

EDUC 640

Two-Way ANOVA

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PSA – Scientific Notation

Sometimes I find scientific notation to be a bit annoying to work with in R. If you want to turn it off for your session run the following code:

```
options(scipen = 999)
```

For the sake of table formatting, I'll keep mine on for the slides.

Crosstabs

The following code shows how to make crosstabs using `dplyr` functions. `group_by` and `summarise` are good to know, so I'd suggest running these lines one by one so you can get a sense of what they're doing. `summarise` creates a row for each group we've specified, then we specify the column contents.

```
data %>%  
  group_by(inst, meth) %>%  
  summarise(n = n()) %>% #new column "n" = row count of each fac-  
  spread(meth, n)
```

`summarise()` has grouped output by 'inst'. You can override using the `

```
## # A tibble: 3 x 3  
## # Groups:   inst [3]  
##   inst          computer standard  
##   <fct>          <int>      <int>  
## 1 physical science      6        6  
## 2 social science      6        6  
## 3 history              6        6
```

Check Descriptives

```
rmarkdown::paged_table(  
  describe(data)  
)
```

	vars	n	me...	sd	median	trimmed	mad	min	
	<int>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	
idnum	1	36	18.5	10.5356538	18.5	18.5	13.3434	1	
vocab	2	36	33.5	12.8652355	35.5	34.2	12.6021	6	
inst*	3	36	2.0	0.8280787	2.0	2.0	1.4826	1	
meth*	4	36	1.5	0.5070926	1.5	1.5	0.7413	1	

4 rows | 1–9 of 14 columns

Grouped Descriptives

Setting `mat = TRUE` gives you the output for each level in one data frame.

```
rmarkdown::paged_table(  
  describeBy(x = data$vocab, group = data$inst,  
             mat = TRUE, data = data)  
)
```

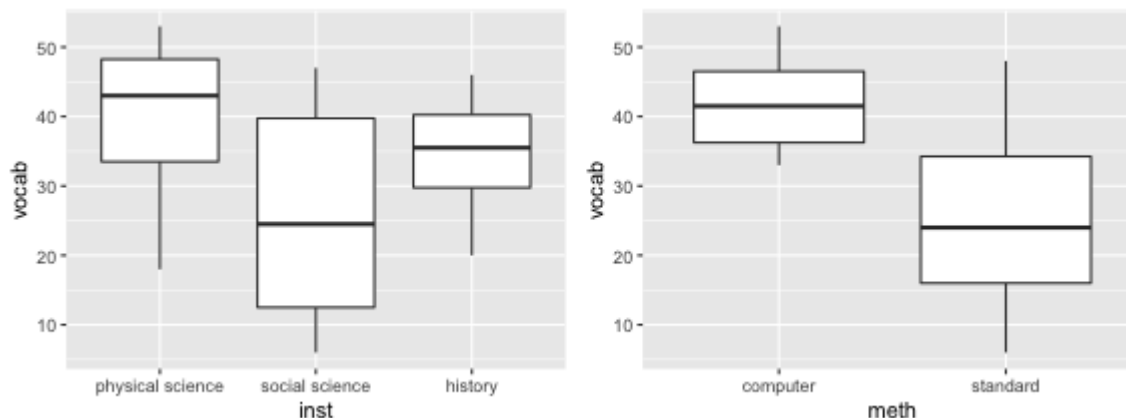
	item	group1		vars	n	me...	sd	median
	<chr>	<chr>		<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>
X11	1	physical science		1	12	40.0	10.795622	43.0
X12	2	social science		1	12	26.0	15.201675	24.5
X13	3	history		1	12	34.5	8.393721	35.5

3 rows | 1–8 of 16 columns

Separate Boxplots

Since we already covered normal boxplots, I'll just demonstrate a way to plot multiple boxplots if the need every arises. You'll need the [gridExtra](#) package.

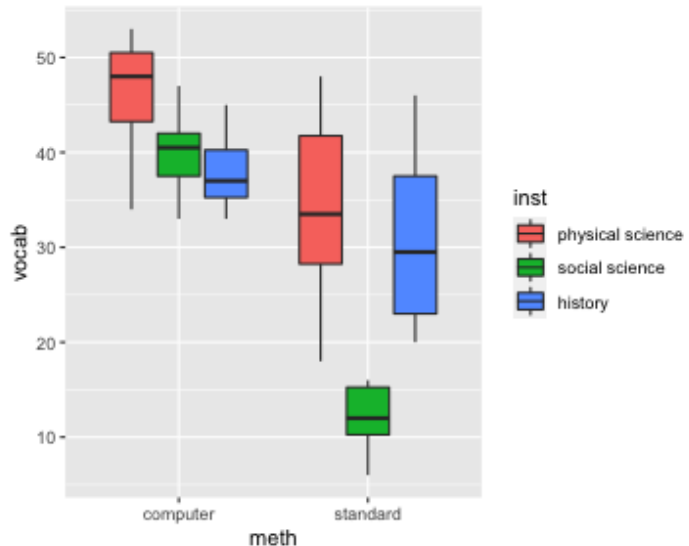
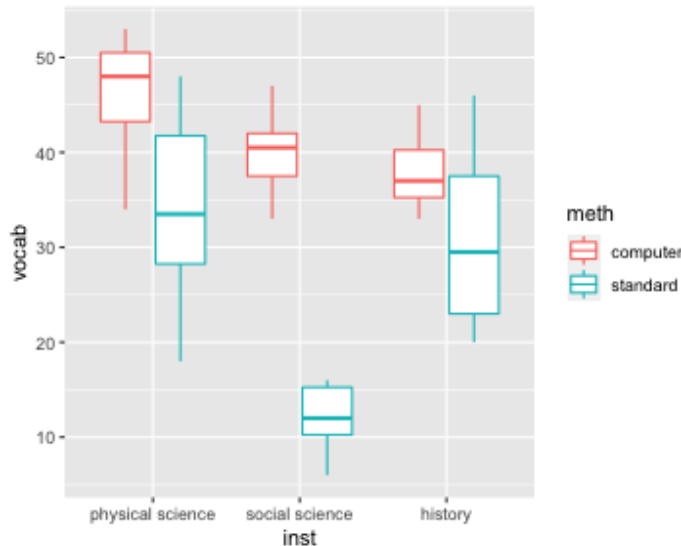
```
inst_plot <- ggplot(data, aes(x = inst, y = vocab)) +  
  geom_boxplot()  
meth_plot <- ggplot(data, aes(x = meth, y = vocab)) +  
  geom_boxplot()  
gridExtra::grid.arrange(inst_plot, meth_plot, nrow = 1) ## nrow :
```



Clustered Boxplots

Same process but you'll need to specify the other IV using `color =`, or `fill =`.

```
inst_color <- ggplot(data, aes(x = inst, y = vocab, color = meth))  
  geom_boxplot()  
meth_fill <- ggplot(data, aes(x = meth, y = vocab, fill = inst))  
  geom_boxplot()  
gridExtra::grid.arrange(inst_color, meth_fill, nrow = 1)
```



Two-Way ANOVA

```
needs(rstatix, emmeans)
```

Two-Way ANOVA

For a two-way ANOVA we just add our additional IV to the right-side of the formula. We specify the interaction using `inst*meth`.

```
m1 <- anova_test(data, formula = vocab ~ inst + meth + inst:meth
                  detailed = TRUE, type = 3, effect.size = "pes")
```

```
## Coefficient covariances computed by hccm()
```

```
m1
```

```
## ANOVA Table (type III tests)
```

```
##
```

##	Effect	SSn	SSd	DFn	DFd	F	p	p<.05	pes
## 1	(Intercept)	40401	1668	1	30	726.637	1.39e-22	*	0.960
## 2	inst	1194	1668	2	30	10.737	3.04e-04	*	0.417
## 3	meth	2209	1668	1	30	39.730	5.99e-07	*	0.570
## 4	inst:meth	722	1668	2	30	6.493	5.00e-03	*	0.302

Levene's Test

```
car::leveneTest(vocab ~ inst*meth, data = data, center = "mean")
```

```
## Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance (center = "mean")
##           Df F value  Pr(>F)
## group    5   2.0579 0.09877 .
##          30
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Marginal Means

To get estimated marginal means for an interaction, we need to group by one of the IVs and then run our `emmeans_test` with the other. This just gives us the mean differences and significance tests.

```
means <- data %>%  
  group_by(meth) %>%  
  emmeans_test(vocab ~ inst, p.adjust.method = "holm", detailed =  
    paged_table(means))
```

	meth	term	.y.	group1	group2
	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>	<chr>
1	computer	inst	vocab	physical science	social science
2	computer	inst	vocab	physical science	history
3	computer	inst	vocab	social science	history
4	standard	inst	vocab	physical science	social science
5	standard	inst	vocab	physical science	history
6	standard	inst	vocab	social science	history

Marginal Means

To get the actual marginal means, we just run `get_emmeans()` on our `means` object.

```
paged_table(  
  get_emmeans(means)  
)
```

meth <fct>	inst <fct>	emm... <dbl>	se <dbl>	df <dbl>	conf.low <dbl>
computer	physical science	46	3.04412	30	39.783078
computer	social science	40	3.04412	30	33.783078
computer	history	38	3.04412	30	31.783078
standard	physical science	34	3.04412	30	27.783078
standard	social science	12	3.04412	30	5.783078
standard	history	31	3.04412	30	24.783078

6 rows | 1–6 of 8 columns

Univariate Comparisons

Since we have an interaction, we are going to check the significance of method (**meth**) on each level of instruction (**inst**). We are telling it to use SS and df from our full model with **error = model**.

```
model <- lm(vocab ~ inst + meth + inst:meth, data = data)

data %>%
  group_by(inst) %>%
  anova_test(vocab ~ meth, error = model)
```

```
## Coefficient covariances computed by hccm()
## Coefficient covariances computed by hccm()
## Coefficient covariances computed by hccm()
```

inst	Effect	DFn	DFd	F	p	p<.05
<fct>	<chr>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<dbl>	<chr>
1 physical science	meth	1	30	7.770	9.00e-03	*
2 social science	meth	1	30	42.302	3.44e-07	*
3 history	meth	1	30	2.644	1.14e-01	

Univariate Comparisons

We can instead test the effect of *instruction* on each level of *method* by switching the two IVs.

```
data %>%  
  group_by(meth) %>%  
  anova_test(vocab ~ inst, error = model)
```

```
## Coefficient covariances computed by hccm()  
## Coefficient covariances computed by hccm()
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 x 8  
##   meth      Effect    DFn    DFd      F      p `p<.05`    ges  
## * <fct>      <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>    <dbl>  
## 1 computer inst       2     30  1.87 0.172    ""      0.111  
## 2 standard inst       2     30 15.4 0.0000255 "*"      0.506
```

Interaction Plots

This the most straightforward way to produce an interaction plot. For those interested, I'll add a slide on how to extract means for use in **ggplot** by early next week.

```
with(data, {  
  interaction.plot(x.factor = inst,  
                  trace.factor = meth,  
                  response = vocab,  
                  type = "l")  
})
```


Final Notes

The tough thing about running this in R is having to ask for everything and then having lots of separate output to review. For now it'll be good to know how to ask for something specific and not rely on something too automated. However, I'll look into finding or writing some custom functions that help tidy up all this output.