

This is the our ANOVA model - we have a significant effect of Condition.

```
> model <- aov_4(Score ~ Condition + (1 + Condition | Participant), data = data)
> summary(model)
```

Univariate Type III Repeated-Measures ANOVA Assuming Sphericity

	SS	num	Df	Error	SS	den	Df	F	Pr(>F)	
(Intercept)	679632		1	936.49		31	22497.36	< 2.2e-16	***	
Condition	17509		3	2179.48		93	249.04	< 2.2e-16	***	

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Mauchly Tests for Sphericity

	Test statistic	p-value
Condition	0.90603	0.71042

Greenhouse-Geisser and Huynh-Feldt Corrections
for Departure from Sphericity

	GG eps	Pr(>F[GG])
Condition	0.9401	< 2.2e-16 ***

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

	HF eps	Pr(>F[HF])
Condition	1.043895	2.615157e-44

```

> anova(model)
Anova Table (Type 3 tests)

Response: Score
          num Df den Df      MSE      F      ges      Pr(>F)
Condition  2.8203   87.43 24.928 249.04 0.84892 < 2.2e-16 ***
---
Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```

The effect size is measured by ges which stands for generalised effect size (η_G^2) - this is the recommended effect size measure for repeated measures designs (Bakeman, 2005). We get this by using the `anova()` function on our model. Note the dfs in this output are always corrected as if there is a violation of sphericity - to be conservative (and to avoid Type I errors) we might be better off to always choose these corrected dfs.