

# Factorial ANOVA Demo

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## Factorial ANOVA | Research Context Prompt

A local dating expert was interested in studying first-date satisfaction and whether it depended on variables like (1) date attire (i.e., Athletic Wear, Leisure Wear, or Dressed Up) and (2) dating application used (OKCupid, Tinder).

Participants consented to be in their study after setting up their first date using either OKCupid or Tinder (this variable could not be randomly assigned). Upon meeting inclusion criteria and joining the study, the dating expert randomly assigned each participant to one of the three attire conditions.

The research question was: Does first-date satisfaction differ interactively when considering dating attire and the mobile application used?

## Factorial ANOVA | Data

```
library(psych)
library(tidyverse)
library(jmv)
library(ggpubr)
library(apaTables)
library(ez)
library(rstatix)

dat_date <- read.csv("FACTORIAL_DEMO.csv")

# Set IVs to factors using as.factor() or factor()
dat_date$Application<-as.factor(dat_date$Application)
dat_date$Outfit<-as.factor(dat_date$Outfit)

# Assess number of participants and variables in data set
dim(dat_date)
```

```
## [1] 120   3
```

```
head(dat_date,4)
```

```
##   Application      Outfit Satisfaction
## 1    OkCupid AthleticWear           6
## 2    OkCupid AthleticWear           6
## 3    OkCupid AthleticWear           7
## 4    OkCupid AthleticWear           8
```

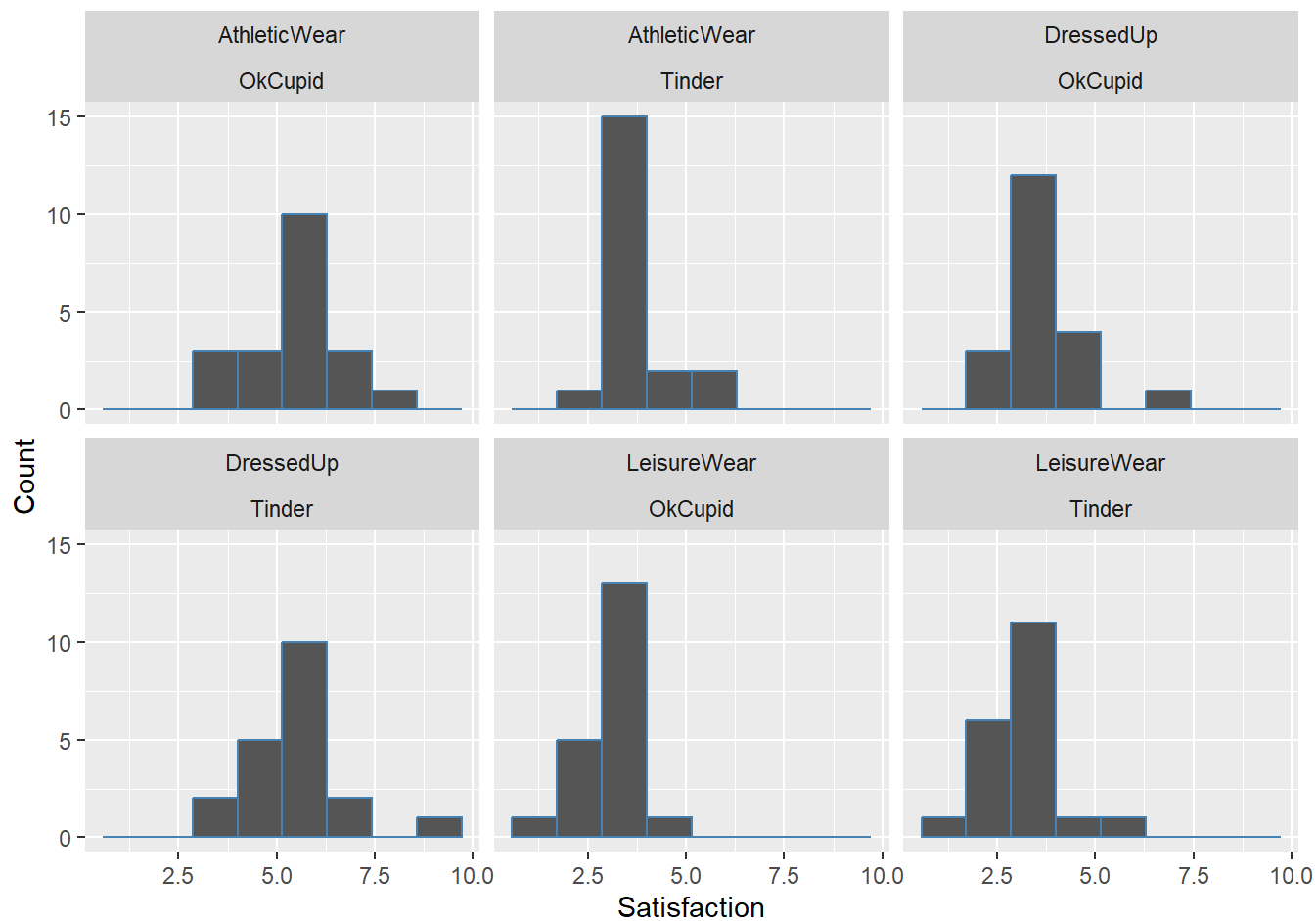
## Factorial ANOVA | Descriptive Stats

```
# Descriptive Stats
describeBy(dat_date$Satisfaction,
           list(dat_date$Outfit, dat_date$Application),
           mat=TRUE)
```

```
##      item      group1 group2 vars  n mean      sd median trimmed   mad min
## X11     1 AthleticWear OkCupid   1 20 5.80 1.0563094     6 5.8125 0.7413   4
## X12     2   DressedUp OkCupid   1 20 3.75 1.2513151     4 3.6875 1.4826   2
## X13     3  LeisureWear OkCupid   1 20 2.90 0.9119095     3 2.8750 0.7413   1
## X14     4 AthleticWear  Tinder   1 20 3.90 1.0208356     4 3.8125 1.4826   2
## X15     5   DressedUp  Tinder   1 20 5.80 1.1050125     6 5.7500 0.7413   4
## X16     6  LeisureWear  Tinder   1 20 3.05 1.1909748     3 2.9375 1.4826   1
##      max range      skew  kurtosis      se
## X11     8     4 -0.1323583 -0.49459060 0.2361980
## X12     7     5  0.6028951  0.08746646 0.2798026
## X13     5     4  0.1819801 -0.09670045 0.2039092
## X14     6     4  0.4681251 -0.29305249 0.2282658
## X15     9     5  0.8182151  1.42879608 0.2470883
## X16     6     5  0.6202259 -0.05741963 0.2663101
```

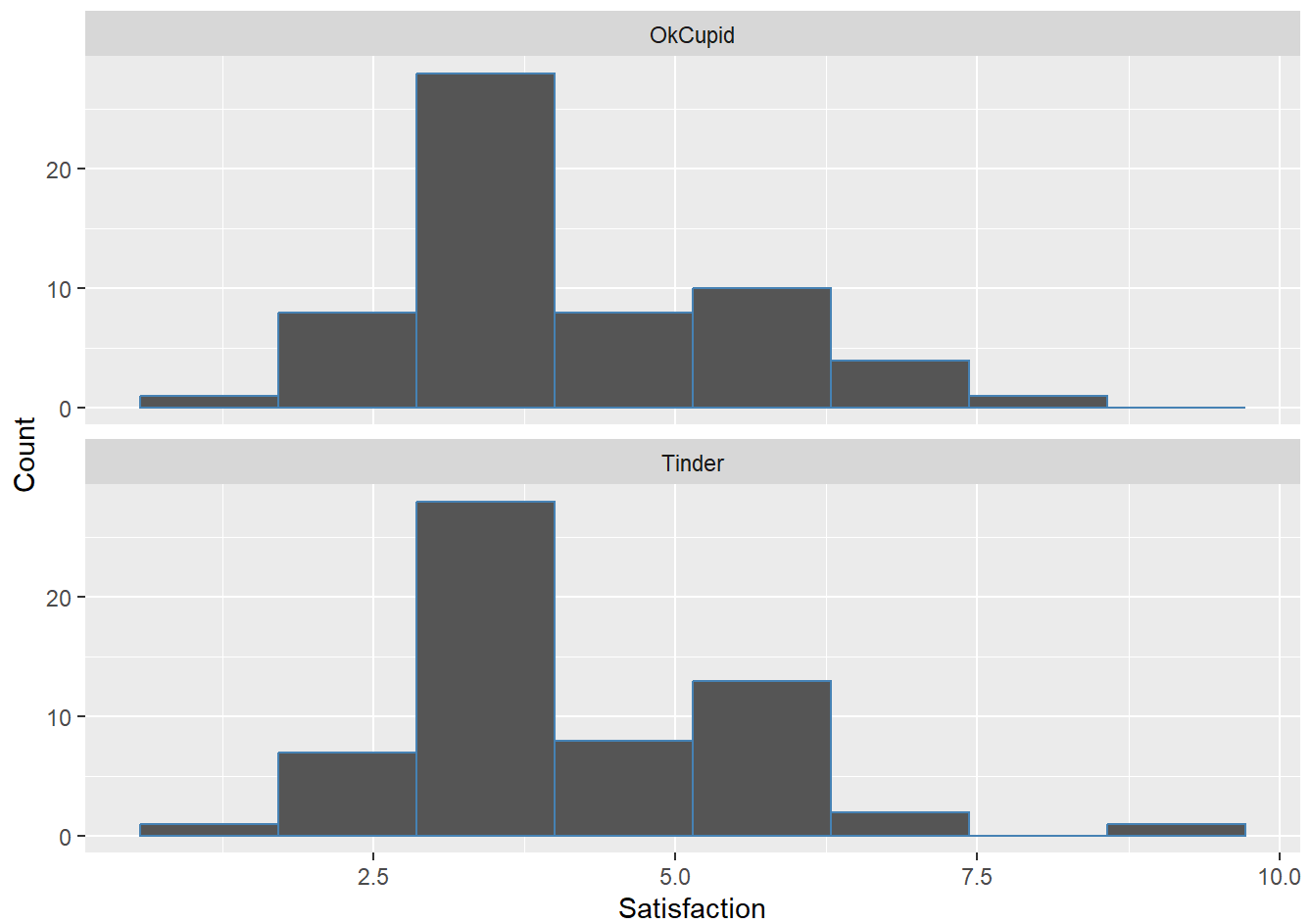
## Factorial ANOVA | Histogram

```
library(ggplot2)
ggplot(data = dat_date,
       mapping = aes(x = Satisfaction)) +
  geom_histogram(bins = 8, color = "steelblue") +
  labs(y = "Count", x = "Satisfaction")+
  facet_wrap(~dat_date$Outfit+dat_date$Application)
```



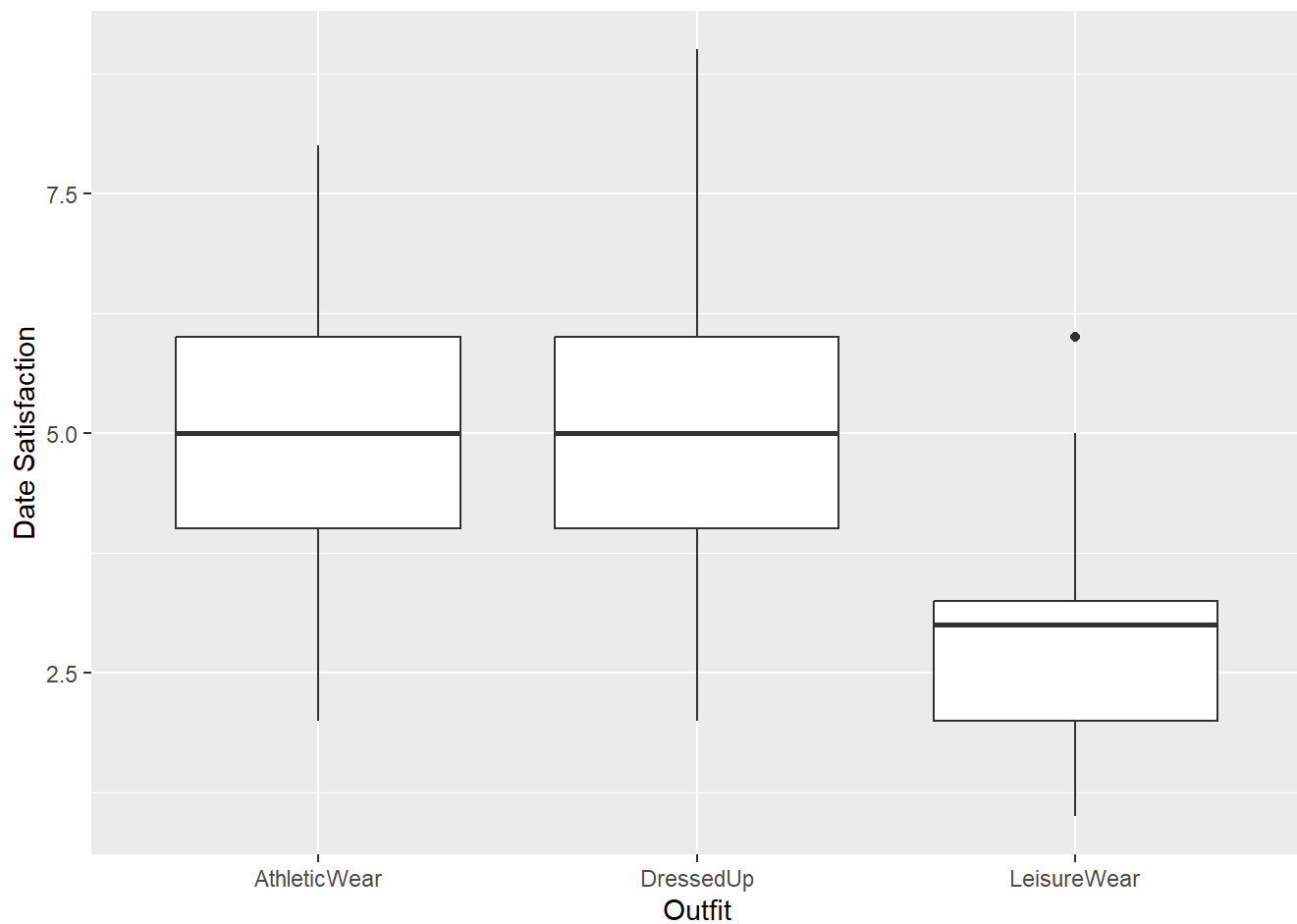
## Factorial ANOVA | Histogram

```
ggplot(data = dat_date,
       mapping = aes(x = Satisfaction)) +
  geom_histogram(bins = 8, color = "steelblue") +
  labs(y = "Count", x = "Satisfaction")+
  facet_wrap(dat_date$Application,ncol=1)
```



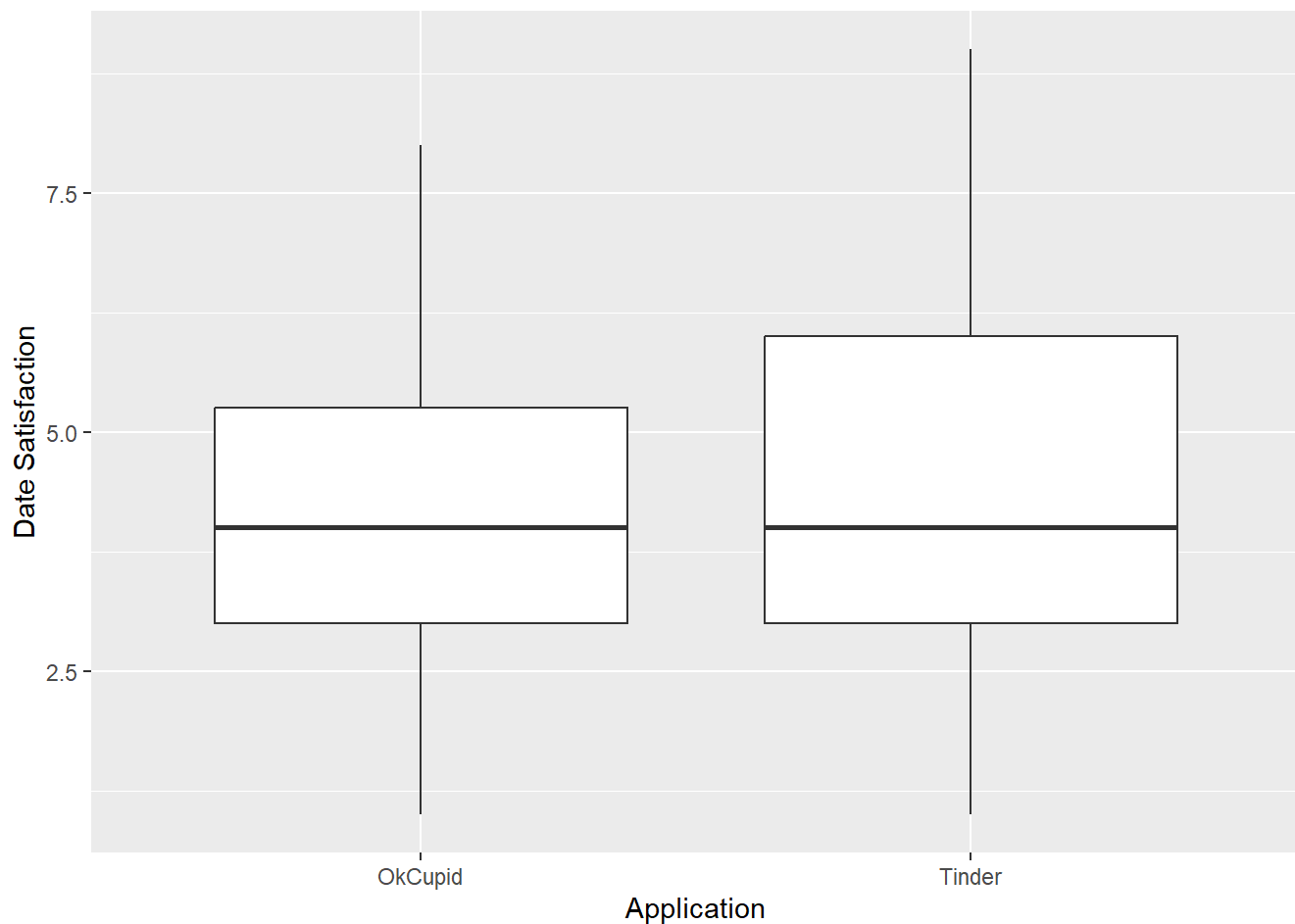
## Factorial ANOVA | Boxplot

```
ggplot(data = dat_date,  
       mapping = aes(y = Satisfaction, x = Outfit)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  labs(y = "Date Satisfaction")
```



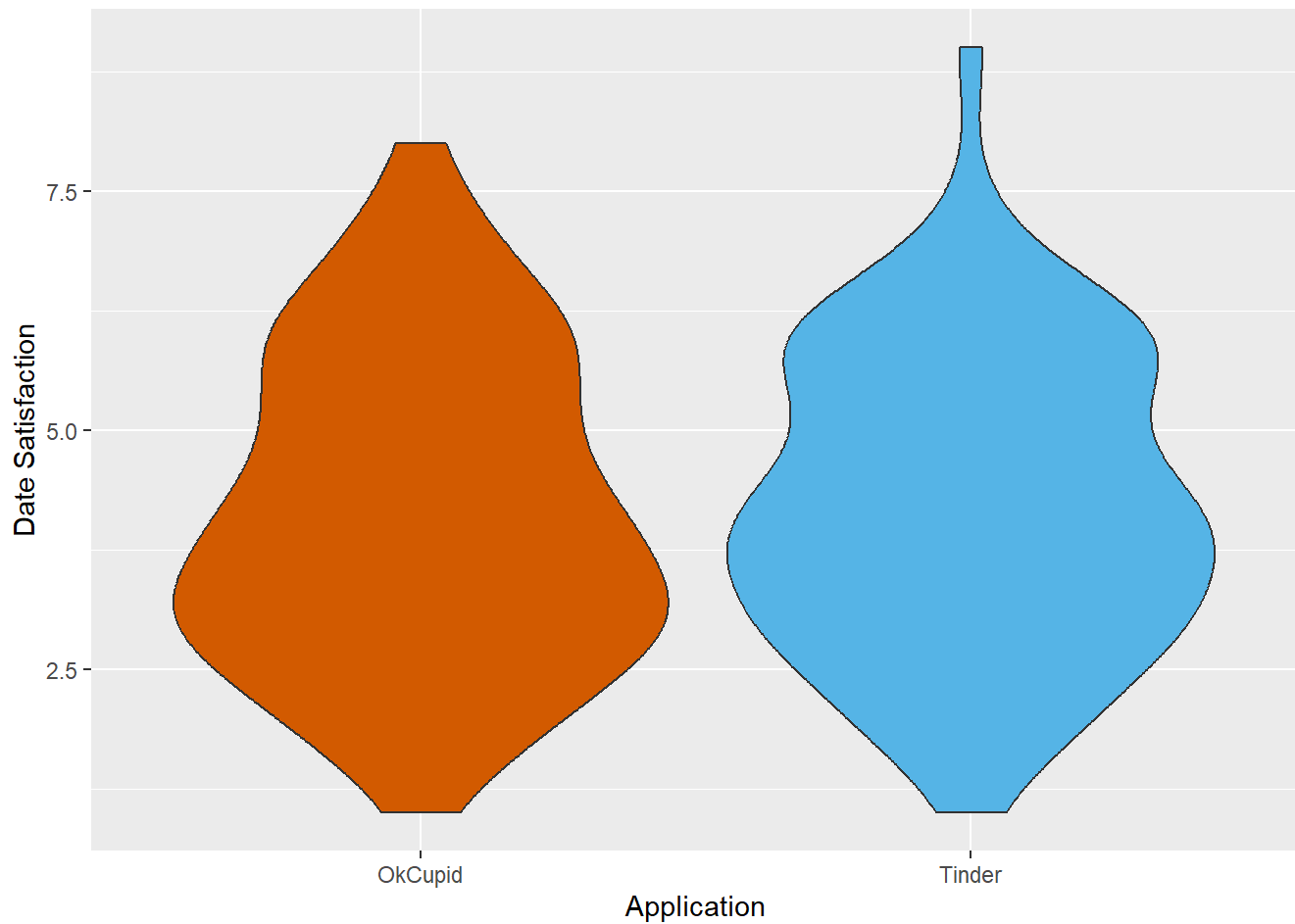
## Factorial ANOVA | Boxplot

```
ggplot(data = dat_date,  
       mapping = aes(y = Satisfaction, x = Application)) +  
  geom_boxplot() +  
  labs(y = "Date Satisfaction")
```

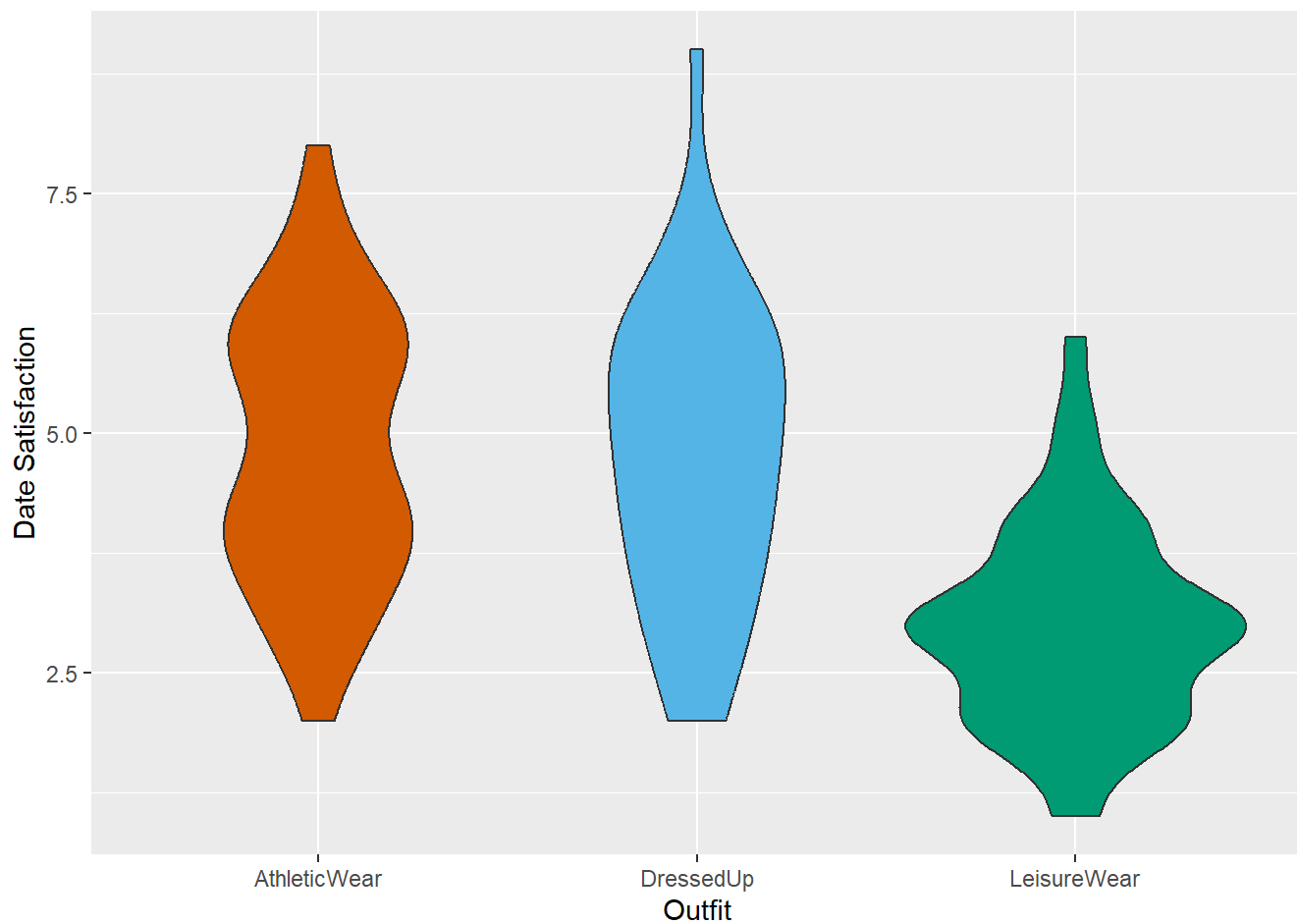


## Factorial ANOVA | Violin Plot

```
ggplot(data = dat_date,  
       aes(x = Application, y = Satisfaction,  
           fill = Application))+  
geom_violin(show.legend=FALSE)+  
ylab("Date Satisfaction")+  
xlab("Application")+  
scale_fill_manual(values=c("#D55e00", "#56B4E9", "#009E73"))
```



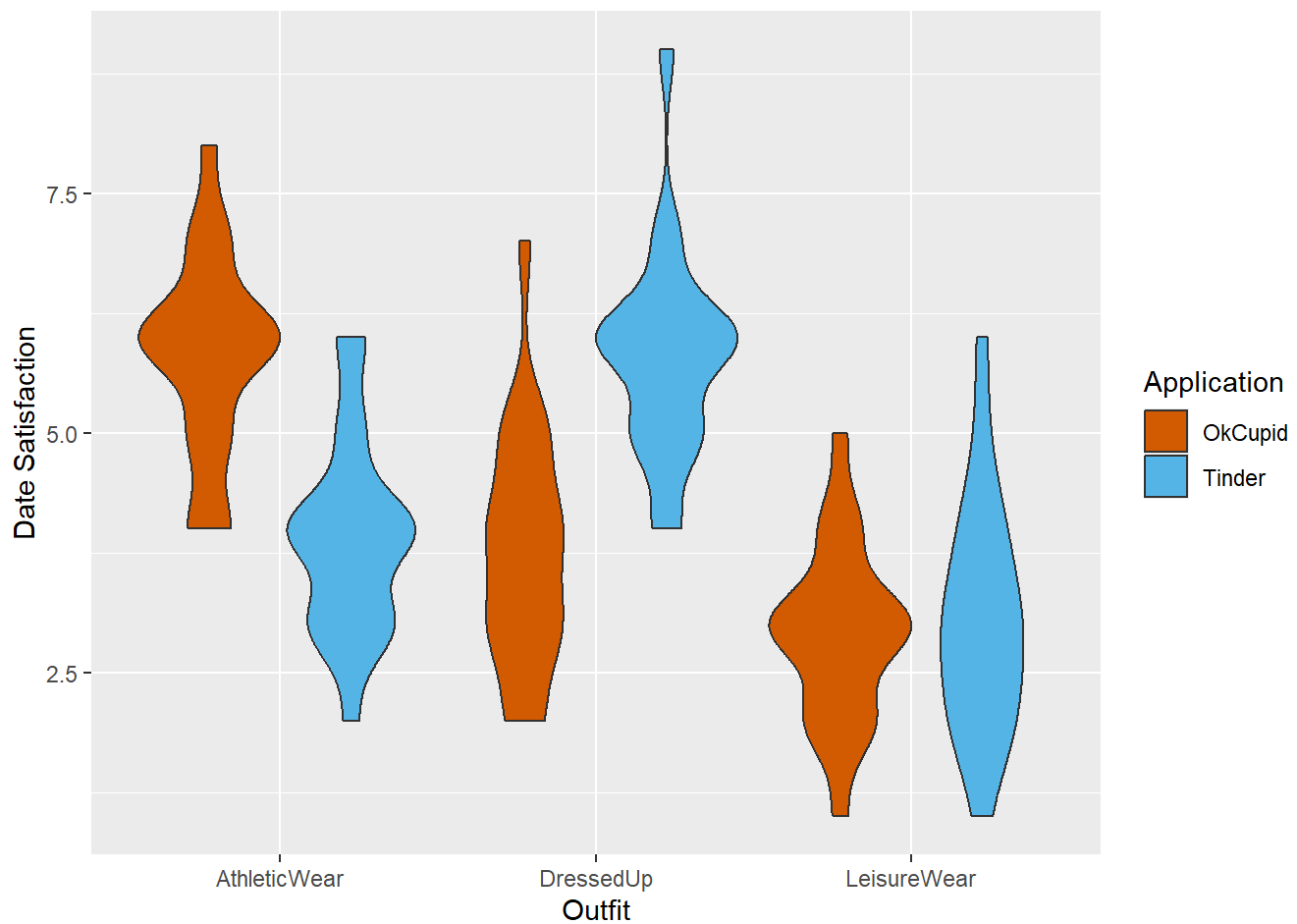
```
ggplot(data = dat_date,  
       aes(x = Outfit, y = Satisfaction,  
           fill = Outfit))+  
geom_violin(show.legend=FALSE)+  
ylab("Date Satisfaction")+  
xlab("Outfit")+  
scale_fill_manual(values=c("#D55e00", "#56B4E9", "#009E73"))
```



## Factorial ANOVA | Violin Plot

```
ggplot(data = dat_date,  
       aes(x = Outfit, y = Satisfaction,  
           fill = Application))+  
geom_violin(show.legend=TRUE)+  
ylab("Date Satisfaction")+  
xlab("Outfit")+  
scale_fill_manual(values=c("#D55e00", "#56B4E9", "#009E73"))
```





## Factorial ANOVA | ANOVA() Omnibus Assumption Checks

```
# Omnibus Assumption Checking
ANOVA(data = dat_date,
      dep = 'Satisfaction',
      factors = c('Application', 'Outfit'),
      homo = TRUE,
      norm = TRUE,
      qq = TRUE)
```

```
##
## ANOVA
##
## ANOVA - Satisfaction
##
```

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p
Application	0.3000000	1	0.3000000	0.2501829	0.6179105
Outfit	90.1500000	2	45.0750000	37.5899781	< .0000001
Application:Outfit	78.0500000	2	39.0250000	32.5446233	< .0000001
Residuals	136.7000000	114	1.1991228		

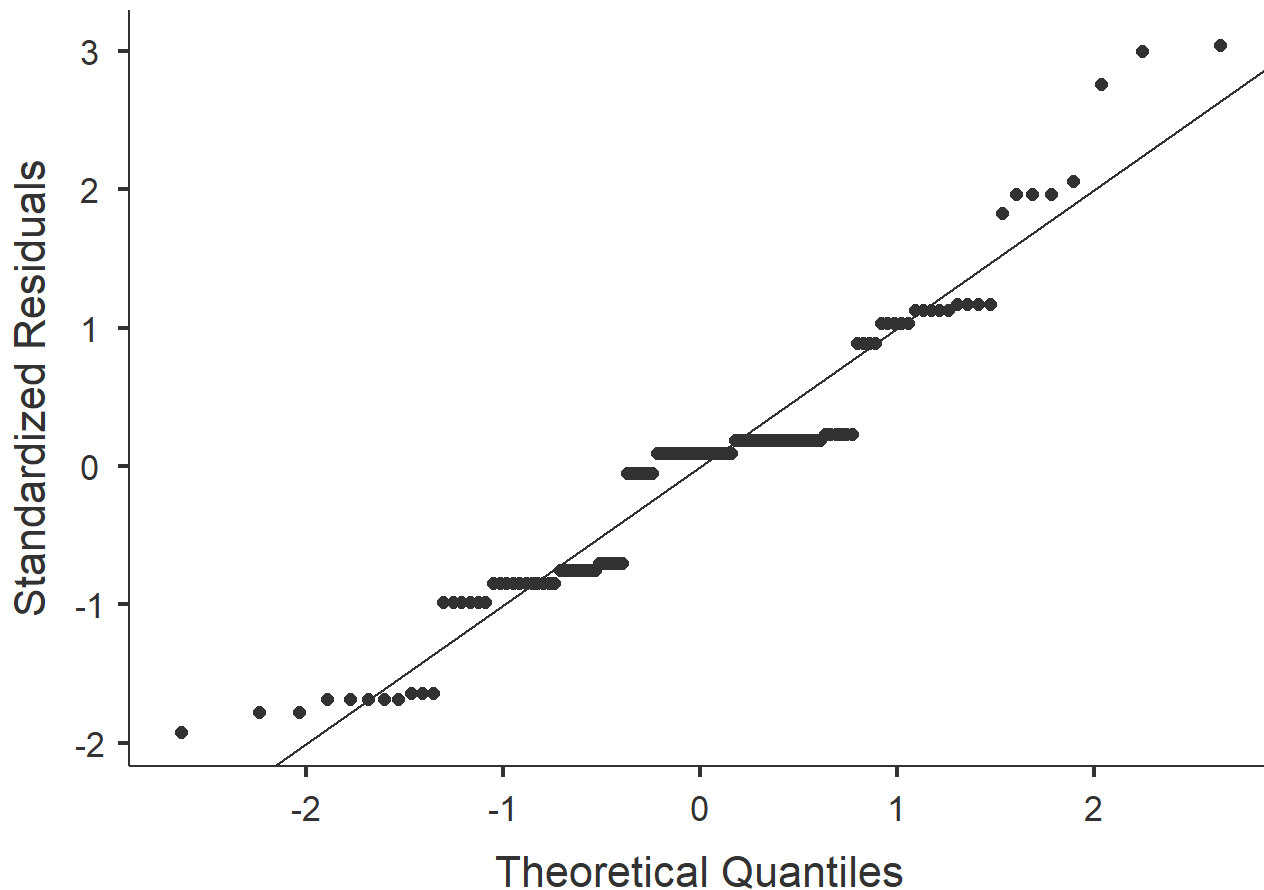
```
##
##
##
## ASSUMPTION CHECKS
##
## Homogeneity of Variances Test (Levene's)
##
```

F	df1	df2	p
0.5146008	5	114	0.7647589

```
##
##
## Normality Test (Shapiro-Wilk)
##
```

Statistic	p
0.9379552	0.0000312

```
##
```



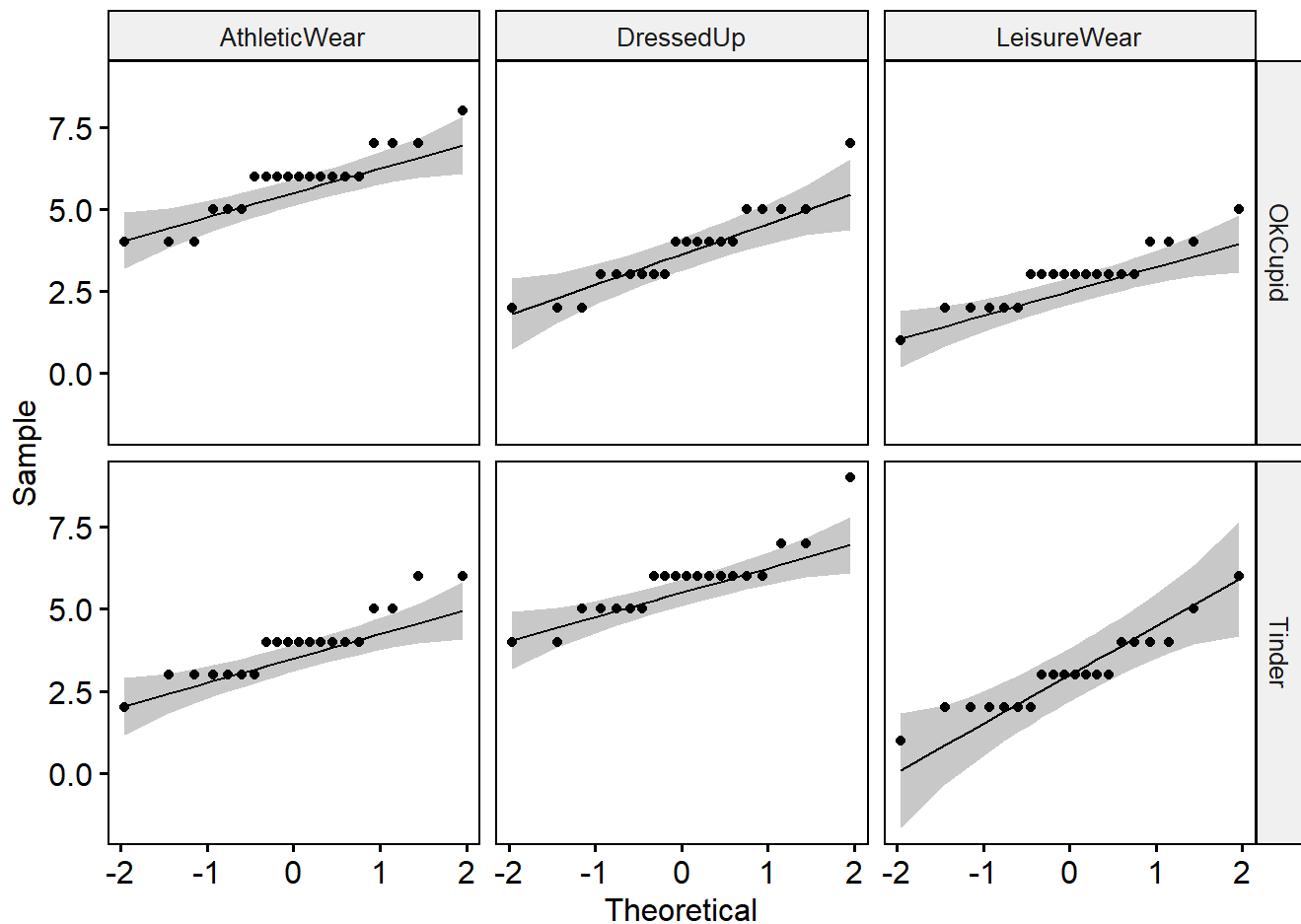
## Factorial ANOVA | Group Level Assumption Checks

```
dat_date %>%
  group_by(Application, Outfit) %>%
  shapiro_test(Satisfaction)
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 × 5
##   Application Outfit      variable statistic      p
##   <fct>      <fct>      <chr>      <dbl>  <dbl>
## 1 OkCupid    AthleticWear Satisfaction  0.890 0.0273
## 2 OkCupid    DressedUp    Satisfaction  0.909 0.0623
## 3 OkCupid    LeisureWear  Satisfaction  0.898 0.0381
## 4 Tinder     AthleticWear Satisfaction  0.887 0.0235
## 5 Tinder     DressedUp    Satisfaction  0.856 0.00663
## 6 Tinder     LeisureWear  Satisfaction  0.915 0.0796
```

## Factorial ANOVA | Group Level Assumption Checks

```
ggqqplot(dat_date,
  'Satisfaction',
  facet.by = c("Application", "Outfit"))
```



## Factorial ANOVA | Group Level Assumption Checks

*# If you have not already turned your variables into factors you need to do so before this step!*

```
dat_date %>%
  levene_test(Satisfaction ~ Application*Outfit,
              center = mean)
```

```
## # A tibble: 1 × 4
##   df1  df2 statistic    p
##   <int> <int>     <dbl> <dbl>
## 1     5   114     0.515 0.765
```

## Factorial ANOVA | Conducting the ANOVA

```
options(digits = 3)
ANOVA(data = dat_date,
      dep = 'Satisfaction',
      factors = list('Application', 'Outfit'),
      effectSize = 'partEta',
      postHoc = ~Outfit + Application:Outfit,
      postHocCorr = 'bonf',
      postHocES = 'd',
      postHocEsCi = TRUE,
      emMeans = ~Application + Outfit + Application:Outfit,
      emmPlots = TRUE,
      emmPlotData = TRUE,
      emmTables = TRUE)
```

## NOTE: Results may be misleading due to involvement in interactions

```
##
## ANOVA
##
## ANOVA - Satisfaction
##
```

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	p	$\eta^2p$
Application	0.300	1	0.300	0.250	0.618	0.002
Outfit	90.150	2	45.075	37.590	< .001	0.397
Application:Outfit	78.050	2	39.025	32.545	< .001	0.363
Residuals	136.700	114	1.199			

```
##
##
## POST HOC TESTS
##
## Post Hoc Comparisons - Outfit
##
```

Outfit	Outfit	Mean Difference	SE	df	t	p-bonferro	
Cohen's d	Lower	Upper					
AthleticWear	-	DressedUp	0.0750	0.245	114	0.306	1.0
0.0685	-0.375	0.512					
	-	LeisureWear	1.8750	0.245	114	7.657	< .001
1.7123	1.216	2.209					
DressedUp	-	LeisureWear	1.8000	0.245	114	7.351	< .001
1.6438	1.151	2.136					

```
##
## Note. Comparisons are based on estimated marginal means
##
##
## Post Hoc Comparisons - Application:Outfit
##
```

Application	Outfit	Application	Outfit	Mean Difference	SE			
t	p-bonferroni	Cohen's d	Lower	Upper				
OkCupid	AthleticWear	-	OkCupid	DressedUp	2.050	0.34		
6	114	5.920	< .001	1.872	1.19920	2.545		
				-	OkCupid	LeisureWear	2.900	0.34
6	114	8.375	< .001	2.648	1.93195	3.365		
				-	Tinder	AthleticWear	1.900	0.34
6	114	5.487	< .001	1.735	1.06857	2.402		
				-	Tinder	DressedUp	-1.94e-15	0.34
6	114	-5.61e-15	1.000	-8.88e-16	-0.62644	0.626		
				-	Tinder	LeisureWear	2.750	0.34
6	114	7.941	< .001	2.511	1.80351	3.219		
				-	OkCupid	LeisureWear	0.850	0.34

6	114	2.455	0.234	0.776	0.14156	1.411		
##			-	Tinder	AthleticWear		-0.150	0.34
6	114	-0.433	1.000	0.137	-0.48972	0.764		
##			-	Tinder	DressedUp		-2.050	0.34
6	114	-5.920	< .001	-1.872	-2.54494	-1.199		
##			-	Tinder	LeisureWear		0.700	0.34
6	114	2.021	0.684	0.639	0.00721	1.271		
##		LeisureWear	-	Tinder	AthleticWear		-1.000	0.34
6	114	-2.888	0.070	0.913	0.27541	1.551		
##			-	Tinder	DressedUp		-2.900	0.34
6	114	-8.375	< .001	2.648	1.93195	3.365		
##			-	Tinder	LeisureWear		-0.150	0.34
6	114	-0.433	1.000	-0.137	-0.76368	0.490		
##	Tinder	AthleticWear	-	Tinder	DressedUp		-1.900	0.34
6	114	-5.487	< .001	-1.735	-2.40161	-1.069		
##			-	Tinder	LeisureWear		0.850	0.34
6	114	2.455	0.234	0.776	0.14156	1.411		
##		DressedUp	-	Tinder	LeisureWear		2.750	0.34
6	114	7.941	< .001	2.511	1.80351	3.219		
##								

## Note. Comparisons are based on estimated marginal means

##

##

## ESTIMATED MARGINAL MEANS

##

## APPLICATION

##

## Estimated Marginal Means - Application

##

##	Application	Mean	SE	Lower	Upper
##	OkCupid	4.15	0.141	3.87	4.43
##	Tinder	4.25	0.141	3.97	4.53

##

##

##

## OUTFIT

##

## Estimated Marginal Means - Outfit

##

##	Outfit	Mean	SE	Lower	Upper
##	AthleticWear	4.85	0.173	4.51	5.19
##	DressedUp	4.78	0.173	4.43	5.12
##	LeisureWear	2.98	0.173	2.63	3.32

##

##

##

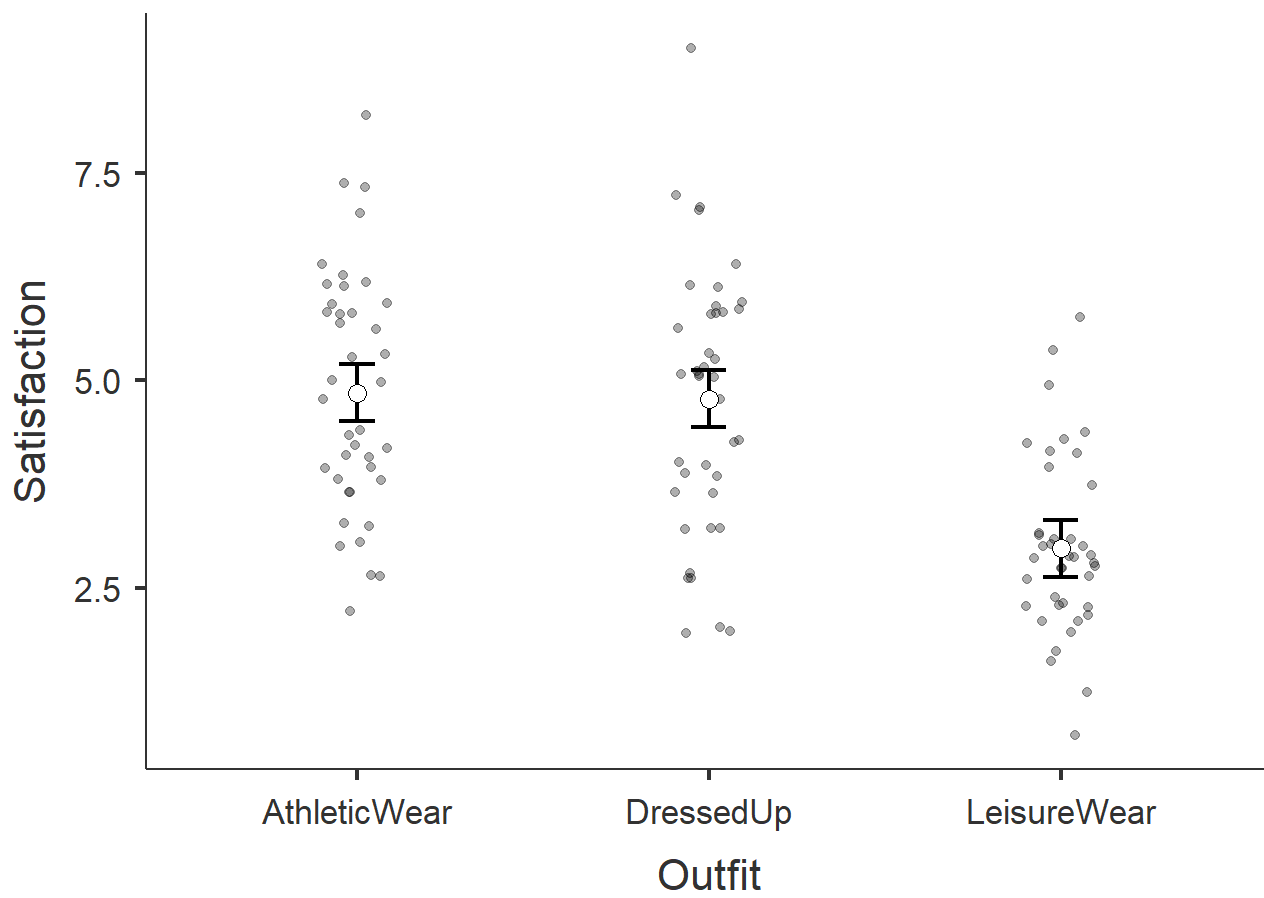
## APPLICATION:OUTFIT

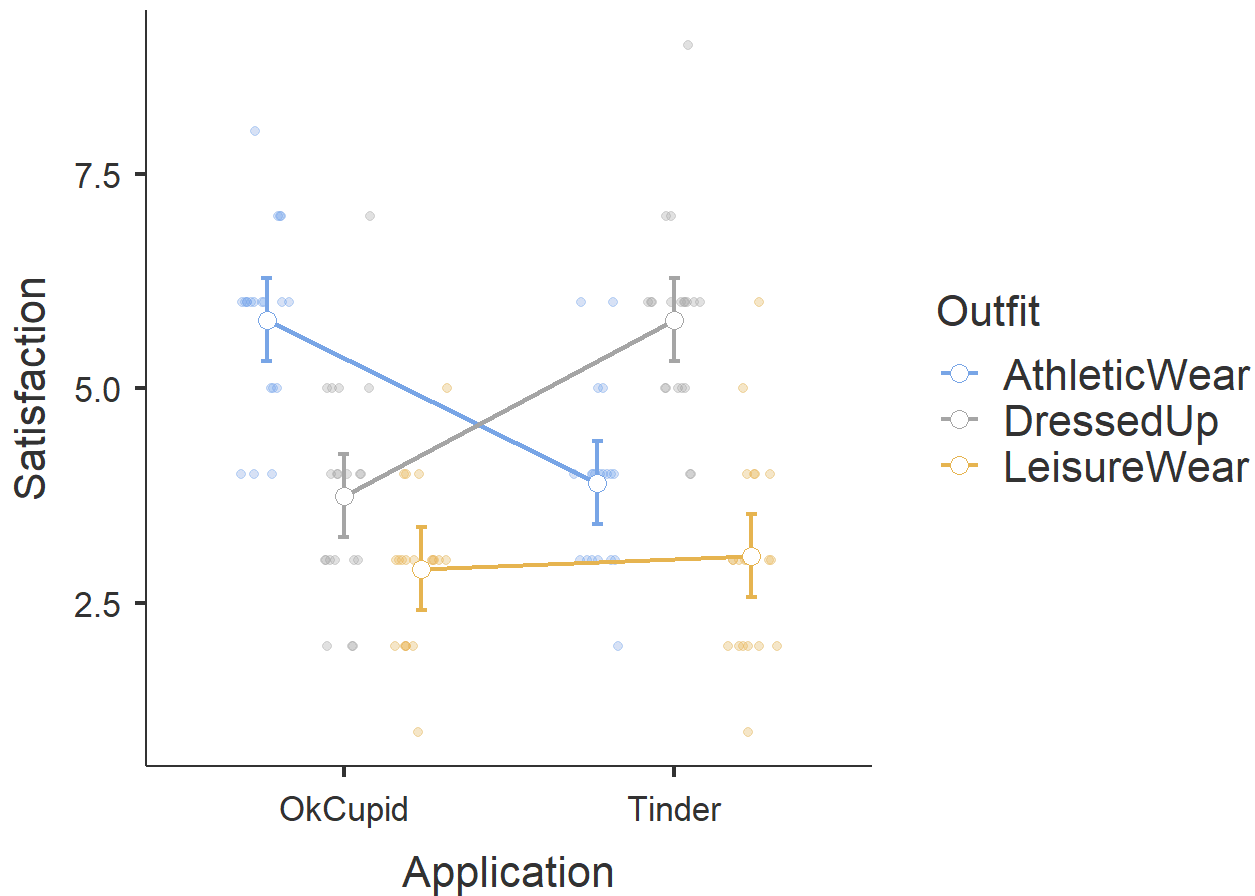
##

## Estimated Marginal Means - Application:Outfit

##	Outfit	Application	Mean	SE	Lower	Upper
##	AthleticWear	OkCupid	5.80	0.245	5.31	6.29
##		Tinder	3.90	0.245	3.41	4.39
##	DressedUp	OkCupid	3.75	0.245	3.26	4.24
##		Tinder	5.80	0.245	5.31	6.29
##	LeisureWear	OkCupid	2.90	0.245	2.41	3.39
##		Tinder	3.05	0.245	2.56	3.54







### Factorial ANOVA | ANOVA Output: Interaction Simple Effects Code

```
model <- lm(Satisfaction~Application*Outfit, dat_date)
# Effect of Outfit across each Application
# When statistically significant interaction occurs we assess simple effects
one.way <- dat_date %>%
  group_by(Outfit) %>%
  anova_test(dv = Satisfaction,
             between = Application,
             error = model)%>%
  get_anova_table() %>%
  adjust_pvalue(method = "bonferroni")
one.way
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 9
##   Outfit      Effect      DFn  DFd    F      p `p<.05`    ges  p.adj
##   <fct>      <chr>      <dbl> <dbl> <dbl>    <dbl> <chr>    <dbl> <dbl>
## 1 AthleticWear Application    1    114 30.1  0.00000025  "*"    0.209 7.5 e-7
## 2 DressedUp   Application    1    114 35.0  0.000000346  "*"    0.235 1.04e-7
## 3 LeisureWear Application    1    114 0.188 0.666      ""     0.002 1 e+0
```

```
one.way2 <- dat_date %>%
  group_by(Application) %>%
  anova_test(dv = Satisfaction,
             between = Outfit,
             error = model)%>%
  get_anova_table() %>%
  adjust_pvalue(method = "bonferroni")
one.way2
```

```
## # A tibble: 2 × 9
##   Application Effect   DFn   DFd     F      p `p<.05`   ges   p.adj
##   <fct>         <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 OkCupid      Outfit     2    114  37.1 3.97e-13 *    0.394 7.94e-13
## 2 Tinder       Outfit     2    114  33.1 4.73e-12 *    0.367 9.46e-12
```

The simple main effect of Outfit on date satisfaction was statistically significant for both OKCupid and Tinder users ( $p < .001$ ). In other words, there was a statistically significant difference in mean date satisfaction scores between OKCupid users based on date attire [ $F(2,114) = 37.07$ ,  $p < .001$ ]. And the same conclusion holds true for Tinder users [ $F(2,114) = 33.07$ ,  $p < .001$ ].

## Factorial ANOVA | Professional ANOVA Visualization Code

```
# Generates Marginal Means for Visualization
pwc <- dat_date %>%
  group_by(Application) %>%
  emmeans_test(Satisfaction~Outfit,
               p.adjust.method = "bonferroni") %>%
  add_xy_position(x = "Application")

pwc
```

```
## # A tibble: 6 × 15
##   Application term   .y.      group1 group2   df statistic      p    p.adj
##   <fct>         <chr> <chr>      <chr> <chr> <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>   <dbl>
## 1 OkCupid      Outfit Satisfacti... Athle... Dress...  114    5.92 3.46e- 8 1.04e- 7
## 2 OkCupid      Outfit Satisfacti... Athle... Leisu...  114    8.37 1.61e-13 4.83e-13
## 3 OkCupid      Outfit Satisfacti... Dress... Leisu...  114    2.45 1.56e- 2 4.68e- 2
## 4 Tinder       Outfit Satisfacti... Athle... Dress...  114   -5.49 2.50e- 7 7.50e- 7
## 5 Tinder       Outfit Satisfacti... Athle... Leisu...  114    2.45 1.56e- 2 4.68e- 2
## 6 Tinder       Outfit Satisfacti... Dress... Leisu...  114    7.94 1.55e-12 4.65e-12
## # i 6 more variables: p.adj.signif <chr>, y.position <dbl>,
## #   groups <named list>, x <dbl>, xmin <dbl>, xmax <dbl>
```

```
pwc2 <- dat_date %>%
  group_by(Outfit) %>%
  emmeans_test(Satisfaction~Application,
                p.adjust.method = "bonferroni") %>%
  add_xy_position(x = "Outfit")

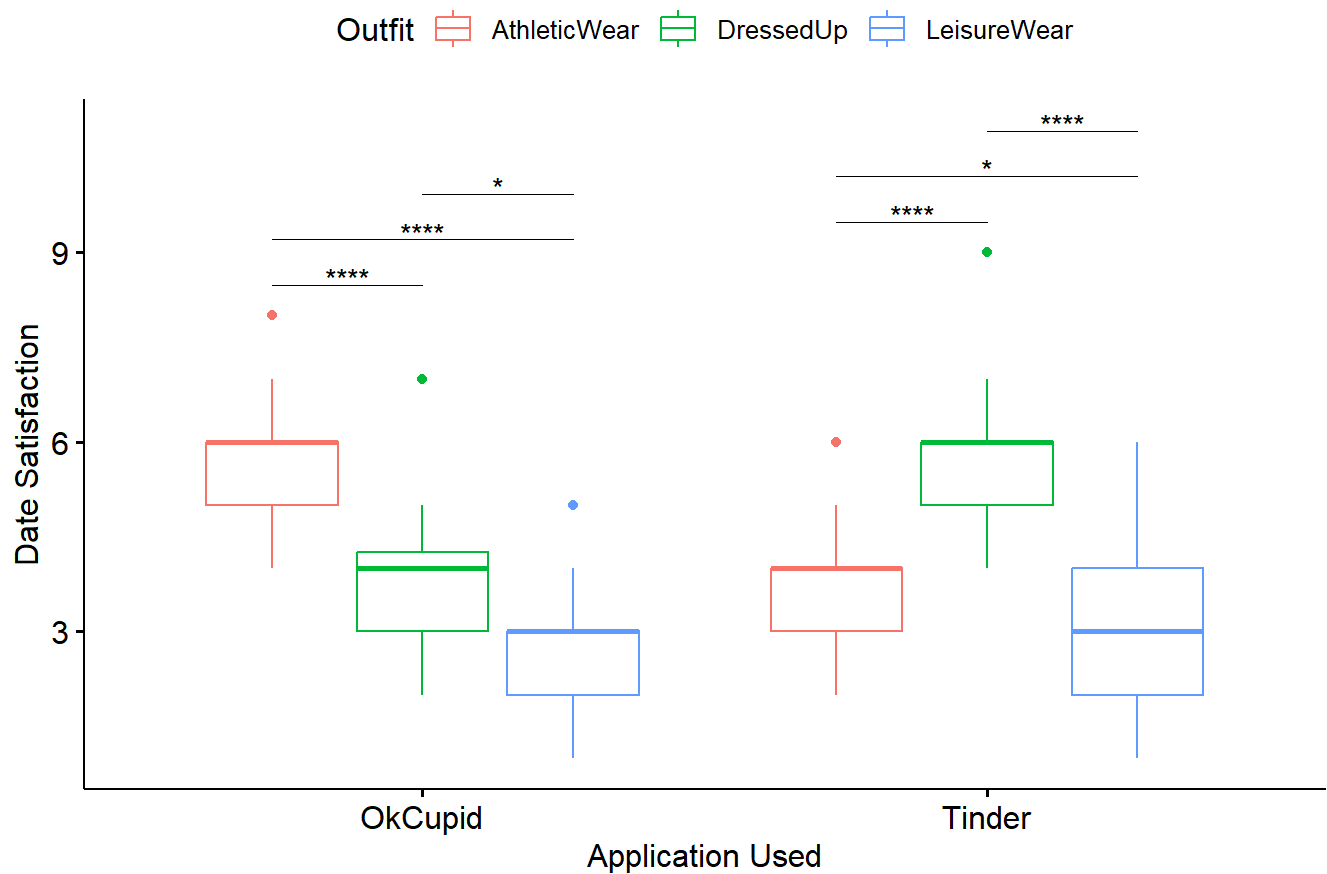
pwc2
```

```
## # A tibble: 3 × 15
##   Outfit term .y. group1 group2 df statistic p p.adj p.adj.signif
##   <fct> <chr> <chr> <chr> <chr> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <dbl> <chr>
## 1 Athlet... Appl... Sati... OkCup... Tinder 114 5.49 2.50e-7 2.50e-7 ****
## 2 Dresse... Appl... Sati... OkCup... Tinder 114 -5.92 3.46e-8 3.46e-8 ****
## 3 Leisur... Appl... Sati... OkCup... Tinder 114 -0.433 6.66e-1 6.66e-1 ns
## # i 5 more variables: y.position <dbl>, groups <named list>, x <dbl>,
## # xmin <dbl>, xmax <dbl>
```

There were statistically significant differences in date satisfaction between all groups for both OKCupid and Tinder users ( $ps < .05$  when adjusted using Bonferroni correction).

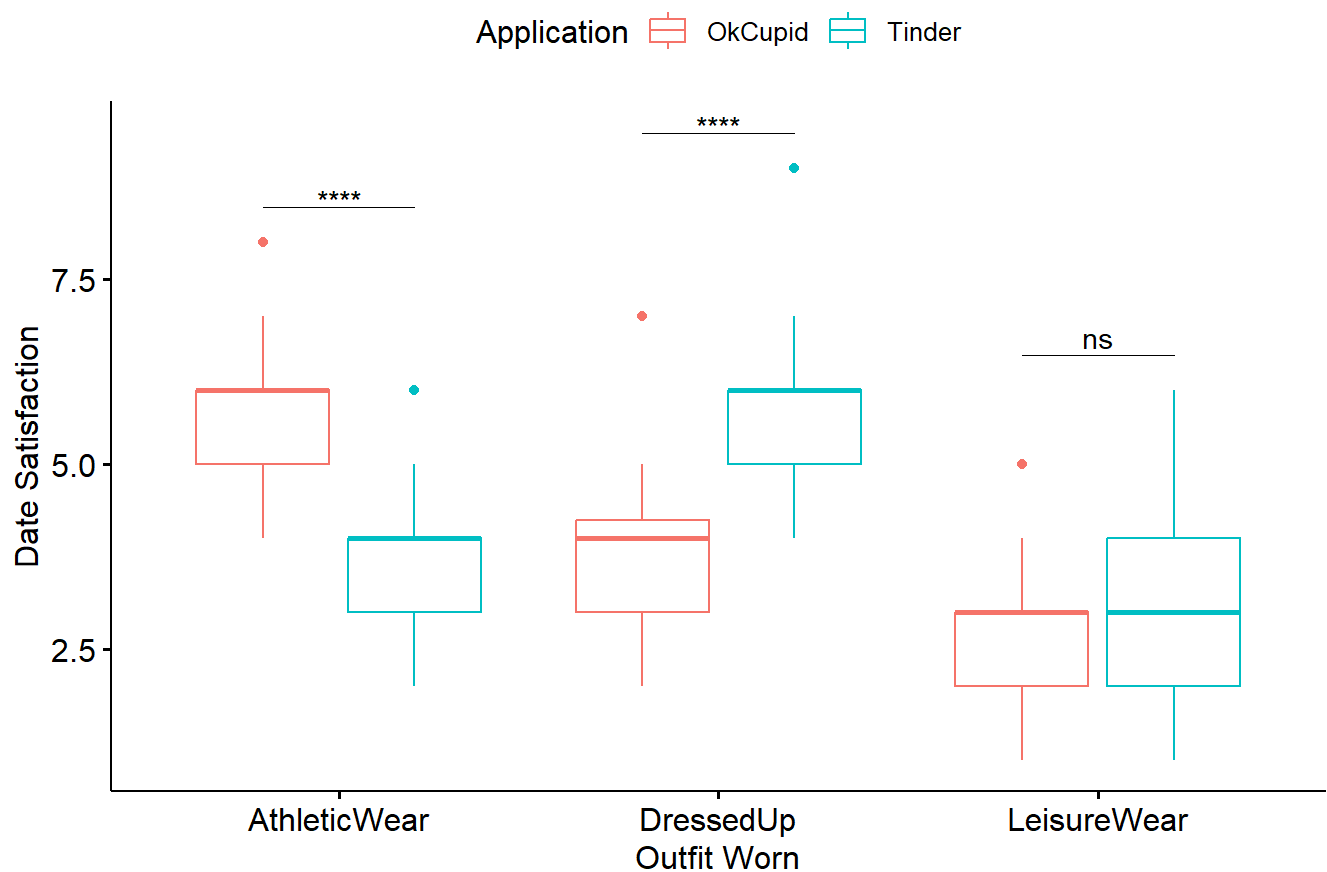
## Factorial ANOVA | Professional ANOVA Visualization Code

```
ggboxplot(dat_date,
          x = "Application",
          y = "Satisfaction",
          color = "Outfit") +
  stat_pvalue_manual(pwc,
                    hide.ns = FALSE,
                    tip.length = 0) +
  labs(
    caption = get_pwc_label(pwc),
    y = "Date Satisfaction",
    x = "Application Used")
```



pwc: **Emmeans test**; p.adjust: **Bonferroni**

```
ggboxplot(dat_date,
  x = "Outfit",
  y = "Satisfaction",
  color = "Application") +
  stat_pvalue_manual(pwc2,
    hide.ns = FALSE,
    tip.length = 0) +
  labs(
    caption = get_pwc_label(pwc2),
    y = "Date Satisfaction",
    x = "Outfit Worn")
```



pwc: **Emmeans test**; p.adjust: **Bonferroni**

## Factorial ANOVA | Saving the ANOVA Model Object

```
aovm3<-ANOVA(data = dat_date,
  dep = 'Satisfaction',
  factors = list('Application','Outfit'),
  effectSize = 'partEta',
  postHoc = ~Outfit,
  postHocCorr = 'bonf',
  postHocES = 'd',
  postHocEsCi = TRUE,
  emMeans = ~Application + Outfit + Application:Outfit,
  emmPlots = TRUE,
  emmPlotData = TRUE,
  emmTables = TRUE)$model
```

## NOTE: Results may be misleading due to involvement in interactions

## Factorial ANOVA | APA Style ANOVA Tables

```
apa.aov.table(aovm3,
  table.number=5,
  conf.level=.95,
  filename = "FactorialANOVA.doc")
```

```
##
##
## Table 5
##
## ANOVA results using Satisfaction as the dependent variable
##
##
```

Predictor	SS	df	MS	F	p	partial_eta2
(Intercept)	2116.80	1	2116.80	1765.29	.000	
Application	0.30	1	0.30	0.25	.618	.00
Outfit	90.15	2	45.08	37.59	.000	.40
Application x Outfit	78.05	2	39.02	32.54	.000	.36
Error	136.70	114	1.20			

```
## CI_95_partial_eta2
##
## [.00, .05]
## [.25, .50]
## [.22, .47]
##
##
## Note: Values in square brackets indicate the bounds of the 95% confidence interval for partial eta-squared
```

```
#Generate Marginal Means Table
```

```
apa.2way.table(Outfit,
               Application,
               Satisfaction,
               dat_date,
               table.number=6,
               show.conf.interval = TRUE)
```

```
##
##
## Table 6
##
## Means and standard deviations for Satisfaction as a function of a 3(Outfit) X 2(Application)
design
##
##           M      M_95%_CI   SD
## Application:OkCupid
##           Outfit
##           AthleticWear 5.80 [5.31, 6.29] 1.06
##           DressedUp 3.75 [3.16, 4.34] 1.25
##           LeisureWear 2.90 [2.47, 3.33] 0.91
##
## Application:Tinder
##           Outfit
##           AthleticWear 3.90 [3.42, 4.38] 1.02
##           DressedUp 5.80 [5.28, 6.32] 1.11
##           LeisureWear 3.05 [2.49, 3.61] 1.19
##
## Note. M and SD represent mean and standard deviation, respectively.
## LL and UL indicate the lower and upper limits of the
## 95% confidence interval for the mean, respectively.
## The confidence interval is a plausible range of population means
## that could have created a sample mean (Cumming, 2014).
```