Package ‘plot3logit’

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Type Package

Title Ternary Plots for Trinomial Regression Models

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Description An implementation of the ternary plot for interpreting regression
coefficients of trinomial regression models, as proposed in Santi, Dickson
and Espa (2019) <doi:10.1080/00031305.2018.1442368>. Ternary plots can be
drawn using either ‘ggtern’ package (based on ‘ggplot2’) or ‘Ternary’
package (based on standard graphics).

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plot3logit-package  Ternary Plots for Trinomial Regression Models

Description

An implementation of the ternary plot for interpreting regression coefficients of trinomial regression models, as proposed in Santi et al. (2019).

Details

The package permits the covariate effects of trinomial regression models to be represented graphically by means of a ternary plot. The aim of the plots is helping the interpretation of regression coefficients in terms of the effects that a change in regressors' values has on the probability distribution of the dependent variable. Such changes may involve either a single regressor, or a group of them (composite changes), and the package permits both cases to be represented in a user-friendly way. Methodological details are illustrated and discussed in Santi et al. (2019).

The package can read the results of both categorical and ordinal trinomial logit regression fitted by various functions (see extract3logit()) and creates a field3logit object which may be represented by means of functions autoplot() and plot().

The plot3logit package inherits graphical classes and methods from the package ggtern (Hamilton and Ferry 2018) which, in turn, is based on the ggplot2 package (Wickham 2016).

Graphical representation based on standard graphics is made available through the package TernaryField() and in particular by the method plot of field3logit class.

Since version 2.0.0, plot3logit can also compute and draw confidence regions associated to the covariate effects. See the vignette of the package (type vignette('plot3logit-overview')) and the help of function stat_conf3logit() for some examples.
Compatibility

Function `field3logit()` can read trinomial regression estimates from the output of the following functions:

- `clm` and `clm2` of package `ordinal` (ordinal logit regression);
- `mlogit` of package `mlogit` (logit regression);
- `multinom` of package `nnet` (logit regression);
- `polr` of package `MASS` (ordinal logit regression);
- `vgam` and `vglm` of package `VGAM` (logit regression).

Moreover, explicit estimates can be passed to `field3logit()`. See examples and functions `field3logit()` and `extract3logit()` for further details.

References


See Also

`field3logit()`, `gg3logit()`, `TernaryField()`.

Examples

```r
## Not run:
data(cross_1year)

# Read from "nnet::multinom" (categorical logit)
library(nnet)
mod0 <- multinom(employment_sit ~ gender + finalgrade, data = cross_1year)
field0 <- field3logit(mod0, 'genderFemale')
gg3logit(field0) + stat_field3logit()

# Read from "MASS::polr" (ordinal logit)
library(MASS)
mydata <- cross_1year
mydata$finalgrade <- factor(mydata$finalgrade, c('Low', 'Average', 'High'), ordered = TRUE)
mod1 <- polr(finalgrade ~ gender + irregularity, data = mydata)
field1 <- field3logit(mod1, 'genderFemale')
gg3logit(field1) + stat_field3logit()
```
# Read from list
mod2 <- list(
  B = matrix(
    data = c(-2.05, 0.46, -2.46, 0.37),
    nrow = 2,
    dimnames = list(c('Intercept', 'genderFemale'))
  ),
  levels = c('Employed', 'Unemployed', 'Trainee')
)
field2 <- field3logit(mod2, c(0, 1))
gg3logit(field2) + stat_field3logit()

## End(Not run)

### add_confregions

Compute the confidence regions of covariate effects

**Description**

Given the confidence level, it computes the confidence regions of the effects for each arrow of the `field3logit` or `multifield3logit` object given in input. If the `field3logit` or `multifield3logit` object already contains the confidence regions, they will be updated if the value of `conf` is different.

**Usage**

```r
add_confregions(x, conf = 0.95, npoints = 100)
```

**Arguments**

- `x` an object of class `field3logit` or `multifield3logit`.
- `conf` confidence level of the regions.
- `npoints` number of points of the borders of the regions.

**Value**

Object of class `field3logit` or `multifield3logit` with updated confidence regions.

**Examples**

```r
data(cross_1year)
mod0 <- nnet::multinom(employment_sit ~ gender + finalgrade,
  data = cross_1year)
field0 <- field3logit(mod0, 'genderFemale')
field0
add_confregions(field0)
```
Description

`autoplot()` creates a `gg3logit` plot and adds a field and its confidence regions. `autoplot()` is a wrapper for `gg3logit()` and `stat_3logit()`.

Usage

```r
## S3 method for class 'field3logit'
autoplot(
  object, ...
)
```

Arguments

- `object`: an object of class `field3logit` or `multifield3logit`.
- `mapping_field`: aesthetic mappings passed to argument mapping of `stat_field3logit()` and `stat_conf3logit()`.
- `mapping_conf`: aesthetic mappings passed to argument mapping of `stat_field3logit()` and `stat_conf3logit()`.
- `data`: a `field3logit` object, a `multifield3logit` object, or a data.frame structured like a fortified `field3logit` or a `multifield3logit` object.
- `params_field`: graphical parameters passed to argument mapping of `stat_field3logit()` and `stat_conf3logit()`.
- `params_conf`: graphical parameters passed to argument mapping of `stat_field3logit()` and `stat_conf3logit()`.
- `show.legend`: logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? `NA`, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. `FALSE` never includes, and `TRUE` always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
- `conf`: if TRUE and if confidence regions are available, the layer of `stat_conf3logit()` is added, otherwise only a `gg3logit()` object with the layer of `stat_field3logit()` is returned.
cross_1year

See Also

Other gg functions: \texttt{gg3logit()}, \texttt{stat_3logit()}, \texttt{stat_conf3logit()}, \texttt{stat_field3logit()}

Examples

```r
## Not run:
data(cross_1year)
mod0 <- nnet::multinom(employment_sit ~ gender + finalgrade, data = cross_1year)
field0 <- field3logit(mod0, 'genderFemale', conf = 0.95)
autoplot(field0)
## End(Not run)
```

cross_1year  
\textit{Master's students' employment condition}

Description

data.frame with 3282 cross-sectional observations of 7 variables about employment condition of master's students one year after graduation. Data are used in Santi et al. (2019) and refer to students graduated at the University of Trento (Italy) between 2009 and 2013.

Format

data.frame with 3282 observations of 7 variables:

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{employment_sit}: employment situation, a factor with three levels: \texttt{Employed}, \texttt{Unemployed}, \texttt{Trainee}.
\item \textbf{gender}: gender, a factor with two levels: \texttt{Male}, \texttt{Female}.
\item \textbf{finalgrade}: final grade degree, a factor with three levels: \texttt{Low}, \texttt{Average}, \texttt{High}.
\item \textbf{duration}: duration of studies, a factor with three levels: \texttt{Short}, \texttt{Average}, \texttt{Long}.
\item \textbf{social_class}: social class, a factor with five levels: \texttt{Working class}, \texttt{White-collar workers}, \texttt{Lower middle class}, \texttt{Upper middle class}, \texttt{Unclassified}.
\item \textbf{irregularity}: irregularity indicator of student's studies, a factor with three levels: \texttt{Low}, \texttt{Average}, \texttt{High}.
\item \textbf{hsscore}: high school final score, a numeric between 60 and 100.
\end{itemize}

References

**extract3logit**

**Extract information from fitted models**

**Description**

`extract3logit()` extracts all information which is relevant for computing the vector field(s) from the object passed to argument `x`. See **Details** for information on how new S3 methods of generic `extract3logit()` should be implemented.

**Usage**

```r
extract3logit(x, ...)  
## Default S3 method:  
extract3logit(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'clm'  
extract3logit(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'clm2'  
extract3logit(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'mlogit'  
extract3logit(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'model3logit'  
extract3logit(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'multinom'  
extract3logit(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'polr'  
extract3logit(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'vgam'  
extract3logit(x, ...)  
## S3 method for class 'vglm'  
extract3logit(x, ...)  
```

**Arguments**

- `x` an object of any of the classes listed above. If instead, a list is passed, it should be structured as described in section **Details**.
- `...` other arguments passed to other methods.
Details

When a specific method is not available for a fitted model, it is possible to pass a list to argument `x`. In that case, the list should consist of the following components (the order is irrelevant):

- **levels**: vector of possible values of the dependent variable. It should be a character vector of length three, whose first element is interpreted as the reference level, whereas the second and the third elements are associated to the first and second columns of matrix `B` respectively.
- **B**: matrix of regression coefficients. It should be a numeric matrix (or any coercible object) with two columns if the model is cardinal, with only one column if the model is ordinal. The number of rows should be equal to the number of covariates and the names of covariates should be added as row names. The intercepts should be included only in case of categorical models, whereas column names, if provided, are ignored.
- **alpha**: intercepts of ordinal models. It should be a numerical vector of length two if the model is ordinal, otherwise this component should be either set to NULL or missing.
- **vcovB**: covariance matrix of regression coefficients. It should be a numeric matrix (or any coercible object) where the number of rows and columns equals the number of elements of `B`. Rows and columns should be ordered according to the labels of the dependent variable (slower index), and then to the covariates (faster index).

If a new S3 method for generic `extract3logit()` has to be implemented, the following components may be set:

- **readfrom**: character with information about the function that returned the estimates in the form `package::function` (for example `nnet::multinom`, `MASS::polr`, ...)

**In any case**, once the list has been created, the new method should invoke the default method `extract3logit.default()` and return its output. By so doing, automatic checks and initialisations are run before the `model3logit` object is returned.

Value

An object of class `model3logit`.

See Also

`plot3logit-package`, `field3logit()`.

---

[field3logit] Computation of the vector field

Description

`field3logit()` computes the vector field associated to a change in regressor values (which may involve more than one regressor) of a trinomial logit model either fitted by some multinomial regression function or explicitly specified.
The method `plot()` draws the ternary plot using standard graphics methods provided by package `Ternary`. See functions `gg3logit()` and `autoplot()` for plotting through the package `ggtern` based on the grammar of graphics.

Methods `as.data.frame()`, `as_tibble()`, `fortify()` and `tidy()` permits the graphical information of a `field3logit` object to be exported in a standardised format (either a `data.frame` or a `tibble`).

**Usage**

```r
field3logit(
  model,
  delta,
  label = "",
  p0 = NULL,
  nstreams = 8,
  narrows = Inf,
  edge = 0.01,
  conf = NA,
  npoints = 100,
  alpha = deprecated(),
  vcov = deprecated()
)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'field3logit'
print(x, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'field3logit'
plot(x, ..., add = FALSE, length = 0.05)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'field3logit'
as_tibble(x, ..., wide = TRUE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'field3logit'
as.data.frame(x, ..., wide = TRUE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'field3logit'
fortify(model, data, ..., wide = TRUE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'field3logit'
tidy(x, ..., wide = TRUE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'field3logit'
coef(object, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'field3logit'
vcov(object, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'field3logit'

```
labels(object, ...)  

## S3 replacement method for class 'field3logit'

labels(object) <- value

### Arguments

- **model**: either a fitted trinomial model or a list properly structured. See section **Details** of `extract3logit()` and the last example of `plot3logit-package`.

- **delta**: the change in the values of covariates to be represented. This could be either a numeric vector, the name of a covariate (passed either as a character or an expression), or a mathematical expression involving one or more than one covariates (passed either as a character or an expression). If a list is passed to `delta`, multiple fields are computed according to parameters passed as components of a 2-level list. See details and examples.

- **label**: label to be used for identifying the field when multiple fields are plotted. See `multifield3logit()`.

- **p0**: list of starting points (ternary coordinates) of the curves of the field. If not specified, `field3logit` automatically compute `nstreams` candidate points so that arrows are evenly distributed over the ternary plot area. See Examples.

- **nstreams**: number of stream lines of the field to be computed. In case of ordinal models, this parameter is ineffective, as only one curve can be drawn. The parameter is ineffective also if argument `p0` is set.

- **narrrows**: maximum number of arrows to be drawn per stream line.

- **edge**: minimum distance between each arrow (or point) and the edge of the ternary plot.

- **conf**: confidence level of confidence regions to be computed for each arrow of the vector field.

- **npoints**: number of points of the border to be computed for each confidence region.

- **alpha**: deprecated argument. It may be removed in a future version of the package.

- **vcov**: deprecated argument. It may be removed in a future version of the package.

- **x, object**: object of class `field3logit`.

- **...**: other arguments passed to or from other methods.

- **add**: logical argument which specifies whether the field should be added to an existing plot (add = TRUE) or a new ternary plot should be drawn (add = FALSE).

- **length**: length of the edges of the arrow head (in inches).

- **wide**: it allows to choose whether `as.data.frame`, `as_tibble`, `fortify` and `tidy` should return a `data.frame` or a `tibble` in wide (default) or long form.

- **data**: not used. Argument included only for interface compatibility with the generic `fortify`.

- **value**: value to be assigned.
Details

Argument delta could be passed in one of the following formats:

- explicitly, as a numeric vector corresponding to the change \( \Delta x \in \mathbb{R}^k \) in regressors values \( x \in \mathbb{R}^k \);
- implicitly, as a character of the name of the covariate to be considered. In this case, vector \( \Delta x \in \mathbb{R}^k \) is computed for a unit change of the specified covariate;
- as a mathematical expression (passed as an expression or a character object) involving one or more than one covariates. This allows one to analyse the effects of composite covariate changes through an easy-to-write and easy-to-read code without having to cope with explicit numerical specification of vector \( \Delta x \in \mathbb{R}^k \).

See examples for comparing all three methods.

It is also possible to pass a list to argument delta. In such a case, the function field3logit is run once for every component of delta, and the set of generated field3logit objects is combined into a single object of class multifield3logit. The components of the list passed to delta must be named lists whose elements are used as arguments of each call of function field3logit, whilst the arguments specified in the parent call of field3logit are used as default values. It follows that arguments shared by all fields can be specified once in the parent call of field3logit, and only arguments which changes from field to field (such as delta and label) should be set in the lists making up the list passed to delta. See the penultimate example in section Examples and the help of multifield3logit().

Finally, when argument delta is a character, it is possible to indicate the name of a factor covariate between delimiters <<, >>. In that case, field3logit() creates a multifield3logit object where each field corresponds to the effect of each dummy generated by the factor regressor. If more than one regressor is included between delimiters <<, >>, all combinations between dummies are generated. See the last example in section Examples.

Value

S3 object of class field3logit structured as a named list or an object of class multifield3logit if delta is a list or syntax <<...>> is used.

See Also

multifield3logit(), gg3logit(), autoplot().

Examples

data(cross_1year)

## Not run:
# Fitting the model
mod0 <- nnet::multinom(employment_sit ~ finalgrade + irregularity + hsscore, cross_1year)
mod0

# Assessing the effect of "finalgradeHigh" (explicit notation)
field0 <- field3logit(mod0, c(0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0))
gg3logit(field0) + stat_field3logit()

# Assessing the effect of "finalgradeHigh" (implicit notation)
field0 <- field3logit(mod0, 'finalgradeHigh')
gg3logit(field0) + stat_field3logit()

# Assessing the combined effect of "finalgradeHigh" and
# a decrease of "hsscore" by 10
field0 <- field3logit(mod0, 'finalgradeHigh - 10 * hsscore')
gg3logit(field0) + stat_field3logit()

## End(Not run)

# Fitting the model
mod1 <- nnet::multinom(employment_sit ~ ., data = cross_1year)

# List passed to argument "delta" for generating "multifield3logit" objects
refpoint <- list(c(0.7, 0.15, 0.15))
depo <- list(
  list(delta = 'durationShort', label = 'Short duration'),
  list(delta = 'durationLong', label = 'Long duration'),
  list(delta = 'finalgradeHigh', label = 'High final grade'),
  list(delta = 'finalgradeLow', label = 'Low final grade')
)
mfields <- field3logit(mod1, delta = depo, p0 = refpoint, narrows = 1)
mfields

# Syntax "<<...>>" for categorical covariates
mfields <- field3logit(
  model = mod1, delta = '<<finalgrade>>', label = 'Final grade',
  p0 = refpoint, narrows = 1
)
mfields

---

**gg3logit**  
*Create a new gg3logit*

**Description**

`gg3logit` initialises a `ggplot` object through `ggtern`. If a `field3logit` or a `multifield3logit` object is passed to argument data, the mandatory aesthetics of the ternary plot are automatically set.

**Usage**

`gg3logit(data = NULL, mapping = aes(), ...)`
gg3logit

Arguments

data
mapping
... additional arguments passed through to ggtern.

Aesthetic mappings

The following aesthetics are required by at least one of the available stats. None of them should be specified if a field3logit or a multifield3logit is passed to the argument data of gg3logit(), stat_field3logit() or stat_conf3logit():

- x, y, z are required by:
  - stat_field3logit() as ternary coordinates of the starting points of the arrows;
  - stat_conf3logit() ternary coordinates of the points on the border of confidence regions;
- xend, yend, zend: required by stat_field3logit() as ternary coordinates of the ending points of the arrows;
- group: identifier of groups of graphical objects (arrows and their confidence regions);
- type: type of graphical object (arrows or confidence regions).

The following variables of a fortified field3logit or a multifield3logit object may be useful for defining other standard aesthetics (such as fill, colour, ...):

- label identifies a field through a label, thus it is useful for distinguishing the fields in a multifield3logit object.
- idarrow identifies each group of graphical objects (arrows and their confidence regions) within every field. Unlike variable group, idarrow is not a global identifier of graphical objects.

See Also

Other gg functions: autoplot.field3logit(), stat_3logit(), stat_conf3logit(), stat_field3logit()

Examples

```r
## Not run:
data(cross_1year)
mod0 <- nnet::multinom(employment_sit ~ gender + finalgrade, data = cross_1year)
field0 <- field3logit(mod0, \'genderFemale\')
gg3logit(field0) + stat_field3logit()
## End(Not run)
```
**labels**

*Set the labels of a field3logit or a multifield3logit object*

**Description**

It sets the labels of an existing field3logit or a multifield3logit object.

**Usage**

```r
labels(object) <- value
```

**Arguments**

- `object`: a `field3logit` or a `multifield3logit` object.
- `value`: a character with the new label (or labels in case of a `multifield3logit` object).

**multifield3logit**

*Multiple trilogit fields*

**Description**

Methods of S3 class `multifield3logit` handle multiple `field3logit` objects simultaneously and permit new `multifield3logit` objects to be easily created by means of the sum operator "+".

**Usage**

```r
multifield3logit(x, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'Hfield3logit'

x + y
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'multifield3logit'

print(x, maxitems = 10, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'multifield3logit'

plot(x, y = NULL, add = FALSE, col = NA, legend = TRUE, ...)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'multifield3logit'

as_tibble(x, ..., wide = TRUE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'multifield3logit'

as.data.frame(x, ..., wide = TRUE)
```

```r
## S3 method for class 'multifield3logit'

fortify(model, data, ..., wide = TRUE)
```
## S3 method for class 'multifield3logit'

tidy(x, ..., wide = TRUE)

## S3 method for class 'multifield3logit'

tidy(x, ..., wide = TRUE)

## S3 replacement method for class 'multifield3logit'

labels(object, ...)

## S3 replacement method for class 'multifield3logit'

labels(object) <- value

## S3 method for class 'multifield3logit'

x[i, drop = TRUE]

## S3 replacement method for class 'multifield3logit'

x[i] <- value

### Arguments

- **x, y, model, object**
  object of class field3logit or multifield3logit.

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

- **maxitems**
  maximum number of items to be enumerated when an object of class multifield3logit is printed.

- **add**
  logical argument which specifies whether the field should be added to an existing plot (add = TRUE) or a new ternary plot should be drawn (add = FALSE).

- **col, legend**
  graphical parameters if Ternary package is used.

- **wide**
  it allows to choose whether as.data.frame, as_tibble, fortify and tidy should return a data.frame or a tibble in wide (default) or long form.

- **data**
  not used. Argument included only for interface compatibility with the generic fortify.

- **value**
  value to be assigned.

- **i**
  index of the field3logit object to be selected.

- **drop**
  if TRUE, a field3logit object is returned if the subsetted multifield3logit object has length one.

### Value

S3 object of class multifield3logit structured as a named list.

### See Also

field3logit().
Examples

## Not run:
data(cross_1year)

mod0 <- nnet::multinom(employment_sit ~ ., data = cross_1year)
mod0

field_Sdur <- field3logit(mod0, 'durationShort',
                       label = 'Short duration')
field_Hfgr <- field3logit(mod0, 'finalgradeHigh',
                       label = 'High final grade')

gg3logit(field_Sdur + field_Hfgr) +
stat_field3logit()
facet_wrap(~ label)

refpoint <- list(c(0.7, 0.15, 0.15))

field_Sdur <- field3logit(mod0, 'durationShort',
                       label = 'Short duration', p0 = refpoint, narrow = 1)
field_Ldur <- field3logit(mod0, 'durationLong',
                       label = 'Long duration', p0 = refpoint, narrow = 1)
field_Hfgr <- field3logit(mod0, 'finalgradeHigh',
                       label = 'High final grade', p0 = refpoint, narrow = 1)
field_Lfgr <- field3logit(mod0, 'finalgradeLow',
                       label = 'Low final grade', p0 = refpoint, narrow = 1)

mfields <- field_Sdur + field_Ldur + field_Lfgr + field_Hfgr
mfields

gg3logit(mfields) +
stat_field3logit(aes(colour = label)) +
theme_zoom_L(0.45)

## End(Not run)

---

**stat_3logit**

*Add a field and confidence regions to a gg3logit plot*

**Description**

*stat_3logit()* adds a field and confidence regions to a gg3logit plot. *stat_3logit()* is a wrapper for stats *stat_field3logit()* and *stat_conf3logit()* which are jointly applied.

**Usage**

```r
stat_3logit(
  mapping_field = aes(),
```
stat_3logit

mapping_conf = aes(),
data = NULL,
params_field = list(),
params_conf = list(),
show.legend = NA,
inherit.aes = TRUE,
conf = TRUE)

Arguments

mapping_field, mapping_conf
aesthetic mappings passed to argument mapping of stat_field3logit() and stat_conf3logit().
data
a field3logit object, a multifield3logit object, or a data.frame structured like a fortified field3logit or a multifield3logit object.
params_field, params_conf
graphical parameters passed to argument mapping of stat_field3logit() and stat_conf3logit().
show.legend
logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
inherit.aes
If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them. This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and shouldn’t inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders().
conf
if TRUE and if confidence regions are available, the layer of stat_conf3logit() is added, otherwise only the layer of stat_field3logit() is returned.

See Also

Other gg functions: autoplot.field3logit(), gg3logit(), stat_conf3logit(), stat_field3logit()

Examples

## Not run:
data(cross_1year)
mod0 <- nnet::multinom(employment_sit ~ gender + finalgrade, data = cross_1year)
field0 <- field3logit(mod0, 'genderFemale', conf = 0.95)

gg3logit(field0) + stat_3logit()
gg3logit(field0) + stat_3logit(conf = TRUE)

## End(Not run)
stat_conf3logit

Add the confidence regions of a field to a gg3logit plot

Description

stat_conf3logit() adds a field to a gg3logit plot.

Usage

stat_conf3logit(
  mapping = aes(),
  data = NULL,
  geom = "polygon",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  ...
)

Arguments

mapping list of aesthetic mappings to be used for plot. Mandatory aesthetics should not
be specified if field3logit or multifield3logit object is passed to data. See section Aesthetic mappings of gg3logit() for details.

data a field3logit object, a multifield3logit object, or a data.frame structured
like a fortified field3logit or a multifield3logit object.

geom The geometric object to use display the data

position Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.

show.legend logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if
any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It
can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.

inherit.aes If FALSE, overrides the default aesthetics, rather than combining with them.
This is most useful for helper functions that define both data and aesthetics and
shouldn’t inherit behaviour from the default plot specification, e.g. borders().

... additional arguments passed through to ggtern.

See Also

Other gg functions: autoplot.field3logit(), gg3logit(), stat_3logit(), stat_field3logit()
Examples

```r
## Not run:
data(cross_1year)
mod0 <- nnet::multinom(employment_sit ~ gender + finalgrade, data = cross_1year)
field0 <- field3logit(mod0, 'genderFemale', conf = 0.95)

gg3logit(field0) + stat_conf3logit()
gg3logit(field0) + stat_field3logit() + stat_conf3logit()

## End(Not run)
```

stat_field3logit

Add a field to a gg3logit plot

Description

stat_field3logit() adds a field to a gg3logit plot.

Usage

```
stat_field3logit(
  mapping = aes(),
  data = NULL,
  geom = "segment",
  position = "identity",
  show.legend = NA,
  inherit.aes = TRUE,
  arrow. = arrow(length = unit(0.2, "cm")),
  ...
)
```

Arguments

- `mapping`: list of aesthetic mappings to be used for plot. Mandatory aesthetics should not be specified if field3loglit or multifield3logit object is passed to `data`. See section Aesthetic mappings of gg3logit() for details.
- `data`: a field3logit object, a multifield3logit object, or a data.frame structured like a fortified field3logit or a multifield3logit object.
- `geom`: The geometric object to use display the data
- `position`: Position adjustment, either as a string, or the result of a call to a position adjustment function.
- `show.legend`: logical. Should this layer be included in the legends? NA, the default, includes if any aesthetics are mapped. FALSE never includes, and TRUE always includes. It can also be a named logical vector to finely select the aesthetics to display.
TernaryField

Draw a field on an existing ternary plot

Description

TernaryField() adds the vector field returned by \code{field3logit()} to an existing ternary plot generated by \code{Ternary::TernaryPlot()}.

Usage

TernaryField(
  field,
  ..., 
  length = 0.05, 
  conf = FALSE, 
  npoints = 100, 
  conf.args = list() 
)

See Also

Other gg functions: \code{autoplot.field3logit()}, \code{gg3logit()}, \code{stat_3logit()}, \code{stat_conf3logit()}

Examples

```r
## Not run:
data(cross_1year)
mod0 <- nnet::multinom(employment_sit ~ gender + finalgrade, data = cross_1year)
field0 <- field3logit(mod0, 'genderFemale', conf = 0.95)

gg3logit(field0) + stat_field3logit()
gg3logit(field0) + stat_field3logit() + stat_conf3logit()

## End(Not run)
```
Arguments

- **field**: object of class `field3logit` as returned by `field3logit()`.
- `...`: other arguments passed to or from other methods.
- **length**: length of the edges of the arrow head (in inches).
- **conf**: if `FALSE` confidence regions are not drawn, even if available; if `TRUE` confidence regions are drawn only if available; if a numeric value is passed, confidence regions at the specified confidence level are computed (if not already available) and drawn.
- **npoints**: number of points of the border to be computed for each confidence region.
- **conf.args**: graphical parameters of confidence regions to be passed to `Ternary::TernaryPolygon()`.

Value

An object of class `field3logit` with confidence regions included, if computed within `TernaryField()`.

See Also

- `field3logit()`.

Examples

```r
library(nnet)
data(cross_1year)
mod0 <- nnet::multinom(employment_sit ~ gender + finalgrade, data = cross_1year)
field0 <- field3logit(mod0, "genderFemale")
TernaryPlot()
TernaryField(field0)
```

USvote2016

Self-reported votes from VOTER Survey in 2016

Description

Self-reported votes from 2016 VOTER Survey by Democracy Fund Voter Study Group (2017). Object `USvote2016` includes only few variables based on the result of the survey, which are publicly available online. See file "data-raw/USvote2016_prepare.R" in the GitHub repository "f-santi/plot3logit" (https://github.com/f-santi/plot3logit), where it is documented how the dataset `USvote2016` has been generated.
Format

tibble (data.frame) with 8000 observations of 7 variables:

idcode: voter identifier (integer).
vote: declared vote, a factor with three levels: Clinton, Trump, Other.
race: race, a factor with six levels: White, Black, Hispanic, Asian, Mixed, Other.
educ: level of education, a factor with six levels: No high school, High school grad., Some college, 2-year college, 4-year college, Post-grad.
gender: gender, a factor with four levels: Male, Female, Skipped, Not Asked.
famincome: income (in USD) of voter’s family, a factor with five levels: [0; 30,000), [30,000; 60,000), [60,000; 100,000), [100,000; 150,000), [150,000; Inf).

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