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emmeans-package

Estimated marginal means (aka Least-squares means)

Description

This package provides methods for obtaining estimated marginal means (EMMs, also known as least-squares means) for factor combinations in a variety of models. Supported models include [generalized linear] models, models for counts, multivariate, multinomial and ordinal responses, survival models, GEEs, and Bayesian models. For the latter, posterior samples of EMMs are provided. The package can compute contrasts or linear combinations of these marginal means with various multiplicity adjustments. One can also estimate and contrast slopes of trend lines. Some graphical displays of these results are provided.

Overview

Vignettes A number of vignettes are provided to help the user get acquainted with the emmeans package and see some examples.

Concept Estimated marginal means (see Searle et al. 1980) are popular for summarizing linear models that include factors. For balanced experimental designs, they are just the marginal means. For unbalanced data, they in essence estimate the marginal means you would have observed that the data arisen from a balanced experiment. Earlier developments regarding these techniques were developed in a least-squares context and are sometimes referred to as “least-squares means”. Since its early development, the concept has expanded far beyond least-squares settings.

Reference grids The implementation in emmeans relies on our own concept of a reference grid, which is an array of factor and predictor levels. Predictions are made on this grid, and estimated marginal means (or EMMs) are defined as averages of these predictions over zero or more dimensions of the grid. The function ref_grid explicitly creates a reference grid that
can subsequently be used to obtain least-squares means. The object returned by ref_grid is of class "emmGrid", the same class as is used for estimated marginal means (see below).

Our reference-grid framework expands slightly upon Searle et al.’s definitions of EMMs, in that it is possible to include multiple levels of covariates in the grid.

Models supported As is mentioned in the package description, many types of models are supported by the package. See vignette("models", "emmeans") for full details. Some models may require other packages be installed in order to access all of the available features. For models not explicitly supported, it may still be possible to do basic post hoc analyses of them via the qdrg function.

Estimated marginal means The emmeans function computes EMMs given a fitted model (or a previously constructed emmGrid object), using a specification indicating what factors to include. The emtrends function creates the same sort of results for estimating and comparing slopes of fitted lines. Both return an emmGrid object.

Summaries and analysis The summary.emmGrid method may be used to display an emmGrid object. Special-purpose summaries are available via confint.emmGrid and test.emmGrid, the latter of which can also do a joint test of several estimates. The user may specify by variables, multiplicity-adjustment methods, confidence levels, etc., and if a transformation or link function is involved, may reverse-transform the results to the response scale.

Contrasts and comparisons The contrast method for emmGrid objects is used to obtain contrasts among the estimates; several standard contrast families are available such as deviations from the mean, polynomial contrasts, and comparisons with one or more controls. Another emmGrid object is returned, which can be summarized or further analyzed. For convenience, a pairs.emmGrid method is provided for the case of pairwise comparisons.

Graphs The plot.emmGrid method will display side-by-side confidence intervals for the estimates, and/or "comparison arrows" whereby the *P* values of pairwise differences can be observed by how much the arrows overlap. The emmip function displays estimates like an interaction plot, multi-paneled if there are by variables. These graphics capabilities require the lattice package be installed.

MCMC support When a model is fitted using MCMC methods, the posterior chains(s) of parameter estimates are retained and converted into posterior samples of EMMs or contrasts thereof. These may then be summarized or plotted like any other MCMC results, using tools in, say coda or bayesplot.

multcomp interface The as.glht function and glht method for emmGrids provide an interface to the glht function in the multcomp package, thus providing for more exacting simultaneous estimation or testing. The package also provides an emm function that works as an alternative to mcp in a call to glht.

---

as.list.emmGrid

Convert to and from emmGrid objects

Description

These are useful utility functions for creating a compact version of an emmGrid object that may be saved and later reconstructed, or for converting old ref.grid or lsmobj objects into emmGrid objects.
Usage

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
as.list(x, model.info.slot = FALSE, ...)

as.emm_list(object, ...)

as.emmGrid(object, ...)

Arguments

x
An emmGrid object

model.info.slot
Logical value: Include the model.info slot? Set this to TRUE if you want to preserve the original call and information needed by the submodel option. If FALSE, only the nesting information (if any) is saved

... In as.emmGrid, additional arguments passed to update.emmGrid before returning the object. This argument is ignored in as.list.emmGrid

object Object to be converted to class emmGrid. It may be a list returned by as.list.emmGrid, or a ref.grid or lsmobj object created by emmeans’s predecessor, the lsmeans package. An error is thrown if object cannot be converted.

Details

An emmGrid object is an S4 object, and as such cannot be saved in a text format or saved without a lot of overhead. By using as.list, the essential parts of the object are converted to a list format that can be easily and compactly saved for use, say, in another session or by another user. Providing this list as the arguments for emmobj allows the user to restore a working emmGrid object.

Value

as.list.emmGrid returns an object of class list.
as.emm_list returns an object of class emm_list.
as.emmGrid returns an object of class emmGrid. However, in fact, both as.emmGrid and as.emm_list check for an attribute in object to decide whether to return an emmGrid or emm_list) object.

See Also

emmobj

Examples

pigs.lm <- lm(log(conc) ~ source + factor(percent), data = pigs)
pigs.sav <- as.list(ref_grid(pigs.lm))
pigs.anew <- as.emmGrid(pigs.sav)
emmeans(pigs.anew, "source")
as.mcmc.emmGrid  Support for MCMC-based estimation

Description

When a model is fitted using Markov chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) methods, its reference grid contains a `post.beta` slot. These functions transform those posterior samples to posterior samples of EMMs or related contrasts. They can then be summarized or plotted using, e.g., functions in the `coda` package.

Usage

```r
# S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
as.mcmc(x, names = TRUE, sep.chains = TRUE, likelihood,
    NE.include = FALSE, ...)

# S3 method for class 'emm_list'
as.mcmc(x, which = 1, ...)

# S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
as.mcmc.list(x, names = TRUE, ...)

# S3 method for class 'emm_list'
as.mcmc.list(x, which = 1, ...)
```

Arguments

- `x`  
  An object of class `emmGrid`
- `names`  
  Logical scalar or vector specifying whether variable names are appended to levels in the column labels for the `as.mcmc` or `as.mcmc.list` result – e.g., column names of `treat A` and `treat B` versus just `A` and `B`. When there is more than one variable involved, the elements of `names` are used cyclically.
- `sep.chains`  
  Logical value. If `TRUE`, and there is more than one MCMC chain available, an `mcmc.list` object is returned by `as.mcmc`, with separate EMMs posteriors in each chain.
- `likelihood`  
  Character value or function. If given, simulations are made from the corresponding posterior predictive distribution. If not given, we obtain the posterior distribution of the parameters in object. See Prediction section below.
- `NE.include`  
  Logical value. If `TRUE`, non-estimable columns are kept but returned as columns of `NA` values (this may create errors or warnings in subsequent analyses using, say, `coda`). If `FALSE`, non-estimable columns are dropped, and a warning is issued. (If all are non-estimable, an error is thrown.)
- `...`  
  arguments passed to other methods
- `which`  
  item in the `emm_list` to use
auto.noise

Value

An object of class `mcmc` or `mcmc.list`.

Details

When the object's `post.beta` slot is non-trivial, `as.mcmc` will return an `mcmc` or `mcmc.list` object that can be summarized or plotted using methods in the `coda` package. In these functions, `post.beta` is transformed by post-multiplying it by `t(linfct)`, creating a sample from the posterior distribution of LS means. In `as.mcmc`, if `sep.chains` is `TRUE` and there is in fact more than one chain, an `mcmc.list` is returned with each chain's results. The `as.mcmc.list` method is guaranteed to return an `mcmc.list`, even if it comprises just one chain.

Prediction

When `likelihood` is specified, it is used to simulate values from the posterior predictive distribution corresponding to the given likelihood and the posterior distribution of parameter values. Denote the likelihood function as $f(y|\theta, \phi)$, where $y$ is a response, $\theta$ is the parameter estimated in object, and $\phi$ comprises zero or more additional parameters to be specified. If `likelihood` is a function, that function should take as its first argument a vector of $\theta$ values (each corresponding to one row of `object@grid`). Any $\phi$ values should be specified as additional named function arguments, and passed to `likelihood` via ... This function should simulate values of $y$.

A few standard likelihoods are available by specifying `likelihood` as a character value. They are:

- "normal" The normal distribution with mean $\theta$ and standard deviation specified by additional argument `sigma`
- "binomial" The binomial distribution with success probability `theta`, and number of trials specified by `trials`
- "poisson" The Poisson distribution with mean `theta` (no additional parameters)
- "gamma" The gamma distribution with scale parameter $\theta$ and shape parameter specified by `shape`

Examples

```r
if(requireNamespace("coda"))
  emm_example("as.mcmc-coda")
  # Use emm_example("as.mcmc-coda", list = TRUE) # to see just the code
```

auto.noise

*Auto Pollution Filter Noise*

Description

Three-factor experiment comparing pollution-filter noise for two filters, three sizes of cars, and two sides of the car.
Usage
auto.noise

Format
A data frame with 36 observations on the following 4 variables.
noise  Noise level in decibels (but see note) - a numeric vector.
size  The size of the vehicle - an ordered factor with levels S, M, L.
type  Type of anti-pollution filter - a factor with levels Std and Octel
side  The side of the car where measurement was taken – a factor with levels L and R.

Details
The data are from a statement by Texaco, Inc., to the Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee of the Senate Public Works Committee on June 26, 1973. Mr. John McKinley, President of Texaco, cited an automobile filter developed by Associated Octel Company as effective in reducing pollution. However, questions had been raised about the effects of filters on vehicle performance, fuel consumption, exhaust gas back pressure, and silencing. On the last question, he referred to the data included here as evidence that the silencing properties of the Octel filter were at least equal to those of standard silencers.

Note
While the data source claims that noise is measured in decibels, the values are implausible. I believe that these measurements are actually in tenths of dB (centibels?). Looking at the values in the dataset, note that every measurement ends in 0 or 5, and it is reasonable to believe that measurements are accurate to the nearest half of a decibel.

Source
The dataset was obtained from the Data and Story Library (DASL) at Carnegie-Mellon University. Apparently it has since been removed. The original dataset was altered by assigning meaningful names to the factors and sorting the observations in random order as if this were the run order of the experiment.

Examples
# (Based on belief that noise/10 is in decibel units)
noise.lm <- lm(noise/10 ~ size * type * side, data = auto.noise)

# Interaction plot of predictions
emmpip(noise.lm, type ~ size | side)

# Confidence intervals
plot(emmeans(noise.lm, ~ size | side*type))
Compact letter displays

Description
A method for `multcomp::cld()` is provided for users desiring to produce compact-letter displays (CLDs). This method uses the Piepho (2004) algorithm (as implemented in the `multcompView` package) to generate a compact letter display of all pairwise comparisons of estimated marginal means. The function obtains (possibly adjusted) P values for all pairwise comparisons of means, using the `contrast` function with `method = "pairwise"`. When a P value exceeds `alpha`, then the two means have at least one letter in common.

Usage
```r
## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
cld(object, details = FALSE, sort = TRUE, by,
     alpha = 0.05, Letters = c("1234567890", LETTERS, letters),
     reversed = decreasing, decreasing = FALSE, signif.sets = FALSE,
     delta = 0, ...)
## S3 method for class 'emm_list'
cld(object, ..., which = 1)
```

Arguments
- `object`: An object of class `emmGrid`
- `details`: Logical value determining whether detailed information on tests of pairwise comparisons is displayed
- `sort`: Logical value determining whether the EMMs are sorted before the comparisons are produced. When `TRUE`, the results are displayed according to `reversed`.
- `by`: Character value giving the name or names of variables by which separate families of comparisons are tested. If `NULL`, all means are compared. If missing, the object's `by.vars` setting, if any, is used.
- `alpha`: Numeric value giving the significance level for the comparisons
- `Letters`: Character vector of letters to use in the display. Any strings of length greater than 1 are expanded into individual characters
- `reversed`, `decreasing`: Logical value (passed to `multcompView::multcompLetters`). If `TRUE`, the order of use of the letters is reversed. Either `reversed` or `decreasing` may be specified, thus providing compatibility with both `multcompView::multcompLetters(..., reversed, ...)` and `multcomp::cld(..., decreasing,...)`. In addition, if both `sort` and `reversed` are `TRUE`, the sort order of results is reversed.
- `signif.sets`: Logical value. If `FALSE` (and `delta = 0`), a 'traditional' compact-letter display is constructed with groupings representing sets of estimates that are not statistically different. If `TRUE`, the criteria are reversed so that two estimates sharing the same symbol test as significantly different. See also `delta`.

```
delta Numeric value passed to test.emmGrid. If this is positive, it is used as an equivalence threshold in the TOST procedure for two-sided equivalence testing. In the resulting compact letter display, two estimates share the same grouping letter only if they are found to be statistically equivalent – that is, groupings reflect actual findings of equivalence rather than failure to find a significant difference. When delta is nonzero, signif.sets is ignored.

Arguments passed to contrast (for example, an adjust method)

which Which element of the emm_list object to process (If length exceeds one, only the first one is used)

Value

A summary.emm object showing the estimated marginal means plus an additional column labeled .group (when signif.sets = FALSE), .signif.set (when signif.sets = TRUE), or .equiv.set (when delta > 0).

Note

We warn that the default display encourages a poor practice in interpreting significance tests. Such CLDs are misleading because they visually group means with comparisons $P > \alpha$ as though they are equal, when in fact we have only failed to prove that they differ. A better alternative if one wants to show groupings is to specify an equivalence threshold delta; then groupings will be based on actual findings of equivalence. Another way to display actual findings is to set signif.sets = TRUE, so that estimates in the same group are those found to be statistically different. Obviously, these different options require different interpretations of the results; the annotations and the label given the final column help guide how to assess the results.

As further alternatives, consider pwpp (graphical display of $P$ values) or pwpm (matrix display).

References


Examples

```r
if(requireNamespace("multcomp"))
  emm_example("cld-multcomp")
  # Use emm_example("cld-multcomp", list = TRUE) # to just list the code
```

---

### comb_facs

**Manipulate factors in a reference grid**

**Description**

These functions manipulate the levels of factors comprising a reference grid by combining factor levels, splitting a factor’s levels into combinations of newly-defined factors, creating a grouping factor in which factor(s) levels are nested, or permuting the order of levels of a factor.
Usage

```r
comb_facs(object, facs, newname = paste(facs, collapse = ","),
          drop = FALSE, ...)

split_fac(object, fac, newfacs, ...)

add_grouping(object, newname, refname, newlevs, ...)

permute_levels(object, fac, pos)
```

Arguments

- **object**
  An object of class `emmGrid`

- **facs**
  Character vector. The names of the factors to combine

- **newname**
  Character name of grouping factor to add (different from any existing factor in the grid)

- **drop**
  Logical value. If `TRUE`, any levels of the new factor that are dropped if all occurrences in the newly reconstructed object have weight zero. If `FALSE`, all levels are retained. (This argument is ignored if there is no `.wgt.` column in `object@grid`.)

- **...**
  arguments passed to other methods

- **fac**
  The name of a factor that is part of the grid in `object`

- **newfacs**
  A named list with the names of new factors and their levels. The names must not already exist in the object, and the product of the lengths of the levels must equal the number of levels of `fac`.

- **refname**
  Character name(s) of the reference factor(s)

- **newlevs**
  Character vector or factor of the same length as that of the (combined) levels for `refname`. The grouping factor `newname` will have the unique values of `newlevs` as its levels. The order of levels in `newlevs` is the same as the order of the level combinations produced by `expand.grid` applied to the levels of `refname` – that is, the first factor’s levels change the fastest and the last one’s vary the slowest.

- **pos**
  Integer vector consisting of some permutation of the sequence `1:k`, where `k` is the number of levels of `fac`. This determines which position each level of `fac` will occupy after the levels are permuted; thus, if the levels of `fac` are `A,B,C,D`, and `pos = c(3,1,2,4)`, then the permuted levels will be `B,C,A,D`.

Value

A modified object of class `emmGrid`

The **comb_facs** function

`comb_facs` combines the levels of factors into a single factor in the reference grid (similar to `interaction`). This new factor replaces the factors that comprise it.

Additional note: The choice of whether to drop levels or not can make a profound difference. If the goal is to combine factors for use in `joint_tests`, we advise **against** `drop = TRUE` because
that might change the weights used in deriving marginal means. If combining factors in a nested structure, dropping unused cases can considerably reduce the storage required.

The `split_fac` function

The levels in `newfacs` are expanded via `expand.grid` into combinations of levels, and the factor `fac` is replaced by those factor combinations. Unlike `add_grouping`, this creates a crossed, rather than a nested structure. Note that the order of factor combinations is systematic with the levels of first factor in `newfacs` varying the fastest; and those factor combinations are assigned respectively to the levels of `fac` as displayed in `str(object)`.

The `add_grouping` function

This function adds a grouping factor to an existing reference grid or other `emmGrid` object, such that the levels of one or more existing factors (call them the reference factors) are mapped to a smaller number of levels of the new grouping factor. The reference factors are then nested in a new grouping factor named `newname`, and a new nesting structure `refname %in% newname`. This facilitates obtaining marginal means of the grouping factor, and contrasts thereof.

*Additional notes:* By default, the levels of `newname` will be ordered alphabetically. To dictate a different ordering of levels, supply `newlevs` as a factor having its levels in the desired order.

When `refname` specifies more than one factor, this can fundamentally (and permanently) change what is meant by the levels of those individual factors. For instance, in the `gwrg` example below, there are two levels of `wool` nested in each `prod`; and that implies that we now regard these as four different kinds of wool. Similarly, there are five different tensions (L, M, H in `prod` 1, and L, M in `prod` 2).

The `permute_levels` function

This function permutes the levels of `fac`. The returned object has the same factors, same by variables, but with the levels of `fac` permuted. The order of the columns in `object@grid` may be altered.

*NOTE:* `fac` must not be nested in another factor. `permute_levels` throws an error when `fac` is nested.

*NOTE:* Permuting the levels of a numeric predictor is tricky. For example, if you want to display the new ordering of levels in `emmip()`, you must add the arguments `style = "factor"` and `nesting.order = TRUE`.

Examples

```r
mtcars.lm <- lm(mpg ~ factor(vs)+factor(cyl)*factor(gear), data = mtcars)
(v.c.g <- ref_grid(mtcars.lm))
(v.cg <- comb_facs(v.c.g, c("cyl", "gear")))

# One use is obtaining a single test for the joint contributions of two factors:
joint_tests(v.c.g)

joint_tests(v.cg)

# undo the 'comb_facs' operation:
```
### Description

These methods provide for follow-up analyses of `emmGrid` objects: Contrasts, pairwise comparisons, tests, and confidence intervals. They may also be used to compute arbitrary linear functions of predictions or EMMs.

### Usage

```
contrast(object, ...)  
```

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'

```r
contrast(object, method = "eff", interaction = FALSE, by,
  offset = NULL, scale = NULL, name = "contrast",
  options = get_emm_option("contrast"), type, adjust, simple,
```
combine = FALSE, ratios = TRUE, parens, enhance.levels = TRUE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
pairs(x, reverse = FALSE, ...)

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

Arguments

- **object**: An object of class `emmGrid`
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to other methods
- **method**: Character value giving the root name of a contrast method (e.g. "pairwise" – see `emmc-functions`). Alternatively, a function of the same form, or a named list of coefficients (for a contrast or linear function) that must each conform to the number of results in each by group. In a multi-factor situation, the factor levels are combined and treated like a single factor.
- **interaction**: Character vector, logical value, or list. If this is specified, method is ignored. See the “Interaction contrasts” section below for details.
- **by**: Character names of variable(s) to be used for “by” groups. The contrasts or joint tests will be evaluated separately for each combination of these variables. If object was created with by groups, those are used unless overridden. Use by = NULL to use no by groups at all.
- **offset, scale**: Numeric vectors of the same length as each by group. The scale values, if supplied, multiply their respective linear estimates, and any offset values are added. Scalar values are also allowed. (These arguments are ignored when interaction is specified.)
- **name**: Character name to use to override the default label for contrasts used in table headings or subsequent contrasts of the returned object.
- **options**: If non-NULL, a named list of arguments to pass to `update.emmGrid`, just after the object is constructed.
- **type**: Character: prediction type (e.g., "response") – added to options
- **adjust**: Character: adjustment method (e.g., "bonferroni") – added to options
- **simple**: Character vector or list: Specify the factor(s) not in by, or a list thereof. See the section below on simple contrasts.
- **combine**: Logical value that determines what is returned when `simple` is a list. See the section on simple contrasts.
- **ratios**: Logical value determining how log and logit transforms are handled. These transformations are exceptional cases in that there is a valid way to back-transform contrasts: differences of logs are logs of ratios, and differences of logits are odds ratios. If `ratios = TRUE` and summarized with `type = "response"`, contrast results are back-transformed to ratios whenever we have true contrasts (coefficients sum to zero). For other transformations, there is no natural way to back-transform contrasts, so even when summarized with `type = "response"`, contrasts are computed and displayed on the linear-predictor scale. Similarly,
if ratios = FALSE, log and logit transforms are treated in the same way as any other transformation.

**parens** character or NULL. If a character value, the labels for levels being contrasted are parenthesized if they match the regular expression in parens[1] (via `grep`). The default is `emm_option("parens")`. Optionally, parens may contain second and third elements specifying what to use for left and right parentheses (default "(" and ")"). Specify parens = NULL or parens = "a^" (which won’t match anything) to disable all parenthesization.

**enhance.levels** character or logical. If character, the levels of the named factors that are contrasted are enhanced by appending the name of the factor; e.g., if a factor named "trt" has levels A and B, a trt comparison is labeled trtA - trtB. If enhance.levels is logical, then if TRUE (the default), only factors with numeric levels are enhanced; and of course if FALSE, no levels are enhanced. The levels of by variables are not enhanced, and any names of factors that don’t exist are silently ignored. To enhance the labels beyond what is done here, change them directly via levels<-. x An emmGrid object

**reverse** Logical value - determines whether to use "pairwise" (if TRUE) or "revpairwise" (if FALSE).

**Value**

contrast and pairs return an object of class emmGrid. Its grid will correspond to the levels of the contrasts and any by variables. The exception is that an emm_list object is returned if simple is a list and combine is FALSE.

coef returns a data.frame containing the "parent" object’s grid, along with columns named c.1, c.2, ... containing the contrast coefficients used to produce the linear functions embodied in the object. coef() only returns coefficients if object is the result of a call to contrast(), and the parent object is the object that was handed to contrast. This is most useful for understanding interaction contrasts.

**Pairs method**

The call pairs(object) is equivalent to contrast(object, method = "pairwise"); and pairs(object, reverse = TRUE) is the same as contrast(object, method = "revpairwise").

**Interaction contrasts**

When interaction is specified, interaction contrasts are computed. Specifically contrasts are generated for each factor separately, one at a time; and these contrasts are applied to the object (the first time around) or to the previous result (subsequently). (Any factors specified in by are skipped.) The final result comprises contrasts of contrasts, or, equivalently, products of contrasts for the factors involved. Any named elements of interaction are assigned to contrast methods; others are assigned in order of appearance in object@levels. The contrast factors in the resulting emmGrid object are ordered the same as in interaction.

interaction may be a character vector or list of valid contrast methods (as documented for the method argument). If the vector or list is shorter than the number needed, it is recycled. Alterna-
tively, if the user specifies contrast = TRUE, the contrast specified in method is used for all factors involved.

Simple contrasts

simple is essentially the complement of by: When simple is a character vector, by is set to all the factors in the grid except those in simple. If simple is a list, each element is used in turn as simple, and assembled in an "emm_list". To generate all simple main effects, use simple = "each" (this works unless there actually is a factor named "each"). Note that a non-missing simple will cause by to be ignored.

Ordinarily, when simple is a list or "each", the return value is an emm_list object with each entry in correspondence with the entries of simple. However, with combine = TRUE, the elements are all combined into one family of contrasts in a single emmGrid object using rbind.emmGrid. In that case, the adjust argument sets the adjustment method for the combined set of contrasts.

Note

When object has a nesting structure (this can be seen via str(object)), then any grouping factors involved are forced into service as by variables, and the contrasts are thus computed separately in each nest. This in turn may lead to an irregular grid in the returned emmGrid object, which may not be valid for subsequent emmeans calls.

Examples

warp.lm <- lm(breaks ~ wool*tension, data = warpbreaks)
(warp.emm <- emmeans(warp.lm, ~ tension | wool))

contrast(warp.emm, "poly")  # inherits 'by = "wool"' from warp.emm

### Custom contrast coefs (we already have wool as 'by' thus 3 means to contrast)
contrast(warp.emm, list(mid.vs.ends = c(-1,2,-1)/2, lo.vs.hi = c(1,0,-1)))

pairs(warp.emm)

# Effects (dev from mean) of the 6 factor combs, with enhanced levels:
contrast(warp.emm, "eff", by = NULL, 
  enhance.levels = c("wool", "tension"))

pairs(warp.emm, simple = "wool")  # same as pairs(warp.emm, by = "tension")

# Do all "simple" comparisons, combined into one family
pairs(warp.emm, simple = "each", combine = TRUE)

## Not run:

## Note that the following are NOT the same:
contrast(warp.emm, simple = c("wool", "tension"))
contrast(warp.emm, simple = list("wool", "tension"))

## The first generates contrasts for combinations of wool and tension
## (same as by = NULL)
## The second generates contrasts for wool by tension, and for
## tension by wool, respectively.

## End(Not run)

# An interaction contrast for tension:wool

```r
tw.emm <- contrast(warp.emm, interaction = c(tension = "poly", wool = "consec"),
                   by = NULL)
tw.emm  # see the estimates
coef(tw.emm)  # see the contrast coefficients
```

# Use of scale and offset

# an unusual use of the famous stack-loss data...

```r
mod <- lm(Water.Temp ~ poly(stack.loss, degree = 2), data = stackloss)
(emm <- emmeans(mod, "stack.loss", at = list(stack.loss = 10 * (1:4))))
# Convert results from Celsius to Fahrenheit:
confint(contrast(emm, "identity", scale = 9/5, offset = 32))
```

### contrast-methods

**Contrast families**

#### Description

Functions with an extension of `.emmc` provide for named contrast families. One of the standard ones documented here may be used, or the user may write such a function.

#### Usage

- `pairwise.emmc(levs, exclude = integer(0), include, ...)`
- `revpairwise.emmc(levs, exclude = integer(0), include, ...)`
- `tukey.emmc(levs, reverse = FALSE, ...)`
- `poly.emmc(levs, max.degree = min(6, k - 1), ...)`
- `trt.vs.ctrl.emmc(levs, ref = 1, reverse = FALSE, exclude = integer(0), include, ...)`
- `trt.vs.ctrl1.emmc(levs, ref = 1, ...)`
- `trt.vs.ctrlk.emmc(levs, ref = length(levs), ...)`
- `dunnett.emmc(levs, ref = 1, ...)`
- `eff.emmc(levs, exclude = integer(0), include, wts = rep(1, length(levs)), ...)`
del.eff.emmc(levs, exclude = integer(0), include, wts = rep(1, length(levs)), ...)

consec.emmc(levs, reverse = FALSE, exclude = integer(0), include, ...)

mean_chg.emmc(levs, reverse = FALSE, exclude = integer(0), include, ...)

identity.emmc(levs, exclude = integer(0), include, ...)

Arguments
levs Vector of factor levels
exclude integer vector of indices, or character vector of levels to exclude from consideration. These levels will receive weight 0 in all contrasts. Character levels must exactly match elements of levs.
include integer or character vector of levels to include (the complement of exclude). An error will result if the user specifies both exclude and include.
reverse Logical value to determine the direction of comparisons
max.degree Integer specifying the maximum degree of polynomial contrasts
ref Integer(s) or character(s) specifying which level(s) to use as the reference. Character values must exactly match elements of levs (including any enhancements – see examples)
wts Optional weights to use with eff.emmc and del.eff.emmc contrasts. These default to equal weights. If exclude or include are specified, wts may be either the same length as levs or the length of the included levels. In the former case, weights for any excluded levels are set to zero. wts has no impact on the results unless there are at least three levels included in the contrast.

Details
Each standard contrast family has a default multiple-testing adjustment as noted below. These adjustments are often only approximate; for a more exacting adjustment, use the interfaces provided to glht in the multcomp package.

pairwise.emmc, revpairwise.emmc, and tukey.emmc generate contrasts for all pairwise comparisons among estimated marginal means at the levels in levs. The distinction is in which direction they are subtracted. For factor levels A, B, C, D, pairwise.emmc generates the comparisons A-B, A-C, A-D, B-C, B-D, and C-D, whereas revpairwise.emmc generates B-A, C-A, C-B, D-A, D-B, and D-C. tukey.emmc invokes pairwise.emmc or revpairwise.emmc depending on reverse. The default multiplicity adjustment method is "tukey", which is only approximate when the standard errors differ.

poly.emmc generates orthogonal polynomial contrasts, assuming equally-spaced factor levels. These are derived from the poly function, but an ad hoc algorithm is used to scale them to integer coefficients that are (usually) the same as in published tables of orthogonal polynomial contrasts. The default multiplicity adjustment method is "none".
trt.vs.ctrl.emmc and its relatives generate contrasts for comparing one level (or the average over specified levels) with each of the other levels. The argument ref should be the index(es) (not the labels) of the reference level(s). trt.vs.ctrl1.emmc is the same as trt.vs.ctrl.emmc with a reference value of 1, and trt.vs.ctrlk.emmc is the same as trt.vs.ctrl1.emmc with a reference value of length(levs). dunnett.emmc is the same as trt.vs.ctrl. The default multiplicity adjustment method is "dunnetttx", a close approximation to the Dunnett adjustment. Note in all of these functions, it is illegal to have any overlap between the ref levels and the exclude levels. If any is found, an error is thrown.

consec.emmc and mean_chg.emmc are useful for contrasting treatments that occur in sequence. For a factor with levels A, B, C, D, E, consec.emmc generates the comparisons B-A, C-B, and D-C, while mean_chg.emmc generates the contrasts (B+C+D)/3 - A, (C+D)/2 - (A+B)/2, and D - (A+B+C)/3. With reverse = TRUE, these differences go in the opposite direction.

eff.emmc and del.eff.emmc generate contrasts that compare each level with the average over all levels (in eff.emmc) or over all other levels (in del.eff.emmc). These differ only in how they are scaled. For a set of k EMMs, del.eff.emmc gives weight 1 to one EMM and weight -1/(k-1) to the others, while eff.emmc gives weights (k-1)/k and -1/k respectively, as in subtracting the overall EMM from each EMM. The default multiplicity adjustment method is "fdr". This is a Bonferroni-based method and is slightly conservative; see p.adjust.

identity.emmc simply returns the identity matrix (as a data frame), minus any columns specified in exclude. It is potentially useful in cases where a contrast function must be specified, but none is desired.

Value

A data.frame, each column containing contrast coefficients for levs. The "desc" attribute is used to label the results in emmeans, and the "adjust" attribute gives the default adjustment method for multiplicity.

Note

Caution is needed in cases where the user alters the ordering of results (e.g., using the the "[...]" operator), because the contrasts generated depend on the order of the levels provided. For example, suppose trt.vs.ctrl1 contrasts are applied to two by groups with levels ordered (Ctrl, T1, T2) and (T1, T2, Ctrl) respectively, then the contrasts generated will be for (T1 - Ctrl, T2 - Ctrl) in the first group and (T2 - T1, Ctrl - T1) in the second group, because the first level in each group is used as the reference level.

Examples

```
warp.lm <- lm(breaks ~ wool*tension, data = warpbreaks)
warp.emm <- emmeans(warp.lm, ~ tension | wool)
contrast(warp.emm, "poly")
contrast(warp.emm, "trt.vs.ctrl", ref = "M")
## Not run:
## Same when enhanced labeling is used:
contrast(warp.emm, "trt.vs.ctrl",
       enhance.levels = "tension", ref = "tensionM")
## End(Not run)
```
# Comparisons with grand mean
contrast(warp.emm, "eff")

# Comparisons with a weighted grand mean
contrast(warp.emm, "eff", wts = c(2, 5, 3))

# Compare only low and high tensions
# Note pairs(emm, ...) calls contrast(emm, "pairwise", ...)
pairs(warp.emm, exclude = 2)
# (same results using exclude = "M" or include = c("L","H") or include = c(1,3))

### Setting up a custom contrast function
helmert.emmc <- function(levs, ...) {
  M <- as.data.frame(contr.helmert(levs))
  names(M) <- paste(levs[-1], "vs earlier")
  attr(M, "desc") <- "Helmert contrasts"
  M
}
contrast(warp.emm, "helmert")

## Not run:
# See what is used for polynomial contrasts with 6 levels
emmeans:::poly.emmc(1:6)

## End(Not run)

---

### eff_size

#### Calculate effect sizes and confidence bounds thereof

**Description**

Standardized effect sizes are typically calculated using pairwise differences of estimates, divided by the SD of the population providing the context for those effects. This function calculates effect sizes from an `emmGrid` object, and confidence intervals for them, accounting for uncertainty in both the estimated effects and the population SD.

**Usage**

```
eff_size(object, sigma, edf, method = "pairwise", ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**: an `emmGrid` object, typically one defining the EMMs to be contrasted. If instead, `class(object) == "emm_list"`, such as is produced by `emmeans(model, pairwise ~ treatment)`, a message is displayed; the contrasts already therein are used; and `method` is replaced by "identity".

- **sigma**: numeric scalar, value of the population SD.

- **edf**: numeric scalar that specifies the equivalent degrees of freedom for the sigma. This is a way of specifying the uncertainty in sigma, in that we regard our estimate of sigma^2 as being proportional to a chi-square random variable with
**eff_size**

*edf* degrees of freedom. (*edf* should not be confused with the *df* argument that may be passed via ... to specify the degrees of freedom to use in *t* statistics and confidence intervals.)

**method**

the contrast method to use to define the effects. This is passed to `contrast` after the elements of `object` are scaled.

... Additional arguments passed to `contrast`

**Details**

Any by variables specified in `object` will remain in force in the returned effects, unless overridden in the optional arguments.

For models having a single random effect, such as those fitted using `lm`; in that case, the `stats::sigma` and `stats::df.residual` functions may be useful for specifying `sigma` and `edf`. For models with more than one random effect, `sigma` may be based on some combination of the random-effect variances.

Specifying `edf` can be rather unintuitive but is also relatively uncritical; but the smaller the value, the wider the confidence intervals for effect size. The value of \( \sqrt{2/edf} \) can be interpreted as the relative accuracy of `sigma`; for example, with \( edf = 50, \sqrt{(2/50)} = 0.2 \), meaning that `sigma` is accurate to plus or minus 20 percent. Note in an example below, we tried two different `edf` values as kind of a bracketing/sensitivity-analysis strategy. A value of `Inf` is allowable, in which case you are assuming that `sigma` is known exactly. Obviously, this narrows the confidence intervals for the effect sizes – unrealistically if in fact `sigma` is unknown.

**Value**

an `emmgGrid` object containing the effect sizes

**Computation**

This function uses calls to `regrid` to put the estimated marginal means (EMMs) on the log scale. Then an extra element is added to this grid for the log of `sigma` and its standard error (where we assume that `sigma` is uncorrelated with the log EMMs). Then a call to `contrast` subtracts \( \log(\text{sigma}) \) from each of the log EMMs, yielding values of \( \log(\text{EMM}/\text{sigma}) \). Finally, the results are re-gridded back to the original scale and the desired contrasts are computed using `method`. In the log-scaling part, we actually rescale the absolute values and keep track of the signs.

**Note**

The effects are always computed on the scale of the *linear-predictor*; any response transformation or link function is completely ignored. If you wish to base the effect sizes on the response scale, it is *not* enough to replace `object` with `regrid(object)`, because this back-transformation changes the SD required to compute effect sizes.

**Paired data:** Be careful with paired-data situations, where Cohen’s *d* is typically referenced to the SD of the *paired differences* rather than the residual SD. You may need to enlarge `sigma` by a factor of \( \sqrt{2} \) to obtain comparable results with other software.
Disclaimer: There is substantial disagreement among practitioners on what is the appropriate sigma to use in computing effect sizes; or, indeed, whether any effect-size measure is appropriate for some situations. The user is completely responsible for specifying appropriate parameters (or for failing to do so).

The examples here illustrate a sobering message that effect sizes are often not nearly as accurate as you may think.

Examples

```r
fiber.lm <- lm(strength ~ diameter + machine, data = fiber)

emm <- emmeans(fiber.lm, "machine")
eff_size(emm, sigma = sigma(fiber.lm), edf = df.residual(fiber.lm))

# or equivalently:
eff_size(pairs(emm), sigma(fiber.lm), df.residual(fiber.lm), method = "identity")
```

```r
### Mixed model example:
if (require(nlme)) withAutoprint({
  Oats.lme <- lme(yield ~ Variety + factor(nitro),
                 random = ~ 1 | Block / Variety,
                 data = Oats)
  # Combine variance estimates
  VarCorr(Oats.lme)
  (totSD <- sqrt(214.4724 + 109.6931 + 162.5590))
  # I figure edf is somewhere between 5 (Blocks df) and 51 (Resid df)
  emmV <- emmeans(Oats.lme, ~ Variety)
  eff_size(emmV, sigma = totSD, edf = 5)
  eff_size(emmV, sigma = totSD, edf = 51)
}, spaced = TRUE)

# Multivariate model for the same data:
MOats.lm <- lm(yield ~ Variety, data = MOats)

eff_size(emmeans(MOats.lm, "Variety"),
         sigma = sqrt(mean(sigma(MOats.lm)^2)), # RMS of sigma()
         edf = df.residual(MOats.lm))
```

---

**Support for multcomp::glht**

**Description**

These functions and methods provide an interface between `emmeans` and the `multcomp::glht` function for simultaneous inference provided by the `multcomp` package.
Usage

```r
e-mm(...)
```

```r
as.glht(object, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
as.glht(object, ...)
```

Arguments

```r
...                  In emm, the specs, by, and contr arguments you would normally supply to
                    emmeans. Only specs is required. Otherwise, arguments are passed to other
                    methods. You may also include a which argument; see Details.

object              An object of class emmGrid or emm_list
```

Value

- `emm` returns an object of an intermediate class for which there is a `multcomp::glht` method.
- `as.glht` returns an object of class `glht` or `glht_list` according to whether `object` is of class `emmGrid` or `emm_list`. See Details below for more on `glht_list`.

Details for `emm`

`emm` is meant to be called only from "glht" as its second (linfct) argument. It works similarly to
`multcomp::mcp`, except with specs (and optionally by and contr arguments) provided as in a call
to `emmeans`.

If the specifications in ... would result in a list (i.e., an `emm_list` object), then by default, only the
last element of that list is passed to `glht`. However, if ... contains a which argument consisting
of integer values, the list elements with those indexes are selected and combined and passed on
to `glht`. No checking is done on whether the indexes are valid, and the keyword which must be
spelled-out.

Details for `as.glht`

When no by variable is in force, we obtain a `glht` object; otherwise it is a `glht_list`. The latter
is defined in `emmeans`, not `multcomp`, and is simply a list of `glht` objects. Appropriate con-
venience methods `coef`, `confint`, `plot`, `summary`, and `vcov` are provided, which simply apply the
corresponding `glht` methods to each member.

Note

The multivariate-t routines used by `glht` require that all estimates in the family have the same
integer degrees of freedom. In cases where that is not true, a message is displayed that shows what
df is used. The user may override this via the df argument.
emmeans

Estimated marginal means (Least-squares means)

Description

Compute estimated marginal means (EMMs) for specified factors or factor combinations in a linear model; and optionally, comparisons or contrasts among them. EMMs are also known as least-squares means.

Usage

emmeans(object, specs, by = NULL, fac.reduce = function(coefs) apply(coefs, 2, mean), contr, options = get_emm_option("emmeans"), weights, offset, ..., tran)

Arguments

object  An object of class emmGrid; or a fitted model object that is supported, such as the result of a call to lm or lmer. Many fitted-model objects are supported; see vignette("models", "emmeans") for details.

specs  A character vector specifying the names of the predictors over which EMMs are desired. specs may also be a formula or a list (optionally named) of valid specs. Use of formulas is described in the Overview section below. Note: We recommend against using two-sided formulas; see the note below for contr.

by  A character vector specifying the names of predictors to condition on.

fac.reduce  A function that combines the rows of a matrix into a single vector. This implements the “marginal averaging” aspect of EMMs. The default is the mean of the rows. Typically if it is overridden, it would be some kind of weighted mean of the rows. If fac.reduce is nonlinear, bizarre results are likely, and EMMs will not be interpretable. NOTE: If the weights argument is non-missing, fac.reduce is ignored.

contr  A character value or list specifying contrasts to be added. See contrast. Note: contr is ignored when specs is a formula. Note 2: We recommend against using this argument; obtaining means and obtaining contrasts are two different things, and it is best to do them in separate steps, using the contrast function for the contrasts.

options  If non-NULL, a named list of arguments to pass to update.emmGrid, just after the object is constructed. (Options may also be included in ...; see the ‘options’ section below.)
weights
Character value, numeric vector, or numeric matrix specifying weights to use in averaging predictions. See “Weights” section below. Also, if object is not already a reference grid, weights (if it is character) is passed to ref_grid as wt nuis in case nuisance factors are specified. We can override this by specifying wt nuis explicitly. This more-or-less makes the weighting of nuisance factors consistent with that of primary factors.

offset
Numeric vector or scalar. If specified, this adds an offset to the predictions, or overrides any offset in the model or its reference grid. If a vector of length differing from the number of rows in the result, it is subsetted or cyclically recycled.

... When object is not already a "emmGrid" object, these arguments are passed to ref_grid. Common examples are at, cov.reduce, data, type, regrid, df, nesting, and vcov. Model-type-specific options (see vignette("models", "emmeans")), commonly mode, may be used here as well. In addition, if the model formula contains references to variables that are not predictors, you must provide a params argument with a list of their names. These arguments may also be used in lieu of options. See the ‘Options’ section below.

tran
Placeholder to prevent it from being included in ... If non-missing, it is added to ‘options’. See the ‘Options’ section.

Details
Users should also consult the documentation for ref_grid, because many important options for EMMs are implemented there, via the ... argument.

Value
When specs is a character vector or one-sided formula, an object of class "emmGrid". A number of methods are provided for further analysis, including summary.emmGrid, confint.emmGrid, test.emmGrid, contrast.emmGrid, and pairs.emmGrid. When specs is a list or a formula having a left-hand side, the return value is an emm_list object, which is simply a list of emmGrid objects.

Overview
Estimated marginal means or EMMs (sometimes called least-squares means) are predictions from a linear model over a reference grid; or marginal averages thereof. The ref_grid function identifies/creates the reference grid upon which emmeans is based.

For those who prefer the terms “least-squares means” or “predicted marginal means”, functions lsmeans and pmmeans are provided as wrappers. See wrappers.

If specs is a formula, it should be of the form ~ specs, ~ specs | by, contr ~ specs, or contr ~ specs | by. The formula is parsed and the variables therein are used as the arguments specs, by, and contr as indicated. The left-hand side is optional (and we don’t recommend it), but if specified it should be the name of a contrast family (e.g., pairwise). Operators like * or : are needed in the formula to delineate names, but otherwise are ignored.

In the special case where the mean (or weighted mean) of all the predictions is desired, specify specs as ~ 1 or "1".
A number of standard contrast families are provided. They can be identified as functions having names ending in .emmc – see the documentation for `emmc-functions` for details – including how to write your own .emmc function for custom contrasts.

Weights

If `weights` is a vector, its length must equal the number of predictions to be averaged to obtain each EMM. If a matrix, each row of the matrix is used in turn, wrapping back to the first row as needed. When in doubt about what is being averaged (or how many), first call `emmeans` with `weights = "show.levels"`.

If `weights` is a string, it should partially match one of the following:

- "equal" Use an equally weighted average.
- "proportional" Weight in proportion to the frequencies (in the original data) of the factor combinations that are averaged over.
- "outer" Weight in proportion to each individual factor’s marginal frequencies. Thus, the weights for a combination of factors are the outer product of the one-factor margins
- "cells" Weight according to the frequencies of the cells being averaged.
- "flat" Give equal weight to all cells with data, and ignore empty cells.
- "show.levels" This is a convenience feature for understanding what is being averaged over. Instead of a table of EMMs, this causes the function to return a table showing the levels that are averaged over, in the order that they appear.

Outer weights are like the ‘expected’ counts in a chi-square test of independence, and will yield the same results as those obtained by proportional averaging with one factor at a time. All except "cells" uses the same set of weights for each mean. In a model where the predicted values are the cell means, cell weights will yield the raw averages of the data for the factors involved. Using "flat" is similar to "cells", except nonempty cells are weighted equally and empty cells are ignored.

Offsets

Unlike in `ref_grid`, an offset need not be scalar. If not enough values are supplied, they are cyclically recycled. For a vector of offsets, it is important to understand that the ordering of results goes with the first name in specs varying fastest. If there are any by factors, those vary slower than all the primary ones, but the first by variable varies the fastest within that hierarchy. See the examples.

Options and ...

Arguments that could go in `options` may instead be included in `...`, typically, arguments such as `type`, `infer`, etc. that in essence are passed to `summary.emmGrid`. Arguments in both places are overridden by the ones in `...`.

There is a danger that `...` arguments could partially match those used by both `ref_grid` and `update.emmGrid`, creating a conflict. If these occur, usually they can be resolved by providing complete (or at least longer) argument names; or by isolating non-`ref_grid` arguments in `options`; or by calling `ref_grid` separately and passing the result as `object`. See a not-run example below.
Also, when specs is a two-sided formula, or contr is specified, there is potential confusion concerning which ... arguments apply to the means, and which to the contrasts. When such confusion is possible, we suggest doing things separately (a call to emmeans with no contrasts, followed by a call to contrast). We treat adjust as a special case: it is applied to the emmeans results only if there are no contrasts specified, otherwise it is passed only to contrast.

See Also

ref_grid, contrast, vignette("models", "emmeans")

Examples

warp.lm <- lm(breaks ~ wool * tension, data = warpbreaks)
emmeans(warp.lm, ~ wool | tension)
# or equivalently emmeans(warp.lm, "wool", by = "tension")

# 'adjust' argument ignored in emmeans, passed to contrast part...
emmeans(warp.lm, poly ~ tension | wool, adjust = "sidak")

# 'adjust' argument NOT ignored ...
emmeans(warp.lm, ~ tension | wool, adjust = "sidak")

## Not run:
### Offsets: Consider a silly example:
emmeans(warp.lm, ~ tension | wool, offset = c(17, 23, 47)) @ grid
# note that offsets are recycled so that each level of tension receives
# the same offset for each wool.
# But using the same offsets with ~ wool | tension will probably not
# be what you want because the ordering of combinations is different.

## End(Not run)
grid data.frame. Contains the combinations of the variables that define the reference grid. In addition, there is an auxiliary column named ".wgt." holding the observed frequencies or weights for each factor combination (excluding covariates). If the model has one or more offset() calls, there is an another auxiliary column named ".offset.". Auxiliary columns are not considered part of the reference grid. (However, any variables included in offset calls are in the reference grid.)

levels list. Each entry is a character vector with the distinct levels of each variable in the reference grid. Note that grid is obtained by applying the function expand.grid to this list.

matlevs list. Like levels but has the levels of any matrices in the original dataset. Matrix columns are always concatenated and treated as a single variable for purposes of the reference grid.

linfct matrix. Each row consists of the linear function of the regression coefficients for predicting its corresponding element of the reference grid. The rows of this matrix go in one-to-one correspondence with the rows of grid, and the columns with elements of bhat.

bhat numeric. The regression coefficients. If there is a multivariate response, the matrix of coefficients is flattened to a single vector, and linfct and V redefined appropriately. Important: bhat must include any NA values produced as a result of collinearity in the predictors. These are taken care of later in the estimability check.

nbasis matrix. The basis for the non-estimable functions of the regression coefficients. Every EMM will correspond to a linear combination of rows of linfct, and that result must be orthogonal to all the columns of nbasis in order to be estimable. If everything is estimable, nbasis should be a 1 x 1 matrix of NA.

V matrix. The symmetric variance-covariance matrix of bhat.

dffun function having two arguments. dffun(k, dfargs) should return the degrees of freedom for the linear function sum(k*bhat), or NA if unavailable.

dfargs list. Used to hold any additional information needed by dffun.

misc list. Additional information used by methods. These include at least the following: estName (the label for the estimates of linear functions), and the default values of infer, level, and adjust to be used in the summary.emmGrid method. Elements in this slot may be modified if desired using the update.emmGrid method.

post.beta matrix. A sample from the posterior distribution of the regression coefficients, if MCMC methods were used; or a 1 x 1 matrix of NA otherwise. When it is non-trivial, the as.mcmc.emmGrid method returns post.beta %% t(linfct), which is a sample from the posterior distribution of the EMMs.

Methods

All methods for these objects are S3 methods except for show. They include [.emmGrid, as.glht.emmGrid, as.mcmc.emmGrid, as.mcmc.list.emmGrid (see coda), cld.emmGrid (see multcomp), coef.emmGrid, confint.emmGrid, contrast.emmGrid, pairs.emmGrid, plot.emmGrid, predict.emmGrid, print.emmGrid, rbind.emmGrid, show.emmGrid, str.emmGrid, summary.emmGrid, test.emmGrid, update.emmGrid, vcov.emmGrid, and xtable.emmGrid.
emnip

Interaction-style plots for estimated marginal means

Description

Creates an interaction plot of EMMs based on a fitted model and a simple formula specification.

Usage

emnip(object, formula, ...)  

## Default S3 method:  
emnip(object, formula, type, CIs = FALSE, PIs = FALSE,  
style, engine = get_emm_option("graphics.engine"), plotit = TRUE,  
nesting.order = FALSE, ...)  

emnip_ggplot(emms, style = "factor", dodge = 0.1, xlab = labs$xlab,  
ylab = labs$ylab, tlab = labs$tlab, facetlab = "label_context", scale,  
dotarg = list(shape = "circle"), linearg = list(linetype = "solid"),  
CIarg = list(lwd = 2, alpha = 0.5), PIarg = list(lwd = 1.25, alpha = 0.33), col, ...)  
	emnip_lattice(emms, style = "factor", xlab = labs$xlab, ylab = labs$ylab,  
tlab = labs$tlab, pch = c(1, 2, 6, 7, 9, 10, 15:20), lty = 1,  
col = NULL, ...)  

Arguments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Argument</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>object</td>
<td>An object of class emmGrid, or a fitted model of a class supported by the emmeans package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formula</td>
<td>Formula of the form trace.factors ~ x.factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>...</td>
<td>Additional arguments passed to emmeans (when object is not already an emmGrid object), predict.emmGrid, emnip_ggplot, or emnip_lattice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>As in predict.emmGrid, this determines whether we want to inverse-transform the predictions (type = &quot;response&quot;) or not (any other choice). The default is &quot;link&quot;, unless the &quot;predict.type&quot; option is in force; see emm_options. In addition, the user may specify type = &quot;scale&quot; to create a transformed scale for the vertical axis based on object's response transformation or link function.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIs</td>
<td>Logical value. If TRUE, confidence intervals (or HPD intervals for Bayesian models) are added to the plot (works only with engine = &quot;ggplot&quot;).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PIs Logical value. If TRUE, prediction intervals are added to the plot (works only with engine = "ggplot"). This is allowed only if the underlying model family is "gaussian". If both CIs and PIs are TRUE, the prediction intervals will be somewhat longer, lighter, and thinner than the confidence intervals. Additional parameters to predict.emmGrid (e.g., sigma) may be passed via .... For Bayesian models, PIs require frequentist = TRUE and a value for sigma.

style Optional character value. This has an effect only when the horizontal variable is a single numeric variable. If style is unspecified or "numeric", the horizontal scale will be numeric and curves are plotted using lines (and no symbols). With style = "factor", the horizontal variable is treated as the levels of a factor (equally spaced along the horizontal scale), and curves are plotted using lines and symbols. When the horizontal variable is character or factor, or a combination of more than one predictor, "factor" style is always used.

engine Character value matching "ggplot" (default), "lattice", or "none". The graphics engine to be used to produce the plot. These require, respectively, the ggplot2 or lattice package to be installed. Specifying "none" is equivalent to setting plotit = FALSE.

plotit Logical value. If TRUE, a graphical object is returned; if FALSE, a data.frame is returned containing all the values used to construct the plot.

nesting.order Logical value. If TRUE, factors that are nested are presented in order according to their nesting factors, even if those nesting factors are not present in formula. If FALSE, only the variables in formula are used to order the variables.

emms A data.frame created by calling emmip with plotit = FALSE. Certain variables and attributes are expected to exist in this data frame; see the section detailing the rendering functions.

dodge Numerical amount passed to ggplot2::position_dodge by which points and intervals are offset so they do not collide.

xlab, ylab, tlab Character labels for the horizontal axis, vertical axis, and traces (the different curves), respectively. The emmip function generates these automatically and provides them via the labs attribute, but the user may override these if desired.

facetlab Labeller for facets (when by variables are in play). Use "label_value" to show just the factor levels, or "label_both" to show both the factor names and factor levels. The default of "label_context" decides which based on how many by factors there are. See the documentation for ggplot2::label_context.

scale If not missing, an object of class scales::trans specifying a (usually) nonlinear scaling for the vertical axis. For example, scales = scales::log_trans() specifies a logarithmic scale. For fine-tuning purposes, additional arguments to ggplot2::scale_y_continuous may be included in ....

dotarg list of arguments passed to geom_point to customize appearance of points

linearg list of arguments passed to geom_line to customize appearance of lines

CIarg, PIarg lists of arguments passed to geom_linerange to customize appearance of intervals. (Note: the linetype aesthetic defaults to "solid" under the hood)
With `emmip_ggplot`, this adds `color = col` (not `colour`) to all of the *arg lists. This is intended for setting a common color for everything, such as a black-and-white plot. With `emmip_lattice`, `col` specifies the colors to use for each group, recycled as needed. If not specified, the default trellis colors are used.

(Lattice only) The plotting characters to use for each group (i.e., levels of `trace.factors`). They are recycled as needed.

(Lattice only) The line types to use for each group. Recycled as needed.

If `plotit = FALSE`, a `data.frame` (actually, a `summary_emm` object) with the table of EMMs that would be plotted. The variables plotted are named `xvar` and `yvar`, and the trace factor is named `tvar`. This data frame has an added "labs" attribute containing the labels `xlab`, `ylab`, and `tlab` for these respective variables. The confidence limits are also included, renamed `LCL` and `UCL`.

If `plotit = TRUE`, the function returns an object of class "ggplot" or a "trellis", depending on engine.

If `object` is a fitted model, `emmeans` is called with an appropriate specification to obtain estimated marginal means for each combination of the factors present in `formula` (in addition, any arguments in ... that match at, `trend`, `cov.reduce`, or `fac.reduce` are passed to `emmeans`). Otherwise, if `object` is an `emmGrid` object, its first element is used, and it must contain one estimate for each combination of the factors present in `formula`.

The functions `emmip_ggplot` and `emmip_lattice` are called when `plotit == TRUE` to render the plots; but they may also be called later on an object saved via `plotit = FALSE` (or `engine = "none"`). The functions require that `emms` contains variables `xvar`, `yvar`, and `tvar`, and attributes "labs" and "vars". Confidence intervals are plotted if variables `LCL` and `UCL` exist; and prediction intervals are plotted if `LPL` and `UPL` exist. Finally, it must contain the variables named in `attr(emms, "vars")`.

In `emmip_ggplot`, colors, linetypes, and shapes are all assigned to groups (according to `tvar`) unless overridden. So, for example, one may have different symbols for each group by simply specifying `dotarg = list()`.

Conceptually, this function is equivalent to `interaction.plot` where the summarization function is thought to return the EMMs.

See also `emmeans, interaction.plot`. 
Examples

```r
#--- Three-factor example
noise.lm = lm(noise ~ size * type * side, data = auto.noise)

# Separate interaction plots of size by type, for each side
emmi(noise.lm, type ~ size | side)

# One interaction plot, using combinations of size and side as the x factor
# ... with added confidence intervals and some formatting changes
emmi(noise.lm, type ~ side * size, CI = TRUE,
     CIarg = list(lwd = 1, alpha = 1, color = "cyan"),
     dotarg = list(color = "black"))

# Create a black-and-white version of above with different linetypes
# (Let the linetypes and symbols default to the palette)
emmi(noise.lm, type ~ side * size, CI = TRUE, col = "black",
     linearg = list(), dotarg = list(size = 2), CIarg = list(alpha = 1)) +
     ggplot2::theme_bw()

# One interaction plot using combinations of type and side as the trace factor
emmi(noise.lm, type * side ~ size)

# Individual traces in panels
emmi(noise.lm, - size | type * side)

# Example for the 'style' argument
fib.lm = lm(strength ~ machine * sqrt(diameter), data = fiber)
fib.rg = ref_grid(fib.lm, at = list(diameter = c(3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6)^2))
emmi(fib.rg, machine ~ diameter)  # curves (because diameter is numeric)
emmi(fib.rg, machine ~ diameter, style = "factor")  # points and lines

# For an example using extra ggplot2 code, see 'vignette("messy-data")',
# in the section on nested models.

### Options with transformations or link functions
neuralgia.glm <- glm(Pain ~ Treatment * Sex + Age, family = binomial(),
                      data = neuralgia)

# On link scale:
emmi(neuralgia.glm, Treatment ~ Sex)

# On response scale:
emmi(neuralgia.glm, Treatment ~ Sex, type = "response")

# With transformed axis scale and custom scale divisions
emmi(neuralgia.glm, Treatment ~ Sex, type = "scale",
     breaks = seq(0.10, 0.90, by = 0.10))
```

---

`emmoobj` 

*Construct an emmGrid object from scratch*
Description
This allows the user to incorporate results obtained by some analysis into an `emmGrid` object, enabling the use of `emmGrid` methods to perform related follow-up analyses.

Usage
```
emmobj(bhat, V, levels, linfct = diag(length(bhat)), df = NA, dffun, dfargs = list(), post.beta = matrix(NA), nesting = NULL, ...)
```

Arguments
- `bhat` Numeric. Vector of regression coefficients
- `V` Square matrix. Covariance matrix of `bhat`
- `levels` Named list or vector. Levels of factor(s) that define the estimates defined by `linfct`. If not a list, we assume one factor named "level"
- `linfct` Matrix. Linear functions of `bhat` for each combination of `levels`
- `df` Numeric value or function with arguments `(x, dfargs)`. If a number, that is used for the degrees of freedom. If a function, it should return the degrees of freedom for `sum(x*bhat)`, with any additional parameters in `dfargs`.
- `dffun` Overrides `df` if specified. This is a convenience to match the slot names of the returned object.
- `dfargs` List containing arguments for `df`. This is ignored if `df` is numeric.
- `post.beta` Matrix whose columns comprise a sample from the posterior distribution of the regression coefficients (so that typically, the column averages will be `bhat`). A 1 x 1 matrix of `NA` indicates that such a sample is unavailable.
- `nesting` Nesting specification as in `ref_grid`. This is ignored if `model.info` is supplied.
- `...` Arguments passed to `update.emmGrid`

Details
The arguments must be conformable. This includes that the length of `bhat`, the number of columns of `linfct`, and the number of columns of `post.beta` must all be equal. And that the product of lengths in `levels` must be equal to the number of rows of `linfct`. The grid slot of the returned object is generated by `expand.grid` using `levels` as its arguments. So the rows of `linfct` should be in corresponding order.

The functions `qdr` and `emmobj` are close cousins, in that they both produce `emmGrid` objects. When starting with summary statistics for an existing grid, `emmobj` is more useful, while `qdr` is more useful when starting from an unsupported fitted model.

Value
An `emmGrid` object

See Also
- `qdr`, an alternative that is useful when starting with a fitted model not supported in `emmeans`
Examples

# Given summary statistics for 4 cells in a 2 x 2 layout, obtain
# marginal means and comparisons thereof. Assume heteroscedasticity
# and use the Satterthwaite method
levels <- list(trt = c("A", "B"), dose = c("high", "low"))
ybar <- c(57.6, 43.2, 88.9, 69.8)
s <- c(12.1, 19.5, 22.8, 43.2)
n <- c(44, 11, 37, 24)
se2 = s^2 / n
Satt.df <- function(x, dfargs)
  sum(x * dfargs$v)^2 / sum((x * dfargs$v)^2 / (dfargs$n - 1))
expt.rg <- emmobj(bhat = ybar, V = diag(se2),
  levels = levels, linfct = diag(c(1, 1, 1, 1)),
  df = Satt.df, dfargs = list(v = se2, n = n), estName = "mean")
plot(expt.rg)
(trt.emm <- emmeans(expt.rg, "trt"))
(dose.emm <- emmeans(expt.rg, "dose"))
rbind(pairs(trt.emm), pairs(dose.emm), adjust = "mvt")

Description

This function exists so as to provide cleaner-looking examples in help files when it must be run
conditionally on another package. Typically we want to run the code (run = TRUE is the default), or
otherwise just list it on the console (list = TRUE).

Usage

emm_example(name, run = !list, list = FALSE, ...)

Arguments

ame          Character name of file to run. We look for a file with this name (with ".R"
appended) in the system files provided with emmeans.
run          Logical choosing whether or not to run the example code
list         Logical choosing whether or not to list the example code
...          Used only by the developer
Examples

# List an example
emmeans("qdrg-biglm", list = TRUE)

# Run an example
if (require(biglm))
  emm_example("qdrg-biglm")

emmeans

The emm_list class

Description

An emm_list object is simply a list of emmGrid objects. Such a list is returned, for example, by emmeans with a two-sided formula or a list as its specs argument. Several methods for this class are provided, as detailed below. Typically, these methods just quietly do the same thing as their emmGrid methods, using the first element of the list. You can specify which to select a different element, or just run the corresponding emmGrid method on object[[k]].

Usage

## S3 method for class 'emm_list'
contrast(object, ..., which = 1)

## S3 method for class 'emm_list'
pairs(x, ..., which = 1)

## S3 method for class 'emm_list'
test(object, ..., which = seq_along(object))

## S3 method for class 'emm_list'
confint(object, ..., which = seq_along(object))

## S3 method for class 'emm_list'
plot(x, ..., which = 1)

## S3 method for class 'emm_list'
coef(object, ..., which = 2)

## S3 method for class 'emm_list'
str(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'emm_list'
summary(object, ..., which = seq_along(object))
print(x, ...)

## S3 method for class 'emm_list'
as.data.frame(x, ...)

**Arguments**

- `object, x`: an object of class `emm_list`  
- `...`: additional arguments passed to corresponding `emmGrid` method  
- `which`: integer vector specifying which elements to select.

**Value**

a list of objects returned by the corresponding `emmGrid` method (thus, often, another `emm_list` object). However, if `which` has length 1, the one result is not wrapped in a list.

The `as.data.frame` method returns a single data frame via `as.data.frame(rbind(x))`. See also `rbind.emm_list` and `as.data.frame.emmGrid`

**Note**

The `plot` method uses only the first element of `which`; the others are ignored.

No export option is provided for printing an `emm_list` (see `print.emmGrid`). If you wish to export these objects, you must do so separately for each element in the list.

---

**Description**

Use `emm_options` to set or change various options that are used in the `emmeans` package. These options are set separately for different contexts in which `emmGrid` objects are created, in a named list of option lists.

**Usage**

```r
emm_options(..., disable)

get_emm_option(x, default = emm_defaults[[x]])
```

`emm_defaults`
**Arguments**

...  
**disable**  
Option names and values (see Details)

If non-missing, this will reset all options to their defaults if disable tests TRUE  
(but first save them for possible later restoration). Otherwise, all previously  
saved options are restored. This is important for bug reporting; please see the  
section below on reproducible bugs. When disable is specified, the other  
arguments are ignored.

**x**  
Character value - the name of an option to be queried

**default**  
Value to return if x is not found

**Format**

An object of class list of length 21.

**Details**

**emmeans**'s options are stored as a list in the system option "emmeans". Thus, emm_options(foo = bar) is the same as options(emmeans = list(..., foo = bar)) where ... represents any previously existing options. The list emm_defaults contains the default values in case the corresponding element of system option emmeans is NULL.

Currently, the following main list entries are supported:

**ref_grid**  
A named list of defaults for objects created by ref_grid. This could affect other objects as well. For example, if emmeans is called with a fitted model object, it calls ref_grid and this option will affect the resulting emmGrid object.

**emmeans**  
A named list of defaults for objects created by emmeans or emtrends.

**contrast**  
A named list of defaults for objects created by contrast.emmGrid or pairs.emmGrid.

**summary**  
A named list of defaults used by the methods summary.emmGrid, predict.emmGrid, test.emmGrid, confint.emmGrid, and emmip. The only option that can affect the latter four is "predict.method".

**sep**  
A character value to use as a separator in labeling factor combinations. Such labels are potentially used in several places such as contrast and plot.emmGrid when combinations of factors are compared or plotted. The default is " ".

**parens**  
Character vector that determines which labels are parenthesized when they are contrasted. The first element is a regular expression, and the second and third elements are used as left and right parentheses. See details for the parens argument in contrast. The default will parenthesize labels containing the four arithmetic operators, using round parentheses.

**cov.keep**  
The default value of cov.keep in ref_grid. Defaults to "2", i.e., two-level covariates are treated like factors.

**graphics.engine**  
A character value matching c("ggplot", "lattice"), setting the default engine to use in emmip and plot.emmGrid. Defaults to "ggplot".

**msg.interaction**  
A logical value controlling whether or not a message is displayed when emmeans averages over a factor involved in an interaction. It is probably not appropriate to do this, unless the interaction is weak. Defaults to TRUE.
msg.nesting  A logical value controlling whether or not to display a message when a nesting structure is auto-detected. The existence of such a structure affects computations of EMMs. Sometimes, a nesting structure is falsely detected – namely when a user has omitted some main effects but included them in interactions. This does not change the model fit, but it produces a different parameterization that is picked up when the reference grid is constructed. Defaults to TRUE.

rgh.limit  An integer value setting a limit on the number of rows in a newly constructed reference grid. This is checked based on the number of levels of the factors involved; but it excludes the levels of any multivariate responses because those are not yet known. The reference grid consists of all possible combinations of the predictors, and this can become huge if there are several factors. An error is thrown if this limit is exceeded. One can use the nuisance argument of ref_grid to collapse on nuisance factors, thus making the grid smaller. Defaults to 10,000.

simplify.names  A logical value controlling whether to simplify (when possible) names in the model formula that refer to datasets – for example, should we simplify a predictor name like “data$trt” to just “trt”? Defaults to TRUE.

opt.digits  A logical value controlling the precision with which summaries are printed. If TRUE (default), the number of digits displayed is just enough to reasonably distinguish estimates from the ends of their confidence intervals; but always at least 3 digits. If FALSE, the system value getOption("digits") is used.

back.bias.adj  A logical value controlling whether we try to adjust bias when back-transforming. If FALSE, we use naive back transformation. If TRUE and sigma is available and valid, a second-order adjustment is applied to estimate the mean on the response scale. A warning is issued if no valid sigma is available.

enable.submodel  A logical value. If TRUE, enables support for selected model classes to implement the submodel option. If FALSE, this support is disabled. Setting this option to FALSE could save excess memory consumption.

Some other options have more specific purposes:

estble.tol  Tolerance for determining estimability in rank-deficient cases. If absent, the value in emm_defaults$estble.tol is used.

save.ref_grid  Logical value of TRUE if you wish the latest reference grid created to be saved in .Last.ref_grid. The default is FALSE.

Options for lme4::lmerMod models  Options lmer.df, disable.pbkrtest, pbkrtest.limit, disable.lmerTest, and lmerTest.limit options affect how degrees of freedom are computed for lmerMod objects produced by the lme4 package. See that section of the “models” vignette for details.

Value

emm_options returns the current options (same as the result of ‘getOption("emmeans")’) – invisibly, unless called with no arguments.

get_emm_option returns the currently stored option for x, or its default value if not found.

Reproducible bugs

Most options set display attributes and such that are not likely to be associated with bugs in the code. However, some other options (e.g., cov.keep) are essentially configuration settings that may affect
how/whether the code runs, and the settings for these options may cause subtle effects that may be hard to reproduce. Therefore, when sending a bug report, please create a reproducible example and make sure the bug occurs with all options set at their defaults. This is done by preceding it with `emm_options(disable = TRUE).

By the way, disable works like a stack (LIFO buffer), in that disable = TRUE is equivalent to `emm_options(saved.opts = emm_options())` and `emm_options(disable = FALSE)` is equivalent to `options(emmeans = get_emm_option("saved.opts"))`. To completely erase all options, use `options(emmeans = NULL)`.

See Also

`update.emmGrid`

Examples

```r
## Not run:
emm_options(ref_grid = list(level = .90),
    contrast = list(infer = c(TRUE,FALSE)),
    estble.tol = 1e-6)
# Sets default confidence level to .90 for objects created by ref.grid
# AS WELL AS emmeans called with a model object (since it creates a
# reference grid). In addition, when we call 'contrast', 'pairs', etc.,
# confidence intervals rather than tests are displayed by default.

## End(Not run)

## Not run:
emm_options(disable.pbkrtest = TRUE)
# This forces use of asymptotic methods for lmerMod objects.
# Set to FALSE or NULL to re-enable using pbkrtest.

## End(Not run)

# See tolerance being used for determining estimability
get_emm_option("estble.tol")

## Not run:
# Set all options to their defaults
emm_options(disable = TRUE)
# ... and perhaps follow with code for a minimal reproducible bug,
# which may include emm_options() clls if they are pertinent ...

# restore options that had existed previously
emm_options(disable = FALSE)

## End(Not run)
```
**emtrends**

*Estimated marginal means of linear trends*

**Description**

The `emtrends` function is useful when a fitted model involves a numerical predictor $x$ interacting with another predictor $a$ (typically a factor). Such models specify that $x$ has a different trend depending on $a$; thus, it may be of interest to estimate and compare those trends. Analogous to the `emmeans` setting, we construct a reference grid of these predicted trends, and then possibly average them over some of the predictors in the grid.

**Usage**

```r
emtrends(object, specs, var, delta.var = 0.001 * rng, max.degree = 1, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- **object**: A supported model object (*not* a reference grid)
- **specs**: Specifications for what marginal trends are desired – as in `emmeans`. If specs is missing or NULL, `emmeans` is not run and the reference grid for specified trends is returned.
- **var**: Character value giving the name of a variable with respect to which a difference quotient of the linear predictors is computed. In order for this to be useful, var should be a numeric predictor that interacts with at least one factor in specs. Then instead of computing EMMs, we compute and compare the slopes of the var trend over levels of the specified other predictor(s). As in EMMs, marginal averages are computed for the predictors in specs and by. See also the “Generalizations” section below.
- **delta.var**: The value of $h$ to use in forming the difference quotient $(f(x + h) - f(x))/h$. Changing it (especially changing its sign) may be necessary to avoid numerical problems such as logs of negative numbers. The default value is 1/1000 of the range of var over the dataset.
- **max.degree**: Integer value. The maximum degree of trends to compute (this is capped at 5). If greater than 1, an additional factor degree is added to the grid, with corresponding numerical derivatives of orders 1, 2, ..., max.degree as the estimates.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to `ref_grid` or `emmeans` as appropriate. See Details.

**Details**

The function works by constructing reference grids for object with various values of var, and then calculating difference quotients of predictions from those reference grids. Finally, `emmeans` is called with the given specs, thus computing marginal averages as needed of the difference quotients. Any ... arguments are passed to the `ref_grid` and `emmeans`; examples of such optional
arguments include optional arguments (often mode) that apply to specific models; ref_grid options such as data, at, cov.reduce, mult.names, nesting, or transform; and emmeans options such as weights (but please avoid trend or offset).

Value

An emmGrid or emm_list object, according to specs. See emmeans for more details on when a list is returned.

Generalizations

Instead of a single predictor, the user may specify some monotone function of one variable, e.g., var = "log(dose)". If so, the chain rule is applied. Note that, in this example, if object contains log(dose) as a predictor, we will be comparing the slopes estimated by that model, whereas specifying var = "dose" would perform a transformation of those slopes, making the predicted trends vary depending on dose.

Note

In earlier versions of emtrends, the first argument was named model rather than object. (The name was changed because of potential mis-matching with a mode argument, which is an option for several types of models.) For backward compatibility, model still works provided all arguments are named.

It is important to understand that trends computed by emtrends are not equivalent to polynomial contrasts in a parallel model where var is regarded as a factor. That is because the model object here is assumed to fit a smooth function of var, and the estimated trends reflect local behavior at particular value(s) of var; whereas when var is modeled as a factor and polynomial contrasts are computed, those contrasts represent the global pattern of changes over all levels of var.

See the pigs.poly and pigs.fact examples below for an illustration. The linear and quadratic trends depend on the value of percent, but the cubic trend is constant (because that is true of a cubic polynomial, which is the underlying model). The cubic contrast in the factorial model has the same P value as for the cubic trend, again because the cubic trend is the same everywhere.

See Also

emmeans, ref_grid

Examples

fiber.lm <- lm(strength ~ diameter*machine, data=fiber)
# Obtain slopes for each machine ...
( fiber.emt <- emtrends(fiber.lm, "machine", var = "diameter") )
# ... and pairwise comparisons thereof
pairs(fiber.emt)

# Suppose we want trends relative to sqrt(diameter)...
emtrends(fiber.lm, ~ machine | diameter, var = "sqrt(diameter)",
at = list(diameter = c(20, 30)))

# Obtaining a reference grid
mtcars.lm <- lm(mpg ~ poly(disp, degree = 2) * (factor(cyl) + factor(am)), data = mtcars)

# Center trends at mean disp for each no. of cylinders
mtcTrends.rg <- emtrends(mtcars.lm, var = "disp",
                        cov.reduce = disp ~ factor(cyl))
summary(mtcTrends.rg)  # estimated trends at grid nodes
emmeans(mtcTrends.rg, "am", weights = "prop")

### Higher-degree trends ...

pigs.poly <- lm(conc ~ poly(percent, degree = 3), data = pigs)
emt <- emtrends(pigs.poly, ~ degree | percent, "percent", "percent",
                max.degree = 3, at = list(percent = c(9, 13.5, 18)))
# note: 'degree' is an extra factor created by 'emtrends'
summary(emt, infer = c(TRUE, TRUE))

# Compare above results with poly contrasts when 'percent' is modeled as a factor ...
pigs.fact <- lm(conc ~ factor(percent), data = pigs)
emm <- emmeans(pigs.fact, "percent")
contrast(emm, "poly")
# Some P values are comparable, some aren't! See Note in documentation

---

**extending-emmeans**  
*Support functions for model extensions*

**Description**

This documents some functions and methods that may be useful to package developers wishing to add support for *emmeans* for their model objects. A user or package developer may add *emmeans* support for a model class by writing *recover_data* and *emm_basis* methods for that class. (Users in need for a quick way to obtain results for a model that is not supported may be better served by the *qdrg* function.) There are several other exported functions that may be useful. See the "xtending" vignette for more details.

**Usage**

recovery_data(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'call'
recovery_data(object, trms, na.action, data = NULL,
              params = "pi", frame, pwts, addl.vars, ...)

emm_basis(object, trms, xlev, grid, ...)

.recovery_data(object, ...)

---
.emm_basis(object, trms, xlev, grid, ...)
.emm_register(classes, pkgname)
.std.link.labels(fam, misc)
.combine.terms(...)
.aovlist.dffun(k, dfargs)
.cmpM(X, weights = rep(1, nrow(X)), assign = attr(X$qr, "assign"))
.get.excl(levs, exc, inc)
.get.offset(terms, grid)
.my.vcov(object, vcov. = .statsvcov, ...)
.all.vars(expr, retain = c("\$", "\[\[", "\]\]", "\"", ")
.diag(x, nrow, ncol)
.num.key(levs, key)
.emm_vignette(css = system.file("css", "clean-simple.css", package = "emmeans"), highlight = NULL, ...)
.hurdle.support(cmu, cshape, cp0, cmean, zmu, zshape, zp0)
.zi.support(zmu, zshape, zp0)

Arguments

object  An object of the same class as is supported by a new method.
...     Additional parameters that may be supported by the method.
trms    The terms component of object (typically with the response deleted, e.g. via delete.response)
na.action Integer vector of indices of observations to ignore; or NULL if none
data     Data frame. Usually, this is NULL. However, if non-null, this is used in place of the reconstructed dataset. It must have all of the predictors used in the model, and any factor levels must match those used in fitting the model.
params  Character vector giving the names of any variables in the model formula that are not predictors. For example, a spline model may involve a local variable knots that is not a predictor, but its value is needed to fit the model. Names of parameters not actually used are harmless, and the default value "pi" (the only numeric constant in base R) is provided in case the model involves it. An
example involving splines may be found at https://github.com/rvlenth/emmeans/issues/180.

frame Optional data frame. Many model objects contain the model frame used when fitting the model. In cases where there are no predictor transformations, this model frame has all the original predictor values and so is usable for recovering the data. Thus, if frame is non-missing and data is NULL, a check is made on terms and if there are no function calls, we use data = frame. This can be helpful because it provides a modicum of security against the possibility that the original data used when fitting the model has been altered or removed.

pwts Optional vector of prior weights. Typically, this may be obtained from the fitted model via weights(model). If this is provided, it is used to set weights as long as it is non-NULL and the same length as the number of rows of the data.

addl.vars Character value or vector specifying additional predictors to include in the reference grid. These must be names of variables that exist, or you will get an error. This may be useful if you need to do additional computations later on that depend on these variables; e.g., bias adjustments for random slopes of variables not among the fixed predictors.

xlev Named list of factor levels (excluding ones coerced to factors in the model formula)

grid A data.frame (provided by ref.grid) containing the predictor settings needed in the reference grid

classes Character names of one or more classes to be registered. The package must contain the functions recover_data.foo and emm_basis.foo for each class foo listed in classes.

pkgname Character name of package providing the methods (usually should be the second argument of .onLoad)

fam Result of call to family(object)

misc A list intended for the @misc slot of an emmGrid object

k, dfargs Arguments to .aovlist.dffun, which is made available as a convenience to developers providing support similar to that provided for aovlist objects

X, weights, assign Arguments for .cmp, which compacts a model matrix X into a much smaller matrix that has the same row space. Specifically, it returns the R portion of its QR decomposition. If X is already of class qr, it is used directly. weights should be the weights used in the model fit, and assign is used for unravelling any pivoting done by qr.

levs, key The .num.key function returns the numeric indices of the levels in levs to the set of all levels in key

exc, inc Arguments for .get.excl which is useful in writing .emmc functions for generating contrast coefficients, and supports arguments exclude or include for excluding or specifying which levels to use.

terms A terms component

vcov Function or matrix that returns a suitable covariance matrix. The default is .statsvcov which is stats::vcov. The .my.vcov function should be called
in place of \texttt{vcov}, and it supports the user being able to specify a different matrix or function via the optional \texttt{vcov} argument.

**expr, retain**
Arguments for \texttt{.all.vars}, which is an alternative to \texttt{all.vars} that has special provisions for retaining the special characters in \texttt{retain}, thus allowing model specifications like \( y \sim \text{data}\$trt \times \text{df}["dose"] \)

**x, nrow, ncol**
Arguments for \texttt{.diag}, which is an alternative to \texttt{diag} that lacks its idiosyncrasy of returning an identity matrix when \( x \) is of length 1.

**css, package, highlight**
Arguments for \texttt{.emm_vignette}, which is a clean and simple alternative to such as \texttt{html_document} for use as the output style of a Markdown file. All the vignettes in the \texttt{emmeans} package use this output style.

**cmu, zmu**
In \texttt{.hurdle.support} and \texttt{.zi.support}, these specify a vector of back-transformed estimates for the count and zero model, respectively

**cshape, zshape**
Shape parameter for the count and zero model, respectively

**cp0, zp0**
Function of \((\mu, \text{shape})\) for computing \(\text{Prob}(Y = 0)\) for the count and zero model, respectively

**cmean**
Function of \((\mu, \text{shape})\) for computing the mean of the count model. Typically, this just returns \(\mu\)

**Value**

The \texttt{recover_data} method must return a \texttt{data.frame} containing all the variables that appear as predictors in the model, and attributes "call", "terms", "predictors", and "responses". (\texttt{recover_data.call} will provide these attributes.)

The \texttt{emm_basis} method should return a list with the following elements:

**X**
The matrix of linear functions over \texttt{grid}, having the same number of rows as \texttt{grid} and the number of columns equal to the length of \texttt{bhat}.

**bhat**
The vector of regression coefficients for fixed effects. This should include any NAs that result from rank deficiencies.

**nbasis**
A matrix whose columns form a basis for non-estimable functions of beta, or a 1x1 matrix of NA if there is no rank deficiency.

**V**
The estimated covariance matrix of \texttt{bhat}.

**dffun**
A function of \((k, \text{dfargs})\) that returns the degrees of freedom associated with \(\text{sum}(k \times \text{bhat})\).

**dfargs**
A list containing additional arguments needed for \texttt{dffun}.

\texttt{.recover_data} and \texttt{.emm_basis} are hidden exported versions of \texttt{recover_data} and \texttt{emm_basis}, respectively. They run in \texttt{emmeans}'s namespace, thus providing access to all existing methods.

\texttt{.std.link.llabels} returns a modified version of \texttt{misc} with the appropriate information included corresponding to the information in \texttt{fam}

\texttt{combine.terms} returns a terms object resulting from combining all the terms or formulas in ....

\texttt{.get.offset} returns the values, based on \texttt{grid}, of any offset component in \texttt{terms}

\texttt{.hurdle.support} returns a matrix with 3 rows containing the estimated mean responses and the differentials wrt \texttt{cmu} and \texttt{zmu}, resp.
zi.support returns a matrix with 2 rows containing the estimated probabilities of 0 and the differentials wrt mu. See the section on hurdle and zero-inflated models.

Details

To create a reference grid, the ref_grid function needs to reconstruct the data used in fitting the model, and then obtain a matrix of linear functions of the regression coefficients for a given grid of predictor values. These tasks are performed by calls to recover_data and emm_basis respectively. A vignette giving details and examples is available via vignette("xtending", "emmeans")

To extend emmeans's support to additional model types, one need only write S3 methods for these two functions. The existing methods serve as helpful guidance for writing new ones. Most of the work for recover_data can be done by its method for class "call", providing the terms component and na.action data as additional arguments. Writing an emm_basis method is more involved, but the existing methods (e.g., emmeans:::emm_basis.lm) can serve as models. Certain recover_data and emm_basis methods are exported from emmeans. (To find out, do methods("recover_data").) If your object is based on another model-fitting object, it may be that all that is needed is to call one of these exported methods and perhaps make modifications to the results. Contact the developer if you need others of these exported.

If the model has a multivariate response, bhat needs to be “flattened” into a single vector, and X and V must be constructed consistently.

In models where a non-full-rank result is possible (often, you can tell by seeing if there is a singular.ok argument in the model-fitting function), summary.emmGrid and its relatives check the estimability of each prediction, using the nonest.basis function in the estimability package.

The models already supported are detailed in the "models" vignette. Some packages may provide additional emmeans support for its object classes.

Communication between methods

If the recover_data method generates information needed by emm_basis, that information may be incorporated by creating a "misc" attribute in the returned recovered data. That information is then passed as the misc argument when ref_grid calls emm_basis.

Optional hooks

Some models may need something other than standard linear estimates and standard errors. If so, custom functions may be pointed to via the items misc$estHook, misc$vcovHook and misc$postGridHook. If just the name of the hook function is provided as a character string, then it is retrieved using get.

The estHook function should have arguments `(object, do.se, tol,...)` where object is the emmGrid object, do.se is a logical flag for whether to return the standard error, and tol is the tolerance for assessing estimability. It should return a matrix with 3 columns: the estimates, standard errors (NA when do.se==FALSE), and degrees of freedom (NA for asymptotic). The number of rows should be the same as `object@linfct`. The vcovHook function should have arguments `(object, tol, ...)` as described. It should return the covariance matrix for the estimates. Finally, postGridHook, if present, is called at the very end of ref_grid; it takes one argument, the constructed object, and should return a suitably modified emmGrid object.
Registering S3 methods for a model class

The `emmeans::emm_register` function is provided as a convenience to conditionally register your S3 methods for a model class, `recover_data.foo` and `emm_basis.foo`, where `foo` is the class name. Your package should implement an `.onLoad` function and call `emmeans::emm_register` if `emmeans` is installed. See the example.

Support for Hurdle and Zero-inflated models

The functions `hurdle.support` and `zi.support` help facilitate calculations needed to estimate the mean response (count model and zero model combined) of these models. `hurdle.support` returns a matrix of three rows. The first is the estimated mean for a hurdle model, and the 2nd and 3rd rows are differentials for the count and zero models, which needed for delta-method calculations. To use these, regard the `@linfct` slot as comprising two sets of columns, for the count and zero models respectively. To do the delta method calculations, multiply the rows of the count part by its differentials times `link$mu.eta` evaluated at that part of the linear predictor. Do the same for the zero part, using its differentials and `mu.eta`. If the resulting matrix is `A`, then the covariance of the mean response is `AVA'` where `V` is the `@V` slot of the object.

The function `zi.support` works the same way, only it is much simpler, and is used to estimate the probability of 0 and its differential for either part of a zero-inflated model or hurdle model.

See the code for `emm_basis.zeroinfl` and `emm_basis.hurdle` for how these are used with models fitted by the `pscl` package.

Note

Without an explicit `data` argument, `recover_data` returns the current version of the dataset. If the dataset has changed since the model was fitted, then this will not be the data used to fit the model. It is especially important to know this in simulation studies where the data are randomly generated or permuted, and in cases where several datasets are processed in one step (e.g., using `dplyr`). In those cases, users should be careful to provide the actual data used to fit the model in the `data` argument.

See Also

Vignette on extending emmeans

Examples

```r
## Not run:
#--- If your package provides recover_data and emm_grid methods for class 'mymod',
#--- put something like this in your package code -- say in zzz.R:
.onLoad = function(libname, pkgname) {
  if (requireNamespace("emmeans", quietly = TRUE))
    emmeans::.emm_register("mymod", pkgname)
}

## End(Not run)
```
**feedlot**  
*Feedlot data*

**Description**

This is an unbalanced analysis-of-covariance example, where one covariate is affected by a factor. Feeder calves from various herds enter a feedlot, where they are fed one of three diets. The weight of the animal at entry is the covariate, and the weight at slaughter is the response.

**Usage**

`feedlot`

**Format**

A data frame with 67 observations and 4 variables:

- `herd` a factor with levels `9 16 3 32 24 31 19 36 34 35 33`, designating the herd that a feeder calf came from.
- `diet` a factor with levels `Low Medium High`: the energy level of the diet given the animal.
- `swt` a numeric vector: the weight of the animal at slaughter.
- `ewt` a numeric vector: the weight of the animal at entry to the feedlot.

**Details**

The data arise from a Western Regional Research Project conducted at New Mexico State University. Calves born in 1975 in commercial herds entered a feedlot as yearlings. Both diets and herds are of interest as factors. The covariate, `ewt`, is thought to be dependent on `herd` due to different genetic backgrounds, breeding history, etc. The levels of `herd` ordered to similarity of genetic background.

Note: There are some empty cells in the cross-classification of `herd` and `diet`.

**Source**


**Examples**

```r
feedlot.lm <- lm(swt ~ ewt + herd*diet, data = feedlot)
# Obtain EMMs with a separate reference value of ewt for each herd. This reproduces the last part of Table 2 in the reference
emmmeans(feedlot.lm, ~ diet | herd, cov.reduce = ewt ~ herd)
```
Description
Fiber data from Montgomery Design (8th ed.), p.656 (Table 15.10). Useful as a simple analysis-of-covariance example.

Usage
fiber

Format
A data frame with 15 observations and 3 variables:

machine  a factor with levels A B C. This is the primary factor of interest.
strength  a numeric vector. The response variable.
diameter  a numeric vector. A covariate.

Details
The goal of the experiment is to compare the mean breaking strength of fibers produced by the three machines. When testing this, the technician also measured the diameter of each fiber, and this measurement may be used as a concomitant variable to improve precision of the estimates.

Source

Examples
fiber.lm <- lm(strength ~ diameter + machine, data=fiber)
ref_grid(fiber.lm)

# Covariate-adjusted means and comparisons
difflsmeans(fiber.lm, pairwise ~ machine)
Summarize an emmGrid from a Bayesian model

Description
This function computes point estimates and HPD intervals for each factor combination in object@emmGrid. While this function may be called independently, it is called automatically by the S3 method summary.emmGrid when the object is based on a Bayesian model. (Note: the level argument, or its default, is passed as prob).

Usage
hpd.summary(object, prob, by, type, point.est = median, delta, bias.adjust = get_emm_option("back.bias.adj"), sigma, ...)

Arguments
- object: an emmGrid object having a non-missing post.beta slot
- prob: numeric probability content for HPD intervals (note: when not specified, the current level option is used; see emm_options)
- by: factors to use as by variables
- type: prediction type as in summary.emmGrid
- point.est: function to use to compute the point estimates from the posterior sample for each grid point
- delta: Numeric equivalence threshold (on the linear predictor scale regardless of type). See the section below on equivalence testing.
- bias.adjust: Logical value for whether to adjust for bias in back-transforming (type = "response"). This requires a value of sigma to exist in the object or be specified.
- sigma: Error SD assumed for bias correction (when type = "response"). If not specified, object@misc$sigma is used, and a warning if it is not found or invalid. Note: sigma may be a vector, as long as it conforms to the number of observations in the posterior sample.
- ...: required but not used

Value
an object of class summary_emm

Equivalence testing note
If delta is positive, two columns labeled p.equiv and odds.eq are appended to the summary. p.equiv is the fraction of posterior estimates having absolute values less than delta. The odds.eq column is just p.equiv converted to an odds ratio; so it is the posterior odds of equivalence.

A high value of p.equiv is evidence in favor of equivalence. It can be used to obtain something equivalent (in spirit) to the frequentist Schuirmann (TOST) procedure, whereby we would conclude
equivalence at significance level $\alpha$ if the $(1 - 2\alpha)$ confidence interval falls entirely in the interval $[-\delta, \delta]$. Similarly in the Bayesian context, an equally strong argument for equivalence is obtained if $\mathrm{p.equiv}$ exceeds $1 - 2\alpha$.

A closely related quantity is the ROPE (region of practical equivalence), obtainable via `bayestestR::rope(object, range = c(-delta, delta))`. Its value is approximately $100 \times \frac{\mathrm{p.equiv}}{0.95}$ if the default $\mathrm{ci} = 0.95$ is used. See also `bayestestR`'s issue #567.

Finally, a Bayes factor for equivalence is obtainable by dividing `odds.eq` by the prior odds of equivalence, assessed or elicited separately.

**See Also**

`summary.emmGrid`

**Examples**

```r
if(require("coda"))
  emm_example("hpd.summary-coda")
  # Use emm_example("hpd.summary-coda", list = TRUE) # to see just the code
```

---

**joint_tests**

*Compute joint tests of the terms in a model*

**Description**

This function produces an analysis-of-variance-like table based on linear functions of predictors in a model or `emmGrid` object. Specifically, the function constructs, for each combination of factors (or covariates reduced to two or more levels), a set of (interaction) contrasts via `contrast`, and then tests them using `test` with `joint = TRUE`. Optionally, one or more of the predictors may be used as by variable(s), so that separate tables of tests are produced for each combination of them.

**Usage**

```r
joint_tests(object, by = NULL, show0df = FALSE, showconf = TRUE,
            cov.reduce = make.meanint(1), ...)
make.meanint(delta)
meanint(x)
make.symmint(ctr, delta)
symmint(ctr)
```
Arguments

- **object**: a fitted model, `emmGrid`, or `emm_list`. If the latter, its first element is used.
- **by**: character names of by variables. Separate sets of tests are run for each combination of these.
- **show0df**: logical value; if `TRUE`, results with zero numerator degrees of freedom are displayed, if `FALSE` they are skipped.
- **showconf**: logical value. When we have models with estimability issues (e.g., missing cells), then with `showconf = TRUE`, we test any remaining effects that are not purely due to contrasts of a single term. If found, they are labeled (confounded).
  See vignette("xplanations") for more information.
- **cov.reduce**: a function. If object is a fitted model, it is replaced by `ref_grid(object, cov.reduce = cov.reduce, ...)`. For this purpose, the functions `meanint` and `symmint` are available for returning an interval around the mean or around zero, respectively. See the section below on covariates.
- **...**: additional arguments passed to `ref_grid` and `emmeans`.
- **delta, ctr**: arguments for `make.meanint` and `make.symmint`.
- **x**: argument for `meanint` and `symmint`.

Details

In models with only factors, no covariates, these tests correspond to “type III” tests a la SAS, as long as equal-weighted averaging is used and there are no estimability issues. When covariates are present and they interact with factors, the results depend on how the covariate is handled in constructing the reference grid. See the section on covariates below. The point that one must always remember is that `joint_tests` always tests contrasts among EMMs, in the context of the reference grid, whereas type III tests are tests of model coefficients – which may or may not have anything to do with EMMs or contrasts.

Value

A `summary_emm` object (same as is produced by `summary.emmGrid`). All effects for which there are no estimable contrasts are omitted from the results. There may be an additional row named (confounded) which accounts for additional degrees of freedom for effects not accounted for in the preceding rows.

The returned object also includes an "est.fcns" attribute, which is a named list containing the linear functions associated with each joint test. No estimable functions are included for confounded effects.

- `make.meanint` returns the function `function(x) mean(x) + delta * c(-1, 1)`, and `make.symmint(ctr, delta)` returns the function `function(x) ctr + delta * c(-1, 1)` (which does not depend on `x`).
  The cases with `delta = 1, meanint = make.meanint(1) and symmint(ctr) = make.symmint(ctr, 1)` are retained for back-compatibility reasons. These functions are available primarily for use with `cov.reduce`. 
Dealing with covariates

A covariate (or any other predictor) must have more than one value in the reference grid in order to test its effect and be included in the results. Therefore, when object is a model, we default to cov.reduce = meanint which sets each covariate at a symmetric interval about its mean. But when object is an existing reference grid, it often has only one value for covariates, in which case they are excluded from the joint tests.

Covariates present further complications in that their values in the reference grid can affect the joint tests of other effects. When covariates are centered around their means (the default), then the tests we obtain can be described as joint tests of covariate-adjusted means; and that is our intended use here. However, some software such as SAS and car::Anova adopt the convention of centering covariates around zero; and for that purpose, one can use cov.reduce = symmint(0) when calling with a model object (or in constructing a reference grid). However, adjusted means with covariates set at or around zero do not make much sense in the context of interpreting estimated marginal means, unless the covariate means really are zero.

See the examples below with the toy dataset.

See Also
test

Examples

pigs.lm <- lm(log(conc) ~ source * factor(percent), data = pigs)

(jt <- joint_tests(pigs.lm)) ## will be same as type III ANOVA

### Estimable functions associated with "percent"
attr(jt, "est.fcns") $ "percent"

joint_tests(pigs.lm, weights = "outer") ## differently weighted

joint_tests(pigs.lm, by = "source") ## separate joint tests of 'percent'

### Comparisons with type III tests in SAS
toy = data.frame(
  treat = rep(c("A", "B"), c(4, 6)),
  female = c(1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0),
  resp = c(17, 12, 14, 19, 28, 26, 26, 34, 33, 27))
toy.fac = lm(resp ~ treat * factor(female), data = toy)
toy.cov = lm(resp ~ treat * female, data = toy)
# (These two models have identical fitted values and residuals)

# -- SAS output we'd get with toy.fac --
## Source     DF  Type III SS Mean Square     F Value   Pr > F
## treat      1  488.8928571 488.8928571  404.60   <.0001
## female     1   78.8928571  78.8928571   65.29    0.0002
## treat*female 1  1.7500000  1.7500000    1.45    0.2741
#
# -- SAS output we'd get with toy.cov --
## Source     DF  Type III SS Mean Square     F Value   Pr > F
## lsmeans

**Wrappers for alternative naming of EMMs**

### Description

These are wrappers for `emmeans` and related functions to provide backward compatibility, or for users who may prefer to use other terminology than “estimated marginal means” – namely “least-squares means”. These functions also provide the functionality formerly provided by the `lsmeans` package, which is now just a front-end for `emmeans`.

### Usage

- `lsmeans(...)`
- `lstrends(...)`
- `lsmip(...)`
- `lsm(...)`
- `lsobj(...)`
make.tran

lsm.options(...)

get.lsm.option(x, default = emm_defaults[[x]])

Arguments

... Arguments passed to the corresponding emxxx function
x Character name of desired option
default default value to return if x not found

Details

For each function with lxxx in its name, the same function named emxxx is called. Any estimator names or list items beginning with “em” are replaced with “ls” before the results are returned.

Value

The result of the call to emxxx, suitably modified.

get.lsm.option and lsm.options remap options from and to corresponding options in the emmeans options system.

See Also

emmeans, emtrends, emmip, emm, emmobj, emm_options, get_emm_option

Examples

pigs.lm <- lm(log(conc) ~ source + factor(percent), data = pigs)
lsmeans(pigs.lm, "source")

make.tran

Description

The make.tran function creates the needed information to perform transformations of the response variable, including inverting the transformation and estimating variances of back-transformed predictions via the delta method. make.tran is similar to make.link, but it covers additional transformations. The result can be used as an environment in which the model is fitted, or as the tran argument in update.emmGrid (when the given transformation was already applied in an existing model).

Usage

make.tran(type = c("genlog", "power", "boxcox", "sympower", "asin.sqrt", "atanh", "bcnPower", "scale"), alpha = 1, beta = 0, param, y, ...)

inverse(y)
Arguments

- **type**: The name of the transformation. See Details.
- **alpha, beta**: Numeric parameters needed for the transformation. See Details.
- **param**: If non-missing, this specifies either `alpha` or `c(alpha, beta)` (provided for backward compatibility). Also, for the same reason, if `alpha` is of length more than 1, it is taken as `param`.
- **y**: A response variable. With `type = "scale"`, the results determine `alpha` and `beta`.
- **...**: Additional arguments passed to other functions/methods

Value

A list having at least the same elements as those returned by `make.link`. The `linkfun` component is the transformation itself.

`inverse` returns the reciprocal of its argument. It allows the "inverse" link to be auto-detected as a response transformation.

Details

The `make.tran` function returns a suitable list of functions for several popular transformations that are not already provided elsewhere. Besides being usable with `update`, the user may use this list as an enclosing environment in fitting the model itself, in which case the transformation is auto-detected when the special name `linkfun` (the transformation itself) is used as the response transformation in the call. See the examples below.

Most of the transformations available in `make.tran` require parameters, specified as `alpha` and `beta`; in the following discussion, we use $\alpha$ and $\beta$ to denote `alpha` and `beta`, and $y$ to denote the response variable. The `type` argument specifies the following transformations:

- **"genlog"** Generalized logarithmic transformation: $\log_{\beta}(y + \alpha)$, where $y > -\alpha$. When $\beta = 0$ (the default), we use $\log_e(y + \alpha)$.
- **"power"** Power transformation: $(y - \beta)^{\alpha}$, where $y > \beta$. When $\alpha = 0$, $\log(y - \beta)$ is used instead.
- **"boxcox"** The Box-Cox transformation (unscaled by the geometric mean): $((y - \beta)^{\alpha} - 1)/\alpha$, where $y > \beta$. When $\alpha = 0$, $\log(y - \beta)$ is used.
- **"sympower"** A symmetrized power transformation on the whole real line: $(y - \beta)^{\alpha} \cdot \text{sign}(y - \beta)$. There are no restrictions on $y$, but we require $\alpha > 0$ in order for the transformation to be monotone and continuous.
- **"asin.sqrt"** Arcsin-square-root transformation: $\sin^{-1}(y/\alpha)^{1/2}$. Typically, `alpha` will be either 1 (default) or 100.
- **"atanh"** Arctanh transformation: $\tanh^{-1}(y/\alpha)$. Typically, `alpha` will be either 1 (default) or 100.
- **"bcnPower"** Box-Cox with negatives allowed, as described for the `bcnPower` function in the `car` package. It is defined as the Box-Cox transformation $(z^{\alpha} - 1)/\alpha$ of the variable $z = y + (y^2 + \beta^2)^{1/2}$. Note that this requires both parameters and that $\beta > 0$.
- **"scale"** This one is a little different than the others, in that `alpha` and `beta` are ignored; instead, they are determined by calling `scale(y, ...)`. The user should give as `y` the response variable in the model to be fitted to its scaled version.
Note that with the "power", "boxcox", or "sympower" transformations, the argument beta specifies a location shift. In the "genpower" transformation, beta specifies the base of the logarithm – however, quirkily, the default of beta = 0 is taken to be the natural logarithm. For example, make.tran(0.5, 10) sets up the $\log_{10}(y + \frac{1}{2})$ transformation. In the "bcnPower" transformation, beta must be specified as a positive value.

For purposes of back-transformation, the ‘$\sqrt{y} + \sqrt{y+1}$’ transformation is treated exactly the same way as ‘$2\sqrt{\mu}$’, because both are regarded as estimates of $2\sqrt{\mu}$.

**Cases where make.tran may not be needed**

Often, just the name of the transformation is all that is needed. The functions emmeans, ref_grid, and related ones automatically detect response transformations that are recognized by examining the model formula. These are log, log2, log10, log1p, sqrt, logit, probit, cauchit, cloglog; as well as (for a response variable y) asin(sqrt(y)), asinh(sqrt(y)), atanh(y), and sqrt(y) + sqrt(y+1). In addition, any constant multiple of these (e.g., 2*sqrt(y)) is auto-detected and appropriately scaled (see also the tran.mult argument in update.emmGrid).

A few additional character strings may be supplied as the tran argument in update.emmGrid: "identity", "1/mu^2", "inverse", "reciprocal", "log10", "log2", "asin.sqrt", and "asinh.sqrt".

**Note**

The genlog transformation is technically unneeded, because a response transformation of the form $\log(y + c)$ is now auto-detected by ref_grid.

We modify certain make.link results in transformations where there is a restriction on valid prediction values, so that reasonable inverse predictions are obtained, no matter what. For example, if a sqrt transformation was used but a predicted value is negative, the inverse transformation is zero rather than the square of the prediction. A side effect of this is that it is possible for one or both confidence limits, or even a standard error, to be zero.

**Examples**

```r
# Fit a model using an oddball transformation:
bctrans <- make.tran("boxcox", 0.368)
warp.bc <- with(bctrans,
   lm(linkfun(breaks) ~ wool * tension, data = warpbreaks))
# Obtain back-transformed LS means:
emmeans(warp.bc, ~ tension | wool, type = "response")
### Using a scaled response...
# Case where it is auto-detected:
mod <- lm(scale(yield[, 1]) ~ Variety, data = MOats)
emmeans(mod, "Variety", type = "response")
# Case where scaling is not auto-detected -- and what to do about it:
copt <- options(contrasts = c("contr.sum", "contr.poly"))
mod.aov <- aov(scale(yield[, 1]) ~ Variety + Error(Block), data = MOats)
emm.aov <- suppressWarnings(emmeans(mod.aov, "Variety", type = "response"))
# Scaling was not retrieved, so we can do:
emm.aov <- update(emm.aov, tran = make.tran("scale", y = MOats$yield[, 1]))
```
emmeans(emm.aov, "Variety", type = "response")

options(copt)

## Not run:
### An existing model 'mod' was fitted with a \( y^{(2/3)} \) transformation...
ptran = make.tran("power", 2/3)
emmeans(mod, "treatment", tran = ptran)

## End(Not run)
pigs.lm <- lm(inverse(conc) ~ source + factor(percent), data = pigs)
emmeans(pigs.lm, "source", type = "response")

---

**MOats**

*Oats data in multivariate form*

**Description**

This is the Oats dataset provided in the **nlme** package, but it is rearranged as one multivariate observation per plot.

**Usage**

MOats

**Format**

A data frame with 18 observations and 3 variables

- **Variety** a factor with levels Golden Rain, Marvellous, Victory
- **Block** an ordered factor with levels VI < V < III < IV < II < I
- **yield** a matrix with 4 columns, giving the yields with nitrogen concentrations of 0, .2, .4, and .6.

**Details**

These data arise from a split-plot experiment reported by Yates (1935) and used as an example in Pinheiro and Bates (2000) and other texts. Six blocks were divided into three whole plots, randomly assigned to the three varieties of oats. The whole plots were each divided into 4 split plots and randomized to the four concentrations of nitrogen.

**Source**

The dataset **Oats** in the **nlme** package.
References


Examples

```R
MOats.lm <- lm(yield ~ Block + Variety, data = MOats)
MOats.rg <- ref_grid(MOats.lm, mult.name = "nitro")
emmeans(MOats.rg, ~ nitro | Variety)
```
null Scalar or conformable vector of null-hypothesis values to test against
by Any by variable(s). These should not include the primary variables to be contrasted. For convenience, the by variable is nulled-out if it would result in no primary factors being contrasted.
adjust Character value of a multiplicity adjustment method ("none" for no adjustment). The available adjustment methods are more limited than in contrast, and any default adjustment returned via method is ignored.
show.est Logical flag determining whether the multivariate means are displayed
... Additional arguments passed to contrast

Value
An object of class summary_emm containing the multivariate test results; or a list of the estimates and the tests if show.est is TRUE. The test results include the Hotelling $T^2$ statistic, $F$ ratios, degrees of freedom, and $P$ values.

Note
If some interactions among the primary and mult.name factors are absent, the covariance of the multivariate means is singular; this situation is accommodated, but the result has reduced degrees of freedom and a message is displayed. If there are other abnormal conditions such as non-estimable results, estimates are shown as NA.

While designed primarily for testing contrasts, multivariate tests of the mean vector itself can be implemented via method = "identity" (see the examples).

References

Examples
MOats.lm <- lm(yield ~ Variety + Block, data = MOats)
MOats.emm <- emmeans(MOats.lm, ~ Variety | rep.meas)
mvcontrast(MOats.emm, "consec", show.est = TRUE) # mult.name defaults to rep.meas

# Test each mean against a specified null vector
mvcontrast(MOats.emm, "identity", name = "Variety",
null = c(80, 100, 120, 140), adjust = "none")
# (Note 'name' is passed to contrast() and overrides default name "contrast")

# 'mult.name' need not refer to a multivariate response
mvcontrast(MOats.emm, "trt.vs.ctrl1", mult.name = "Variety")
Description

These data arise from a study of analgesic effects of treatments of elderly patients who have neuralgia. Two treatments and a placebo are compared. The response variable is whether the patient reported pain or not. Researchers recorded the age and gender of 60 patients along with the duration of complaint before the treatment began.

Usage

euralgia

Format

A data frame with 60 observations and 5 variables:

- **Treatment**  Factor with 3 levels A, B, and P. The latter is placebo
- **Sex**  Factor with two levels F and M
- **Age**  Numeric covariate – patient’s age in years
- **Duration**  Numeric covariate – duration of the condition before beginning treatment
- **Pain**  Binary response factor with levels No and Yes

Source


Examples

```
# Model and analysis shown in the SAS report:
neuralgia.glm <- glm(Pain ~ Treatment * Sex + Age, family = binomial(),
                     data = neuralgia)
pairs(emmeans(neuralgia.glm, ~ Treatment, at = list(Sex = "F")),
      reverse = TRUE, type = "response", adjust = "bonferroni")
```
Description

This observational dataset involves three factors, but where several factor combinations are missing. It is used as a case study in Milliken and Johnson, Chapter 17, p.202. (You may also find it in the second edition, p.278.)

Usage

nutrition

Format

A data frame with 107 observations and 4 variables:

- **age**: a factor with levels 1, 2, 3, 4. Mother’s age group.
- **group**: a factor with levels FoodStamps, NoAid. Whether or not the family receives food stamp assistance.
- **race**: a factor with levels Black, Hispanic, White. Mother’s race.
- **gain**: a numeric vector (the response variable). Gain score (posttest minus pretest) on knowledge of nutrition.

Details

A survey was conducted by home economists “to study how much lower-socioeconomic-level mothers knew about nutrition and to judge the effect of a training program designed to increase their knowledge of nutrition.” This is a messy dataset with several empty cells.

Source


Examples

```r
nutr.aov <- aov(gain ~ (group + age + race)^2, data = nutrition)

# Summarize predictions for age group 3
nutr.emm <- emmeans(nutr.aov, ~ race * group, at = list(age="3"))

emmi(nutr.emm, race ~ group)

# Hispanics seem exceptional; but this doesn’t test out due to very sparse data
pairs(nutr.emm, by = "group")
pairs(nutr.emm, by = "race")
```
oranges

Sales of oranges

Description

This example dataset on sales of oranges has two factors, two covariates, and two responses. There is one observation per factor combination.

Usage

oranges

Format

A data frame with 36 observations and 6 variables:

store  a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6. The store that was observed.
day   a factor with levels 1 2 3 4 5 6. The day the observation was taken (same for each store).
price1 a numeric vector. Price of variety 1.
price2 a numeric vector. Price of variety 2.
sales1 a numeric vector. Sales (per customer) of variety 1.
sales2 a numeric vector. Sales (per customer) of variety 2.

Source

This is (or once was) available as a SAS sample dataset.

References


Examples

# Example on p.244 of Littell et al.
oranges.lm <- lm(sales1 ~ price1*day, data = oranges)
emmeans(oranges.lm, "day")

# Example on p.246 of Littell et al.
emmeans(oranges.lm, "day", at = list(price1 = 0))

# A more sensible model to consider, IMHO (see vignette("interactions"))
org.mlm <- lm(cbind(sales1, sales2) ~ price1 * price2 + day + store,
data = oranges)
Description

A two-factor experiment with some observations lost

Usage

pigs

Format

A data frame with 29 observations and 3 variables:

- **source**  Source of protein in the diet (factor with 3 levels: fish meal, soybean meal, dried skim milk)
- **percent** Protein percentage in the diet (numeric with 4 values: 9, 12, 15, and 18)
- **conc** Concentration of free plasma leucine, in mcg/ml

Source


Examples

```r
pigs.lm <- lm(inverse(conc) ~ source + factor(percent), data = pigs)
emmeans(pigs.lm, "source")
```

plot.emmGrid

Plot an emmGrid or summary_emm object

Description

Methods are provided to plot EMMs as side-by-side CIs, and optionally to display “comparison arrows” for displaying pairwise comparisons.
plot.emmGrid

Usage

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
plot(x, y, type, CIs = TRUE, PIs = FALSE,
     comparisons = FALSE, colors = c("black", "blue", "blue", "red"),
     alpha = 0.05, adjust = "tukey", int.adjust = "none", intervals, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary_emm'
plot(x, y, horizontal = TRUE, CIs = TRUE, xlab, ylab,
     layout, scale = NULL, colors = c("black", "blue", "blue", "red"),
     intervals, plotit = TRUE, ...)

Arguments

x Object of class emmGrid or summary_emm

y (Required but ignored)

type Character value specifying the type of prediction desired (matching "linear.predictor",
     "link", or "response"). See details under summary.emmGrid. In addition, the
     user may specify type = "scale", in which case a transformed scale (e.g., a
     log scale) is displayed based on the transformation or link function used. Ad-
     ditional customization of this scale is available through including arguments to
     ggplot2::scale_x_continuous in ....

CIs Logical value. If TRUE, confidence intervals are plotted for each estimate.

PIs Logical value. If TRUE, prediction intervals are plotted for each estimate. If
     object is a Bayesian model, this requires the ... arguments to include frequentist
     = TRUE and sigma = (some value). Note that the PIs option is not available with
     summary_emm objects -- only for emmGrid objects. Also, prediction intervals are
     not available with engine = "lattice".

comparisons Logical value. If TRUE, "comparison arrows" are added to the plot, in such a way
     that the degree to which arrows overlap reflects as much as possible the signific-
     ance of the comparison of the two estimates. (A warning is issued if this can’t
     be done.) Note that comparison arrows are not available with 'summary_emm'
     objects.

colors Character vector of color names to use for estimates, CIs, PIs, and comparison
     arrows, respectively. CIs and PIs are rendered with some transparency, and
     colors are recycled if the length is less than four; so all plot elements are visible
     even if a single color is specified.

alpha The significance level to use in constructing comparison arrows

adjust Character value: Multiplicity adjustment method for comparison arrows only.

int.adjust Character value: Multiplicity adjustment method for the plotted confidence in-
     tervals only.

intervals If specified, it is used to set CIs. This is the previous argument name for CIs
     and is provided for backward compatibility.

... Additional arguments passed to update.emmGrid, summary.emmGrid, predict.emmGrid,
     or dotplot
horizonal Logical value specifying whether the intervals should be plotted horizontally or vertically

xlab Character label for horizontal axis

ylab Character label for vertical axis

layout Numeric value passed to dotplot when engine == "lattice".

scale Object of class trans (in the scales package) to specify a nonlinear scale. This is used in lieu of type = "scale" when plotting a summary_emm object created with type = "response". This is ignored with other types of summaries.

plotit Logical value. If TRUE, a graphical object is returned; if FALSE, a data.frame is returned containing all the values used to construct the plot.

Value

If plotit = TRUE, a graphical object is returned.

If plotit = FALSE, a data.frame with the table of EMMs that would be plotted. In the latter case, the estimate being plotted is named the_emmean, and any factors involved have the same names as in the object. Confidence limits are named lower.CL and upper.CL, prediction limits are named lpl and upl, and comparison-arrow limits are named lcmpl and ucmpl. There is also a variable named pri.fac which contains the factor combinations that are not among the by variables.

Details

If any by variables are in force, the plot is divided into separate panels. For "summary_emm" objects, the ... arguments in plot are passed only to dotplot, whereas for "emmGrid" objects, the object is updated using ... before summarizing and plotting.

In plots with comparisons = TRUE, the resulting arrows are only approximate, and in some cases may fail to accurately reflect the pairwise comparisons of the estimates – especially when estimates having large and small standard errors are intermingled in just the wrong way. Note that the maximum and minimum estimates have arrows only in one direction, since there is no need to compare them with anything higher or lower, respectively. See the vignette("xplanations", "emmeans") for details on how these are derived.

If adjust or int.adjust are not supplied, they default to the internal adjust setting saved in pairs(x) and x respectively (see update.emmGrid).

Note

In order to play nice with the plotting functions, any variable names that are not syntactically correct (e.g., contain spaces) are altered using make.names.

Examples

warp.lm <- lm(breaks ~ wool * tension, data = warpbreaks)
warp.emm <- emmeans(warp.lm, ~ tension | wool)
plot(warp.emm)
plot(warp.emm, by = NULL, comparisons = TRUE, adjust = "mvt",
     horizontal = FALSE, colors = "darkgreen")
### Using a transformed scale

```r
pigs.lm <- lm(log(conc + 2) ~ source * factor(percent), data = pigs)
pigs.emm <- emmeans(pigs.lm, ~ percent | source)
plot(pigs.emm, type = "scale", breaks = seq(20, 100, by = 10))
```

# Based on a summary.
# To get a transformed axis, must specify 'scale'; but it does not necessarily
# have to be the same as the actual response transformation

```r
pigs.ci <- confint(pigs.emm, type = "response")
plot(pigs.ci, scale = scales::log10_trans())
```

---

**pwpm**

*Pairwise P-value matrix (plus other statistics)*

**Description**

This function presents results from `emmeans` and pairwise comparisons thereof in a compact way. It displays a matrix (or matrices) of estimates, pairwise differences, and P values. The user may opt to exclude any of these via arguments `means`, `diffs`, and `pvals`, respectively. To control the direction of the pairwise differences, use `reverse`; and to control what appears in the upper and lower triangle(s), use `flip`. Optional arguments are passed to `contrast.emmGrid` and/or `summary.emmGrid`, making it possible to control what estimates and tests are displayed.

**Usage**

```r
pwpm(emm, by, reverse = FALSE, pvals = TRUE, means = TRUE, 
     diffs = TRUE, flip = FALSE, digits, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `emm` An `emmGrid` object
- `by` Character vector of variable(s) in the grid to condition on. These will create different matrices, one for each level or level-combination. If missing, by is set to `emm@misc$by.vars`. Grid factors not in by are the primary factors: whose levels or level combinations are compared pairwise.
- `reverse` Logical value passed to `pairs.emmGrid`. Thus, FALSE specifies "pairwise" comparisons (earlier vs. later), and TRUE specifies "revpairwise" comparisons (later vs. earlier).
- `pvals` Logical value. If TRUE, the pairwise differences of the EMMs are included in each matrix according to `flip`.
- `means` Logical value. If TRUE, the estimated marginal means (EMMs) from `emm` are included in the matrix diagonal(s).
- `diffs` Logical value. If TRUE, the pairwise differences of the EMMs are included in each matrix according to `flip`.
- `flip` Logical value that determines where P values and differences are placed. FALSE places the P values in the upper triangle and differences in the lower, and TRUE does just the opposite.
Description

Constructs a plot of P values associated with pairwise comparisons of estimated marginal means.

Usage

pwpp(emm, method = "pairwise", by, sort = TRUE, values = TRUE,
      rows = ".", xlab, ylab, xsub = "", plim = numeric(0), add.space = 0,
      aes, ...)

Arguments

emm
  AemmGridobject

method
  Character or list. Passed tocontrast.emmGridand summary.emmGrid. You should not include method here, because pairwise comparisons are always used.

Value

A matrix or ‘list’ of matrices, one for each ‘by’ level.

Note

If emm is the result of a Bayesian analysis, pwpm is based on a frequentist analysis

See Also

A graphical display of essentially the same results is available from pwpp

Examples

warp.lm <- lm(breaks ~ wool * tension, data = warpbreaks)
warp.emm <- emmeans(warp.lm, ~ tension | wool)
pwpm(warp.emm)

# use dot options to specify noninferiority tests
pwpm(warp.emm, by = NULL, side = ">", delta = 5, adjust = "none")

---

pwpp  Pairwise P-value plot

---

digits
  Integer. Number of digits to display. If missing, an optimal number of digits is determined.

...  Additional arguments passed tocontrast.emmGridand summary.emmGrid. You should not include method here, because pairwise comparisons are always used.
by

Character vector of variable(s) in the grid to condition on. These will create different panels, one for each level or level-combination. Grid factors not in by are the primary factors: whose levels or level combinations are compared pairwise.

sort

Logical value. If TRUE, levels of the factor combinations are ordered by their marginal means. If FALSE, they appear in order based on the existing ordering of the factor levels involved. Note that the levels are ordered the same way in all panels, and in many cases this implies that the means in any particular panel will not be ordered even when sort = TRUE.

values

Logical value. If TRUE, the values of the EMMs are included in the plot. When there are several side-by-side panels due to by variable(s), the labels showing values start stealing a lot of space from the plotting area; in those cases, it may be desirable to specify FALSE or use rows so that some panels are vertically stacked.

rows

Character vector of which by variable(s) are used to define rows of the panel layout. Those variables in by not included in rows define columns in the array of panels. A "." indicates that only one row is used, so all panels are stacked side-by-side.

xlab

Character label to use in place of the default for the P-value axis.

ylab

Character label to use in place of the default for the primary-factor axis.

xsub

Character label used as caption at the lower right of the plot.

plim

numeric vector of value(s) between 0 and 1. These are included among the observed p values so that the range of tick marks includes at least the range of plim. Choosing plim = c(0,1) will ensure the widest possible range.

add.space

Numeric value to adjust amount of space used for value labels. Positioning of value labels is tricky, and depends on how many panels and the physical size of the plotting region. This parameter allows the user to adjust the position. Changing it by one unit should shift the position by about one character width (right if positive, left if negative). Note that this interacts with aes$label below.

aes

optional named list of lists. Entries considered are point, segment, and label, and contents are passed to the respective ggplot2::geom_xxx() functions. These affect rendering of points, line segments joining them, and value labels. Defaults are point = list(size = 2), segment = list(), and label = list(size = 2.5).

... Additional arguments passed to contrast and summary.emmGrid, as well as to geom_segment and geom_label

Details

Factor levels (or combinations thereof) are plotted on the vertical scale, and P values are plotted on the horizontal scale. Each P value is plotted twice – at vertical positions corresponding to the levels being compared – and connected by a line segment. Thus, it is easy to visualize which P values are small and large, and which levels are compared. In addition, factor levels are color-coded, and the points and half-line segments appear in the color of the other level. The P-value scale is nonlinear, so as to stretch-out smaller P values and compress larger ones. P values smaller than 0.0004 are altered and plotted in a way that makes them more distinguishable from one another.

If xlab, ylab, and xsub are not provided, reasonable labels are created. xsub is used to note special features; e.g., equivalence thresholds or one-sided tests.
Note

If `emm` is the result of a Bayesian analysis, the plot is based on summaries with `frequentist = TRUE`.

The `ggplot2` and `scales` packages must be installed in order for `pwpp` to work.

Additional plot aesthetics are available by adding them to the returned object; see the examples.

See Also

A numerical display of essentially the same results is available from `pwpm`.

Examples

```r
pigs.lm <- lm(log(conc) ~ source * factor(percent), data = pigs)
emm = emmeans(pigs.lm, ~ percent | source)
pwpp(emm)
pwpp(emm, method = "trt.vs.ctrl1", type = "response", side = ">")

# custom aesthetics:
my.aes <- list(point = list(shape = "square"),
               segment = list(linetype = "dashed", color = "red"),
               label = list(family = "serif", fontface = "italic"))
my.pal <- c("darkgreen", "blue", "magenta", "orange")
pwpp(emm, aes = my.aes) + ggplot2::scale_color_manual(values = my.pal)
```

qdrg

Quick and dirty reference grid

Description

This function may make it possible to compute a reference grid for a model object that is otherwise not supported.

Usage

```r
qdrg(formula, data, coef, vcov, df, mcmc, object, subset, weights, contrasts, link, qr, ordinal, ...)
```

Arguments

- **formula**: Formula for the fixed effects
- **data**: Dataset containing the variables in the model
- **coef**: Fixed-effect regression coefficients (must conform to formula)
- **vcov**: Variance-covariance matrix of the fixed effects
- **df**: Error degrees of freedom
- **mcmc**: Posterior sample of fixed-effect coefficients
Optional model object. This rarely works! but if provided, we try to set other arguments based on an expectation that 'object' has a similar structure to 'lm' objects. See Details.

Subset of data used in fitting the model

Weights used in fitting the model

List of contrasts specified in fitting the model

Link function (character or list) used, if a generalized linear model. (Note: response transformations are auto-detected from formula)

QR decomposition of the model matrix; used only if there are NAs in coef.

List with elements dim and mode. ordinal$dim (integer) is the number of levels in an ordinal response. If ordinal is provided, the intercept terms are modified appropriate to predicting an ordinal response, as described in vignette("models"), Section O, using ordinal$mode as the mode argument (if not provided, "latent" is assumed). (All modes are supported except 'scale') For this to work, we expect the first ordinal$dim - 1 elements of coef to be the estimated threshold parameters, followed by the coefficients for the linear predictor.

Optional arguments passed to ref_grid

Details

Usually, you need to provide either object; or formula, coef, vcov, data, and perhaps other parameters. It is usually fairly straightforward to figure out how to get these from the model object; see the documentation for the model class that was fitted. Sometimes one or more of these quantities contains extra parameters, and if so, you may need to subset them to make everything conformable. For a given formula and data, you can find out what is needed via colnames(model.matrix(formula, data)). (However, for an ordinal model, we expect the first ordinal$dim - 1 coefficients to replace (Intercept). And for a multivariate model, we expect coef to be a matrix with these row names, and vcov to have as many rows and columns as the total number of elements of coef.)

If your model object follows fairly closely the conventions of an lm or glm object, you may be able to get by providing the model as object, and perhaps some other parameters to override the defaults. When object is specified, it is used as detailed below to try to obtain the other arguments. The user should ensure that the defaults shown below do indeed work. The default values for the arguments are as follows:

- formula: formula(object)
- data: recover_data.lm(object) is tried, and if an error is thrown, we also check object$data.
- coef: coef(object)
- vcov: vcov(object)
- df: Set to Inf if not available in df.residual(object)
- mcmc: object$sample
- subset: NULL (so that all observations in data are used)
- contrasts: object$contrasts

The functions qdrg and emmobj are close cousins, in that they both produce emmGrid objects. When starting with summary statistics for an existing grid, emmobj is more useful, while qdrg is more useful when starting from a fitted model.
Value

An emmGrid object constructed from the arguments

Rank deficiencies

Different model-fitting packages take different approaches when the model matrix is singular, but qdrg tries to reconcile them by comparing the linear functions created by formula to coefs and vcov. We may then use the estimability package to determine what quantities are estimable. For reconciling to work properly, coef should be named and vcov should have dimnames. To disable this name-matching action, remove the names from coef, e.g., by calling unname(). No reconciliation is attempted in multivariate-response cases. For more details on estimability, see the documentation in the estimability package.

Note

For backwards compatibility, an argument ordinal.dim is invisibly supported as part of ..., and if present, sets ordinal = list(dim = ordinal.dim, mode = "latent")

See Also

emmobj for an alternative way to construct an emmGrid.

Examples

# In these examples, use emm_example(..., list = TRUE) # to see just the code

if (require(biglm, quietly = TRUE))
  emm_example("qdrg-biglm")

if(require(coda, quietly = TRUE) && require(lme4, quietly = TRUE))
  emm_example("qdrg-coda")

if(require(ordinal, quietly = TRUE))
  emm_example("qdrg-ordinal")

---

rbind.emmGrid

Combine or subset emmGrid objects

Description

These functions provide methods for rbind and [ that may be used to combine emmGrid objects together, or to extract a subset of cases. The primary reason for doing this would be to obtain multiplicity-adjusted results for smaller or larger families of tests or confidence intervals.
Usage

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
rbind(..., deparse.level = 1, adjust = "bonferroni")

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
e1 + e2

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
x[i, adjust, drop.levels = TRUE, ...]

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
head(x, n = 6, ...)

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
tail(x, n = 6, ...)

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
subset(x, subset, ...)

## S3 method for class 'emm_list'
rbind(..., which, adjust = "bonferroni")

force_regular(object)

Arguments

...  In rbind, object(s) of class emmGrid. In others, additional arguments passed to other methods
deparse.level (required but not used)
adjust  Character value passed to update.emmGrid
e1, e2, x, object  Objects of class emmGrid
i  Integer vector of indexes
drop.levels  Logical value. If TRUE, the "levels" slot in the returned object is updated to hold only the predictor levels that actually occur
n  integer number of entries to include (or exclude if negative)
subset  logical expression indicating which rows of the grid to keep
which  Integer vector of subset of elements to use; if missing, all are combined

Value

A revised object of class emmGrid

The result of e1 + e2 is the same as rbind(e1, e2)

The rbind method for emm_list objects simply combines the emmGrid objects comprising the first element of ....
force_regular adds extra (invisible) rows to an emmGrid object to make it a regular grid (all combinations of factors). This regular structure is needed by emmeans. An object can become irregular by, for example, subsetting rows, or by obtaining contrasts of a nested structure.

Note

rbind throws an error if there are incompatibilities in the objects’ coefficients, covariance structures, etc. But they are allowed to have different factors; a missing level ‘.’ is added to factors as needed.

These functions generally reset by.vars to NULL; so if you want to keep any “by” variables, you should follow-up with update.emmGrid.

Examples

```r
warp.lm <- lm(breaks ~ wool * tension, data = warpbreaks)
warp.rg <- ref_grid(warp.lm)

# Do all pairwise comparisons within rows or within columns,
# all considered as one family of tests:
w.t <- pairs(emmeans(warp.rg, ~ wool | tension))
t.w <- pairs(emmeans(warp.rg, ~ tension | wool))
rbind(w.t, t.w, adjust = "mvt")
update(w.t + t.w, adjust = "fdr") # same as above except for adjustment

# Show only 3 of the 6 cases
summary(warp.rg[c(2, 4, 5)])

# After-the-fact ‘at’ specification
subset(warp.rg, wool == "A") # or warp.rg |> subset(wool == "A")

### Working with ‘emm_list’ objects
mod <- lm(conc ~ source + factor(percent), data = pigs)
all <- emmeans(mod, list(src = pairwise ~ source, pct = consec ~ percent))
rbind(all, which = c(2, 4), adjust = "mvt")

### Irregular object
tmp <- warp.rg[-1]
## emmeans(tmp, "tension") # will fail because tmp is irregular
emmeans(force_regular(tmp), "tension") # will show some results
```

---

ref_grid

Create a reference grid from a fitted model

**Description**

Using a fitted model object, determine a reference grid for which estimated marginal means are defined. The resulting ref_grid object encapsulates all the information needed to calculate EMMs and make inferences on them.
Usage

ref_grid(object, at, cov.reduce = mean, cov.keep = get_emm_option("cov.keep"), mult.names, mult.levs, options = get_emm_option("ref_grid"), data, df, type, regrid, nesting, offset, sigma, counterfactuals, wt.counter, avg.counter = TRUE, nuisance = character(0), non.nuisance, wt.nuis = "equal", rg.limit = get_emm_option("rg.limit"), ...)

Arguments

object An object produced by a supported model-fitting function, such as `lm`. Many models are supported. See `vignette("models", "emmeans")`.

at Optional named list of levels for the corresponding variables

cov.reduce A function, logical value, or formula; or a named list of these. Each covariate not specified in cov.keep or at is reduced according to these specifications. See the section below on "Using cov.reduce and cov.keep".

cov.keep Character vector: names of covariates that are not to be reduced; these are treated as factors and used in weighting calculations. cov.keep may also include integer value(s), and if so, the maximum of these is used to set a threshold such that any covariate having no more than that many unique values is automatically included in cov.keep.

mult.names Character value: the name(s) to give to the pseudo-factor(s) whose levels delinate the elements of a multivariate response. If this is provided, it overrides the default name(s) used for `class(object)` when it has a multivariate response (e.g., the default is "rep.meas" for "mlm" objects).

mult.levs A named list of levels for the dimensions of a multivariate response. If there is more than one element, the combinations of levels are used, in `expand.grid` order. The (total) number of levels must match the number of dimensions. If mult.name is specified, this argument is ignored.

options If non-NULL, a named list of arguments to pass to `update.emmGrid`, just after the object is constructed.

data A data.frame to use to obtain information about the predictors (e.g. factor levels). If missing, then `recover_data` is used to attempt to reconstruct the data. See the note with `recover_data` for an important precaution.

df Numeric value. This is equivalent to specifying `options(df = df)`. See `update.emmGrid`.

type Character value. If provided, this is saved as the "predict.type" setting. See `update.emmGrid` and the section below on prediction types and transformations.

regrid Character, logical, or list. If non-missing, the reference grid is reconstructed via regrid with the argument `transform = regrid`. See the section below on prediction types and transformations. Note: This argument was named `transform` in version 1.7.2 and earlier. For compatibility with old code, `transform` is still accepted if found among . . . , as long as it doesn’t match tran.

nesting If the model has nested fixed effects, this may be specified here via a character vector or named list specifying the nesting structure. Specifying nesting overrides any nesting structure that is automatically detected. See the section below on Recovering or Overriding Model Information.
offset  Numeric scalar value (if a vector, only the first element is used). This may be used to add an offset, or override offsets based on the model. A common usage would be to specify offset = 0 for a Poisson regression model, so that predictions from the reference grid become rates relative to the offset that had been specified in the model.

sigma  Numeric value to use for subsequent predictions or back-transformation bias adjustments. If not specified, we use sigma(object), if available, and NULL otherwise. Note: This applies only when the family is "gaussian"; for other families, sigma is set to NA and cannot be overridden.

counterfactuals, wt.counter, avg.counter  counterfactuals specifies character names of counterfactual factors. If this is non-missing, a reference grid is created consisting of combinations of counterfactual levels and a constructed factor .obs.no. having a level for each observation in the dataset. By default, this grid is re-gridded with the response transformation and averaged over .obs.no. (by default, with equal weights, but a vector of weights may be specified in wt.counter; it must be of length equal to the number of observations in the dataset). If avg.counter is set to FALSE, this averaging is disabled. See the section below on counterfactuals.

nuisance, non.nuisance, wt.nuis  If nuisance is a vector of predictor names, those predictors are omitted from the reference grid. Instead, the result will be as if we had averaged over the levels of those factors, with either equal or proportional weights as specified in wt.nuis (see the weights argument in emmeans). The factors in nuisance must not interact with other factors, not even other nuisance factors. Specifying nuisance factors can save considerable storage and computation time, and help avoid exceeding the maximum reference-grid size (get_emm_option("rg.limit").

rg.limit  Integer limit on the number of reference-grid rows to allow (checked before any multivariate responses are included).

...  Optional arguments passed to summary.emmGrid, emm_basis, and recover_data, such as params, vcov. (see Covariance matrix below), or options such as mode for specific model types (see vignette("models", "emmeans").

Details

To users, the ref_grid function itself is important because most of its arguments are in effect arguments of emmeans and related functions, in that those functions pass their ... arguments to ref_grid.

The reference grid consists of combinations of independent variables over which predictions are made. Estimated marginal means are defined as these predictions, or marginal averages thereof. The grid is determined by first reconstructing the data used in fitting the model (see recover_data), or by using the data.frame provided in data. The default reference grid is determined by the observed levels of any factors, the ordered unique values of character-valued predictors, and the results of cov.reduce for numeric predictors. These may be overridden using at. See also the section below on recovering/overriding model information.
Value

An object of the S4 class "emmGrid" (see emmGrid-class). These objects encapsulate everything needed to do calculations and inferences for estimated marginal means, and contain nothing that depends on the model-fitting procedure.

Using cov.reduce and cov.keep

The cov.keep argument was not available in emmeans versions 1.4.1 and earlier. Any covariates named in this list are treated as if they are factors: all the unique levels are kept in the reference grid. The user may also specify an integer value, in which case any covariate having no more than that number of unique values is implicitly included in cov.keep. The default for cov.keep is set and retrieved via the emm_options framework, and the system default is "2", meaning that covariates having only two unique values are automatically treated as two-level factors. See also the Note below on backward compatibility.

There is a subtle distinction between including a covariate in cov.keep and specifying its values manually in at: Covariates included in cov.keep are treated as factors for purposes of weighting, while specifying levels in at will not include the covariate in weighting. See the mtcars.lm example below for an illustration.

cov.reduce may be a function, logical value, formula, or a named list of these. If a single function, it is applied to each covariate. If logical and TRUE, mean is used. If logical and FALSE, it is equivalent to including all covariates in cov.keep. Use of 'cov.reduce = FALSE' is inadvisable because it can result in a huge reference grid; it is far better to use cov.keep.

If a formula (which must be two-sided), then a model is fitted to that formula using lm; then in the reference grid, its response variable is set to the results of predict for that model, with the reference grid as newdata. (This is done after the reference grid is determined.) A formula is appropriate here when you think experimental conditions affect the covariate as well as the response.

To allow for situations where a simple lm() call as described above won’t be adequate, a formula of the form ext ~ fcnname is also supported, where the left-hand side may be ext, extern, or external (and must not be a predictor name) and the right-hand side is the name of an existing function. The function is called with one argument, a data frame with columns for each variable in the reference grid. The function is expected to use that frame as new data to be used to obtain predictions for one or more models; and it should return a named list or data frame with replacement values for one or more of the covariates.

If cov.reduce is a named list, then the above criteria are used to determine what to do with covariates named in the list. (However, formula elements do not need to be named, as those names are determined from the formulas’ left-hand sides.) Any unresolved covariates are reduced using "mean".

Any cov.reduce of cov.keep specification for a covariate also named in at is ignored.

Interdependent covariates

Care must be taken when covariate values depend on one another. For example, when a polynomial model was fitted using predictors x, x2 (equal to x^2), and x3 (equal to x^3), the reference grid will by default set x2 and x3 to their means, which is inconsistent. The user should instead use the at argument to set these to the square and cube of mean(x). Better yet, fit the model using a formula involving poly(x, 3) or I(x^2) and I(x^3); then there is only x appearing as a covariate; it will
be set to its mean, and the model matrix will have the correct corresponding quadratic and cubic terms.

**Matrix covariates**

Support for covariates that appear in the dataset as matrices is very limited. If the matrix has but one column, it is treated like an ordinary covariate. Otherwise, with more than one column, each column is reduced to a single reference value – the result of applying cov.reduce to each column (averaged together if that produces more than one value); you may not specify values in at; and they are not treated as variables in the reference grid, except for purposes of obtaining predictions.

**Recovering or overriding model information**

Ability to support a particular class of object depends on the existence of recover.data and emm_basis methods – see [extending-emmeans](index.html) for details. The call methods("recover.data") will help identify these.

**Data.** In certain models, (e.g., results of `glmer.nb`), it is not possible to identify the original dataset. In such cases, we can work around this by setting data equal to the dataset used in fitting the model, or a suitable subset. Only the complete cases in data are used, so it may be necessary to exclude some unused variables. Using data can also help save computing, especially when the dataset is large. In any case, data must represent all factor levels used in fitting the model, and then data should also exclude those levels.)

**Covariance matrix.** By default, the variance-covariance matrix for the fixed effects is obtained from object, usually via its vcov method. However, the user may override this via a vcov. argument, specifying a matrix or a function. If a matrix, it must be square and of the same dimension and parameter order of the fixed effects. If a function, must return a suitable matrix when it is called with arguments (object, ...). Be careful with possible unintended conflicts with arguments in ...; for example, sandwich::vcovHAC() has optional arguments adjust and weights that may be intended for emmeans() but will also be passed to vcov().

**Nested factors.** Having a nesting structure affects marginal averaging in emmeans in that it is done separately for each level (or combination thereof) of the grouping factors. ref.grid tries to discern which factors are nested in other factors, but it is not always obvious, and if it misses some, the user must specify this structure via nesting; or later using update.emmGrid. The nesting argument may be a character vector, a named list, or NULL. If a list, each name should be the name of a single factor in the grid, and its entry a character vector of the name(s) of its grouping factor(s). nested may also be a character value of the form "factor1 %in% (factor2*factor3)" (the parentheses are optional). If there is more than one such specification, they may be appended separated by commas, or as separate elements of a character vector. For example, these specifications are equivalent: nesting = list(state = "country", city = c("state", "country"), nesting = "state %in% country, city %in% (state*country)", and nesting = c("state %in% country", "city %in% state*country").

**Predictors with subscripts and data-set references**

When the fitted model contains subscripts or explicit references to data sets, the reference grid may optionally be post-processed to simplify the variable names, depending on the simplify.names option (see `emm_options`), which by default is TRUE. For example, if the model formula is data1$resp
data1$trt + data2[[3]] + data2["cov"], the simplified predictor names (for use, e.g., in the specs for `emmeans`) will be `trt`, `data2[[3]]`, and `cov`. Numerical subscripts are not simplified; nor are variables having simplified names that coincide, such as if `data2$trt` were also in the model.

Please note that this simplification is performed after the reference grid is constructed. Thus, non-simplified names must be used in the `at` argument (e.g., `at = list(data2["cov"] = 2:4`).

If you don’t want names simplified, use `emm_options(simplify.names = FALSE)`.

### Prediction types and transformations

Transformations can exist because of a link function in a generalized linear model, or as a response transformation, or even both. In many cases, they are auto-detected, for example a model formula of the form `sqrt(y) ~ ...`. Even transformations containing multiplicative or additive constants, such as `2*sqrt(y + pi) ~ ...`, are auto-detected. A response transformation of `y + 1 ~ ...` is not auto-detected, but `I(y + 1) ~ ...` is interpreted as `identity(y + 1) ~ ...`. A warning is issued if it gets too complicated. Complex transformations like the Box-Cox transformation are not auto-detected; but see the help page for `make.tran` for information on some advanced methods.

There is a subtle difference between specifying `type = "response"` and `regrid = "response"`. While the summary statistics for the grid itself are the same, subsequent use in `emmeans` will yield different results if there is a response transformation or link function. With `type = "response"`, EMMs are computed by averaging together predictions on the linear-predictor scale and then back-transforming to the response scale; while with `regrid = "response"`, the predictions are already on the response scale so that the EMMs will be the arithmetic means of those response-scale predictions. To add further to the possibilities, `geometric` means of the response-scale predictions are obtainable via `regrid = "log", type = "response"`. See also the help page for `regrid`.

**Order-of-processing issues:** The `regrid` argument, if present, is acted on immediately after the reference grid is constructed, while some of the ... arguments may be used to update the object at the very end. Thus, code like `ref_grid(mod, tran = "sqrt", regrid = "response")` will not work correctly if the intention was to specify the response transformation, because the re-grid is done before it processes `tran = "sqrt"`. To get the intended result, do `regrid(ref_grid(mod, tran = "sqrt"), transform = "response")`.

### Counterfactuals

If counterfactuals is specified, the rows of the entire dataset become a factor in the reference grid, and the other reference levels are confined to those named in `counterfactuals`. In this type of analysis (called G-computation), we substitute each combination of counterfactual levels into the entire dataset. Thus, predictions from this grid are those of each observation under each of the counterfactual levels. For this to make sense, we require an assumption of exchangeability of these levels.

By default, this grid is converted to the response scale (unless otherwise specified in `regrid`) and averaged over the observations in the dataset. Averaging can be disabled by setting `avg.counter = FALSE`, but be warned that the resulting reference grid is potentially huge – the number of observations in the dataset times the number of counterfactual combinations, times the number of multivariate levels.

The counterfactuals code is still fairly rudimentary and we can’t guarantee it will always work, such as in cases of nested models. Sometimes, an error can be averted by specifying `avg.counter = FALSE`. 

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**ref_grid**

~ data1$trt + data2[[3]] + data2["cov"], the simplified predictor names (for use, e.g., in the specs for `emmeans`) will be `trt`, `data2[[3]]`, and `cov`. Numerical subscripts are not simplified; nor are variables having simplified names that coincide, such as if `data2$trt` were also in the model.

Please note that this simplification is performed after the reference grid is constructed. Thus, non-simplified names must be used in the `at` argument (e.g., `at = list(data2["cov"] = 2:4`).

If you don’t want names simplified, use `emm_options(simplify.names = FALSE)`.

### Prediction types and transformations

Transformations can exist because of a link function in a generalized linear model, or as a response transformation, or even both. In many cases, they are auto-detected, for example a model formula of the form `sqrt(y) ~ ...`. Even transformations containing multiplicative or additive constants, such as `2*sqrt(y + pi) ~ ...`, are auto-detected. A response transformation of `y + 1 ~ ...` is not auto-detected, but `I(y + 1) ~ ...` is interpreted as `identity(y + 1) ~ ...`. A warning is issued if it gets too complicated. Complex transformations like the Box-Cox transformation are not auto-detected; but see the help page for `make.tran` for information on some advanced methods.

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### Counterfactuals

If counterfactuals is specified, the rows of the entire dataset become a factor in the reference grid, and the other reference levels are confined to those named in `counterfactuals`. In this type of analysis (called G-computation), we substitute each combination of counterfactual levels into the entire dataset. Thus, predictions from this grid are those of each observation under each of the counterfactual levels. For this to make sense, we require an assumption of exchangeability of these levels.

By default, this grid is converted to the response scale (unless otherwise specified in `regrid`) and averaged over the observations in the dataset. Averaging can be disabled by setting `avg.counter = FALSE`, but be warned that the resulting reference grid is potentially huge – the number of observations in the dataset times the number of counterfactual combinations, times the number of multivariate levels.

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**ref_grid**

~ data1$trt + data2[[3]] + data2["cov"], the simplified predictor names (for use, e.g., in the specs for `emmeans`) will be `trt`, `data2[[3]]`, and `cov`. Numerical subscripts are not simplified; nor are variables having simplified names that coincide, such as if `data2$trt` were also in the model.

Please note that this simplification is performed after the reference grid is constructed. Thus, non-simplified names must be used in the `at` argument (e.g., `at = list(data2["cov"] = 2:4`).

If you don’t want names simplified, use `emm_options(simplify.names = FALSE)`.

### Prediction types and transformations

Transformations can exist because of a link function in a generalized linear model, or as a response transformation, or even both. In many cases, they are auto-detected, for example a model formula of the form `sqrt(y) ~ ...`. Even transformations containing multiplicative or additive constants, such as `2*sqrt(y + pi) ~ ...`, are auto-detected. A response transformation of `y + 1 ~ ...` is not auto-detected, but `I(y + 1) ~ ...` is interpreted as `identity(y + 1) ~ ...`. A warning is issued if it gets too complicated. Complex transformations like the Box-Cox transformation are not auto-detected; but see the help page for `make.tran` for information on some advanced methods.

There is a subtle difference between specifying `type = "response"` and `regrid = "response"`. While the summary statistics for the grid itself are the same, subsequent use in `emmeans` will yield different results if there is a response transformation or link function. With `type = "response"`, EMMs are computed by averaging together predictions on the linear-predictor scale and then back-transforming to the response scale; while with `regrid = "response"`, the predictions are already on the response scale so that the EMMs will be the arithmetic means of those response-scale predictions. To add further to the possibilities, `geometric` means of the response-scale predictions are obtainable via `regrid = "log", type = "response"`. See also the help page for `regrid`.

**Order-of-processing issues:** The `regrid` argument, if present, is acted on immediately after the reference grid is constructed, while some of the ... arguments may be used to update the object at the very end. Thus, code like `ref_grid(mod, tran = "sqrt", regrid = "response")` will not work correctly if the intention was to specify the response transformation, because the re-grid is done before it processes `tran = "sqrt"`. To get the intended result, do `regrid(ref_grid(mod, tran = "sqrt"), transform = "response")`.

### Counterfactuals

If counterfactuals is specified, the rows of the entire dataset become a factor in the reference grid, and the other reference levels are confined to those named in `counterfactuals`. In this type of analysis (called G-computation), we substitute each combination of counterfactual levels into the entire dataset. Thus, predictions from this grid are those of each observation under each of the counterfactual levels. For this to make sense, we require an assumption of exchangeability of these levels.

By default, this grid is converted to the response scale (unless otherwise specified in `regrid`) and averaged over the observations in the dataset. Averaging can be disabled by setting `avg.counter = FALSE`, but be warned that the resulting reference grid is potentially huge – the number of observations in the dataset times the number of counterfactual combinations, times the number of multivariate levels.

The counterfactuals code is still fairly rudimentary and we can’t guarantee it will always work, such as in cases of nested models. Sometimes, an error can be averted by specifying `avg.counter = FALSE`. 

Optional side effect

If the save.ref_grid option is set to TRUE (see emm_options), The most recent result of ref_grid, whether called directly or indirectly via emmeans, emtrends, or some other function that calls one of these, is saved in the user's environment as .Last.ref_grid. This facilitates checking what reference grid was used, or reusing the same reference grid for further calculations. This automatic saving is disabled by default, but may be enabled via 'emm_options(save.ref_grid = TRUE)'.

Note

The system default for cov.keep causes models containing indicator variables to be handled differently than in emmeans version 1.4.1 or earlier. To replicate older analyses, change the default via 'emm_options(cov.keep = character(0))'.

Some earlier versions of emmeans offer a covnest argument. This is now obsolete; if covnest is specified, it is harmlessly ignored. Cases where it was needed are now handled appropriately via the code associated with cov.keep.

See Also

Reference grids are of class emmGrid, and several methods exist for them – for example summary.emmGrid. Reference grids are fundamental to emmeans. Supported models are detailed in vignette("models", "emmeans"). See update.emmGrid for details of arguments that can be in options (or in ...).

Examples

fiber.lm <- lm(strength ~ machine*diameter, data = fiber)
ref_grid(fiber.lm)

ref_grid(fiber.lm, at = list(diameter = c(15, 25)))

## Not run:
# We could substitute the sandwich estimator vcovHAC(fiber.lm)
# as follows:
summary(ref_grid(fiber.lm, vcov. = sandwich::vcovHAC))

## End(Not run)

# If we thought that the machines affect the diameters
# (admittedly not plausible in this example), then we should use:
ref_grid(fiber.lm, cov.reduce = diameter ~ machine)

### Model with indicator variables as predictors:
mtcars.lm <- lm(mpg ~ disp + wt + vs * am, data = mtcars)
(rg.default <- ref_grid(mtcars.lm))
(rg.nokeep <- ref_grid(mtcars.lm, cov.keep = character(0)))
(rg.at <- ref_grid(mtcars.lm, at = list(vs = 0:1, am = 0:1)))

# Two of these have the same grid but different weights:
rg.default@grid
rg.at@grid
### Using cov.reduce formulas...

# Above suggests we can vary disp indep. of other factors - unrealistic

```r
go.alt <- ref_grid(mtcars.lm, at = list(wt = c(2.5, 3, 3.5)),
                   cov.reduce = disp ~ vs * wt)
go.alt@grid
```

# Alternative to above where we model sqrt(disp)

```r
go.alt2 <- ref_grid(mtcars.lm, at = list(wt = c(2.5, 3, 3.5)),
                   cov.reduce = external ~ disp.fun)
go.alt2@grid
```

# Multivariate example

```r
MOats.lm = lm(yield ~ Block + Variety, data = MOats)
ref_grid(MOats.lm, mult.names = "nitro")
# Silly illustration of how to use 'mult.levs' to make comb's of two factors
ref_grid(MOats.lm, mult.levs = list(T=LETTERS[1:2], U=letters[1:2]))
```

# Comparing estimates with and without counterfactuals

```r
neuralgia.glm <- glm(Pain ~ Treatment + Sex + Age + Duration,
                      family = binomial(), data = neuralgia)
emmeans(neuralgia.glm, "Treatment", type = "response")
emmeans(neuralgia.glm, "Treatment", counterfactuals = "Treatment")
```

# Using 'params'

```r
require("splines")
my.knots = c(2.5, 3, 3.5)
mod = lm(Sepal.Length ~ Species * ns(Sepal.Width, knots = my.knots), data = iris)
## my.knots is not a predictor, so need to name it in 'params'
ref_grid(mod, params = "my.knots")
```

---

**regrid**

Reconstruct a reference grid with a new transformation or simulations

---

**Description**

The typical use of this function is to cause EMMs to be computed on a different scale, e.g., the back-transformed scale rather than the linear-predictor scale. In other words, if you want back-transformed results, do you want to average and then back-transform, or back-transform and then average?

**Usage**

```r
regrid(object, transform = c("response", "mu", "unlink", "none", "pass", "external", "my.knots"),
       
```
regrid object links, inv.link.lbl = "response", predict.type,
bias.adjust = get_emm_option("back.bias.adj"), sigma, N.sim,
sim = mvrnorm::rmvnorm, ...)

Arguments

object An object of class emmGrid
transform Character, list, or logical value. If "response", "mu", or TRUE, the inverse transformation is applied to the estimates in the grid (but if there is both a link function and a response transformation, "mu" back-transforms only the link part); if "none" or FALSE, object is re-gridded so that its bhat slot contains predict(object) and its linfct slot is the identity. Any internal transformation information is preserved. If transform = "pass", the object is not re-gridded in any way (this may be useful in conjunction with N.sim). If transform is a character value in links (which is the set of valid arguments for the make.link function, excepting "identity"), or if transform is a list of the same form as returned by make.links or make.tran, the results are formulated as if the response had been transformed with that link function.

inv.link.lbl Character value. This applies only when transform is in links, and is used to label the predictions if subsequently summarized with type = "response".
predict.type Character value. If provided, the returned object is updated with the given type to use by default by summary.emmGrid (see update.emmGrid). This may be useful if, for example, when one specifies transform = "log" but desires summaries to be produced by default on the response scale.
bias.adjust Logical value for whether to adjust for bias in back-transforming (transform = "response"). This requires a valid value of sigma to exist in the object or be specified.
sigma Error SD assumed for bias correction (when transform = "response" and a transformation is in effect). If not specified, object@misc$theta is used, and a warning is issued if it is not found.
N.sim Integer value. If specified and object is based on a frequentist model (i.e., does not have a posterior sample), then a fake posterior sample is generated using the function sim.
sim A function of three arguments (no names are assumed). If N.sim is supplied with a frequentist model, this function is called with respective arguments N.sim, object@bhat, and object@V. The default is the multivariate normal distribution.
...

Details

The regrid function reparameterizes an existing ref.grid so that its linfct slot is the identity matrix and its bhat slot consists of the estimates at the grid points. If transform is TRUE, the inverse transform is applied to the estimates. Outwardly, when transform = "response", the result of summary.emmGrid after applying regrid is identical to the summary of the original object using 'type="response"'. But subsequent EMMs or contrasts will be conducted on the new scale – which is the reason this function exists.
This function may also be used to simulate a sample of regression coefficients for a frequentist model for subsequent use as though it were a Bayesian model. To do so, specify a value for `N.sim` and a sample is simulated using the function `sim`. The grid may be further processed in accordance with the other arguments; or if `transform = "pass"`, it is simply returned with the only change being the addition of the simulated sample.

**Value**

An `emmGrid` object with the requested changes

**Degrees of freedom**

In cases where the degrees of freedom depended on the linear function being estimated (e.g., Satterthwaite method), the d.f. from the reference grid are saved, and a kind of “containment” method is substituted in the returned object, whereby the calculated d.f. for a new linear function will be the minimum d.f. among those having nonzero coefficients. This is kind of an *ad hoc* method, and it can over-estimate the degrees of freedom in some cases. An annotation is displayed below any subsequent summary results stating that the degrees-of-freedom method is inherited from the previous method at the time of re-gridding.

**Note**

Another way to use `regrid` is to supply a `regrid` argument to `ref_grid` (either directly or indirectly via `emmeans`), in which case its value is passed to `regrid` as `transform`. This is often a simpler approach if the reference grid has not already been constructed.

**Examples**

```r
pigs.lm <- lm(log(conc) ~ source + factor(percent), data = pigs)
rg <- ref_grid(pigs.lm)
# This will yield EMMs as GEOMETRIC means of concentrations:
(emm1 <- emmeans(rg, "source", type = "response"))
pairs(emm1) ## We obtain RATIOS

# This will yield EMMs as ARITHMETIC means of concentrations:
(emm2 <- emmeans(regrid(rg, transform = "response"), "source"))
pairs(emm2) ## We obtain DIFFERENCES
# Same result, useful if we hadn't already created 'rg'
# emm2 <- emmeans(pigs.lm, "source", regrid = "response")

# Simulate a sample of regression coefficients
set.seed(2.71828)
rgb <- regrid(rg, N.sim = 200, transform = "pass")
emmeans(rgb, "source", type = "response") ## similar to emm1
```
Description

Miscellaneous methods for `emmGrid` objects

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
str(object, ...)

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
print(x, ..., export = FALSE)

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
vcov(object, ..., sep = get_emm_option("sep"))
```

Arguments

- `object`: An `emmGrid` object
- `...`: (required but not used)
- `x`: An `emmGrid` object
- `export`: Logical value. If FALSE, the object is printed. If TRUE, a list is invisibly returned, which contains character elements named `summary` and `annotations` that may be saved or displayed as the user sees fit. `summary` is a character matrix (or list of such matrices, if a by variable is in effect). `annotations` is a character vector of the annotations that would have been printed below the summary or summaries.
- `sep`: separator for pasting levels in creating row and column names for `vcov()` results

Value

The `vcov` method returns a symmetric matrix of variances and covariances for `predict.emmGrid(object, type = "lp")`

Examples

```r
warp.lm <- lm(breaks ~ wool * tension, data = warpbreaks)
warp.emm <- emmeans(warp.lm, ~ tension | wool)
vcov(warp.emm) |> zapsmall()

vcov(pairs(warp.emm), sep = "|") |> zapsmall()
```
summary.emmGrid

**Summaries, predictions, intervals, and tests for emmGrid objects**

*Description*

These are the primary methods for obtaining numerical or tabular results from an emmGrid object. `summary.emmGrid` is the general function for summarizing `emmGrid` objects. It also serves as the print method for these objects; so for convenience, `summary()` arguments may be included in calls to functions such as `emmeans` and `contrast` that construct `emmGrid` objects. Note that by default, summaries for Bayesian models are diverted to `hpd.summary`.

*Usage*

```r
## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
summary(object, infer, level, adjust, by,
         cross.adjust = "none", type, df, calc, null, delta, side, frequentist,
         bias.adjust = get_emm_option("back.bias.adj"), sigma, ...)
## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
confint(object, parm, level = 0.95, ...)

test(object, null, ...)
## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
test(object, null = 0, joint = FALSE, verbose = FALSE,
       rows, by, status = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
predict(object, type, interval = c("none", "confidence", "prediction"),
         level = 0.95,
         bias.adjust = get_emm_option("back.bias.adj"), sigma, ...)

## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
as.data.frame(x, row.names = NULL, optional,
               check.names = TRUE, destroy.annotations = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary_emm'
x[... , as.df = FALSE]
```

*Arguments*

- `object` An object of class "emmGrid" (see `emmGrid-class`)
- `infer` A vector of one or two logical values. The first determines whether confidence intervals are displayed, and the second determines whether t tests and P values are displayed. If only one value is provided, it is used for both.
- `level` Numerical value between 0 and 1. Confidence level for confidence intervals, if `infer[1]` is TRUE.
adjust Character value naming the method used to adjust \( p \) values or confidence limits; or to adjust comparison arrows in plot. See the P-value adjustments section below.

by Character name(s) of variables to use for grouping into separate tables. This affects the family of tests considered in adjusted \( P \) values.

cross.adjust Character: \( p \)-value adjustment method to additionally apply across the by groups. See the section on P-value adjustments for details.

type Character: type of prediction desired. This only has an effect if there is a known transformation or link function. "response" specifies that the inverse transformation be applied. "\( \mu \)" (or equivalently, "unlink") is usually the same as "response", but in the case where the model has both a link function and a response transformation, only the link part is back-transformed. Other valid values are "link", "lp", and "linear.predictor": these are equivalent, and request that results be shown for the linear predictor, with no back-transformation. The default is "link", unless the "predict.type" option is in force; see emm_options, and also the section below on transformations and links.

df Numeric. If non-missing, a constant number of degrees of freedom to use in constructing confidence intervals and \( P \) values (NA specifies asymptotic results).

calc Named list of character value(s) or formula(s). The expressions in char are evaluated and appended to the summary, just after the df column. The expression may include any names up through df in the summary, any additional names in object@grid (such as .wgt. or .offset.), or any earlier elements of calc.

null Numeric. Null hypothesis value(s), on the linear-predictor scale, against which estimates are tested. May be a single value used for all, or a numeric vector of length equal to the number of tests in each family (i.e., by group in the displayed table).

delta Numeric value (on the linear-predictor scale). If zero, ordinary tests of significance are performed. If positive, this specifies a threshold for testing equivalence (using the TOST or two-one-sided-test method), non-inferiority, or non-superiority, depending on side. See Details for how the test statistics are defined.

side Numeric or character value specifying whether the test is left-tailed (\(-1\), "-", "<", "left", or "nonsuperiority"); right-tailed (\(1\), "+", ">", "right", or "noninferiority"); or two-sided(\(0, 2\), "!="", "two-sided", "both", "equivalence", or "+"). See the special section below for more details.

frequentist Ignored except if a Bayesian model was fitted. If missing or FALSE, the object is passed to hpd.summary. Otherwise, a logical value of TRUE will have it return a frequentist summary.

bias.adjust Logical value for whether to adjust for bias in back-transforming (type = "response"). This requires a valid value of sigma to exist in the object or be specified.

sigma Error SD assumed for bias correction (when type = "response" and a transformation is in effect), or for constructing prediction intervals. If not specified, object@misc$sigma is used, and a warning is issued if it is not found or not valid. Note: sigma may be a vector, but be careful that it correctly corresponds (perhaps after recycling) to the order of the reference grid.
Optional arguments such as `scheffe.rank` (see “P-value adjustments”). In `confint.emmGrid`, `predict.emmGrid`, and `test.emmGrid`, these arguments are passed to `summary.emmGrid`.

**parm**  
(Required argument for `confint` methods, but not used)

**joint**  
Logical value. If FALSE, the arguments are passed to `summary.emmGrid` with `infer=c(FALSE, TRUE)`. If `joint = TRUE`, a joint test of the hypothesis $L \beta = \text{null}$ is performed, where $L$ is `object@linfct` and $\beta$ is the vector of fixed effects estimated by `object@betahat`. This will be either an $F$ test or a chi-square (Wald) test depending on whether degrees of freedom are available. See also `joint_tests`.

**verbose**  
Logical value. If TRUE and `joint = TRUE`, a table of the effects being tested is printed.

**rows**  
Integer values. The rows of $L$ to be tested in the joint test. If missing, all rows of $L$ are used. If not missing, by variables are ignored.

**status**  
Logical. If TRUE, a note column showing status flags (for rank deficiencies and estimability issues) is displayed even when empty. If FALSE, the column is included only if there are such issues.

**interval**  
Type of interval desired (partial matching is allowed): "none" for no intervals, otherwise confidence or prediction intervals with given arguments, via `confint.emmGrid`. Note: prediction intervals are not available unless the model family is "gaussian".

**x**  
Object of the given class

**row.names**  
Passed to `as.data.frame`

**optional**  
Optional required argument, but ignored in `as.data.frame.emmGrid`

**check.names**  
Passed to `data.frame`

**destroy.annotations**  
Logical. With `x[... , as.df = TRUE]`, the result is object is coerced to a `data.frame` before the subscripting is applied. With `as.df = FALSE`, the result is returned as a `summary_emm` object when possible.

**Details**

`confint.emmGrid` is equivalent to `summary.emmGrid` with `infer = c(TRUE, FALSE)`. The function `test.emmGrid`, when called with `joint = FALSE`, is equivalent to `summary.emmGrid` with `infer = c(FALSE, TRUE)`.

With `joint = TRUE`, `test.emmGrid` calculates the Wald test of the hypothesis $Linfct \%\% bhat = \text{null}$, where `linfct` and `bhat` refer to slots in object (possibly subsetted according to by or rows).
An error is thrown if any row of linfct is non-estimable. It is permissible for the rows of linfct to be linearly dependent, as long as null == 0, in which case a reduced set of contrasts is tested. Linear dependence and nonzero null cause an error. The returned object has an additional "est.fcns" attribute, which is a list of the linear functions associated with the joint test.

Value

summary.emmGrid, confint.emmGrid, and test.emmGrid return an object of class "summary_emm", which is an extension of data.frame but with a special print method that displays it with custom formatting. For models fitted using MCMC methods, the call is diverted to hpd.summary (with prob set to level, if specified); one may alternatively use general MCMC summarization tools with the results of as.mcmc.

predict returns a vector of predictions for each row of object@grid.
The as.data.frame method returns an object that inherits from "data.frame".

Defaults

The misc slot in object may contain default values for by, calc, infer, level, adjust.type, null, side, and delta. These defaults vary depending on the code that created the object. The update method may be used to change these defaults. In addition, any options set using 'emm_options(summary = ...)’ will trump those stored in the object’s misc slot.

Transformations and links

With type = "response", the transformation assumed can be found in ‘object@misc$tran’, and its label, for the summary is in ‘object@misc$inv.lbl’. Any t or z tests are still performed on the scale of the linear predictor, not the inverse-transformed one. Similarly, confidence intervals are computed on the linear-predictor scale, then inverse-transformed.

Bias adjustment when back-transforming

When bias.adjust is TRUE, then back-transformed estimates are adjusted by adding \(0.5h''(u)\sigma^2\), where \(h\) is the inverse transformation and \(u\) is the linear predictor. This is based on a second-order Taylor expansion. There are better or exact adjustments for certain specific cases, and these may be incorporated in future updates.

Note: In certain models, e.g., those with non-gaussian families, sigma is initialized as NA, and so by default, bias adjustment is skipped and a warning is issued. You may override this by specifying a value for sigma. However, with ordinary generalized linear models, bias adjustment is inappropriate and you should not try to do it. With GEEs and GLMMs, you probably should not use sigma(model), and instead you should create an appropriate value using the estimated random effects, e.g., from VarCorr(model). An example is provided in the “transformations” vignette.

P-value adjustments

The adjust argument specifies a multiplicity adjustment for tests or confidence intervals. This adjustment always is applied separately to each table or sub-table that you see in the printed output (see rbind.emmGrid for how to combine tables). If there are non-estimable cases in a by group, those cases are excluded before determining the adjustment; that means there could be different adjustments in different groups.
The valid values of `adjust` are as follows:

"tukey" Uses the Studentized range distribution with the number of means in the family. (Available for two-sided cases only.)

"scheffe" Computes p values from the $F$ distribution, according to the Scheffe critical value of $\sqrt{rF(\alpha; r, d)}$, where $d$ is the error degrees of freedom and $r$ is the rank of the set of linear functions under consideration. By default, the value of $r$ is computed from `object@linfct` for each by group; however, if the user specifies an argument matching `scheffe.rank`, its value will be used instead. Ordinarily, if there are $k$ means involved, then $r = k - 1$ for a full set of contrasts involving all $k$ means, and $r = k$ for the means themselves. (The Scheffe adjustment is available for two-sided cases only.)

"sidak" Makes adjustments as if the estimates were independent (a conservative adjustment in many cases).

"bonferroni" Multiplies p values, or divides significance levels by the number of estimates. This is a conservative adjustment.

"dunnettx" Uses our own `ad hoc` approximation to the Dunnett distribution for a family of estimates having pairwise correlations of 0.5 (as is true when comparing treatments with a control with equal sample sizes). The accuracy of the approximation improves with the number of simultaneous estimates, and is much faster than "mvt". (Available for two-sided cases only.)

"mvt" Uses the multivariate t distribution to assess the probability or critical value for the maximum of $k$ estimates. This method produces the same p values and intervals as the default `summary` or `confint` methods to the results of `as.glht`. In the context of pairwise comparisons or comparisons with a control, this produces “exact” Tukey or Dunnett adjustments, respectively. However, the algorithm (from the `mvtnorm` package) uses a Monte Carlo method, so results are not exactly repeatable unless the same random-number seed is used (see `set.seed`). As the family size increases, the required computation time will become noticeable or even intolerable, making the "tukey", "dunnettx", or others more attractive.

"none" Makes no adjustments to the p values.

For tests, not confidence intervals, the Bonferroni-inequality-based adjustment methods in `p.adjust` are also available (currently, these include "holm", "hochberg", "hommel", "bonferroni", "BH", "BY", "fdr", and "none"). If a `p.adjust.methods` method other than "bonferroni" or "none" is specified for confidence limits, the straight Bonferroni adjustment is used instead. Also, if an adjustment method is not appropriate (e.g., using "tukey" with one-sided tests, or with results that are not pairwise comparisons), a more appropriate method (usually "sidak") is substituted.

In some cases, confidence and p-value adjustments are only approximate – especially when the degrees of freedom or standard errors vary greatly within the family of tests. The "mvt" method is always the correct one-step adjustment, but it can be very slow. One may use `as.glht` with methods in the `multcomp` package to obtain non-conservative multi-step adjustments to tests.

**Warning:** Non-estimable cases are included in the family to which adjustments are applied. You may wish to subset the object using the `[` operator to work around this problem.

The `cross.adjust` argument is a way of specifying a multiplicity adjustment across the by groups (otherwise by default, each group is treated as a separate family in regards to multiplicity adjustments). It applies only to p values. Valid options are one of the `p.adjust.methods` or "sidak". This argument is ignored unless it is other than "none", there is more than one by group, and they are all the same size. Under those conditions, we first use `adjust` to determine the within-group adjusted p values. Imagine each group's adjusted p values arranged in side-by-side columns,
thus forming a matrix with the number of columns equal to the number of by groups. Then we use the cross.adjust method to further adjust the adjusted \( p \) values in each row of this matrix. Note that an overall Bonferroni (or Sidak) adjustment is obtainable by specifying both adjust and cross.adjust as "bonferroni" (or "sidak"). However, less conservative (but yet conservative) overall adjustments are available when it is possible to use an "exact" within-group method (e.g., adjust = "tukey" for pairwise comparisons) and cross.adjust as a conservative adjustment.

[cross.adjust methods other than "none", "bonferroni", or "sidak" do not seem advisable, but other \( p \).adjust methods are available if you can make sense of them.]

**Tests of significance, nonsuperiority, noninferiority, or equivalence**

When \( \delta = 0 \), test statistics are the usual tests of significance. They are of the form \((\text{estimate} - \text{null})/\text{SE}\). Notationally:

**Significance** \( H_0 : \theta = \theta_0 \) versus
\( H_1 : \theta < \theta_0 \) (left-sided), or
\( H_1 : \theta > \theta_0 \) (right-sided), or
\( H_1 : \theta \neq \theta_0 \) (two-sided)
The test statistic is
\[ t = (Q - \theta_0)/SE \]
where \( Q \) is our estimate of \( \theta \); then left, right, or two-sided \( p \) values are produced, depending on side.

When \( \delta \) is positive, the test statistic depends on side as follows.

**Left-sided (nonsuperiority)** \( H_0 : \theta \geq \theta_0 + \delta \) versus \( H_1 : \theta < \theta_0 + \delta \)
\[ t = (Q - \theta_0 - \delta)/SE \]
The \( p \) value is the lower-tail probability.

**Right-sided (noninferiority)** \( H_0 : \theta \leq \theta_0 - \delta \) versus \( H_1 : \theta > \theta_0 - \delta \)
\[ t = (Q - \theta_0 + \delta)/SE \]
The \( p \) value is the upper-tail probability.

**Two-sided (equivalence)** \( H_0 : |\theta - \theta_0| \geq \delta \) versus \( H_1 : |\theta - \theta_0| < \delta \)
\[ t = (|Q - \theta_0| - \delta)/SE \]
The \( p \) value is the lower-tail probability.

Note that \( t \) is the maximum of \( t_{\text{nonsup}} \) and \(-t_{\text{noninf}}\). This is equivalent to choosing the less significant result in the two-one-sided-test (TOST) procedure.

**Non-estimable cases**

When the model is rank-deficient, each row \( x \) of object’s linfct slot is checked for estimability. If \( \text{sum}(x*bhat) \) is found to be non-estimable, then the string NonEst is displayed for the estimate, and associated statistics are set to NA. The estimability check is performed using the orthonormal basis \( N \) in the nbasis slot for the null space of the rows of the model matrix. Estimability fails when \(|Nx|^2/||x||^2\) exceeds tol, which by default is \(1e^{-8}\). You may change it via \texttt{emm_options} by setting estble.tol to the desired value.

See the warning above that non-estimable cases are still included when determining the family size for \( P \)-value adjustments.
Warning about potential misuse of P values

Some in the statistical and scientific community argue that the term “statistical significance” should be completely abandoned, and that criteria such as “p < 0.05” never be used to assess the importance of an effect. These practices can be too misleading and are prone to abuse. See the “basics” vignette for more discussion.

Note

In doing testing and a transformation and/or link is in force, any null and/or delta values specified must always be on the scale of the linear predictor, regardless of the setting for ‘type’. If type = "response", the null value displayed in the summary table will be back-transformed from the value supplied by the user. But the displayed delta will not be changed, because there (often) is not a natural way to back-transform it.

When we have type = "response", and bias.adj = TRUE, the null value displayed in the output is both back-transformed and bias-adjusted, leading to a rather non-intuitive-looking null value. However, since the tests themselves are performed on the link scale, this is the response value at which a *P* value of 1 would be obtained.

The default show method for emmGrid objects (with the exception of newly created reference grids) is print(summary()). Thus, with ordinary usage of emmeans and such, it is unnecessary to call summary unless there is a need to specify other than its default options.

If a data frame is needed, summary, confint, and test serve this need. as.data.frame routes to summary by default; calling it with destroy.annotations = TRUE is not recommended for exactly that reason. If you want to see more digits in the output, use print(summary(object), digits = ...); and if you always want to see more digits, use emm_options(opt.digits = FALSE).

See Also

hpd.summary

Examples

warp.lm <- lm(breaks ~ wool * tension, data = warpbreaks)
warp.emm <- emmeans(warp.lm, ~ tension | wool)
warp.emm  # implicitly runs 'summary'

confint(warp.emm, by = NULL, level = .90)

# --------------------------------------------------------------
pigs.lm <- lm(log(conc) ~ source + factor(percent), data = pigs)
pigs.emm <- emmeans(pigs.lm, "percent", type = "response")
summary(pigs.emm)  # (inherits type = "response")
summary(pigs.emm, calc = c(n = ".wgt."))  # Show sample size

# For which percents is EMM non-inferior to 35, based on a 10% threshold?
# Note the test is done on the log scale even though we have type = "response"
test(pigs.emm, null = log(35), delta = log(1.10), side = ">")

con <- contrast(pigs.emm, "consec")
test(con)
test(con, joint = TRUE)

# default Scheffe adjustment - rank = 3
summary(con, infer = c(TRUE, TRUE), adjust = "scheffe")

# Consider as some of many possible contrasts among the six cell means
summary(con, infer = c(TRUE, TRUE), adjust = "scheffe", scheffe.rank = 5)

# Show estimates to more digits
print(test(con), digits = 7)

# Cross-adjusting P values
prs <- pairs(warp.emm) # pairwise comparisons of tension, by wool
test(prs, adjust = "tukey", cross.adjust = "bonferroni")

# Same comparisons taken as one big family (more conservative)
test(prs, adjust = "bonferroni", by = NULL)

---

**ubds**

*Unbalanced dataset*

**Description**

This is a simulated unbalanced dataset with three factors and two numeric variables. There are true relationships among these variables. This dataset can be useful in testing or illustrating messy-data situations. There are no missing data, and there is at least one observation for every factor combination; however, the "cells" attribute makes it simple to construct subsets that have empty cells.

**Usage**

`ubds`

**Format**

A data frame with 100 observations, 5 variables, and a special "cells" attribute:

- **A** Factor with levels 1, 2, and 3
- **B** Factor with levels 1, 2, and 3
- **C** Factor with levels 1, 2, and 3
- **x** A numeric variable
- **y** A numeric variable

In addition, `attr(ubds, "cells")` consists of a named list of length 27 with the row numbers for each combination of **A**, **B**, and **C**. For example, `attr(ubds, "cells")[["213"]]["213"]` has the row numbers corresponding to levels **A** == 2, **B** == 1, **C** == 3. The entries are ordered by length, so the first entry is the cell with the lowest frequency.
**update.emmGrid**

*Update an emmGrid object*

**Description**

Objects of class `emmGrid` contain several settings that affect such things as what arguments to pass to `summary.emmGrid`. The update method allows safer management of these settings than by direct modification of its slots.

**Usage**

```r
defupdate(object, ..., silent = FALSE)
defupdate(x) <- value
defupdate(object, by.vars, mesg, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `object` An `emmGrid` object
- `...` Options to be set. These must match a list of known options (see Details)
- `silent` Logical value. If `FALSE` (the default), a message is displayed if any options are not matched. If `TRUE`, no messages are shown.
- `x` an `emmGrid` object
- `value` list or replacement levels. See the documentation for `update.emmGrid` with the `levels` argument, as well as the section below on “Replacing levels”
- `by.vars, mesg` Attributes that can be altered in `update.summary_emm`

**Value**

- An updated `emmGrid` object.
- `levels`<sup>-</sup> replaces the levels of the object in-place. See the section on replacing levels for details.

**Examples**

```r
# Omit the three lowest-frequency cells
low3 <- unlist(attr(ubds, "cells")[1:3])
messy.lm <- lm(y ~ (x + A + B + C)^3, data = ubds, subset = -low3)
```
Details

The names in ... are partially matched against those that are valid, and if a match is found, it adds
or replaces the current setting. The valid names are

- `tran, tran2` (list or character) specifies the transformation which, when inverted, determines
the results displayed by `summary.emmGrid`, `predict.emmGrid`, or `emmip` when `type="response"`

  The value may be the name of a standard transformation from `make.link` or additional ones
  supported by name, such as "log2"; or, for a custom transformation, a list containing at least
  the functions `linkinv` (the inverse of the transformation) and `mu.eta` (the derivative thereof).

  The `make.tran` function returns such lists for a number of popular transformations. See the
  help page of `make.tran` for details as well as information on the additional named transforma-
  tions that are supported. `tran2` is just like `tran` except it is a second transformation (i.e., a
  response transformation in a generalized linear model).

- `tran.mult` Multiple for `tran`. For example, for the response transformation ‘2*sqrt(y)’ (or
  ‘sqrt(y) + sqrt(y + 1)’, for that matter), we should have `tran = "sqrt"` and `tran.mult = 2`. If absent, a multiple of 1 is assumed.

- `tran.offset` Additive constant before a transformation is applied. For example, a response trans-
  formation of `log(y + pi)` has `tran.offset = pi`. If no value is present, an offset of 0 is
  assumed.

- `estName` (character) is the column label used for displaying predictions or EMMs.

- `inv.lbl` (character) is the column label to use for predictions or EMMs when `type="response"`

- `by.vars` (character) vector or `NULL` the variables used for grouping in the summary, and also
  for defining subfamilies in a call to `contrast`.

- `pri.vars` (character vector) are the names of the grid variables that are not in `by.vars`. Thus, the
  combinations of their levels are used as columns in each table produced by `summary.emmGrid`.

- `alpha` (numeric) is the default significance level for tests, in `summary.emmGrid` as well as `plot.emmGrid`
  when ‘`CIs = TRUE`’. Be cautious that methods that depend on specifying `alpha` are prone to
  abuse. See the discussion in `vignette("basics", "emmeans")`.

- `adjust` (character) is the default for the `adjust` argument in `summary.emmGrid`.

- `famSize` (integer) is the number of means involved in a family of inferences; used in Tukey adjust-
  ment

- `infer` (logical vector of length 2) is the default value of `infer` in `summary.emmGrid`.

- `level` (numeric) is the default confidence level, `level`, in `summary.emmGrid`. **Note:** You must
  specify all five letters of 'level' to distinguish it from the slot name 'levels'.

- `df` (numeric) overrides the default degrees of freedom with a specified single value.

- `calc` (list) additional calculated columns. See `summary.emmGrid`.

- `null` (numeric) null hypothesis for summary or test (taken to be zero if missing).

- `side` (numeric or character) side specification for for summary or test (taken to be zero if miss-
  ing).

- `sigma` (numeric) Error SD to use in predictions and for bias-adjusted back-transformations

- `delta` (numeric) delta specification for summary or test (taken to be zero if missing).

- `predict.type` or `type` (character) sets the default method of displaying predictions in `summary.emmGrid`,
  `predict.emmGrid`, and `emmip`. Valid values are "link" (with synonyms "lp" and "linear"),
  or "response".

- `predict.type` or `type` (character) sets the default method of displaying predictions in `summary.emmGrid`,
  `predict.emmGrid`, and `emmip`. Valid values are "link" (with synonyms "lp" and "linear"),
  or "response".
update.emmGrid

bias.adjust, frequentist (logical) These are used by summary if the value of these arguments are not specified.

estType (character) is used internally to determine what adjust methods are appropriate. It should match one of c("prediction", "contrast", "pairs"). As an example of why this is needed, the Tukey adjustment should only be used for pairwise comparisons (estType = "pairs"); if estType is some other string, Tukey adjustments are not allowed.

avgd.over (character) vector) are the names of the variables whose levels are averaged over in obtaining marginal averages of predictions, i.e., estimated marginal means. Changing this might produce a misleading printout, but setting it to character(0) will suppress the “averaged over” message in the summary.

initMesg (character) is a string that is added to the beginning of any annotations that appear below the summary.emmGrid display.

methDesc (character) is a string that may be used for creating names for a list of emmGrid objects.

nesting (Character or named list) specifies the nesting structure. See “Recovering or overriding model information” in the documentation for ref_grid. The current nesting structure is displayed by str.emmGrid.

levels named list of new levels for the elements of the current emmGrid. The list name(s) are used as new variable names, and if needed, the list is expanded using expand.grid. These results replace current variable names and levels. This specification changes the levels, grid, roles, and misc slots in the updated emmGrid, and resets pri.vars, by.vars, adjust, famSize, and avgd.over. In addition, if there is nesting of factors, that may be altered; a warning is issued if it involves something other than mere name changes. Note: All six letters of levels is needed in order to distinguish it from level.

submodel formula or character value specifying a submodel (requires this feature being supported by underlying methods for the model class). When specified, the linfct slot is replaced by its aliases for the specified sub-model. Any factors in the sub-model that do not appear in the model matrix are ignored, as are any interactions that are not in the main model, and any factors associate with multivariate responses. The estimates displayed are then computed as if the sub-model had been fitted. (However, the standard errors will be based on the error variance(s) of the full model.) Note: The formula should refer only to predictor names, excluding any function calls (such as factor or poly) that appear in the original model formula. See the example.

The character values allowed should partially match "minimal" or "type2". With "minimal", the sub-model is taken to be the one only involving the surviving factors in object (the ones averaged over being omitted). Specifying "type2" is the same as "minimal" except only the highest-order term in the submodel is retained, and all effects not containing it are orthogonalized-out. Thus, in a purely linear situation such as an lm model, the joint test of the modified object is in essence a type-2 test as in car::Anova.

For some objects such as generalized linear models, specifying submodel will typically not produce the same estimates or type-2 tests as would be obtained by actually fitting a separate model with those specifications. The reason is that those models are fitted by iterative-reweighting methods, whereas the submodel calculations preserve the final weights used in fitting the full model.

(any other slot name) If the name matches an element of slotNames(object) other than levels, that slot is replaced by the supplied value, if it is of the required class (otherwise an error occurs).
The user must be very careful in replacing slots because they are interrelated; for example, the lengths and dimensions of grid, linfct, bhat, and V must conform.

Replacing levels

The levels<- method uses update.emmGrid to replace the levels of one or more factors. This method allows selectively replacing the levels of just one factor (via subsetting operators), whereas update(x, levels = list(...)) requires a list of all factors and their levels. If any factors are to be renamed, we must replace all levels and include the new names in the replacements. See the examples.

Method for summary_emm objects

This method exists so that we can change the way a summary is displayed, by changing the by variables or the annotations.

Note

When it makes sense, an option set by update will persist into future results based on that object. But some options are disabled as well. For example, a calc option will be nulled-out if contrast is called, because it probably will not make sense to do the same calculations on the contrast results, and in fact the variable(s) needed may not even still exist. factor(percent).

See Also

emm_options

Examples

# Using an already-transformed response:
pigs.lm <- lm(log(conc) ~ source * factor(percent), data = pigs)

# Reference grid that knows about the transformation
# and asks to include the sample size in any summaries:
pigs.rg <- update(ref_grid(pigs.lm), tran = "log",
predict.type = "response",
calc = c(n = ~.wgt.))
emmeans(pigs.rg, "source")

# Obtain estimates for the additive model
# [Note that the submodel refers to 'percent', not 'factor(percent)']
emmeans(pigs.rg, "source", submodel = ~ source + percent)

# Type II ANOVA
joint_tests(pigs.rg, submodel = "type2")

## Changing levels of one factor
newrg <- pigs.rg
levels(newrg)$source <- 1:3
newrg
## Unraveling a previously standardized covariate

zd = scale(fiber$diameter)

fibz.lm <- lm(strength ~ machine * zd, data = fiber)

(fibz.rg <- ref_grid(fibz.lm, at = list(zd = -2:2))) ### 2*SD range

lev <- levels(fibz.rg)

levels(fibz.rg) <- list (  
  machine = lev$machine,  
  diameter = with(attributes(zd),  
    'scaled:center' + 'scaled:scale' * lev$zd) )

fibz.rg

### Compactify results with a by variable
update(joint_tests(pigs.rg, by = "source"), by = NULL)

---

**xtable.emmGrid**  
*Using* xtable for EMMs

### Description

These methods provide support for the xtable package, enabling polished presentations of tabular output from emmeans and other functions.

### Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'emmGrid'
xtable(x, caption = NULL, label = NULL, align = NULL,  
digits = 4, display = NULL, auto = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'summary_emm'
xtable(x, caption = NULL, label = NULL,  
align = NULL, digits = 4, display = NULL, auto = FALSE, ...)

## S3 method for class 'xtable_emm'
print(x, type = getOption("xtable.type", "latex"),  
include.rownames = FALSE, sanitize.message.function = footnotesize, ...)
```

### Arguments

- **x**  
  Object of class emmGrid

- **caption**  
  Passed to xtableList

- **label**  
  Passed to xtableList

- **align**  
  Passed to xtableList

- **digits**  
  Passed to xtableList

- **display**  
  Passed to xtableList

- **auto**  
  Passed to xtableList

- **...**  
  Arguments passed to summary.emmGrid
Details

The methods actually use `xtableList`, because of its ability to display messages such as those for P-value adjustments. These methods return an object of class "xtable_emm" – an extension of "xtableList". Unlike other `xtable` methods, the number of digits defaults to 4; and degrees of freedom and t ratios are always formatted independently of digits. The `print` method uses `print.xtableList`, and any ... arguments are passed there.

Value

The `xtable` methods return an `xtable_emm` object, for which its print method is `print.xtable_emm`.

Examples

```r
if(requireNamespace("xtable"))
  emm_example("xtable")
  # Use emm_example("xtable", list = TRUE) # to just list the code
```
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