
       transformation = list(link = family(mod)$linkfun, inverse = family(mod)$linkinv),
       typical = mean, offset = mean,
       partial.residuals=FALSE, quantiles=seq(0.2, 0.8, by=0.2),
       x.var=NULL, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'gls'
```

```
Effect(focal.predictors, mod, xlevels = list(), default.levels=NULL,
       given.values, vcov.=vcov, se = TRUE, confidence.level = 0.95, transformation = NULL,
       typical = mean, ...)
```

```
## S3 method for class 'multinom'
Effect(focal.predictors, mod,
       confidence.level=.95, xlevels=list(), default.levels=NULL,
       given.values, vcov.=vcov, se=TRUE, typical=mean, ...)

## S3 method for class 'polr'
Effect(focal.predictors, mod,
       confidence.level=.95, xlevels=list(), default.levels=NULL,
       given.values, vcov.=vcov, se=TRUE, typical=mean, latent=FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'clm2'
Effect(focal.predictors, mod, ...)

## S3 method for class 'clmm'
Effect(focal.predictors, mod, ...)

## S3 method for class 'clm'
Effect(focal.predictors, mod, ...)

## S3 method for class 'mer'
Effect(focal.predictors, mod,
       KR=FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'merMod'
Effect(focal.predictors, mod,
       KR=FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'lme'
Effect(focal.predictors, mod, ...)

## S3 method for class 'poLCA'
Effect(focal.predictors, mod, ...)

## S3 method for class 'mlm'
Effect(focal.predictors, mod, response, ...)

## Default S3 method:
Effect(focal.predictors, mod, xlevels = list(),
       default.levels = NULL, given.values,
       vcov. = vcov, se = TRUE, confidence.level = 0.95,
       transformation = list(link = I, inverse = I),
       typical = mean, offset = mean, ...)

allEffects(mod, ...)

## S3 method for class 'eff'
as.data.frame(x, row.names=NULL, optional=TRUE,
```

```

transform=x$transformation$inverse, ...)

## S3 method for class 'effpoly'
as.data.frame(x, row.names=NULL, optional=TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'efflatent'
as.data.frame(x, row.names=NULL, optional=TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'eff'
vcov(object, ...)

```

Arguments

<code>term</code>	the quoted name of a term, usually, but not necessarily, a high-order term in the model. The term must be given exactly as it appears in the printed model, although either colons (:) or asterisks (*) may be used for interactions.
<code>focal.predictors</code>	a character vector of one or more predictors in the model.
<code>mod</code>	an object of class "lm", "gls", "glm", "multinom", "polr", "mer" (or "merMod"), "lme" or "poLCA".
<code>xlevels</code>	this argument is used to set the number of levels for any focal predictor that is not a factor. If <code>xlevels=NULL</code> , the default, then the number and values of levels for any numeric predictor is determined by grid.pretty . If <code>xlevels=n</code> is an integer, then each numeric predictor is represented by <code>n</code> equally spaced levels. More generally, <code>xlevels</code> can be a named list of values at which to set each numeric predictor. For example, <code>xlevels=list(x1=c(2, 4, 7), x2=5)</code> would use the values 2, 4 and 7 for the levels of <code>x1</code> , 5 equally spaced levels for the levels of <code>x2</code> , and use the default for any other numeric predictors. If partial residuals are computed, then the focal predictor that is to appear on the horizontal axis of an effect plot is evaluated at 100 equally spaced values along its full range, and, by default, other numeric predictors are evaluated at the quantiles specified in the <code>quantiles</code> argument, unless their values are given explicitly in <code>xlevels</code> .
<code>default.levels</code>	ignored, but included for compatibility with pre-July 2013 versions of this package. Use <code>xlevels</code> instead.
<code>given.values</code>	a numeric vector of named elements, setting particular columns of the model matrix to specific values for predictors that are <i>not</i> focal predictors; if specified, this argument takes precedence over the application of the function given in the typical argument (below). Care must be taken in specifying these values — e.g., for a factor, the values of all contrasts should be given and these should be consistent with each other.
<code>vcov.</code>	A function or the name of a function that will be used to get the estimated variance covariance matrix of the estimated coefficients. This will ordinarily be the default, <code>vcov</code> , which will result in the function call <code>vcov(mod)</code> to get the variance covariance matrix. You can use the name of any function with <code>mod</code> as the value of its first argument that returns an estimated sample covariance matrix, such as the <code>hccm</code> function in the car package that returns a heteroscedasticity corrected estimate with linear models.

se	if TRUE, the default, calculate standard errors and confidence limits for the effects. For mer, merMod, and lme objects, the normal distribution is used to get confidence limits.
confidence.level	level at which to compute confidence limits based on the standard-normal distribution; the default is 0.95.
KR	if TRUE and the pbkrtest package is installed, use the Kenward-Roger coefficient covariance matrix to compute effect standard errors for linear mixed models fit with lmer in the lme4 package. The default is FALSE because the computation can be very slow.
transformation	a two-element list with elements link and inverse. For a generalized linear model, these are by default the link function and inverse-link (mean) function. For a linear model, these default to NULL. If NULL, the identify function, I, is used; this effect can also be achieved by setting the argument to NULL. The inverse-link may be used to transform effects when they are printed or plotted; the link may be used in positioning axis labels (see below). If the link is not given, an attempt will be made to approximate it from the inverse-link.
typical	a function to be applied to the columns of the model matrix over which the effect is "averaged"; the default is mean.
offset	a function to be applied to the offset values (if there is an offset) in a linear or generalized linear model, or a mixed-effects model fit by lmer or glmer; or a numeric value, to which the offset will be set. The default is the mean function, and thus the offset will be set to its mean. <i>Note:</i> Only offsets defined by the offset argument to lm, glm, lmer, or glmer will be handled correctly; use of the offset function in the model formula is not supported.
partial.residuals	if TRUE, partial residuals will be computed for an effect in a linear or generalized linear model; if FALSE (the default), partial residuals are suppressed.
quantiles	quantiles at which to evaluate numeric focal predictors <i>not</i> on the horizontal axis, used only when partial residuals are displayed; superceded if the xlevels argument gives specific values for a predictor.
x.var	the name or index of the numeric predictor to define the horizontal axis of an effect plot for a linear or generalized linear model; the default is NULL, in which case the first numeric predictor in the effect will be used <i>if</i> partial residuals are to be computed. This argument is intended to be used when partial.residuals is TRUE; otherwise, the variable on the horizontal axis can be chosen when the effect object is plotted: see plot.eff .
latent	if TRUE, effects in a proportional-odds logit model are computed on the scale of the latent response; if FALSE (the default) effects are computed as individual-level probabilities and logits.
x	an object of class "eff", "effpoly", or "efflatent".
transform	a transformation to be applied to the effects and confidence limits, by default taken from the inverse link function saved in the "eff" object.
row.names, optional	not used.

response	for an <code>mlm</code> , a vector containing the name(s) or indices of one or more response variable(s). The default is to use all responses in the model.
object	an object of class "eff" for which the covariance matrix of the effects is desired.
...	arguments to be passed down.

Details

Normally, the functions to be used directly are `allEffects`, to return a list of high-order effects, and the generic `plot` function to plot the effects. (see `plot.efflist`, `plot.eff`, and `plot.effpoly`). Alternatively, `Effect` can be used to vary a subset of predictors over their ranges, while other predictors are held to typical values. Plots are drawn using the `xyplot` (or in some cases, the `densityplot`) function in the `lattice` package. Effects may also be printed (implicitly or explicitly via `print`) or summarized (using `summary`) (see `print.efflist`, `summary.efflist`, `print.eff`, `summary.eff`, `print.effpoly`, and `summary.effpoly`).

If asked, the `effect` function will compute effects for terms that have higher-order relatives in the model, averaging over those terms (which rarely makes sense), or for terms that do not appear in the model but are higher-order relatives of terms that do. For example, for the model $Y \sim A*B + A*C + B*C$, one could compute the effect corresponding to the absent term $A:B:C$, which absorbs the constant, the A, B, and C main effects, and the three two-way interactions. In either of these cases, a warning is printed.

The `as.data.frame` methods convert effect objects to data frames to facilitate the construction of custom displays. In the case of "eff" objects, the `se` element in the data frame is always on the scale of the linear predictor, and the transformation used for the fit and confidence limits is saved in a "transformation" attribute.

Value

For `lm`, `glm`, `mer` and `lme`, `effect` and `Effect` return an "eff" object, and for `multinom`, `polr`, `clm`, `clmm` and `clm2`, an "effpoly" object, with the components listed below. For `mlm` with one response specified, an "eff" object, otherwise a class "efflist" object, containing one "eff" object for each response.

term	the term to which the effect pertains.
formula	the complete model formula.
response	a character string giving the name of the response variable.
y.levels	(for "effpoly" objects) levels of the polytomous response variable.
variables	a list with information about each predictor, including its name, whether it is a factor, and its levels or values.
fit	(for "eff" objects) a one-column matrix of fitted values, representing the effect on the scale of the linear predictor; this is a ravelled table, representing all combinations of predictor values.
prob	(for "effpoly" objects) a matrix giving fitted probabilities for the effect for the various levels of the the response (columns) and combinations of the focal predictors (rows).
logit	(for "effpoly" objects) a matrix giving fitted logits for the effect for the various levels of the the response (columns) and combinations of the focal predictors (rows).

<code>x</code>	a data frame, the columns of which are the predictors in the effect, and the rows of which give all combinations of values of these predictors.
<code>model.matrix</code>	the model matrix from which the effect was calculated.
<code>data</code>	a data frame with the data on which the fitted model was based.
<code>discrepancy</code>	the percentage discrepancy for the ‘safe’ predictions of the original fit; should be very close to 0. Note: except for <code>gl</code> s models, this is now necessarily 0.
<code>offset</code>	value to which the offset is fixed; 0 if there is no offset.
<code>model</code>	(for <code>"effpoly"</code> objects) <code>"multinom"</code> or <code>"polr"</code> , as appropriate.
<code>vcov</code>	(for <code>"eff"</code> objects) a covariance matrix for the effect, on the scale of the linear predictor.
<code>se</code>	(for <code>"eff"</code> objects) a vector of standard errors for the effect, on the scale of the linear predictor.
<code>se.prob, se.logit</code>	(for <code>"effpoly"</code> objects) matrices of standard errors for the effect, on the probability and logit scales.
<code>lower, upper</code>	(for <code>"eff"</code> objects) one-column matrices of confidence limits, on the scale of the linear predictor.
<code>lower.prob, upper.prob, lower.logit, upper.logit</code>	(for <code>"effpoly"</code> objects) matrices of confidence limits for the fitted logits and probabilities; the latter are computed by transforming the former.
<code>confidence.level</code>	for the confidence limits.
<code>transformation</code>	(for <code>"eff"</code> objects) a two-element list, with element <code>link</code> giving the link function, and element <code>inverse</code> giving the inverse-link (mean) function.
<code>fitted.rounded</code>	partial fitted values at the observed values of the predictor <code>x.var</code> and the values of the other predictors that appear in the effect display; predictors not in the effect are held constant to typical values. This and the following two elements are <code>NULL</code> if partial residuals aren’t computed and pertain only to linear or generalized linear models.
<code>fitted</code>	partial fitted values for the observed values of all predictors that appear in the effect display; predictors not in the effect are held constant to typical values.
<code>partial.residuals.raw</code>	partial residuals for the effect computed at the actual values of all focal predictors.
<code>partial.residuals.adjusted</code>	partial residuals for the effect computed at the panel-rounded values of focal predictors, except for the predictor corresponding to <code>xvar</code> , which will appear on the horizontal axis of the plotted effect.
<code>x.var</code>	the name of the predictor to appear on the horizontal axis of an effect plot made from the returned object; will usually be <code>NULL</code> if partial residuals aren’t computed.
<code>family</code>	for a <code>"glm"</code> model, the name of the distributional family of the model; for an <code>"lm"</code> model, this is <code>"gaussian"</code> ; otherwise <code>NULL</code> . The family controls how partial residuals are smoothed in plots.

`effectList` returns a list of "eff" or "effpoly" objects corresponding to the high-order terms of the model.

If `mod` is of class `polCA` (from the `polCA` package) to fit a polytomous latent class model, effects are computed for the predictors given the estimated latent classes. The result is of class `eff` if the latent class model has 2 categories and of class `effpoly` with more than 2 categories.

Warnings and Limitations

The `Effect` function handles factors and covariates differently, and is likely to be confused if one is changed to the other in a model formula. Consequently, formulas that include calls to `as.factor`, `factor`, or `numeric` (as, e.g., in `y ~ as.factor(income)`) will cause errors. Instead, create the modified variables outside of the model formula (e.g., `fincome <- as.factor(income)`) and use these in the model formula. Similarly variables of class `date` or "times", which are usually differences between "dates" variables, should be converted to numeric variables outside the model formula.

Factors cannot have colons in level names (e.g., "level:A"); the `effect` function will confuse the colons with interactions; rename levels to remove or replace the colons (e.g., "level.A"). In addition, factors cannot be declared on the fly (e.g., using `y ~ a + factor(b)`).

The functions in the **effects** package work properly with predictors that are numeric or factors; consequently, e.g., convert logical predictors to factors, and dates to numeric.

Empty cells in crossed-factors are now permitted for `lm`, `glm` and `multinom` models.

With `multinom` models with two or more crossed factors with an empty cell, the 'plot' command with `style="stacked"` apparently does not work because of a bug in the `barchart` function in `lattice`. However, the default `style="lines"` does work.

Offsets in linear and generalized linear models are supported, as are offsets in mixed models fit by `lmer` or `glmer`, but must be supplied through the `offset` argument to `lm`, `glm`, `lmer` or `glmer`; offsets supplied via calls to the `offset` function on the right-hand side of the model formula are not supported.

Fitting ordinal mixed-models using `c1mm` or `c1mm2` permits many options, including a variety of link functions, scale functions, nominal regressors, and various methods for setting thresholds. Effects are currently generated only for the default values of the arguments `scale`, `nominal`, `link` and `threshold`, which is equivalent to fitting an ordinal response mixed effects model with a logistic link. The effect methods can also be used with objects created using `d1m` or `c1m2` fitting ordinal response logistic models with no random effects, with results similar to those from `polr` in the **MASS** package.

Calling any of these functions from within a user-written function may result in errors due to R's scoping rules. See the vignette `embedding.pdf` for the **car** package for a solution to this problem.

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Fox, J. (1987). Effect displays for generalized linear models. *Sociological Methodology* **17**, 347–361.

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Fox, J. and R. Andersen (2006). Effect displays for multinomial and proportional-odds logit models. *Sociological Methodology* **36**, 225–255.

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Hastie, T. J. (1992). Generalized additive models. In Chambers, J. M., and Hastie, T. J. (eds.) *Statistical Models in S*, Wadsworth.

Weisberg, S. (2014). *Applied Linear Regression*, 4th edition, Wiley, <http://z.umn.edu/alr4ed>.

See Also

[print.eff](#), [summary.eff](#), [plot.eff](#), [print.summary.eff](#), [print.effpoly](#), [summary.effpoly](#), [plot.effpoly](#), [print.efflist](#), [summary.efflist](#), [plot.efflist](#), [xyplot](#), [densityplot](#)

Examples

```
# Note: Some of these examples are marked as "don't test"
#       to reduce the execution times of the examples
#       when the package is checked.

mod.cowles <- glm(volunteer ~ sex + neuroticism*extraversion,
  data=Cowles, family=binomial)
eff.cowles <- allEffects(mod.cowles, xlevels=list(extraversion=seq(0, 24, 6)),
  given.values=c(sexmale=0.5))
eff.cowles
as.data.frame(eff.cowles[[2]])

# the following are equivalent:
eff.ne <- effect("neuroticism*extraversion", mod.cowles)
Eff.ne <- Effect(c("neuroticism", "extraversion"), mod.cowles)
all.equal(eff.ne$fit, Eff.ne$fit)

plot(eff.cowles, 'sex', ylab="Prob(Volunteer)")

plot(eff.cowles, 'neuroticism:extraversion', ylab="Prob(Volunteer)",
  ticks=list(at=c(.1,.25,.5,.75,.9)))

plot(eff.cowles, 'neuroticism:extraversion', multiline=TRUE,
  ylab="Prob(Volunteer)")

plot(effect('sex:neuroticism:extraversion', mod.cowles,
  xlevels=list(extraversion=seq(0, 24, 6))), multiline=TRUE)

# a nested model:
mod <- lm(log(prestige) ~ income:type + education, data=Prestige)
```

```

# does not work: effect("income:type", mod, transformation=list(link=log, inverse=exp))

plot(Effect(c("income", "type"), mod, transformation=list(link=log, inverse=exp),
ylab="prestige")) # works

if (require(nnet)){
mod.beps <- multinom(vote ~ age + gender + economic.cond.national +
economic.cond.household + Blair + Hague + Kennedy +
Europe*political.knowledge, data=BEPS)

plot(effect("Europe*political.knowledge", mod.beps,
xlevels=list(political.knowledge=0:3)))

plot(Effect(c("Europe", "political.knowledge"), mod.beps,
xlevels=list(Europe=1:11, political.knowledge=0:3),
given.values=c(gendermale=0.5)),
style="stacked", colors=c("blue", "red", "orange"), rug=FALSE)

plot(effect("Europe*political.knowledge", mod.beps, # equivalent
xlevels=list(political.knowledge=0:3),
given.values=c(gendermale=0.5)),
style="stacked", colors=c("blue", "red", "orange"), rug=FALSE)

}

if (require(MASS)){
mod.wvs <- polr(poverty ~ gender + religion + degree + country*poly(age,3),
data=WVS)

plot(effect("country*poly(age, 3)", mod.wvs))

plot(Effect(c("country", "age"), mod.wvs), style="stacked")

plot(effect("country*poly(age, 3)", mod.wvs), style="stacked") # equivalent

plot(effect("country*poly(age, 3)", latent=TRUE, mod.wvs))

}

mod.pres <- lm(prestige ~ log(income, 10) + poly(education, 3) + poly(women, 2),
data=Prestige)
eff.pres <- allEffects(mod.pres, xlevels=50)
plot(eff.pres)
plot(eff.pres[1],
transform.x=list(income=list(trans=log10, inverse=function(x) 10^x)),
ticks.x=list(income=list(at=c(1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000))))

```

```

# linear model with log-response and log-predictor
# to illustrate transforming axes and setting tick labels
mod.pres1 <- lm(log(prestige) ~ log(income) + poly(education, 3) + poly(women, 2),
  data=Prestige)
# effect of the log-predictor
eff.log <- Effect("income", mod.pres1)
# effect of the log-predictor transformed to the arithmetic scale
eff.trans <- Effect("income", mod.pres1, transformation=list(link=log, inverse=exp))
#variations:
# y-axis: scale is log, tick labels are log
# x-axis: scale is arithmetic, tick labels are arithmetic
plot(eff.log)

# y-axis: scale is log, tick labels are log
# x-axis: scale is log, tick labels are arithmetic
plot(eff.log, transform.x=list(income=c(trans=log, inverse=exp)),
  ticks.x=list(income=list(at=c(1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000))),
  xlab="income, log-scale")

# y-axis: scale is log, tick labels are arithmetic
# x-axis: scale is arithmetic, tick labels are arithmetic
plot(eff.trans, ylab="prestige")

# y-axis: scale is arithmetic, tick labels are arithmetic
# x-axis: scale is arithmetic, tick labels are arithmetic
plot(eff.trans, type="response", ylab="prestige")

# y-axis: scale is log, tick labels are arithmetic
# x-axis: scale is log, tick labels are arithmetic
plot(eff.trans, transform.x=list(income=c(trans=log, inverse=exp)),
  ticks.x=list(income=list(at=c(1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000))),
  xlab="income, log-scale", ylab="prestige, log-scale",
  main="Both effect and X in log-scale")

# y-axis: scale is arithmetic, tick labels are arithmetic
# x-axis: scale is log, tick labels are arithmetic
plot(eff.trans, transform.x=list(income=c(trans=log, inverse=exp)),
  ticks.x=list(income=list(at=c(1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000))),
  type="link",
  xlab="income, log-scale", ylab="prestige")

if (require(nlme)){ # for gls()
mod.hart <- gls(fconvict ~ mconvict + tfr + partic + degrees, data=Hartnagel,
  correlation=corARMA(p=2, q=0), method="ML")
plot(allEffects(mod.hart))
  detach(package:nlme)
}

if (require(lme4)){
data(cake, package="lme4")
fm1 <- lmer(angle ~ recipe * temperature + (1|recipe:replicate), cake,

```

```

      REML = FALSE)
plot(Effect(c("recipe", "temperature"), fm1))

plot(effect("recipe:temperature", fm1), grid=TRUE) # equivalent

if (any(grepl("pbkrtest", search())))) detach(package:pbkrtest)
detach(package:lme4)
}

if (require(nlme) && length(find.package("lme4", quiet=TRUE)) > 0){
data(cake, package="lme4")
cake$rep <- with(cake, paste( as.character(recipe), as.character(replicate), sep=""))
fm2 <- lme(angle ~ recipe * temperature, data=cake,
          random = ~ 1 | rep, method="ML")
plot(Effect(c("recipe", "temperature"), fm2))
plot(effect("recipe:temperature", fm2), grid=TRUE) # equivalent
}
detach(package:nlme)

if (require(poLCA)){
  data(election)
  f2a <- cbind(MORALG,CARESG,KNOWG,LEADG,DISHONG,INTELG,
              MORALB,CARESB,KNOWB,LEADB,DISHONB,INTELB)~PARTY*AGE
  nes2a <- poLCA(f2a,election,nclass=3,nrep=5)
  plot(Effect(c("PARTY", "AGE"), nes2a), style="stacked")
}

# mlm example
if (require(heplots)) {
data(NLSY, package="heplots")
mod <- lm(cbind(read,math) ~ income+educ, data=NLSY)
eff.inc <- Effect("income", mod)
plot(eff.inc)
eff.edu <- Effect("educ", mod)
plot(eff.edu, rug=FALSE, grid=TRUE)

plot(Effect("educ", mod, response="read"))

  detach(package:heplots)
}

# component + residual plot examples

Prestige$type <- factor(Prestige$type, levels=c("bc", "wc", "prof"))

mod.prestige.1 <- lm(prestige ~ income + education, data=Prestige)
plot(allEffects(mod.prestige.1, partial.residuals=TRUE)) # standard C+R plots

```



```
mod.prestige.2 <- lm(prestige ~ type*(income + education), data=Prestige)
plot(allEffects(mod.prestige.2, partial.residuals=TRUE))

mod.prestige.3 <- lm(prestige ~ type + income*education, data=Prestige)
plot(Effect(c("income", "education"), mod.prestige.3, partial.residuals=TRUE),
      span=1)

# artificial data

set.seed(12345)
x1 <- runif(500, -75, 100)
x2 <- runif(500, -75, 100)
y <- 10 + 5*x1 + 5*x2 + x1^2 + x2^2 + x1*x2 + rnorm(500, 0, 1e3)
Data <- data.frame(y, x1, x2)
mod.1 <- lm(y ~ poly(x1, x2, degree=2, raw=TRUE), data=Data)
# raw=TRUE necessary for safe prediction
mod.2 <- lm(y ~ x1*x2, data=Data)
mod.3 <- lm(y ~ x1 + x2, data=Data)

.save.strip <- setStrip() # change color of lattice strips
plot(Effect(c("x1", "x2"), mod.1, partial.residuals=TRUE)) # correct model
plot(Effect(c("x1", "x2"), mod.2, partial.residuals=TRUE)) # wrong model
plot(Effect(c("x1", "x2"), mod.3, partial.residuals=TRUE)) # wrong model
restoreStrip(.save.strip)
remove(.save.strip)
```

effects-deprecated *Deprecated Function in effects Package*

Description

The `all.effects` function is provided only for compatibility with older versions of the `effects` package and may be removed; use [allEffects](#) instead.

Usage

```
all.effects(...)
```

Arguments

... arguments to be passed to `allEffects`.

Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>.

See Also

[allEffects](#)

Hartnagel

Canadian Crime-Rates Time Series

Description

The Hartnagel data frame has 38 rows and 7 columns. The data are an annual time-series from 1931 to 1968. There are some missing data.

Usage

Hartnagel

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

year 1931–1968.

tfr Total fertility rate per 1000 women.

partic Women’s labor-force participation rate per 1000.

degrees Women’s post-secondary degree rate per 10,000.

fconvict Female indictable-offense conviction rate per 100,000.

ftheft Female theft conviction rate per 100,000.

mconvict Male indictable-offense conviction rate per 100,000.

mtheft Male theft conviction rate per 100,000.

Details

The post-1948 crime rates have been adjusted to account for a difference in method of recording. Some of your results will differ in the last decimal place from those in Table 14.1 of Fox (1997) due to rounding of the data. Missing values for 1950 were interpolated.

Source

Personal communication from T. Hartnagel, Department of Sociology, University of Alberta.

References

Fox, J., and Hartnagel, T. F (1979) Changing social roles and female crime in Canada: A time series analysis. *Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology*, **16**, 96–104.

Fox, J. (2008) *Applied Regression Analysis and Generalized Linear Models*, Second Edition. Sage.

Prestige *Prestige of Canadian Occupations*

Description

The Prestige data frame has 102 rows and 6 columns. The observations are occupations.

Usage

Prestige

Format

This data frame contains the following columns:

education Average education (years) of occupational incumbents, in 1971.

income Average income (dollars) of incumbents, 1971.

women Percentage of incumbents who are women, 1971.

prestige Pineo-Porter prestige score for occupation, from a social survey conducted in the mid-1960s.

census Canadian Census occupational code.

type Type of occupation. A factor with levels (note: out of order): bc, Blue Collar; prof, Professional, Managerial, and Technical; wc, White Collar.

Source

Canada (1971) *Census of Canada*. Vol. 3, Part 6. Statistics Canada [pp. 19-1–19-21].

Personal communication from B. Blishen, W. Carroll, and C. Moore, Departments of Sociology, York University and University of Victoria.

References

Fox, J. (1997) *Applied Regression, Linear Models, and Related Methods*. Sage.

summary.eff

*Summarizing, Printing, and Plotting Effects***Description**

summary, print, plot, and [methods for eff, effpoly, efflist, and mlm.efflist objects.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'eff'
print(x, type=c("response", "link"), ...)
## S3 method for class 'effpoly'
print(x, type=c("probability", "logits"), ...)
## S3 method for class 'efflatent'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'efflist'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'mlm.efflist'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'summary.eff'
print(x, ...)
## S3 method for class 'eff'
summary(object, type=c("response", "link"), ...)
## S3 method for class 'effpoly'
summary(object, type=c("probability", "logits"), ...)
## S3 method for class 'efflatent'
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'efflist'
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'mlm.efflist'
summary(object, ...)
## S3 method for class 'eff'
plot(x, x.var,
      z.var=which.min(levels), multiline=is.null(x$se), rug=TRUE,
      xlab, ylab, main=paste(effect, "effect plot"),
      colors=palette(), symbols=1:length(colors), lines=1:length(colors),
      cex=1.5, lwd=2, ylim, xlim=NULL,
      factor.names=TRUE, ci.style, band.transparency=0.15, band.colors=colors,
      type=c("rescale", "response", "link"), ticks=list(at=NULL, n=5),
      alternating=TRUE, rotx=0, roty=0, grid=FALSE, layout, rescale.axis,
      transform.x=NULL, ticks.x=NULL,
      key.args=NULL,
      row=1, col=1, nrow=1, ncol=1, more=FALSE,
      use.splines=TRUE, partial.residuals=c("adjusted", "raw"), show.fitted=FALSE,
      residuals.color="blue", residuals.pch=1, residuals.cex=1,
      smooth.residuals=TRUE, residuals.smooth.color=residuals.color, span=2/3, ...)
## S3 method for class 'effpoly'
```

```

plot(x,
type=c("probability", "logit"),
x.var=which.max(levels),
rug=TRUE,
xlab,
ylab=paste(x$response, " (", type, ")", sep=""),
main=paste(effect, "effect plot"),
colors, symbols, lines, cex=1.5, lwd=2,
factor.names=TRUE, ci.style, band.colors, band.transparency=0.3,
style=c("lines", "stacked"),
confint=(style == "lines" && !is.null(x$confidence.level)),
transform.x=NULL, ticks.x=NULL, xlim=NULL,
ylim, rotx=0, alternating=TRUE, roty=0, grid=FALSE,
layout, key.args=NULL,
row=1, col=1, nrow=1, ncol=1, more=FALSE, use.splines=TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'efflist'
plot(x, selection, rows, cols, ask=FALSE, graphics=TRUE, ...)
## S3 method for class 'mlm.efflist'
plot(x, ...)
setStrip(bg=3, fg="black", clip=c("off", "on"))
restoreStrip(saved)
## S3 method for class 'efflist'
x[...]

```

Arguments

x	an object of class "eff", "effpoly", "efflist", "mlm.efflist", or "summary.eff", as appropriate.
object	an object of class "eff", "effpoly", "efflist", or "mlm.efflist", as appropriate.
type	for printing or summarizing linear and generalized linear models, if "response" (the default), effects are printed on the scale of the response variable; if "link", effects are printed on the scale of the linear predictor. For plotting linear or generalized linearized models, "rescale" (the default) plots the vertical axis on the link scale (e.g., the logit scale for a logit model) but labels the axis on the response scale (e.g., the probability scale for a logit model); "response" plots and labels the vertical axis on the scale of the response (e.g., the probability scale for a logit model); and "link" plots and labels the vertical axis on the scale of the link (e.g., the logit scale for a logit model). For polytomous logit models, this argument takes either "probability" or "logit", with the former as the default.
rescale.axis	this argument is deprecated — use the type argument instead. Setting rescale.axis=TRUE is equivalent to type="rescale"; setting rescale.axis=FALSE is equivalent to type="response". If specified, rescale.axis will override type.
x.var	the index (number) or quoted name of the covariate or factor to place on the horizontal axis of each panel of the effect plot. The default is the predictor with the largest number of levels or values.

z.var	for linear, generalized linear or mixed models, the index (number) or quoted name of the covariate or factor for which individual lines are to be drawn in each panel of the effect plot. The default is the predictor with the smallest number of levels or values. This argument is only used if <code>multiline = TRUE</code> .
multiline	for linear, generalized linear or mixed models, if TRUE, each panel of the display represents combinations of values of two predictors, with one predictor (corresponding to <code>x.var</code>) on the horizontal axis, and the other (corresponding to <code>z.var</code>) used to define lines in the graph; defaults to TRUE if there are no standard errors in the object being plotted, and FALSE otherwise.
confint	plot point-wise confidence bands around fitted effects (for multinomial and proportional-odds logit models); defaults to TRUE, in which case separate panels are used for different response levels.
rug	if TRUE, the default, a rug plot is shown giving the <i>marginal</i> distribution of the predictor on the horizontal axis, if this predictor is a covariate. The rug plot is suppressed if partial residuals are plotted.
xlab	the label for the horizontal axis of the effect plot; if missing, the function will use the name of the predictor on the horizontal axis.
ylab	the label for the vertical axis of the effect plot; the default is constructed from the name of the response variable for the model from which the effect was computed.
main	the title for the plot, printed at the top; the default title is constructed from the name of the effect.
colors	<p><code>colors[1]</code> is used to plot effects, <code>colors[2]</code> to plot confidence limits when <code>ci.style</code> is not equal to "bands". In a multiline plot, the successive colors correspond to the levels of the <code>z.var</code> covariate or factor. In a stacked plot or a plot without confidence bands for a multinomial or proportional-odds logit model, the successive colors correspond to the levels of the response factor. In all but stacked plots, <code>colors</code> defaults to <code>palette()</code>. If <code>colors</code> is shorter than the number of levels, then it is recycled, so <code>colors="black"</code> will use black for all levels.</p> <p>For stacked multinomial-logit plots, <code>colors</code> defaults to <code>rainbow_hcl(levels)</code>, where <code>levels</code> is the number of levels of the response variable; for stacked proportional-odds model plots, <code>colors</code> defaults to <code>sequential_hcl(levels)</code>. <code>colors</code> does not recycle for stacked plots.</p> <p>Warning: This argument <i>cannot</i> be abbreviated to <code>col</code>, which is used for a different purpose (see below).</p>
symbols, lines	corresponding to the levels of the <code>z.var</code> covariate or factor on a multiline plot, or to the successive levels of the response factor in a line plot for a polytomous logit model. These arguments are used only if <code>multiline = TRUE</code> or for polytomous logit models where the effects are plotted without confidence bands; in these cases a legend is drawn at the top of the display. If these arguments are too short they are recycled.
cex	character expansion for plotted symbols; default is 1.5.
lwd	line width for fitted lines.
ylim	2-element vector containing the lower and upper limits of the vertical axes; if NULL, the default, then the vertical axes are scaled from the data.

<code>xlim</code>	a named list of 2-element vectors, with the names corresponding to numeric predictors; if a numeric predictor is in the list, then when it appears on the horizontal axis, the axis limits will be taken from the corresponding vector; if a predictor is not in the list, or if the argument is NULL (the default), then the horizontal axis limits are computed from the data.
<code>factor.names</code>	a logical value, default TRUE, that controls the inclusion of factor names in conditioning-variable labels.
<code>ci.style</code>	confidence bounds can be indicated using error bars, using lines or confidence bands, depending on the plot type. For single line plots the default is "bars" for factors and "bands" for variates. Style "lines" can also be used for either of these. For multiline plots, the default is "none" for no confidence bounds, but style "bars" or "bands" can also be used. For a variate the option "bars" displays the error bars at each of the levels points for which the horizontal variable was evaluated.
<code>band.colors</code>	A vector of colors for the color of the confidence band with <code>ci.style="bands"</code> . The default is <code>band.colors=colors</code> . For plots with one line, the choice, setting <code>band.colors="red"</code> produces a pleasing result, even if color provides no additional information in this case. If this argument is too short it is recycled.
<code>band.transparency</code>	For <code>ci.style="bands"</code> , the alpha transparency of the fill color. Not all graphic devices support transparency.
<code>style</code>	(for multinomial or proportional-odds logit models) "lines" (the default for a line plot, or "stacked" for a stacked-bar or stacked-area plot. In the latter case only fitted probabilities may be plotted and confidence envelopes cannot be shown.
<code>ticks</code>	a two-item list controlling the placement of tick marks on the vertical axis, with elements <code>at</code> and <code>n</code> . If <code>at=NULL</code> (the default), the program attempts to find 'nice' locations for the ticks, and the value of <code>n</code> (default, 5) gives the approximate number of tick marks desired; if <code>at</code> is non-NULL, then the value of <code>n</code> is ignored.
<code>ticks.x</code>	a named list of two-item lists controlling the placement of tick marks on the horizontal axis. Each list element is named for a numeric predictor in the model, and each sublist has elements <code>at</code> or <code>n</code> are for the <code>ticks</code> argument. If a predictor doesn't appear in the list, or if <code>ticks.x</code> is NULL (the default), then the tick marks are computed by the function.
<code>transform.x</code>	transformations to be applied to the horizontal axis, in the form of a named list, each of whose elements is itself a list of two functions, with sublist element names <code>trans</code> and <code>inverse</code> . The names of the list elements are numeric predictors in the model whose axes are to be transformed; the <code>trans</code> function is applied to the values of the predictor, and <code>inverse</code> is used for computing proper axis tick labels. If a numeric predictor is missing from <code>transform.x</code> then its axis is not transformed; if the argument is NULL (the default), then no predictor axes are transformed.
<code>alternating</code>	if TRUE (the default), the tick labels alternate by panels in multi-panel displays from left to right and top to bottom; if FALSE, tick labels appear at the bottom and on the left.

rotx, roty	rotation angles for the horizontal and vertical tick marks, respectively. Default is 0.
grid	if TRUE, add grid lines to the plot. Default is FALSE.
layout	the layout argument to the lattice function <code>xyplot</code> (or, in some cases <code>densityplot</code>), which is used to draw the effect display; if not specified, the plot will be formatted so that it appears on a single page.
key.args	additional arguments to be passed to the key trellis argument to <code>xyplot</code> or <code>densityplot</code> , e.g., to position the key (legend) in the plotting region; may also be used to modify the default behavior of the key.
row, col, nrow, ncol, more	These arguments are used to graph an effect as part of an array of plots; row, col, nrow, and ncol are used to compose the <code>split</code> argument and more the more argument to <code>print.trellis</code> . Normally these arguments are not set by the user, but by <code>plot.efflist</code> . Warning: Note that <code>col</code> is <i>not</i> used to specify colors; use <code>colors</code> instead (see above).
selection	the optional index (number) or quoted name of the effect in an effect list to be plotted; if not supplied, a menu of high-order terms is presented or all effects are plotted.
rows, cols	Number of rows and columns in the “meta-array” of plots produced for an <code>efflist</code> object; if either argument is missing, then the meta-layout will be computed by the <code>plot</code> method.
ask	if <code>selection</code> is not supplied and <code>ask</code> is TRUE, a menu of high-order terms is presented; if <code>ask</code> is FALSE (the default), effects for all high-order terms are plotted in an array.
graphics	if TRUE (the default), then the menu of terms to plot is presented in a dialog box rather than as a text menu.
use.splines	If TRUE, the default, then any lines drawn when the horizontal axis is not a factor use interpolating splines computed by the <code>spline</code> function. If FALSE, then linear interpolation is used. This argument is ignored if the horizontal axis is a factor.
partial.residuals	use “adjusted” partial residuals, computed at the panel-rounded values of the focal predictors not on the horizontal axis of each panel, or “raw” partial residuals, computed at the actual values of all focal predictors; the default is “adjusted”, and this argument is effective only when partial residuals are included in the effect object to be plotted — see Effect .
smooth.residuals	whether to show a <code>loess</code> smooth of the partial residuals, if they are present; the default is TRUE. For a non-Gaussian <code>glm</code> model, a non-robust <code>loess</code> smooth is used; for a <code>lm</code> model or a Gaussian <code>glm</code> model, a robust smooth is employed.
span	of the <code>xyplot</code> smoother to be applied to partial residuals; the default is 2/3.
show.fitted	if partial residuals are present in the effect object, also plot the partial fitted values (which will be shown as filled circles).
residuals.color	color for plotting partial residuals (default “blue”).

<code>residuals.smooth.color</code>	color for plotting the smooth of the partial residuals; the default is the <code>residuals.color</code> .
<code>residuals.pch</code>	plotting symbol for partial residuals (default 1, open circles).
<code>residuals.cex</code>	character expansion (relative size) for symbols plotting partial residuals (default is 1).
<code>bg</code>	if a single numeric value (the default is 3), the color of the strips at the tops of lattice panels are set to gray scale, with the number of graditions, if there is more than one conditioning variable, corresponding to the value given (which will be rounded to a whole number). This argument can also be a vector of colors, specified in any manner recognized in R (e.g, by name).
<code>fg</code>	foreground color or colors for the strips at the top of lattice panels (the default is "black"); can be a single value or a vector of values of the same length as <code>bg</code> .
<code>clip</code>	"off" or "on", determines whether or not conditioning values in the strips at the top of lattice panels are clipped on the left and right. The normal lattice default is "on"; the default in <code>setStrip</code> is "off", allowing the lines representing numeric conditioning values to be displayed more clearly at the extreme left and right of strips.
<code>saved</code>	a set of lattice strip specifications returned by <code>setStrip</code> .
<code>...</code>	arguments to be passed down.

Details

In a generalized linear model, by default, the `print` and `summary` methods for `eff` objects print the computed effects on the scale of the response variable using the inverse of the link function. In a logit model, for example, this means that the effects are expressed on the probability scale.

By default, effects in a GLM are plotted on the scale of the linear predictor, but the vertical axis is labelled on the response scale. This preserves the linear structure of the model while permitting interpretation on what is usually a more familiar scale. This approach may also be used with linear models, for example to display effects on the scale of the response even if the data are analyzed on a transformed scale, such as log or square-root.

When a factor is on the x-axis, the `plot` method for `eff` objects connects the points representing the effect by line segments, creating a response "profile." If you wish to suppress these lines, add the argument `lty=0` to the call to `plot` (see the examples).

In a polytomous (multinomial or proportional-odds) logit model, by default effects are plotted on the probability scale; they may be alternatively plotted on the scale of the individual-level logits.

The `setStrip` and `restoreStrip` functions modify the strips that appear in subsequent lattice plots, including those produced by functions in the **effects** package. The default call `setStrip()` provides monochrome (rather than the lattice-default colored) strips with up to 3 gray-scale values corresponding to 3 conditioning variables; clipping at the left and right of strips is also turned off by default by `setStrip`. `restoreStrip` may be used to reset lattice strips to previously saved parameters returned by `setStrip`.

Value

The `summary` method for "eff" objects returns a "summary.eff" object with the following components (those pertaining to confidence limits need not be present):

header	a character string to label the effect.
effect	an array containing the estimated effect.
lower.header	a character string to label the lower confidence limits.
lower	an array containing the lower confidence limits.
upper.header	a character string to label the upper confidence limits.
upper	an array containing the upper confidence limits.

The `setStrip` function invisibly returns a list that can supply the argument of the `restoreStrip` function to restore the previous lattice strip specification.

The `[` method for "efflist" objects is used to subset an "efflist" object and returns an object of the same class.

Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca> and Jangman Hong.

See Also

[effect](#), [allEffects](#), [xyplot](#), [densityplot](#), [print.trellis](#), [loess](#), [rainbow_hcl](#), [sequential_hcl](#)

Examples

```
# also see examples in ?effect

mod.cowles <- glm(volunteer ~ sex + neuroticism*extraversion,
  data=Cowles, family=binomial)
eff.cowles <- allEffects(mod.cowles, xlevels=list(extraversion=seq(0, 24, 6)))
eff.cowles
as.data.frame(eff.cowles[[2]]) # neuroticism*extraversion interaction

plot(eff.cowles, 'sex', ylab="Prob(Volunteer)", grid=TRUE, rotx=90, lty=0)

.save.strip <- setStrip()

plot(eff.cowles, 'neuroticism:extraversion', ylab="Prob(Volunteer)",
  ticks=list(at=c(.1, .25, .5, .75, .9)))

# change color of the confidence bands to 'black' with .15 transparency
plot(eff.cowles, 'neuroticism:extraversion', ylab="Prob(Volunteer)",
  ticks=list(at=c(.1, .25, .5, .75, .9)), band.colors="red", band.transparency=.3)

plot(eff.cowles, 'neuroticism:extraversion', multiline=TRUE,
  ylab="Prob(Volunteer)", key.args = list(x = 0.75, y = 0.75, corner = c(0, 0)))

# use probability scale in place of logit scale, all lines are black.
plot(eff.cowles, 'neuroticism:extraversion', multiline=TRUE,
  ylab="Prob(Volunteer)", key.args = list(x = 0.75, y = 0.75, corner = c(0, 0)),
  colors="black", lines=1:8,
  ci.style="bands", type="response", band.colors=palette())
```

```

plot(effect('sex:neuroticism:extraversion', mod.cowles,
  xlevels=list(extraversion=seq(0, 24, 6))), multiline=TRUE)

plot(effect('sex:neuroticism:extraversion', mod.cowles,
  xlevels=list(extraversion=seq(0, 24, 6))), multiline=TRUE,
  type="response", ci.style="bands")

if (require(nnet)){
mod.beps <- multinom(vote ~ age + gender + economic.cond.national +
  economic.cond.household + Blair + Hague + Kennedy +
  Europe*political.knowledge, data=BEPS)

plot(effect("Europe*political.knowledge", mod.beps,
  xlevels=list(political.knowledge=0:3)))

plot(effect("Europe*political.knowledge", mod.beps,
  xlevels=list(political.knowledge=0:3),
  given.values=c(gendermale=0.5)),
  style="stacked", colors=c("blue", "red", "orange"), rug=FALSE)
}

if (require(MASS)){
mod.wvs <- polr(poverty ~ gender + religion + degree + country*poly(age,3),
  data=WVS)
plot(effect("country*poly(age, 3)", mod.wvs))

plot(effect("country*poly(age, 3)", mod.wvs), style="stacked",
  colors=c("gray75", "gray50", "gray25"))

plot(effect("country*poly(age, 3)", latent=TRUE, mod.wvs))
}

mod.pres <- lm(prestige ~ log(income, 10) + poly(education, 3) + poly(women, 2),
  data=Prestige)
eff.pres <- allEffects(mod.pres, default.levels=50)

plot(eff.pres)
plot(eff.pres[1:2])

plot(eff.pres[1],
  transform.x=list(income=list(trans=log10, inverse=function(x) 10^x)),
  ticks.x=list(income=list(at=c(1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000))))
restoreStrip(.save.strip)
remove(.save.strip)

```

Description

Information on the survival status, sex, age, and passenger class of 1309 passengers in the Titanic disaster of 1912.

Usage

```
TitanicSurvival
```

Format

A data frame with 1309 observations on the following 4 variables.

survived no or yes.

sex female or male

age in years (and for some children, fractions of a year); age is missing for 263 of the passengers.

passengerClass 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class.

Details

This is part of a larger data set compiled by Thomas Cason. Many additional details are given in the sources cited below.

Source

Data set titanic3 from <http://biostat.mc.vanderbilt.edu/twiki/bin/view/Main/DataSets>.

References

<http://www.encyclopedia-titanica.org/>

F. E. Harrell, Jr. (2001) *Regression Modeling Strategies* New York: Springer.

Examples

```
summary(TitanicSurvival)

titanic <- glm(survived ~ (passengerClass + sex + age)^2,
              data=TitanicSurvival, family=binomial)

titanic.all <- allEffects(titanic, typical=median,
                          given.values=c(passengerClass2nd=1/3, passengerClass3rd=1/3, sexmale=0.5))

plot(titanic.all, ticks=list(at=c(.01, .05, seq(.1, .9, by=.2), .95, .99)),
      ask=FALSE)

plot(effect("passengerClass*sex*age", titanic, xlevels=list(age=0:65)),
      ticks=list(at=c(.001, .005, .01, .05, seq(.1, .9, by=.2), .95, .99, .995)))
```

Wells

Well Switching in Bangladesh

Description

Data on whether or not households in Bangladesh changed the wells that they were using.

Usage

Wells

Format

A data frame with 3020 observations on the following 5 variables.

switch whether or not the household switched to another well from an unsafe well: no or yes.

arsenic the level of arsenic contamination in the household's original well, in hundreds of micrograms per liter; all are above 0.5, which was the level identified as "safe".

distance in meters to the closest known safe well.

education in years of the head of the household.

association whether or not any members of the household participated in any community organizations: no or yes.

Details

The data are for an area of Arahazar upazila, Bangladesh. The researchers labelled each well with its level of arsenic and an indication of whether the well was "safe" or "unsafe." Those using unsafe wells were encouraged to switch. After several years, it was determined whether each household using an unsafe well had changed its well. These data are used by Gelman and Hill (2007) for a logistic-regression example.

Source

<http://www.stat.columbia.edu/~gelman/arm/examples/arsenic/wells.dat>.

References

A. Gelman and J. Hill (2007) *Data Analysis Using Regression and Multilevel/Hierarchical Models*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Examples

summary(Wells)

WVS

World Values Surveys

Description

Data from the World Values Surveys 1995-1997 for Australia, Norway, Sweden, and the United States.

Usage

WVS

Format

A data frame with 5381 observations on the following 6 variables.

poverty “Do you think that what the government is doing for people in poverty in this country is about the right amount, too much, or too little?” (ordered): Too Little, About Right, Too Much.

religion Member of a religion: no or yes.

degree Held a university degree: no or yes.

country Australia, Norway, Sweden, or USA.

age in years.

gender male or female.

References

J. Fox and R. Andersen (2006) Effect displays for multinomial and proportional-odds logit models. *Sociological Methodology* **36**, 225–255.

Examples

```
summary(WVS)
```

```
if (require(splines) && require(MASS)){ # for bs()
  wvs <- polr(poverty ~ gender + country*(religion + degree + bs(age, 4)), data=WVS)

  plot(effect("country*bs(age,4)", wvs, xlevels=list(age=18:83),
    given.values=c(gendermale=0.5)), rug=FALSE)
  plot(effect("country*bs(age,4)", wvs, xlevels=list(age=18:83),
    given.values=c(gendermale=0.5)), rug=FALSE, style="stacked")
  plot(effect("country*bs(age,4)", wvs, xlevels=list(age=18:83),
    given.values=c(gendermale=0.5), latent=TRUE), rug=FALSE)
}
```

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