Package 'effects'

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

Depends R (>= 3.5.0), carData

Suggests pbkrtest (>= 0.4-4), nlme, MASS, poLCA, heplots, splines, ordinal, car, knitr, betareg, alr4, robustlmm

Imports lme4, nnet, lattice, grid, colorspace, graphics, grDevices, stats, survey, utils, estimability, insight

LazyLoad yes

LazyData yes

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

License GPL (>= 2)

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VignetteBuilder knitr

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`effects-package` *Effect Displays for Linear, Generalized Linear, and Other Models*

Description

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

Details

Package:	effects
Version:	4.1-5
Date:	2020-02-08
Depends:	R (>= 3.5.0), carData
Suggests:	pbkrtest (>= 0.4-4), nlme, MASS, poLCA, heplots, splines, ordinal, car, knitr, betareg, alr4
Imports:	lme4, nnet, lattice, grid, colorspace, graphics, grDevices, stats, survey, utils, estimability
LazyLoad:	yes
LazyData:	yes
License:	GPL (>= 2)
URL:	https://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))` or `plot(predictorEffects(model))`, where `model` is an appropriate fitted-model object. Additional arguments to `allEffects`, `predictorEffects` 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 `predictorEffect` can be used to construct an effect display for a particularly predictor. The function `Effect` may similarly be used to produce an effect display for any

combination of predictors. In any of the cases, use `plot` to graph the resulting effect object. For linear and generalized linear models it is also possible to plot partial residuals to obtain (multidimensional) component+residual plots. See `?effect`, `?Effect`, `?predictorEffect`, and `?plot.eff` for details.

Author(s)

John Fox, Sanford Weisberg, Michael Friendly, Jangman Hong, Robert Anderson, David Firth, Steve Taylor, and the R Core Team.

Maintainer: John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>

References

Fox, J. and S. Weisberg (2019) *An R Companion to Applied Regression, Third Edition* Sage Publications.

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Fox, J. and S. Weisberg (2018). Visualizing Fit and Lack of Fit in Complex Regression Models: Effect Plots with Partial Residuals. *Journal of Statistical Software* **87:9**, 1–27, <https://www.jstatsoft.org/article/view/v087i09>.

`effCoef` *Function to get coefficient estimates from regression models for use in the effects package.*

Description

This function uses the `get_parameters` function in the `insight` package to get a vector of regression coefficients for use in the effects package. It converts the two-column `data.frame` returned by `get_parameters` to a vector of named elements.

Usage

```
effCoef(mod, ...)

## Default S3 method:
effCoef(mod, ...)
```

Arguments

mod	A model object with a linear predictor representing fixed effects.
...	Additional parameter passed to get_parameters.

Details

The get_parameters function can be used to retrieve the coefficient estimates corresponding to a linear predictor for many regression models, and return them as a two column data.frame, with regressor names in the first column and estimates in the second column. This function converts this output to a named vector as is expected by the effects package.

Value

A vector of coefficient estimates

Author(s)

Sanford Weisberg <sandy@umn.edu>

See Also

get_parameters, and vignette Regression Models Supported by the effects Package

Examples

```
m1 <- lm(prestige ~ type + income + education, Duncan)
effCoef(m1)
```

---

effect *Functions For Constructing Effect Displays*

Description

Effect and effect construct an "eff" object for a term (usually a high-order term) in a regression that models a response as a linear function of main effects and interactions of factors and covariates. These models include, among others, linear models (fit by lm and gls), and generalized linear models (fit by glm), for which an "eff" object is created, and multinomial and proportional-odds logit models (fit respectively by multinom and polr), for which an "effpoly" object is created. The computed effect absorbs the lower-order terms marginal to the term in question, and averages over other terms in the model. For multivariate linear models (of class "mlm", fit by lm), the functions construct a list of "eff" objects, separately for the various response variables in the model.

effect builds the required object by specifying explicity a focal term like "a:b" for an a by b interaction. Effect in contrast specifies the predictors in a term, for example c("a","b"), rather than the term itself. Effect is consequently more flexible and robust than effect, and will succeed with some models for which effect fails. The effect function works by constructing a call to Effect and continues to be included in **effects** so older code that uses it will not break.

The Effect and effect functions can also be used with many other models; see Effect.default and the Regression Models Supported by the effects Package vignette.

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 class "efflist").

For information on computing and displaying *predictor effects*, see predictorEffect and plot.predictoreff.

For further information about plotting effects, see plot.eff.

Usage

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

## Default S3 method:
effect(term, mod, vcov.=vcov, ...)

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

## S3 method for class 'lm'
Effect(focal.predictors, mod, xlevels=list(),
    fixed.predictors, vcov. = vcov, se=TRUE,
    residuals=FALSE, quantiles=seq(0.2, 0.8, by=0.2),
    x.var=NULL,  ...,
    #legacy arguments:
    given.values, typical, offset, confint, confidence.level,
    partial.residuals, transformation)

## S3 method for class 'multinom'
Effect(focal.predictors, mod,
    xlevels=list(), fixed.predictors,
    vcov. = vcov, se=TRUE, ...,
    #legacy arguments:
    confint, confidence.level, given.values, typical)

## S3 method for class 'polr'
Effect(focal.predictors, mod,
    xlevels=list(), fixed.predictors,
    vcov.=vcov, se=TRUE, latent=FALSE, ...,
    #legacy arguments:
    confint, confidence.level, given.values, typical)

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

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

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

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

allEffects(mod, ...)

## Default S3 method:
allEffects(mod, ...)
```

Arguments

`term` 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. If `term` is NULL, the function returns the formula for the linear predictor.

`focal.predictors`
a character vector of one or more predictors in the model in any order.

`mod` a regression model object. If no specific method exists for the class of `mod`, `Effect.default` will be called.

`xlevels` this argument is used to set the number of levels for any focal numeric predictor (that is predictors that are not factors, character variables, or logical variables, all of which are treated as factors). If `xlevels=NULL`, then each numeric predictor is represented by five values over its range, equally spaced and then rounded to 'nice' numbers. If `xlevels=n` is an integer, then each numeric predictor is represented by `n` equally spaced values rounded to 'nice' numbers.

More generally, `xlevels` can be a named list of values at which to set each numeric predictor. For example, `xlevels=list(x1=c(2,4.5,7),x2=4)` would use the values 2, 4.5, and 7 for `x1`, use 4 equally spaced values for `x2`, 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 `quantiles` argument, unless their values are given explicitly in `xlevels`.

`fixed.predictors`
an optional list of specifications affecting the values at which fixed predictors for an effect are set, potentially including:

given.values `given.values="default"` (which is, naturally, the default) specifies averaging over levels of a non-focal factor, weighting levels of the factor in proportion to sample size.
`given.values="equal"` computes unweighted averages over the levels of non-focal factors.
For finer control, the user can also provide a named numeric vector of weights for particular columns of the model matrix that correspond to the regressors for the factor.
Character and logical predictors are treated as factors.
For example, for a factor `X` with three levels `a`, `b` and `c`, the regressors generated using the default `contr.treatment` parameterization for a factor will

be named Xb and Xc, as the regressor for level a is excluded as the baseline level. The specification given.values=c(Xb=1/2,Xc=1/4) would average over the levels of X with weight 1/2 for level b, 1/4 for c, and weight 1 = 1/2 - 1/4 = 1/4 for the baseline level a. Setting given.values=c(Xb=1) would fix X at level b.

typical a function to be applied to the columns of the model matrix over which the effect is "averaged"; with the exception of the "svyglm" method, the default is mean. For"svyglm" objects, the default is to use the survey-design weighted mean.

apply.typical.to.factors It generally doesn't make sense to apply typical values that aren't means (e.g., medians) to the columns of the model-matrix representing contrasts for factors. This value generally defaults to FALSE except for "svyglm" objects, for which the default is TRUE, using the the survey-design weighted 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; in the case of "svyglm" objects, the default is to use the survey-design weighted mean. *Note:* Only offsets defined by the offset argument to lm, glm, svyglm, lmer, or glmer will be handled correctly; use of the offset function in the model formula is not supported.

vcov. A function or the name of a function that returns the estimated variance-covariance matrix of the estimated coefficients. This will ordinarily be the default, vcov, which will result in the function call vcov(mod) to get the variance-covariance matrix. You can use any function that takes the model object as its first argument and returns an estimated sample covariance matrix, such as the hccm function in the **car** package, which returns a heteroscedasticity corrected covariance matrix for a linear model.

se TRUE (the default), FALSE, or a list with any or all of the following elements, controlling whether and how standard errors and confidence limits are computed for the effects:

compute (default TRUE) whether or not to compute standard errors and confidence limits.

level (default 0.95) confidence level for confidence limits.

type one of "pointwise" (the default), "Scheffe", or "scheffe", whether to compute confidence limits with specified coverage at each point for an effect or to compute limits for a Scheffe-type confidence envelope. For mer, merMod, and lme objects, the normal distribution is used to get confidence limits.

residuals if TRUE, residuals for a linear or generalized linear model will be computed and saved; if FALSE (the default), residuals are suppressed. If residuals are saved, partial residuals are computed when the effect is plotted: see plot.eff and the vignette Effect Displays with Partial Residuals. This argument may also be used for mixed-effects and some other models.

quantiles quantiles at which to evaluate numeric focal predictors *not* 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 (quoted) 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 *if* partial residuals are to be computed. This argument is intended to be used when `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"`.

`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`; the default is `FALSE` because the computation can be time-consuming.

`response` for an `"mlm"` object, a vector containing the (quoted) name(s) or indices of one or more response variable(s). The default is to use all responses in the model.

`...` arguments to be passed down.

`confint, confidence.level, given.values, typical, offset, partial.residuals, transformation`
legacy arguments retained for backwards compatability; if present, these arguments take precedence over the `level` element of the `confint` list argument and the `given.values`, `typical`, and `offset` elements of the `fixed.predictors` list argument; `confint` may be used in place of the `se` argument; `partial.residuals` may be used in place of the `residuals` argument. See `LegacyArguments` for details.

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.

Plotting methods for effect objects call 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 ~ 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.

See `predictorEffects` for an alternative paradigm for defining effects.

Value

For "lm", "glm", "svyglm", "lmerMod", "glmerMod", and "lme", model objects, effect and Effect return an "eff" object, and for "multinom", "polr", "clm", "clmm", and "clm2" models, an "effpoly" object, with the components listed below. For an "mlm" object with one response specified, an "eff" object is returned, otherwise an "efflist" object is returned, 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).
x	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.
model.matrix	the model matrix from which the effect was calculated.
data	a data frame with the data on which the fitted model was based.
discrepancy	the percentage discrepancy for the 'safe' predictions of the original fit; should be very close to 0. Note: except for gls models, this is now necessarily 0.
offset	value to which the offset is fixed; 0 if there is no offset.
model	(for "effpoly" objects) "multinom" or "polr", as appropriate.
vcov	(for "eff" objects) a covariance matrix for the effect, on the scale of the linear predictor.
se	(for "eff" objects) a vector of standard errors for the effect, on the scale of the linear predictor.
se.prob, se.logit	(for "effpoly" objects) matrices of standard errors for the effect, on the probability and logit scales.
lower, upper	(for "eff" objects) one-column matrices of confidence limits, on the scale of the linear predictor.
lower.prob, upper.prob, lower.logit, upper.logit	(for "effpoly" objects) matrices of confidence limits for the fitted logits and probabilities; the latter are computed by transforming the former.

`confidence.level`
: for the confidence limits.

`transformation`
: (for `"eff"` objects) a two-element list, with element `link` giving the link function, and element `inverse` giving the inverse-link (mean) function.

`residuals`
: (working) residuals for linear or generalized linear models (and some similar models), to be used by `plot.eff` to compute and plot partial residuals.

`x.var`
: the name of the predictor to appear on the horizontal axis of an effect plot made from the returned object; will usually be `NULL` if partial residuals aren't computed.

`family`
: for a `"glm"` model, the name of the distributional family of the model; for an `"lm"` model, this is `"gaussian"`; otherwise `NULL`. The `family` controls how partial residuals are smoothed in plots.

`link`
: the value returned by `family(mod)`. Down-stream methods may need the link, inverse link and derivative functions.

`allEffects` returns an `"efflist"` object, 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), representing 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.

The `effect` function doesn't work with factors that 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"`). Level names with colons are perfectly fine for use with `Effect`.

The functions in the **effects** package work properly with predictors that are numeric variables, factors, character variables, or logical variables; consequently, e.g., convert dates to numeric. Character predictors and logical predictors are treated as factors, the latter with "levels" `"FALSE"` and `"TRUE"`.

Empty cells in crossed-factors are now permitted for `"lm"`, `"glm"`, and `"multinom"` models. For `"multinom"` models with two or more crossed factors with an empty cell, stacked area plots apparently do not work because of a bug in the `barchart` function in the **lattice** package. However, the default line plots do 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 `clmm` or `clmm2` 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 logit link. Effect can also be used with objects created by clm or clm2, fitting ordinal response models with the same links permitted by polr in the **MASS** package, with no random effects, and with results similar to those from polr.

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 in the **car** package for a solution to this problem.

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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See Also

LegacyArguments. For information on printing, summarizing, and plotting effects: print.eff, summary.eff, plot.eff, print.summary.eff, print.effpoly, summary.effpoly, plot.effpoly, print.efflist, summary.efflist, plot.efflist, xyplot, densityplot, and the Effect Displays with Partial Residuals and Regression Models Supported by the effects Package vignettes.

Examples

```
mod.cowles <- glm(volunteer ~ sex + neuroticism*extraversion,
                  data=Cowles, family=binomial)
eff.cowles <- allEffects(mod.cowles, xlevels=list(extraversion=seq(0, 24, 6)),
                   fixed.predictors=list(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', axes=list(y=list(lab="Prob(Volunteer)")))

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

plot(Effect(c("neuroticism", "extraversion"), mod.cowles,
            se=list(type="Scheffe"),
            xlevels=list(extraversion=seq(0, 24, 6)),
            fixed.predictors=list(given.values=c(sexmale=0.5))),
     axes=list(y=list(lab="Prob(Volunteer)",
        ticks=list(at=c(.1,.25,.5,.75,.9)))))

plot(eff.cowles, 'neuroticism:extraversion', lines=list(multiline=TRUE),
     axes=list(y=list(lab="Prob(Volunteer)")))

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


# a nested model:

mod <- lm(log(prestige) ~ income:type + education, data=Prestige)

plot(Effect(c("income", "type"), mod, transformation=list(link=log, inverse=exp)),
     axes=list(y=list(lab="prestige")))


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),
                fixed.predictors=list(given.values=c(gendermale=0.5))),
         lines=list(col=c("blue", "red", "orange")),
         axes=list(x=list(rug=FALSE), y=list(style="stacked")))


    plot(effect("Europe*political.knowledge", mod.beps, # equivalent
                xlevels=list(Europe=1:11, political.knowledge=0:3),
```

```
                fixed.predictors=list(given.values=c(gendermale=0.5))),
          lines=list(col=c("blue", "red", "orange")),
          axes=list(x=list(rug=FALSE), y=list(style="stacked")))

}

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),
         axes=list(y=list(style="stacked")))


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

    plot(effect("country*poly(age, 3)", latent=TRUE, mod.wvs))
    plot(effect("country*poly(age, 3)", latent=TRUE, mod.wvs,
         se=list(type="scheffe"))) # Scheffe-type confidence envelopes

}


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],
     axes=list(x=list(income=list(
             transform=list(trans=log10, inverse=function(x) 10^x),
             ticks=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, axes=list(x=list(income=list(
```

```
    transform=list(trans=log, inverse=exp),
    ticks=list(at=c(5000, 10000, 20000)),
    lab="income, log-scale"))))

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

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

# y-axis:  scale is log, tick labels are arithmetic
# x-axis:  scale is log, tick labels are arithmetic
plot(eff.trans, axes=list(
       x=list(income=list(
            transform=list(trans=log, inverse=exp),
            ticks=list(at=c(1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000)),
            lab="income, log-scale")),
        y=list(lab="prestige, log-scale")),
     main="Both response 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, axes=list(
        x=list(
            income=list(transform=list(trans=log, inverse=exp),
                        ticks=list(at=c(1000, 2000, 5000, 10000, 20000)),
                        lab="income, log-scale")),
        y=list(type="response", lab="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),
         axes=list(grid=TRUE)) # equivalent (plus grid)

    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),
         axes=list(grid=TRUE))  # equivalent (plus grid)
    }
    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),
         axes=list(y=list(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, axes=list(x=list(rug=FALSE), grid=TRUE))

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

    detach(package:heplots)
}

# svyglm() example (adapting an example from the survey package)


if (require(survey)){
  data("api")
  dstrat<-svydesign(id=~1, strata=~stype, weights=~pw,
    data=apistrat, fpc=~fpc)
  mod <- svyglm(sch.wide ~ ell + meals + mobility, design=dstrat,
    family=quasibinomial())
  plot(allEffects(mod),
    axes=list(y=list(lim=log(c(0.4, 0.99)/c(0.6, 0.01)),
      ticks=list(at=c(0.4, 0.75, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99)))))
}


# 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, residuals=TRUE)) # standard C+R plots
plot(allEffects(mod.prestige.1, residuals=TRUE,
    se=list(type="scheffe"))) # with Scheffe-type confidence bands

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

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

plot(Effect(c("x1", "x2"), mod.1, residuals=TRUE)) # correct model
plot(Effect(c("x1", "x2"), mod.2, residuals=TRUE)) # wrong model
plot(Effect(c("x1", "x2"), mod.3, residuals=TRUE)) # wrong model
```

`effectsHexsticker` *View the Official Hex Sticker for the effects Package*

Description

Open the official hex sticker for the effects package in your browser

Usage

```
effectsHexsticker()
```

Value

Used for its side effect of openning the hex sticker for the effects package in your browser.

Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>

Examples

```
## Not run:
effectsHexsticker()

## End(Not run)
```

`effectsTheme` *Set the lattice Theme for Effect Plots*

Description

Set the **lattice** theme (see `trellis.device`) appropriately for effect plots. This function is invoked automatically when the **effects** package is loaded *if* the **lattice** package hasn't previously been loaded. A typical call is `lattice::trellis.par.set(effectsTheme())`.

Usage

```
effectsTheme(strip.background = list(col = gray(seq(0.95, 0.5, length = 3))),
          strip.shingle = list(col = "black"), clip = list(strip = "off"),
          superpose.line = list(lwd = c(2, rep(1, 6))), col)
```

Arguments

`strip.background`	colors for the background of conditioning strips at the top of each panel; the default uses shades of gray and makes allowance for up to three conditioning variables.
`strip.shingle`	when lines rather than numeric values are used to indicate the values of conditioning variables, the default sets the color of the lines to black.
`clip`	the default allows lines showing values of conditioning variables to extend slightly beyond the boundaries of the strips—making the lines more visible at the extremes.
`superpose.line`	the default sets the line width of the first (of seven) lines to 2.
`col`	an optional argument specifying the colors to use for lines and symbolst: if `col = "car"`, then the color palette for the **car** package is used (see `carPalette`); `col = "R"`, then the current R palette (ignoring the first entry which is `"black"` in the standard R palette) is used (see `palette`); if `col = "colorblind"`, then a colorblind-friendly palette (from `https://jfly.uni-koeln.de/color/` but ignoring black) is used; if a vector of color specifications, then these are used. If `col` isn't specified then the current **lattice** colors are used.

Value

a list suitable as an argument for `trellis.par.set`; current values of modified parameters are supplied as an attribute.

Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>

See Also

trellis.device, trellis.par.set

Examples

```
## Not run:
lattice::trellis.par.set(effectsTheme())

## End(Not run)
```

LegacyArguments *Legacy Arguments for* plot *and* Effect *Methods*

Description

Prior to verson 4.0-0 of the **effects** package, there were many (literally dozens) of arguments to the plot methods for "eff" and "effpoly" objects.

In version 4.0-0 of the package, we have consolidated these arguments into a much smaller number of arguments (e.g., lines, points, axes) that take lists of specifications. We have similarly consolidated some of the arguments to Effect methods into the confint and fixed.predictors arguments.

For backwards compatibility, we have to the extent possible retained the older arguments. If specified, these legacy arguments take precedence over the newer list-style arguments

Details

Here is the correspondence between the old and new arguments.

For plot methods:

multiline=TRUE/FALSE lines=list(multiline=TRUE/FALSE)

type=c("rescale", "link", "response") For models with a link function, "link" plots in linear predictor scale, "response" plots in the response scale, and the default "rescale" plots in linear predictor scale but labels tick-marks in response scale.

z.var=which.min(levels) lines=list(z.var=which.min(levels)) relevant only when lines=list(multiline=TRUE

colors={vector of colors} lines=list(col={vector of colors})

lty={vector of line types} lines=list(lty={vector of line types})

lwd={vector of line widths} lines=list(lwd={vector of line widths})

use.splines=TRUE/FALSE lines=list(splines=TRUE/FALSE)

cex={number} points=list(cex={number})

rug=TRUE/FALSE axes=list(x=list(rug=TRUE/FALSE)

`xlab={"axis title"} axes=list(x=list(lab={"axis title"}))`

`xlim={c(min, max)} axes=list(x=list(lim={c(min,max)}))`

`rotx={degrees} axes=list(x=list(rot={degrees}))`

`ticks.x=list({tick specifications}) axes=list(x=list(ticks=list({tick specifications})))`

`transform.x=list(link={function}, inverse={function}) axes=list(x=list(transform=list({lists of transformations by predictors})))`

`ylab={"axis title"} axes=list(y=list(lab={"axis title"}))`

`ylim={c(min, max)} axes=list(y=list(lim={c(min,max)}))`

`roty={degrees} axes=list(y=list(rot={degrees}))`

`ticks=list({tick specifications}) axes=list(y=list(ticks=list({tick specifications})))`

`alternating=TRUE/FALSE axes=list(alternating=TRUE/FALSE)`

`grid=TRUE/FALSE axes=list(grid=TRUE/FALSE)`

`ci.style="bands"/"lines"/"bars"/"none" confint=list(style="bands"/"lines"/"bars"/"none")`

`band.transparency={number} confint=list(alpha={number})`

`band.colors={vector of colors} confint=list(col={vector of colors})`

`residuals.color={color} partial.residuals=list(col={color})`

`residuals.pch={plotting character} partial.residuals=list(pch={plotting character})`

`residuals.cex={number} partial.residuals=list(cex={number})`

`smooth.residuals=TRUE/FALSE partial.residuals=list(smooth=TRUE/FALSE)`

`residuals.smooth.color={color} partial.residuals=list(smooth.col={color})`

`span={number} partial.residuals=list(span={number})`

`show.fitted=TRUE/FALSE partial.residuals=list(fitted=TRUE/FALSE)`

`factor.names=TRUE/FALSE lattice=list(strip=list(factor.names=TRUE/FALSE))`

`show.strip.values=TRUE/FALSE lattice=list(strip=list(values=TRUE/FALSE))`

`layout={lattice layout} lattice=list(layout={lattice layout})`

`key.args={lattice key args} lattice=list(key.args={lattice key args})`

`style="lines"/"stacked"` for `plot.effpoly`, `axes=list(y=list(style="lines"/"stacked"))`

`rescale.axis=TRUE/FALSE type="rescale"/"response"/"link"`

For `Effect` methods:

`confint=TRUE/FALSE` **or a list** may be substituted for the `se` argument.

`confidence.level={number} se=list(level={number})`

`given.values={named vector} fixed.predictors=list(given.values={named vector})`

`typical={function} fixed.predictors=list(typical={function})`

`offset={function} fixed.predictors=list(offset={function})`

`partial.residuals=TRUE/FALSE residuals=TRUE/FALSE`

`transformation` This argument to `Effect` is not needed to compute effects. It can now be set directly with the `plot` method with the argument `axes = list(y = list(transformation=specification))`.

Author(s)

John Fox <jfox@mcmaster.ca>

See Also

Effect, plot.eff, plot.effpoly

---

plot.effects *Plots of Effects and Predictor Effects*

Description

plot methods for predictoreff, predictorefflist, eff, efflist and effpoly objects created by calls other methods in the effects package. The plot arguments were substantially changed in mid-2017. For more details and many examples, see the Predictor Effects Graphics Gallery vignette.

Usage

```
## S3 method for class 'eff'
plot(x, x.var,
    main=paste(effect, "effect plot"),
    symbols=TRUE, lines=TRUE, axes, confint,
    partial.residuals, id, lattice, ...,
    # legacy arguments:
    multiline, z.var, rug, xlab, ylab, colors, cex, lty, lwd,
    ylim, xlim, factor.names, ci.style,
    band.transparency, band.colors, type, ticks,
    alternating, rotx, roty, grid, layout,
    rescale.axis, transform.x, ticks.x, show.strip.values,
    key.args, use.splines,
    residuals.color, residuals.pch, residuals.cex, smooth.residuals,
    residuals.smooth.color, show.fitted, span)

## S3 method for class 'efflist'
plot(x, selection, rows, cols, ask=FALSE, graphics=TRUE, lattice, ...)

## S3 method for class 'predictoreff'
plot(x, x.var,
    main = paste(names(x$variables)[1], "predictor effect plot"), ...)

## S3 method for class 'predictorefflist'
plot(x, selection, rows, cols, ask = FALSE,
    graphics = TRUE, lattice, ...)

## S3 method for class 'effpoly'
```

```
plot(x, x.var=which.max(levels),
    main=paste(effect, "effect plot"),
    symbols=TRUE, lines=TRUE, axes, confint, lattice, ...,
    # legacy arguments:
    type, multiline, rug, xlab, ylab, colors, cex, lty, lwd,
    factor.names, show.strip.values,
    ci.style, band.colors, band.transparency, style,
    transform.x, ticks.x, xlim,
    ticks, ylim, rotx, roty, alternating, grid,
    layout, key.args, use.splines)

## S3 method for class 'mlm.efflist'
plot(x, ...)
```

Arguments

`x`	an object of class `"predictoreff"`, `"predictorefflist"`, `"eff"`, `"effpoly"`, `"efflist"`, `"mlm.efflist"`, or `"summary.eff"`, as appropriate.
`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. This argument is ignored with `predictoreff` objects.
`main`	the title for the plot, printed at the top; the default title is constructed from the name of the effect.
`symbols`	`TRUE`, `FALSE`, or an optional list of specifications for plotting symbols; if not given, symbol properties are taken from `superpose.symbol` in the lattice theme. See Detailed Argument Descriptions under Details for more information.
`lines`	`TRUE`, `FALSE`, or an optional list of specifications for plotting lines (and possibly areas); if not given, line properties are taken from `superpose.line` in the lattice theme. See Detailed Argument Descriptions under Details for more information.
`axes`	an optional list of specifications for the x and y axes; if not given, axis properties take generally reasonable default values. See Details for more information.
`confint`	an optional list of specifications for plotting confidence regions and intervals; if not given, generally reasonable default values are used. See Detailed Argument Descriptions under Details for more information.
`partial.residuals`	an optional list of specifications for plotting partial residuals for linear and generalized linear models; if not given, generally reasonable default values are used. See Detailed Argument Descriptions under Details for more information, along with the Effect Displays with Partial Residuals vignette.
`id`	an optional list of specifications for identifying points when partial residuals are plotted; if not specified, no points are labelled. See Detailed Argument Descriptions under Details for more information.
`lattice`	an optional list of specifications for various lattice properties, such as legend placement; if not given, generally reasonable default values are used. See Detailed Argument Descriptions under Details for more information.

`selection` the optional index (number) or quoted name of the effect in an efflist object 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 `efflist` object; if either argument is missing, then the meta-layout will be computed by the `plot` method.

`ask` if `selection` is not supplied and `ask` is `TRUE`, a menu of high-order terms is presented; if `ask` 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.

`...` arguments to be passed down. For `"predictoreff"` or `"predictorefflist"` objects, the arguments passed down can include all the arguments for `"eff"`.

`multiline, z.var, rug, xlab, ylab, colors, cex, lty, lwd, ylim, xlim, factor.names, ci.style, band.transpa` legacy arguments retained for backwards compatibility; if specified, these will take precedence over the newer list-style arguments described above. See `LegacyArguments` for details.

Details

Effects plots and predictor effects plots are produced by these methods. The plots are highly customizable using the optional arguments described here. For example, 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. See the `axes` argument details below to change the scale to response scale, or to linear predictor scale with tick marks labeled in response scale.

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 `lty=0` to the `lines` argument to the call to `plot` (see below and the examples).

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

All of the arguments to plot objects created by `Effect` or `allEffects` can also be used with objects created by `predictorEffect` or `predictorEffects`.

Detailed Argument Descriptions

For more information about these arguments and many examples, see the Predictor Effects Graphics Gallery vignette.

Maximizing the flexibility of these plot commands requires inclusion of a myriad of options. In an attempt to simplify the use of these options, they have been organized into just a few arguments that each accept a list of specifications as an argument. In a few cases the named entries in the list are themselves lists.

Each of the following arguments takes an optional list of specifications; any specification absent from the list assumes its default value. Some of the list elements are themselves lists, so in complex cases, the argument can take the form of nested lists. All of these arguments can also be used on objects created with `predictorEffects`.

`symbols` TRUE, FALSE, or a list of options that controls the plotting symbols and their sizes for use with factors; if FALSE symbols are suppressed; if TRUE default values are used:

- `pch` ploting symbols, a vector of plotting characters, with the default taken from `trellis.par.get("superpose.symb`
  typically a vector of 1s (circles).
- `cex` plotting character sizes, a vector of values, with the default taken from `trellis.par.get("superpose.symbol")`
  typically a vector of 0.8s.

`lines` TRUE, FALSE, or a list that controls the characteristics of lines drawn on a plot, and also whether or not multiple lines should be drawn in the same panel in the plot; if FALSE lines are suppressed; if TRUE default values are used:

- `multiline` display a multiline plot in each panel; the default is TRUE if there are no standard errors in the "eff" object, FALSE otherwise. For an "effpoly" object `multline=TRUE` causes all of the response levels to be shown in the same panel rather than in separate panels.
- **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 for multipline plots.
- `lty` vector of line types, with the default taken from `trellis.par.get("superpose.line")$lty`, typically a vector of 1s (solid lines).
- `lwd` vector of line widths, with the default taken from `trellis.par.get("superpose.line")$lwd`, typically a vector with 2 in the first position followed by 1s.
- `col` a vector of line colors, with the default taken from from `trellis.par.get("superpose.line")$col`, used both for lines and for areas in stacked area plots for "effpoly" objects; in the latter case, the default colors for an ordered response are instead generated by `sequential_hcl` in the **colorspace** package.
- `splines` use splines to smooth plotted effect lines; the default is TRUE.

`axes` a list with elements `x`, `y`, `alternating`, and `grid` that control axis limits, ticks, and labels. The `x` and `y` elements may themselves be lists.

The `x` entry is a list with elements named for predictors, with each predictor element itself a list with the following elements:

- `lab` axis label, defaults to the name of the predictor; may either be a text string or a list with the text label (optionally named `label`) as its first element and the named element `cex` as its second element.
- `lim` a two-element vector giving the axis limits, with the default determined from the data.
- `ticks` a list with either element `at`, a vector specifying locations for the ticks marks, or `n`, the number of tick marks.
- `transform` transformations to be applied to the horizontal axis of a numeric predictor, in the form of a list of two functions, with element names `trans` and `inverse`. The `trans` function is applied to the values of the predictor, and `inverse` is used for computing proper axis tick labels. The default is not to transform the predictor axis.

Two additional elements may appear in the `x` list, and apply to all predictors:

- `rotate` angle in degrees to rotate tick labels; the default is 0.
- `rug` display a rug plot showing the marginal distribution of a numeric predictor; the default is TRUE.

The y list contains lab, lim, ticks, and rotate elements (similar to those specified for individual predictors in the x list), along with the additional type, transform, and style elements:

type for plotting linear or generalized linear 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 element is either "probability" or "logit", with the former as the default.

transform primarily for linear or linear mixed models, this argument is used to apply an arbitrary transformation to the vertical axis. For example, if fitting a linear model with response log(y), then setting transform=exp would plot exp(log(y)) = y on the vertical axis. If the response were 1/y, then use transform=function(yt) 1/yt, since the reciprocal is its own inverse. The transform argument can also be a list of two functions. For example with a response log(y), the specification transform=list(trans=log,inverse=log),type="rescale will plot in log-scale, but will label tick marks in arithmetic scale; see the example below. The specification transform=list(trans=log,inverse=exp),type="response" is equivalent to transform=exp. When type="response" the lab argument will geneally be used to get a label for the axis that matches the untransformed response. If this argument is used with a generalized linear model or another model with a non-identity link function, the function is applied to the linear predictor, and will probably not be of interest.

style for polytomous logit models, this element can take on the value "lines" (the default) or "stacked" for line plots or stacked-area plots, respectively.

Other elements:

alternating 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.

grid if TRUE (the default is FALSE), add grid lines to the plot.

confint specifications to add/remove confidence intervals or regions from a plot, and to set the nominal confidence level.

style one of "auto", "bars", "lines", "bands", and "none"; the default is "bars" for factors, "bands" for numeric predictors, and "none" for multiline plots; "auto" also produces "bars" for factors and "bands" for numeric predictors, even in multiline plots.

alpha transparency of confidence bands; the default is 0.15.

col colors; the default is taken from the line colors.

partial.residuals specifications concerning the addition of partial residuals to the plot.

plot display the partial residuals; the default is TRUE if residuals are present in the "eff" object, FALSE otherwise.

fitted show fitted values as well as residuals; the default is FALSE.

col color for partial residuals; the default is the second line color.

pch plotting symbols for partial residuals; the default is 1, a circle.

cex size of symbols for partial residuals; the default is 1.

smooth draw a loess smooth of the partial residuals; the default is TRUE.

`span` span for the loess smooth; the default is 2/3.

`smooth.col` color for the loess smooth; the default is the second line color.

`lty` line type for the loess smooth; the default is the first line type, normally 1 (a solid line).

`lwd` line width for the loess smooth; the default is the first line width, normally 2.

`id` specifications for optional point identification when partial residuals are plotted.

`n` number of points to identify; default is `2` if `id=TRUE` and `0` if `id=FALSE`. Points are selected based on the Mahalanobis distances of the pairs of x-values and partial residuals from their centroid.

`col` color for the point labels; default is the same as the color of the partial residuals.

`cex` relative size of text for point labels; default is `0.75`.

`labels` vector of point labels; the default is the names of the residual vector, which is typically the row names of the data frame to which the model is fit.

`lattice` the plots are drawn with the **lattice** package, generally by the `xyplot` function. These specifications are passed as arguments to the functions that actually draw the plots.

`layout` the `layout` argument to the **lattice** function `xyplot` (or, in some cases `densityplot`), 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` a key, or legend, is added to the plot if `multiline=TRUE`. This argument is a list with components that determine the the placement and other characteristics of the key. The default if not set by the user is `key.args = list(space="top",columns=2,border=FALSE,fontfamily="se`
If there are more than 6 groups in the plot, `columns` is set to 3. For stacked-area plots, the default is a one-column key. In addition to the arguments shown explicitly below, any of the arguments listed in the `xyplot` documentation in the `key` section can be used.

`space` determines the placement of the key outside the plotting area, with default `space="above"` for above the plot and below its title. Setting `space="right"` uses space to the right of the plot for the key.

`x, y, corner` used to put the key on the graph itself. For example, `x=.05,y=.95,corner=c(0,1)` will locate the upper-left corner of the key at (.05, .95), thinking of the graph as a unit square.

`columns` number of columns in the key. If `space="top"`, columns should be 2, 3 or 4; if `space="right"`, set `columns=1`.

`border` if `TRUE` draw a border around the key; omit the border if `FALSE`.

`fontfamily` the default is `"sans"` for the sans-serif font used in the rest of the plot; the alternative is `"serif"` for a serif font.

`cex, cex.title` the default relative size of the font for labels and the title, respectively. To save space set these to be smaller than 1.

`strip` a list with three elements: `factor.names`, which if `TRUE`, the default, shows conditioning variable names in the panel headers; `values`, which if `TRUE`, the default unless partial residuals are plotted, displays conditioning variable values in the panel headers, and `cex`, the relative size of the text displayed in the strip.

`array` a list with elements `row`, `col`, `nrow`, `ncol`, and `more`, used to graph an effect as part of an array of plots; `row`, `col`, `nrow`, and `ncol` are used to compose the `split` argument and `more` the `more` argument to `print.trellis`. The `array` argument is automatically set by `plot.efflist` and will be ignored if used with that function.

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 plot method for "eff" objects returns a "plot.eff" object (an enhanced "trellis" object); the provided print method plots the object.

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

LegacyArguments, effect, allEffects, effectsTheme, xyplot, densityplot, print.trellis, loess, sequential_hcl, and the Predictor Effects Graphics Gallery and Effect Displays with Partial Residuals vignettes.

Examples

```
# also see examples in ?effect

# plot predictorEffects
mod <- lm(prestige ~ education + log(income)*type + women, Prestige)
plot(predictorEffects(mod, ~ income), axes=list(grid=TRUE))
plot(predictorEffects(mod, ~ income), lines=list(multiline=TRUE),
                                            axes=list(grid=TRUE))
plot(predictorEffects(mod, ~ type), lines=list(multiline=TRUE),
                                            axes=list(grid=TRUE),
                                            confint=list(style="bars"))

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', axes=list(grid=TRUE,
                                  y=list(lab="Prob(Volunteer)"),
                                  x=list(rotate=90)),
                        lines=list(lty=0))
```

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

plot(Effect(c("neuroticism", "extraversion"), mod.cowles,
            se=list(type="Scheffe"),
            xlevels=list(extraversion=seq(0, 24, 6))),
     axes=list(y=list(lab="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',
     axes=list(y=list(lab="Prob(Volunteer)",
                      ticks=list(at=c(.1,.25,.5,.75,.9)))),
     confint=list(col="red", alpha=.3))

plot(eff.cowles, 'neuroticism:extraversion',
     lines=list(multiline=TRUE),
     axes=list(y=list(lab="Prob(Volunteer)")),
     lattice=list(key.args = list(x = 0.65, y = 0.99, corner = c(0, 1))))

# use probability scale in place of logit scale, all lines are black.
plot(eff.cowles, 'neuroticism:extraversion',
     lines=list(multiline=TRUE, lty=1:8, col="black"),
     axes=list(y=list(type="response", lab="Prob(Volunteer)")),
     lattice=list(key.args = list(x = 0.65, y = 0.99, corner = c(0, 1))),
     confint=list(style="bands"))

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

plot(effect('sex:neuroticism:extraversion', mod.cowles,
            xlevels=list(extraversion=seq(0, 24, 6))),
     lines=list(multiline=TRUE),
     axes=list(y=list(type="response")),
     confint=list(style="bands"),
     lattice=list(key.args = list(x=0.75, y=0.75, corner=c(0, 0))))


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),
```

```
                fixed.predictors=list(given.values=c(gendermale=0.5))),
          axes=list(y=list(style="stacked"), x=list(rug=FALSE), grid=TRUE),
          lines=list(col=c("blue", "red", "orange")))
}

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), lines=list(multiline=TRUE))
    plot(effect("country*poly(age, 3)", mod.wvs),
         axes=list(y=list(style="stacked")),
         lines=list(col=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)

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

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

mod <- lm(log(prestige) ~ income:type + education, data=Prestige)
p1 <- predictorEffects(mod, ~ income)
# log-scale for response
plot(p1, lines=list(multiline=TRUE))
# log-scale, with arithmetic tick marks
plot(p1, lines=list(multiline=TRUE),
     axes=list(y=list(transform=list(trans=log, inverse = exp),
                      lab="prestige", type="rescale")))
# arithmetic scale and tick marks, with other arguments
plot(p1, lines=list(multiline=TRUE), grid=TRUE,
     lattice=list(key.args=list(space="right", border=TRUE)),
     axes=list(y=list(transform=exp, lab="prestige")))
```

---

predictorEffects *Functions For Computing Predictor Effects*

Description

Alternatives to the `Effect` and `allEffects` functions that use a different paradigm for conditioning in an effect display. The user specifies one predictor, either numeric or a factor (where character and logical variables are treated as factors), for the horizontal axis of a plot, and the function determines the appropriate plot to display (which is drawn by `plot`). See the vignette Predictor Effects Graphics Gallery for details and examples.

Usage

```
predictorEffect(predictor, mod, focal.levels=50, xlevels=5, ...)

## S3 method for class 'poLCA'
predictorEffect(predictor, mod, focal.levels=50,
    xlevels=5, ...)

## S3 method for class 'svyglm'
predictorEffect(predictor, mod, focal.levels=50,
    xlevels=5, ...)

## Default S3 method:
predictorEffect(predictor, mod, focal.levels=50,
    xlevels=5, ..., sources)

predictorEffects(mod, predictors, focal.levels=50, xlevels=5, ...)

## S3 method for class 'poLCA'
predictorEffects(mod, predictors = ~ .,
    focal.levels=50, xlevels=5, ...)

## Default S3 method:
predictorEffects(mod, predictors = ~ .,
    focal.levels=50, xlevels=5,  ..., sources)
```

Arguments

`mod`	A model object. Supported models include all those described on the help page for `Effect`.
`predictor`	quoted name of the focal predictor.
`predictors`	If the default, `~ .`, a predictor effect plot is drawn for each predictor (not regressor) in a model. Otherwise, this is a one-sided formula specifying the first-order predictors for which predictor effect plots are to be drawn.
`focal.levels`	for `predictorEffect`, the number of evenly-spaced values (the default is 50) for the numeric focal predictor or a vector of values for the focal predictor. For `predictorEffects`, the number of evenly-spaced values (default 50) to use for each numeric focal predictor in turn, or a named list, similar to `xlevels`,

giving the number of values or the values themselves for each predictor individually, to be used when that predictor is the focal predictor; if a numeric focal predictor doesn't appear in the list, the default of 50 values is used.

`xlevels` this argument is used to set the levels of conditioning predictors; it may either be a single number specifying the number of evenly-spaced values (the default is 5) to which each conditioning predictor is to be set, or it may be a list with elements named for the predictors giving the number of values or a vector of values to which each conditioning predictor is to be set, as explained in the help for `Effect`.

If the focal predictor is included in the `xlevels` list, it is disregarded; if any conditioning predictor is omitted from the list, its number of values is set to 5.

The default behavior of `xlevels` is different when `residuals=TRUE`; in that case, it behaves as in `Effect.lm`, and is effectively set by default to the 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, and 0.8 quantiles of conditioning predictors.

The `xlevels` argument works similarly for `predictorEffect` and `predictorEffects`.

`...` Additional arguments passed to `Effect`.

`sources` Provides a mechanism for applying `predictorEffect` methods to a variety of regression models; see the vignette Regression Models Supported by the effects Package for an explanation.

Details

Effect plots view a fitted regression function E(Y|X) in (sequences of) two-dimensional plots using conditioning and slicing. The functions described here use a different method of determining the conditioning and slicing than `allEffects` uses. The predictor effect of a focal predictor, say `x1`, is the usual effect for the generalized interaction of `x1` with all the other predictors in a model. When a predictor effect object is plotted, the focal predictor is by default plotted on the horizontal axis.

For example, in the model `mod` with formula `y ~ x1 + x2 + x3`, the predictor effect `p1 <-predictorEffects(mod,~ x1)` is essentially equilavent to `p2 <-Effect("x1",mod)`. When plotted, these objects may produce different graphs because `plot(p1)` will always put `x1` on the horizontal axis, while `plot(p2)` uses a rule to determine the horizontal axis based on the characteristics of all the predictors, e.g., preferring numeric predictors over factors.

If `mod` has the formula `y ~ x1 + x2 + x3 + x1:x2`, then `p1 <-predictorEffects(mod,~ x1)` is essentially equivalent to `p2 <-Effect(c("x1","x2"),mod)`. As in the last example, the plotted versions of these objects may differ because of different rules used to determine the predictor on the horizontal axis.

If `mod` has the formula `y ~ x1 + x2 + x3 + x1:x2 + x1:x3`, then `p1 <-predictorEffects(mod,~ x1)` is essentially equilavent to `p2 <-Effect(c("x1","x2","x3"),mod)`. Again, the plotted versions of these objects may differ because of the rules used to determine the horizontal axis.

Value

`predictorEffect` returns an object of class `c("predictoreff","eff")`. The components of the object are described in the help for `Effect`; `predictorEffects` returns an object of class `"predictorefflist"`, which is a list whose elements are of class `c("predictoreff","eff")`.

Author(s)

S. Weisberg <sandy@umn.edu> and J. Fox

References

See Effect.

See Also

Effect, plot.predictoreff, the Predictor Effects Graphics Gallery vignette, and the Effect Displays with Partial Residuals vignette.

Examples

```
mod <- lm(prestige ~ type*(education + income) + women, Prestige)
plot(predictorEffect("income", mod))
plot(predictorEffects(mod, ~ education + income + women))

mod.cowles <- glm(volunteer ~ sex + neuroticism*extraversion, data=Cowles, family=binomial)
plot(predictorEffects(mod.cowles, xlevels=4))
plot(predictorEffect("neuroticism", mod.cowles, xlevels=list(extraversion=seq(5, 20, by=5))),
     axes=list(grid=TRUE,
               x=list(rug=FALSE),
               y=list(lab="Probability of Vounteering")),
     lines=list(multiline=TRUE),
     type="response")
predictorEffects(mod.cowles, focal.levels=4, xlevels=4)

# svyglm() example (adapting an example from the survey package)

if (require(survey)){
  data(api)
  dstrat<-svydesign(id=~1, strata=~stype, weights=~pw,
    data=apistrat, fpc=~fpc)
  mod <- svyglm(sch.wide ~ ell + meals + mobility, design=dstrat,
    family=quasibinomial())
  plot(predictorEffects(mod),
    axes=list(y=list(lim=log(c(0.4, 0.99)/c(0.6, 0.01)),
      ticks=list(at=c(0.4, 0.75, 0.9, 0.95, 0.99)))))
}
```

---

summary.eff *Summarizing and Printing Effects*

Description

summary, print, and as.data.frame methods for objects created using the effects package.

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'
as.data.frame(x, row.names=NULL, optional=TRUE,
        type=c("response", "link"), ...)
## S3 method for class 'efflist'
as.data.frame(x, row.names=NULL, optional=TRUE, type, ...)
## 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

`x, object`	an object consisting of fitted values and other information needed to draw effects plots that is produced by functions in the `effects` package.
`type`	fitted values are by default printed by these functions in the `"response"` scale. For models with a link function like a GLM, fitted values in the linear predictor scale are obtained by setting `type="link"`. For polytomous response models setting `type="logits"` returns fitted values in the logit scale.
`row.names, optional`	arguments to `as.data.frame` not used by these methods.
`...`	other arguments passed on

Value

The `print` methods return the fitted values in tables. The `summary` methods return the fitted values and 95 percent condifence intervals, also in tables. The `as.data.frame` method returns fitted values, standard errors, and 95 percent confidence intervals as a data frame, or as a list of data frames for the `efflist` method. The `vcov` method returns the covariance matrix of the fitted values.

Author(s)

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

Examples

```
mod.cowles <- glm(volunteer ~ sex + neuroticism*extraversion,
                  data=Cowles, family=binomial)
eff.cowles <- predictorEffects(mod.cowles)
print(eff.cowles)
print(eff.cowles[["neuroticism"]], type="link")
summary(eff.cowles[["neuroticism"]], type="link")
as.data.frame(eff.cowles)
# covariance matrix of fitted values in linear predictor scale
vcov(eff.cowles[[1]])
```

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