

Package: yhat (via r-universe)

September 4, 2024

Type Package

Title Interpreting Regression Effects

Version 2.0-4

Date 2023-10-10

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Depends R (>= 2.7.0)

Imports yacca, miscTools, plotrix, boot

Suggests MBESS

Description The purpose of this package is to provide methods to interpret multiple linear regression and canonical correlation results including beta weights, structure coefficients, validity coefficients, product measures, relative weights, all-possible-subsets regression, dominance analysis, commonality analysis, and adjusted effect sizes.

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NeedsCompilation no

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2023-10-10 18:20:02 UTC

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yhat-package	<i>Interpreting Regression Effects</i>
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Description

The purpose of this package is to provide methods to interpret multiple linear regression and canonical correlation results including beta weights, structure coefficients, validity coefficients, product measures, relative weights, all-possible-subsets regression, dominance analysis, commonality analysis, and adjusted effect sizes.

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>, Fred L. Oswald, J. Kyle Roberts

References

- Beaton, A. E. (1973) *Commonality*. (ERIC Document Reproduction Service No. ED111829)
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- Nimon, K., Lewis, M., Kane, R. & Haynes, R. M. (2008) An R package to compute commonality coefficients in the multiple regression case: An introduction to the package and a practical example. *Behavior Research Methods*, **40**(2), 457-466.
- Nimon, K., & Oswald, F. L. (2013). Understanding the results of multiple linear regression: Beyond standardized regression coefficients. *Organizational Research Methods*, *16*, 650-674.

See Also

[regr](#) [commonalityCoefficients](#) [canonCommonality](#) [calc.yhat](#) [boot.yhat](#) [booteval.yhat](#) [plotCI.yhat](#)
[aps](#) [commonality](#) [dominance](#) [dombin](#) [rlw](#)

aps *All Possible Subsets Regression*

Description

The function runs all possible subsets regression and returns data needed to run commonality and dominance analysis.

Usage

```
aps(dataMatrix, dv, ivlist)
```

Arguments

dataMatrix	Dataset containing the dependent and independent variables
dv	The dependent variable named in the dataset
ivlist	List of independent variables named in the dataset

Details

Function returns all possible subset information that is used by [commonality](#) and [dominance](#). If data are missing, non-missing data are eliminated based on listwise deletion for full model.

Value

ivID	Matrix containing independent variable IDS.
PredBitMap	All possible subsets predictor bit map.
apsBitMap	Index into all possible subsets predictor bit map.
APSMatrix	Table containing the number of predictors and Multiple R ² for each possible set of predictors.

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

Nimon, K., & Oswald, F. L. (2013). Understanding the results of multiple linear regression: Beyond standardized regression coefficients. *Organizational Research Methods, 16*, 650-674.

See Also

[calc.yhat](#) [commonality](#) [dominance](#) [rlw](#)

Examples

```

## APS regression predicting miles per gallon based
## on vehicle weight, type of
## carborator, & number of engine cylinders
apsOut<-aps(mtcars,"mpg",list("wt","carb","cyl"))

## APS regression predicting paragraph comprehension based
## on thre verbal tests: general info, sentence comprehension,
## & word classification

## Use HS dataset in MBESS
if (require ("MBESS")){
  data(HS)
## APS
apsOut<-aps(HS,"t6_paragraph_comprehension",list("t5_general_information","t7_sentence",
                                                "t8_word_classification"))
}

```

boot.yhat

Bootstrap metrics produced from /codecalc.yhat

Description

This function is input to boot to bootstrap metrics computed from calc.yhat.

Usage

```
boot.yhat(data, indices, lmOut,regrou0)
```

Arguments

data	Original dataset
indices	Vector of indices which define the bootstrap sample
lmOut	Ouput of /codelm
regrou0	Output of /codecalc.yhat

Details

This function is input to boot to bootstrap metrics computed from calc.yhat.

Value

The output of boot.yhat when used in conjunction with boot is of class boot and is not further described here. The output is designed to be useful as input for booteval.yhat

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

Nimon, K., & Oswald, F. L. (2013). Understanding the results of multiple linear regression: Beyond standardized regression coefficients. *Organizational Research Methods, 16*, 650-674.

See Also

[lm.calc.yhat.boot.booteval.yhat](#)

Examples

```
## Bootstrap regression results predicting paragraph
## comprehension based on three verbal tests: general info,
## sentence comprehension, & word classification

## Use HS dataset in MBESS
if (require ("MBESS")){
  data(HS)

## Regression
lm.out<-lm(t6_paragraph_comprehension~
           t5_general_information+t7_sentence+t8_word_classification,data=HS)

## Calculate regression metrics
regrOut<-calc.yhat(lm.out)

## Bootstrap results
require ("boot")
boot.out<-boot(HS,boot.yhat,100,lmOut=lm.out,regrout=regrOut)
}
```

booteval.yhat

Evaluate bootstrap metrics produced from /codecalc.yhat

Description

This function evaluates the bootstrap metrics produced from /codeboot.yhat.

Usage

```
booteval.yhat(regrOut, boot.out, bty, level, prec)
```

Arguments

regrOut	Output from calc.yhat
boot.out	Output from boot in conjunction with boot.yhat
bty	Type of confidence interval. Only types "perc", "norm", "basic", and "bca" supported.
level	Confidence level (e.g., .95)
prec	Integer indicating number of decimal places to be used.

Details

This function evaluates the bootstrap metrics produced from `boot.yhat`.

Value

Confidence intervals are reported for predictor and all possible subset metrics as well as differences between appropriate predictors and all possible subset metrics. The function also output the means, standard errors, probabilities, and reproducibility metrics for the dominance comparisons. Means and standard deviations are reported for Kendall's tau correlation between sample predictor metrics and the bootstrap statistics of like metrics.

<code>combCIpm</code>	Upper and lower CIs for predictor metrics
<code>lowerCIpm</code>	Lower CIs for predictor metrics
<code>upperCIpm</code>	Upper CIs for predictor metrics
<code>combCIaps</code>	Upper and lower CIs for APS metrics
<code>lowerCIaps</code>	Lower CIs for APS metrics
<code>upperCIaps</code>	Upper CIs for APS metrics
<code>domBoot</code>	Dominance analysis bootstrap results
<code>tauDS</code>	Descriptive statistics for Kendall's tau
<code>combCIpmDiff</code>	Upper and lower CIs for differences between predictor metrics
<code>lowerCIpmDiff</code>	Lower CIs for differences between predictor metrics
<code>upperCIpmDiff</code>	Upper CIs for differences between predictor metrics
<code>combCIapsDiff</code>	Upper and lower CIs for differences between APS metrics
<code>lowerCIapsDiff</code>	Lower CIs for differences between APS metrics
<code>upperCIapsDiff</code>	Upper CIs for differences between APS metrics
<code>combCIincDiff</code>	Upper and lower CIs for differences between incremental validity metrics
<code>lowerCIincDiff</code>	Lower CIs for differences between incremental validity metrics
<code>upperCIincDiff</code>	Upper CIs for differences between incremental validity metrics

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

Nimon, K., & Oswald, F. L. (2013). Understanding the results of multiple linear regression: Beyond standardized regression coefficients. *Organizational Research Methods*, 16, 650-674.

See Also

[lm.calc.yhat.boot.plotCI.yhat](#)

Examples

```

## Bootstrap regression results predicting paragraph
## comprehension based on four verbal tests: general info,
## sentence comprehension, & word classification

## Use HS dataset in MBESS
if (require ("MBESS")){
  data(HS)

## Regression
lm.out<-lm(t6_paragraph_comprehension~
           t5_general_information+t7_sentence+t8_word_classification,data=HS)

## Calculate regression metrics
regrOut<-calc.yhat(lm.out)

## Bootstrap results
require ("boot")
boot.out<-boot(HS,boot.yhat,100,lmOut=lm.out,regrout0=regrOut)

## Evaluate bootstrap results
result<-booteval.yhat(regrOut,boot.out,bty="perc")
}

```

calc.yhat

More regression indices for lm class objects

Description

Reports beta weights, validity coefficients, structure coefficients, product measures, commonality analysis coefficients, and dominance analysis weights for lm class objects.

Usage

```
calc.yhat(lm.out,prec=3)
```

Arguments

lm.out	lm class object
prec	level of precision for rounding, defaults to 3

Details

Takes the lm class object and reports beta weights, validity coefficients, structure coefficients, product measures, commonality analysis coefficients, and dominance analysis weights.

Value

PredictorMetrics
 Predictor metrics associated with lm class object

OrderedPredictorMetrics
 Rank order of predictor metrics

PairedDominanceMetrics
 Dominance analysis for predictor pairs

APSRelatedMetrics
 APS metrics associated with lm class object

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

Nimon, K., & Oswald, F. L. (2013). Understanding the results of multiple linear regression: Beyond standardized regression coefficients. *Organizational Research Methods, 16*, 650-674.

Thomas, D. R., Zumbo, B. D., Kwan, E., & Schweitzer, L. (2014). On Johnson's (2000) relative weights method for assessing variable importance: A reanalysis. *Multivariate Behavioral Research, 16*, 49(4), 329-338.

Examples

```
## Predict paragraph comprehension based on three verbal
## tests: general info, sentence comprehension, & word
## classification

## Use HS dataset in MBESS
if (require("MBESS")){
  data(HS)

## Regression
lm.out<-lm(t6_paragraph_comprehension~
           t5_general_information+t7_sentence+t8_word_classification,data=HS)

## Regression Indices
regr.out<-calc.yhat(lm.out)
}
```

canonCommonality

Commonality Coefficients for Canonical Correlation

Description

The canonCommonality function produces commonality data for both canonical variables sets. Variables in a given canonical set are used to partition the variance of the canonical variates produced from the *other* canonical set and vica versa. Commonality data is supplied for the number of canonical functions requested.

Usage

```
canonCommonality(A, B, nofns = 1)
```

Arguments

A	Matrix containing variable set A
B	Matrix containing variable set B
nofns	Number of canonical functions to analyze

Details

The function `canonCommonality` has two required arguments and one optional argument. The first two arguments contain the two variable sets. The third argument is optional and defines the number of canonical functions to analyze. Unless specified, the number of canonical functions defaults to 1.

The function `canonCommonality` calls a function `canonVariate` to decompose canonical variates twice: the first time for the variable set identified in the first argument, the second time for the variable set identified in the second argument.

Value

The function `canonCommonality` returns commonality data for both canonical variable sets. For the number of functions requested, both canonical variates are analyzed. For each canonical variate analyzed, two tables are returned. The first table lists the commonality coefficients and their contribution to the total effect, while the second table lists the unique and common effects for each regressor. The function returns the resulting output ordering the output according to the function's parameters.

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

Nimon, K., Henson, R., & Gates, M. (2010). Revisiting interpretation of canonical correlation analysis: A tutorial and demonstration of canonical commonality analysis. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 45,702-724.

See Also

[canonVariate](#)

Examples

```
## Example parallels the R builtin cancel and the
## yacca cca example
data(LifeCycleSavings)
pop <- LifeCycleSavings[, 2:3]
oec <- LifeCycleSavings[, -(2:3)]
```

```

## Perform Commonality Coefficient Analysis
  canonCommonData<-canonCommonality(pop,oec,1)

## Use HS dataset in MBESS
  if (require("MBESS")){
    data(HS)
    attach(HS)
## Create canonical variable sets
    MATH_REASON<-HS[,c("t20_deduction", "t22_problem_reasoning")]
    MATH_FUND<-HS[,c("t21_numerical_puzzles", "t24_woody_mccall", "t10_addition")]
## Perform Commonality Coefficient Analysis
    canonCommonData<-canonCommonality(MATH_FUND,MATH_REASON,1)
    detach(HS)
  }

```

 canonVariate

Canonical Commonality Analysis

Description

The `canonCommonality` function produces commonality data for a given canonical variable set. Using the variables in a given canonical set to partition the variance of the canonical variates produced from the *other* canonical set, commonality data is supplied for the number of canonical functions requested.

Usage

```
canonVariate(A, B, nofns)
```

Arguments

A	Matrix containing variable set A
B	Matrix containing variable set B
nofns	Number of canonical functions to analyze

Details

For each canonical function, `canonVariate`: (a) creates a dataset that combines the matrix of variables for a given canonical set and the canonicate variate for the *other* canonical set; (b) calls `commonalityCoefficients`, passing the dataset, the name of the canonical variate, and the names of the variates in a given canonical set; (c) saves resultant output.

Value

The function `canonVariate` returns commonality data for the canonical variable set input. For the number of functions requested, two tables are returned. The first table lists the commonality coefficients for each canonical function together with its contribution to the total effect, while the second table lists the unique and common effects for each regressor.

Note

This function is internal to [canonCommonality](#), called during runtime and passed the appropriate parameters. This is not an end-user function.

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

Nimon, K., Henson, R., & Gates, M. (2010). Revisiting interpretation of canonical correlation analysis: A tutorial and demonstration of canonical commonality analysis. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 45,702-724.

See Also

[canonCommonality](#)

ci.yhat

Compute CI

Description

This function retrieves the proper elements from boot.ci.

Usage

```
ci.yhat(bty, CI)
```

Arguments

bty	Type of CI
CI	CI

Details

This function retrieves the proper elements from boot.ci.

Value

This function returns the proper elements from boot.ci.

Note

This function is internal to the yhat package and not intended to be an end-user function.

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

Nimon, K., & Oswald, F. L. (2013). Understanding the results of multiple linear regression: Beyond standardized regression coefficients. *Organizational Research Methods, 16*, 650-674.

combCI

Combine upper and lower confidence intervals

Description

This function combines upper and lower confidence intervals along with sample statistics and optionally stars intervals that do not contain 0.

Usage

```
combCI(lowerCI, upperCI, est, star=FALSE )
```

Arguments

lowerCI	Lower CI
upperCI	Upper CI
est	Estimate
star	Boolean to indicate whether CIs that do not contain zero should be starred.

Details

This function evaluates the bootstrap metrics produced from /codeboot.yhat.

Value

Returns estimate with confidence interval in (.). Optionally, confidence interval not containing 0 is starred.

Note

This function is internal to the yhat package and not intended to be an end-user function.

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

Nimon, K., & Oswald, F. L. (2013). Understanding the results of multiple linear regression: Beyond standardized regression coefficients. *Organizational Research Methods, 16*, 650-674.

`commonality`*Commonality Analysis*

Description

This function conducts commonality analyses based on an all-possible-subsets regression.

Usage

```
commonality(apsOut)
```

Arguments

`apsOut` Output from `/codeaps`

Details

This function conducts commonality analyses based on an all-possible-subsets regression.

Value

The function returns a matrix containing commonality coefficients and percentage of regression effect for each each possible set of predictors.

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

Nimon, K., Lewis, M., Kane, R. & Haynes, R. M. (2008) An R package to compute commonality coefficients in the multiple regression case: An introduction to the package and a practical example. *Behavior Research Methods*, 40, 457-466.

Nimon, K., & Oswald, F. L. (2013). Understanding the results of multiple linear regression: Beyond standardized regression coefficients. *Organizational Research Methods*, 16, 650-674.

See Also

[aps calc.yhat dominance rlw](#)

Examples

```
## Predict paragraph comprehension based on three verbal
## tests: general info, sentence comprehension, & word
## classification

## Use HS dataset in MBESS
if (require ("MBESS")){
```

```

data(HS)

## All-possible-subsets regression
apsOut=aps(HS,"t6_paragraph_comprehension",
           list("t5_general_information", "t7_sentence","t8_word_classification"))

## Commonality analysis
commonality(apsOut)
}

```

commonalityCoefficients

Commonality Coefficients

Description

Commonality Coefficients returns a list of two tables. The first table CC contains the list of commonality coefficients and the percent variance for each effect. The second CCTotByVar totals the unique and common effects for each independent variable.

Usage

```
commonalityCoefficients(dataMatrix, dv, ivlist, imat=FALSE)
```

Arguments

dataMatrix	Dataset containing the dependent and independent variables
dv	The dependent variable named in the dataset
ivlist	List of independent variables named in the dataset
imat	Echo flag, default to FALSE

Details

When echo flag is true, transitional matrices during commonality coefficient calculation are sent to output window. Default for this option is false. When set to true, the intermediate matrices for each commonality coefficient and regression combinations are printed in the output window.

Value

CC	Matrix containing commonality coefficients and percentage of variance for each effect.
CCTotalByVar	Table of unique and common effects for each independent variable.

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

Nimon, K., Lewis, M., Kane, R. & Haynes, R. M. (2008) An R package to compute commonality coefficients in the multiple regression case: An introduction to the package and a practical example. *Behavior Research Methods*, 40, 457-466.

See Also

[canonCommonality](#) [genList](#) [odd](#) [setBits](#)

Examples

```
## Predict miles per gallon based on vehicle weight, type of
## carbtorator, & number of engine cylinders
commonalityCoefficients(mtcars,"mpg",list("wt","carb","cyl"))

## Predict paragraph comprehension based on four verbal
## tests: general info, sentence comprehension, word
## classification, & word type
## Use HS dataset in MBESS
if (require ("MBESS")){
  data(HS)
## Commonality Coefficient Analysis
commonalityCoefficients(HS,"t6_paragraph_comprehension",list("t5_general_information",
  "t7_sentence","t8_word_classification","t9_word_meaning"))
}
```

dombin

Dominance Analysis

Description

For each level of dominance and pairs of predictors in the full model, this function indicates whether a predictor "x1" dominates "x2", predictor "x2" dominates "x1", or that dominance cannot be established between predictors.

Usage

```
dombin(domOut)
```

Arguments

domOut Output from /codedominance

Details

For each level of dominance and pairs of predictors in the full model, this function indicates whether a predictor "x1" dominates "x2", predictor "x2" dominates "x1", or that dominance cannot be established between predictors.

Value

The function return a matrix that contains dominance level decisions (complete, conditional, and general) for each pair of predictors in the full model.

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

Nimon, K., & Oswald, F. L. (2013). Understanding the results of multiple linear regression: Beyond standardized regression coefficients. *Organizational Research Methods, 16*, 650-674.

See Also

[aps](#) [calc.yhat](#) [commonality](#) [dominance](#) [rlw](#)

Examples

```
## Predict paragraph comprehension based on three verbal
## tests: general info, sentence comprehension, & word
## classification

## Use HS dataset in MBESS
if (require("MBESS")){
  data(HS)

## All-possible-subsets regression
apsOut=aps(HS,"t6_paragraph_comprehension",
           list("t5_general_information", "t7_sentence", "t8_word_classification"))

## Dominance analysis
domOut=dominance(apsOut)

## Dominance analysis
dombin(domOut)
}
```

dominance

Dominance Weights

Description

Computes dominance weights including conditional and general.

Usage

```
dominance(apsOut)
```

Arguments

apsOut Output from /codeaps

Details

Provides full dominance weights table that are used to compute conditional and general dominance weights as well as reports conditional and general dominance weights.

Value

DA	Dominance analysis table
CD	Conditional dominance weights
GD	General dominance weights

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

Nimon, K., & Oswald, F. L. (2013). Understanding the results of multiple linear regression: Beyond standardized regression coefficients. *Organizational Research Methods, 16*, 650-674.

See Also

[aps calc.yhat dombin rlw](#)

Examples

```
## Predict paragraph comprehension based on three verbal
## tests: general info, sentence comprehension, & word
## classification

## Use HS dataset in MBESS
if (require("MBESS")){
  data(HS)

## All-possible-subsets regression
apsOut=aps(HS,"t6_paragraph_comprehension",
           list("t5_general_information", "t7_sentence", "t8_word_classification"))

## Dominance weights
dominance(apsOut)
}
```

`effect.size`*Effect Size Computation for lm*

Description

Creates adjusted effect sizes for linear regression.

Usage

```
effect.size(lm.out)
```

Arguments

`lm.out` Output from `lm` class object

Details

The function `effect.size` produces a family of effect size corrections for the R-squared metric produced from an `lm` class object. Suggestions for recommended correction are supplied, based on Yin and Fan (2001).

Value

Returns adjusted R-squared metric.

Author(s)

J. Kyle Roberts <kylerr@smu.edu>

References

Yin, P., & Fan, X. (2001) Estimated R^2 shrinkage in multiple regression: A comparison of different analytical methods. *The Journal of Experimental Education*, 69, 203-224.

See Also

[regr.yhat](#)

Examples

```
if (require("MBESS")){
  data(HS)
  attach(HS)
  lm.out<-lm(t20_deduction~t10_addition*t24_woody_mccall)
  effect.size(lm.out)
  detach(HS)
}
```

genList	<i>Generate List R^2 Values</i>
---------	---------------------------------

Description

Use the bitmap matrix to generate the list of R^2 values needed.

Usage

```
genList(ivlist, value)
```

Arguments

ivlist	List of independent variables in dataset
value	Number of variables

Details

Returns the number of R^2 values that will be calculated in output tables.

Value

Returns newList from generate list function call.

Note

This function is internal to [commonalityCoefficients](#), called during runtime and passed the appropriate parameters. This is not an end-user function.

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

odd	<i>isOdd Function</i>
-----	-----------------------

Description

Function receives value and returns true if value is odd.

Usage

```
odd(val)
```

Arguments

val	Value to check
-----	----------------

Details

Determines value of parameter in argument.

Value

Returns true when value checked is odd. Otherwise, function returns a value false.

Note

This function is internal to [commonalityCoefficients](#), called during runtime and passed the appropriate parameters. This is not an end-user function.

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

plotCI.yhat

Plot CIs from yhat

Description

This function plots CIs that have been produced from /codebooteval.yhat.

Usage

```
plotCI.yhat(sampStat, upperCI, lowerCI, pid=1:ncol(sampStat), nr=2, nc=2)
```

Arguments

sampStat	Set of sample statistics
upperCI	Set of upper CIs
lowerCI	Set of lower CIs
pid	Which set of Metrics to plot (default to all)
nr	Number of rows (default = 2)
nc	Number of columns(default = 2)

Details

This function plots CIs that have been produced from /codebooteval.yhat.

Value

This returns a plot of CIs that have been produced from /codebooteval.yhat.

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

Nimon, K., & Oswald, F. L. (2013). Understanding the results of multiple linear regression: Beyond standardized regression coefficients. *Organizational Research Methods, 16*, 650-674.

See Also

[lm](#) [calc.yhat](#) [boot](#) [booteval.yhat](#)

Examples

```
## Bootstrap regression results predicting paragraph
## comprehension based on three verbal tests: general info,
## sentence comprehension, & word classification

## Use HS dataset in MBESS
if (require("MBESS")){
  data(HS)

## Regression
lm.out<-lm(t6_paragraph_comprehension~
           t5_general_information+t7_sentence+t8_word_classification,data=HS)

## Calculate regression metrics
regrOut<-calc.yhat(lm.out)

## Bootstrap results
require("boot")
boot.out<-boot(HS,boot.yhat,100,lmOut=lm.out,regrout0=regrOut)

## Evaluate bootstrap results
result<-booteval.yhat(regrOut,boot.out,bty="perc")

## Plot results
## plotCI.yhat(regrOut$PredictorMetrics[-nrow(regrOut$PredictorMetrics),],
## result$upperCIpm,result$lowerCIpm, pid=which(colnames(regrOut$PredictorMetrics)
## %in% c("Beta","rs","CD:0","CD:1","CD:2","GenDom","Pratt","RLW") == TRUE),nr=3,nc=3)
}
```

regr

Regression effect reporting for lm class objects

Description

The `regr` reports beta weights, standardized beta weights, structure coefficients, adjusted effect sizes, and commonality coefficients for `lm` class objects.

Usage

```
regr(lm.out)
```

Arguments

lm.out lm class object

Details

The function `regr` takes the `lm` class object and reports beta weights, standardized beta weights, structure coefficients, adjusted effect sizes, and commonality coefficients for `lm` class objects.

Value

LM_Output The summary of the output from the `lm` class object

Beta_Weights Beta weights for the regression effects

Structure_Coefficients
 Structure coefficients for the regression effects

Commonality_Data
 Commonality coefficients for the regression effects. The output only produces a parsed version of `CCdata`

Effect_Size Adjusted effect size computations based on R^2 adjustments

Author(s)

J. Kyle Roberts <kylar@smu.edu>, Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

Kraha, A., Turner, H., Nimon, K., Zientek, L., Henson, R. (2012). Tools to support multiple regression in the face of multicollinearity. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 3(102), 1-13.

See Also

[commonalityCoefficients](#), [effect.size](#)

Examples

```
if (require ("MBESS")){
  data(HS)
  attach(HS)
  lm.out<-lm(t20_deduction~t10_addition*t24_woody_mccall)
  regr(lm.out)
  detach(HS)
}
```

rlw *Relative Weights*

Description

The function computes relative weights.

Usage

```
rlw(dataMatrix, dv, ivlist)
```

Arguments

dataMatrix	Dataset containing the dependent and independent variables
dv	The dependent variable named in the dataset
ivlist	List of independent variables named in the dataset

Details

The function computes relative weights.

Value

The function returns relative weights for each predictor.

Author(s)

Kim Nimon <kim.nimon@gmail.com>

References

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Thomas, D. R., Zumbo, B. D., Kwan, E., & Schweitzer, L. (2014). On Johnson's (2000) relative weights method for assessing variable importance: A reanalysis. *Multivariate Behavioral Research, 16*, 49(4), 329-338.

See Also

[aps calc.yhat commonality dominance](#)

Examples

```
## Relative weights from regression model predicting paragraph
## comprehension based on three verbal tests: general info,
## sentence comprehension, & word classification

## Use HS dataset in MBESS
if (require ("MBESS")){
  data(HS)

## Relative Weights
rwlOut<-rlw(HS,"t6_paragraph_comprehension",
            c("t5_general_information","t7_sentence","t8_word_classification"))
}
```

setBits

Decimal to Binary

Description

Creates the binary representation of n and stores it in the nth column of the matrix.

Usage

```
setBits(col, effectBitMap)
```

Arguments

col Column of matrix to represent in binary image
effectBitMap Matrix of mean combinations in binary form

Details

Creates the binary representation of col and stores it in its associated column.

Value

Returns matrix effectBitMap of mean combinations in binary form.

Note

This function is internal to [commonalityCoefficients](#), called during runtime and passed the appropriate parameters. This is not an end-user function.

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