

# Package ‘plotMElm’

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**Type** Package

**Title** Plot Marginal Effects from Linear Models

**Description** Plot marginal effects for interactions estimated from linear models.

**Version** 0.1.5

**Date** 2018-05-28

**BugReports** <https://github.com/christophergandrud/plotMElm/issues>

**License** GPL (>= 3)

**Imports** ggplot2, interactionTest

**LazyData** TRUE

**RoxygenNote** 6.0.1

**NeedsCompilation** no

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**Repository** CRAN

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 plot\_me

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*Plot marginal effects from two-way interactions in linear regressions*


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### Description

Plot marginal effects from two-way interactions in linear regressions

### Usage

```
plot_me(obj, term1, term2, fitted2, ci = 95, ci_type = "standard",
        t_statistic, plot = TRUE)
```

### Arguments

obj	fitted model object from <code>lm</code> .
term1	character string of the first constitutive term of the interaction's variable name.
term2	character string of the second constitutive term of the interaction's variable name.
fitted2	numeric vector of fitted values of <code>term2</code> to plot for. If unspecified, then all unique observed values are used.
ci	numeric. confidence interval level, expressed on the ]0, 100[ interval. The default is 95.
ci_type	character string specifying the type of confidence interval to find and plot. If 'standard' then standard confidence intervals (e.g. those suggested by Brambor, Clark, and Golder 2006) are found. If <code>fdr</code> then confidence intervals are found using critical t-statistics to limit the false discovery rate (limit over confidence).
t_statistic	numeric. Custom t-statistic for finding the confidence interval. May be useful if the user want to use a function like <code>findMultiLims</code> to find the t-statistic.
plot	boolean. return plot if TRUE; return <code>data.frame</code> of marginal effects estimates if FALSE.

### Value

a gg class `ggplot2` object

### Source

Inspired by: <http://www.statsblogs.com/2013/08/27/creating-marginal-effect-plots-for-linear-regression/>

Benjamini, Yoav, and Yosef Hochberg. 1995. "Controlling the False Discovery Rate: A Practical and Powerful Approach to Multiple Testing". *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series B* 57(1): 289–300.

Brambor, Thomas, William Roberts Clark, and Matt Golder. "Understanding interaction models: Improving empirical analyses". *Political Analysis* 14.1 (2006): 63-82.

Esarey, Justin, and Jane Lawrence Sumner. 2015. "Marginal Effects in Interaction Models: Determining and Controlling the False Positive Rate". URL: <http://jee3.web.rice.edu/interaction-overconfidence.pdf>.

## Examples

```
## Continuous Term1 and Term2
# Estimate model
states <- as.data.frame(state.x77)
m1 <- lm(Murder ~ Income * Population, data = states)

# Plot marginal effect of Income across the observed range of Population
# on the Murder rate
plot_me(m1, 'Income', 'Population', ci = 95)

# CI created using false discovery rate limiting t-statistic
plot_me(m1, 'Income', 'Population', ci_type = 'fdr')

# Return marginal effects as a data frame
plot_me(m1, 'Income', 'Population', plot = FALSE)

## Term 2 with <= 5 unique values
# Estimate model
m2 <- lm(mpg ~ wt * cyl, data = mtcars)

# Plot marginal effect of Weight across the Number of Cylinders (continuous)
plot_me(m2, 'wt', 'cyl')

## Categorical (factor) Term2
# Set Term 2 as a factor variable
mtcars$cyl <- factor(mtcars$cyl,
                    labels = c('4 Cyl', '6 Cyl', '8 Cyl'))

# Estimate model
m3 <- lm(mpg ~ wt * cyl, data = mtcars)

# Plot marginal effect of Weight across the Number of Cylinders (factor)
plot_me(m3, 'wt', 'cyl')
```

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