```
> 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 ($\eta_G^2$) - 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 1 errors) we might be better off to always choose these corrected dfs.

```
> 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
```

So we know we have an effect of Condition, but we don't know where the difference lies…

Let's do some post hoc tests with Bonferroni corrected $p$-values…