Package 'apaTables'

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Version 3.0.1

Title Create American Psychological Association (APA) Style Tables

Description A common task faced by researchers is the creation of APA style (i.e., American Psychological Association style) tables from statistical output. In R a large number of function calls are often needed to obtain all of the desired information for a single APA style table. As well, the process of manually creating APA style tables in a word processor is prone to transcription errors. This package creates Word files (.doc files) and latex code containing APA style tables for several types of analyses. Using this package minimizes transcription errors and reduces the number commands needed by the user.

URL https://github.com/dstanley4/apaTables, http://dstanley4.github.io/apaTables/

BugReports https://github.com/dstanley4/apaTables/issues

Depends R (>= 4.1.0)

Imports stats, utils, methods, car, broom, dplyr, kableExtra, stringr

Suggests testthat, papaja, MBESS, afex, tidyr

Encoding UTF-8

RoxygenNote 7.3.3

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LazyData true

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Contents

`apaTables-package` *apaTables: Create American Psychological Association (APA) Style Tables*

Description

A common task faced by researchers is the creation of APA style (i.e., *American Psychological Association* style) tables from statistical output. In R a large number of function calls are often needed to obtain all of the desired information for a single APA style table. As well, the process of manually creating APA style tables in a word processor is prone to transcription errors. This package creates Word files (.doc files) and latex code containing APA style tables for several types of analyses. Using this package minimizes transcription errors and reduces the number commands needed by the user.

Bugs and feature requests can be reported at: `https://github.com/dstanley4/apaTables/issues`

Tutorial at: `https://dstanley4.github.io/apaTables/articles/apaTables.html`

Currently, the following tables can be created:

- Correlation tables - Correlation tables (with confidence intervals and descriptive statistics) are created from data frames using `apa.cor.table`.
- Single "block" regression tables - Single "block" regression tables are created from a regression object using `apa.reg.table`.
- Multiple "block" regression tables - Multiple "block" regression tables are created from regression objects using `apa.reg.table`.
- ANOVA tables - An ANOVA F-table can be created via `apa.aov.table` from a regression object (i.e. lm output or aov output). Cell mean/standard deviation tables for 1- and 2-way designs are created from data frames using `apa.1way.table` and `apa.2way.table`.
- ANOVA tables from afex package - An ANOVA F-table from afex::aov_ez() output (between, within, or mixed designs) can be created via `apa.afex.table`.
- Standardized mean difference (i.e., *d*-value) tables (with confidence intervals and descriptive statistics) illustrating all possible paired comparisons using a single independent variable are created from data frames using `apa.d.table`.

Author(s)

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See Also

Useful links:

- https://github.com/dstanley4/apaTables
- http://dstanley4.github.io/apaTables/
- Report bugs at https://github.com/dstanley4/apaTables/issues

---

`album` *album data from textbook*

Description

A data set from Field et al (2012)

Usage

```
data(album)
```

Format

A data frame with 200 rows and 4 variables:

adverts Amount spent of adverts, thousands of pounds

sales Album sales in thousands

airplay Number of times songs from album played on radio week prior to release

attract Attractiveness rating of band members

Source

https://studysites.sagepub.com/dsur/study/

References

Field, A., Miles, J., & Field, Z. (2012) Discovering Statistics Using R. Sage: Chicago.

`apa.1way.table` *Creates a table of means and standard deviations for a 1-way ANOVA design in APA style*

Description

Creates a table of means and standard deviations for a 1-way ANOVA design in APA style

Usage

```
apa.1way.table(
  iv,
  dv,
  data,
  filename = NA,
  table.number = 0,
  show.conf.interval = FALSE,
  landscape = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

`iv`	Name of independent variable column in data frame
`dv`	Name of dependent variable column in data frame
`data`	Project data frame name
`filename`	(optional) Output filename document filename (must end in .rtf or .doc only)
`table.number`	Integer to use in table number output line
`show.conf.interval`	(TRUE/FALSE) Display confidence intervals in table.
`landscape`	(TRUE/FALSE) Make RTF file landscape

Value

APA table object

Examples

```
# Example 1: 1-way from Field et al. (2012) Discovery Statistics Using R

table1 <- apa.1way.table(iv = dose, dv = libido,
               data = viagra, table.number = 1)

apa.save(filename = file.path(tempdir(), "table1.doc"), table1)

# Create a table for your PDF
# Include the line below in your rmarkdown or Quarto document
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(table1)

# delete demo file
unlink(file.path(tempdir(), "table1.doc"))
```

`apa.2way.table` *Creates a table of means and standard deviations for a 2-way ANOVA design in APA style*

Description

Creates a table of means and standard deviations for a 2-way ANOVA design in APA style

Usage

```
apa.2way.table(
  iv1,
  iv2,
  dv,
  data,
  filename = NA,
  table.number = 0,
  show.conf.interval = FALSE,
  show.marginal.means = FALSE,
  landscape = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`iv1`	Name of independent variable 1 column in data frame
`iv2`	Name of independent variable 2 column in data frame
`dv`	Name of dependent variable column in data frame
`data`	Project data frame name
`filename`	(optional) Output filename document filename (must end in .rtf or .doc only)
`table.number`	Integer to use in table number output line
`show.conf.interval`	(TRUE/FALSE) Display confidence intervals in table. Negates show.marginal.means = TRUE.
`show.marginal.means`	(TRUE/FALSE) Show marginal means in output. Only used if show.conf.interval = FALSE.
`landscape`	(TRUE/FALSE) Make RTF file landscape

Value

APA table object

Examples

```
# Example 2: 2-way from Fidler & Thompson (2001)

table2 <- apa.2way.table(iv1 = a, iv2 = b, dv = dv,
                         data = fidler_thompson,
                         landscape = TRUE,
                         table.number = 2)
```

```
# Example 3: 2-way from Field et al. (2012) Discovery Statistics Using R

table3 <- apa.2way.table(iv1 = gender, iv2 = alcohol, dv = attractiveness,
                         data = goggles, table.number = 3)


# Save both Table 2 and Table 3 in a single .doc document
apa.save(filename = file.path(tempdir(), "my_tables.doc"), table2, table3)

# Create a table for your PDF
# Include the lines below in your rmarkdown or Quarto document
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(table2)
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(table3)

# delete demo file
unlink(file.path(tempdir(), "my_tables.doc"))
```

`apa.afex.table` *Creates an ANOVA table in APA style based on output of aov_ez command from afex package*

Description

Creates an ANOVA table in APA style based on output of aov_ez command from afex package

Usage

```
apa.afex.table(
  afex.output,
  correction = "GG",
  table.title = "",
  filename,
  table.number = 0
)
```

Arguments

`afex.output`	Output object from afex::aov_ez() command (class afex_aov)
`correction`	Type of sphericity correction: "none", "GG", or "HF" corresponding to none, Greenhouse-Geisser and Huynh-Feldt, respectively.
`table.title`	String containing text for table title
`filename`	(optional) Output filename document filename (must end in .rtf or .doc only)
`table.number`	Integer to use in table number output line

Value

APA table object

Examples

```
if  (requireNamespace("afex", quietly = TRUE)){
if  (requireNamespace("apaTables", quietly = TRUE)){
if  (requireNamespace("tidyr", quietly = TRUE)){


#
# ** Example 1: Between Participant Predictors
#

goggles <- apaTables::goggles

goggles_results <- afex::aov_ez("participant", "attractiveness", goggles,
                                between = c("gender", "alcohol"))


# Make APA table - save after all 3 examples
goggles_table <- apa.afex.table(goggles_results)

# Create a table for your PDF
# Include the lines below in your rmarkdown or Quarto document
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(goggles_table)



#
# ** Example 2: Within Participant Predictors
#

drink_attitude_wide <- apaTables::drink_attitude_wide

# Convert data from wide format to long format where one row represents one OBSERVATION.
# Wide format column names MUST represent levels of each variable separated by an underscore.
# See vignette for further details.

drink_attitude_long <- tidyr::pivot_longer(drink_attitude_wide,
                             cols = beer_positive:water_neutral,
                            names_to = c("drink", "imagery"),
                            names_sep = "_",
                             values_to = "attitude")


drink_attitude_long$drink <- as.factor(drink_attitude_long$drink)
drink_attitude_long$imagery <- as.factor(drink_attitude_long$imagery)


drink_attitude_results <- afex::aov_ez("participant", "attitude",
                            drink_attitude_long,
                            within = c("drink", "imagery"))


# Make APA table - save after all 3 examples
drink_table <- apa.afex.table(drink_attitude_results)

# Create a table for your PDF
# Include the lines below in your rmarkdown or Quarto document
```

```
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(drink_table)


#
# ** Example 3: Between and Within Participant Predictors
#

dating_wide <- apaTables::dating_wide

# Convert data from wide format to long format where one row represents one OBSERVATION.
# Wide format column names MUST represent levels of each variable separated by an underscore.
# See vignette for further details.


dating_long <- tidyr::pivot_longer(dating_wide,
                             cols = attractive_high:ugly_none,
                            names_to = c("looks", "personality"),
                            names_sep = "_",
                             values_to = "date_rating")
#'
dating_long$looks <- as.factor(dating_long$looks)
dating_long$personality <- as.factor(dating_long$personality)


dating_results <- afex::aov_ez("participant", "date_rating", dating_long,
                               between = "gender",
                               within = c("looks", "personality"))


# Make APA table - save after all 3 examples
dating_table <- apa.afex.table(dating_results)

# Create a table for your PDF
# Include the lines below in your rmarkdown or Quarto document
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(dating_table)


#
# Saving all three tables
#
apa.save(file.path(tempdir(), "tables_afex.doc"),
                goggles_table,
                 drink_table,
                dating_table)

# delete demo file
unlink(file.path(tempdir(), "tables_afex.doc"))

}}}
```

---

apa.aov.table *Creates a fixed-effects ANOVA table in APA style*

Description

Creates a fixed-effects ANOVA table in APA style

Usage

```
apa.aov.table(
  lm_output,
  filename,
  table.number = 0,
  conf.level = 0.9,
  type = 3
)
```

Arguments

lm_output	Regression (i.e., lm) result objects. Typically, one for each block in the regression.
filename	(optional) Output filename document filename (must end in .rtf or .doc only)
table.number	Integer to use in table number output line
conf.level	Level of confidence for interval around partial eta-squared (.90 or .95). A value of .90 is the default, this helps to create consistency between the CI overlapping with zero and conclusions based on the p-value.
type	Sum of Squares Type. Type II or Type III; specify, 2 or 3, respectively. Default value is 3.

Value

APA table object

References

Smithson, M. (2001). Correct confidence intervals for various regression effect sizes and parameters: The importance of noncentral distributions in computing intervals. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 61(4), 605-632.

Fidler, F., & Thompson, B. (2001). Computing correct confidence intervals for ANOVA fixed-and random-effects effect sizes. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 61(4), 575-604.

Examples

```
#Example 1: 1-way from Field et al. (2012) Discovery Statistics Using R
op <- options(contrasts = c("contr.helmert", "contr.poly"))
lm_output <- lm(libido ~ dose, data = viagra)
table1 <- apa.aov.table(lm_output, table.number = 4)


# Example 2: 2-way from Fidler & Thompson (2001)
# You must set these contrasts to ensure values match SPSS
lm_output <- lm(dv ~ a*b, data = fidler_thompson)
table2 <- apa.aov.table(lm_output, table.number = 5)


#Example 3: 2-way from Field et al. (2012) Discovery Statistics Using R
# You must set these contrasts to ensure values match SPSS
lm_output <- lm(attractiveness ~ gender*alcohol, data = goggles)
table3 <- apa.aov.table(lm_output, table.number = 6)
```

```
# Save all three table in the same .doc document
apa.save(filename = file.path(tempdir(), "my_tables.doc"), table1, table2, table3)


# Create a table for your PDF
# Include the lines below in your rmarkdown or Quarto document
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(table1)
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(table2)
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(table3)


# delete demo file
unlink(file.path(tempdir(), "my_tables.doc"))
options(op)
```

`apa.cor.table` *Creates a correlation table in APA style with means and standard deviations*

Description

Creates a correlation table in APA style with means and standard deviations

Usage

```
apa.cor.table(
  data,
  filename = NA,
  table.number = 0,
  show.conf.interval = TRUE,
  show.sig.stars = TRUE,
  show.pvalue = TRUE,
  landscape = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`data`	Project data frame
`filename`	(optional) Output filename document filename (must end in .rtf or .doc only)
`table.number`	Integer to use in table number output line
`show.conf.interval`	(TRUE/FALSE) Display confidence intervals in table. This argument is deprecated and will be removed from later versions.
`show.sig.stars`	(TRUE/FALSE) Display stars for significance in table.
`show.pvalue`	(TRUE/FALSE) Display p-value in table.
`landscape`	(TRUE/FALSE) Make RTF file landscape

Value

APA table object

Examples

```
# View top few rows of attitude data set
head(attitude)

# Use apa.cor.table function
table1 <- apa.cor.table(attitude)


# Save Table 1 in a .doc document
apa.save(filename = file.path(tempdir(), "table1.doc"), table1)


# Create a table for your PDF
# Include the lines below in your rmarkdown or Quarto document
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(table1)

# delete demo file
unlink(file.path(tempdir(), "table1.doc"))
```

`apa.d.table` *Creates a d-values for all pairwise (two-sample) comparisons in APA style*

Description

Creates a d-values for all pairwise (two-sample) comparisons in APA style

Usage

```
apa.d.table(
  iv,
  dv,
  data,
  filename = NA,
  table.number = 0,
  show.conf.interval = TRUE,
  landscape = TRUE
)
```

Arguments

`iv`	Name of independent variable column in data frame for all paired comparisons
`dv`	Name of dependent variable column in data frame for all paired comparisons
`data`	Project data frame name
`filename`	(optional) Output filename document filename (must end in .rtf or .doc only)
`table.number`	Integer to use in table number output line
`show.conf.interval`	(TRUE/FALSE) Display confidence intervals in table. This argument is deprecated and will be removed from later versions.
`landscape`	(TRUE/FALSE) Make RTF file landscape

Value

APA table object

Examples

```
# View top few rows of viagra data set from Discovering Statistics Using R
head(viagra)

# Use apa.d.table function
table1 <- apa.d.table(iv = dose, dv = libido, data = viagra)


# Save Table 1 in a .doc document
apa.save(filename = file.path(tempdir(), "table1.doc"), table1)


# Create a table for your PDF
# Include the lines below in your rmarkdown or Quarto document
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(table1)

# delete demo file
unlink(file.path(tempdir(), "table1.doc"))
```

---

apa.ezANOVA.table *Creates an ANOVA table in APA style based output of ezANOVA command from ez package*

Description

Deprecated. The ez package has been archived on CRAN. Please use [apa.afex.table()] with output from [afex::aov_ez()] instead.

Usage

```
apa.ezANOVA.table(
  ez.output,
  correction = "GG",
  table.title = "",
  filename,
  table.number = 0
)
```

Arguments

ez.output	Output object from ezANOVA command from ez package
correction	Type of sphercity correction: "none", "GG", or "HF" corresponding to none, Greenhouse-Geisser and Huynh-Feldt, respectively.
table.title	String containing text for table title
filename	(optional) Output filename document filename (must end in .rtf or .doc only)
table.number	Integer to use in table number output line

Value

APA table object

Examples

```
## Not run:
# Note: ez package has been archived on CRAN.
# Use apa.afex.table() with afex::aov_ez() instead.

#
# ** Example 1: Between Participant Predictors
#

goggles <- apaTables::goggles

# Use ezANOVA
# Be sure use the options command, as below, to ensure sufficient digits

op <- options(digits = 10)
goggles_results <- ez::ezANOVA(data = goggles,
                          dv = attractiveness,
                          between = .(gender, alcohol),
                          participant ,
                          detailed = TRUE)

# Make APA table
goggles_table <- apa.ezANOVA.table(goggles_results)

# Create a table for your PDF
# Include the lines below in your rmarkdown or Quarto document
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(goggles_table)
options(op)

## End(Not run)
```

---

apa.knit.table.for.papaja

Create output for papaja

Description

Create output for papaja

Usage

```
apa.knit.table.for.papaja(table_object, latex_font_size = "footnotesize")
```

Arguments

table_object	Previously constructed apaTable object
latex_font_size	A strijg that indicates normalsize, small, footnotesize, scriptsize

Value

A papaja apa_table object for rendering in APA-style PDF documents.

`apa.knit.table.for.pdf` *Create latex output for an apaTables object*

Description

Create latex output for an apaTables object

Usage

```
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(
  table_object,
  table_note = NULL,
  table_title = NULL,
  line_spacing = 1
)
```

Arguments

`table_object`	Previously constructed apaTable object
`table_note`	Replace default table note with this text
`table_title`	Replace default table title with this text
`line_spacing`	Line spacing multiplier for table

Value

A kableExtra LaTeX table object for rendering in PDF documents.

`apa.reg.table` *Creates a regresion table in APA style*

Description

Creates a regresion table in APA style

Usage

```
apa.reg.table(..., filename = NA, table.number = 0, prop.var.conf.level = 0.95)
```

Arguments

...	Regression (i.e., lm) result objects. Typically, one for each block in the regression.
filename	(optional) Output filename document filename (must end in .rtf or .doc only)
table.number	Integer to use in table number output line
prop.var.conf.level	Level of confidence (.90 or .95, default .95) for interval around sr2, R2, and Delta R2. Use of .90 confidence level helps to create consistency between the CI overlapping with zero and conclusions based on the p-value for that block (or block difference).

Value

APA table object

References

sr2 and delta R2 confidence intervals calculated via:

Alf Jr, E. F., & Graf, R. G. (1999). Asymptotic confidence limits for the difference between two squared multiple correlations: A simplified approach. Psychological Methods, 4(1), 70.

Note that Algina, Keselman, & Penfield (2008) found this approach can under some circumstances lead to inaccurate CIs on proportion of variance values. You might consider using the Algina, Keselman, & Penfield (2008) approach via the apa.reg.boot.table function

Examples

```
# View top few rows of goggles data set
# from Discovering Statistics Using R
head(album)

# Single block example
blk1 <- lm(sales ~ adverts + airplay, data=album)
apa.reg.table(blk1)
table1 <- apa.reg.table(blk1,table.number = 1)


# Two block example, more than two blocks can be used
blk1 <- lm(sales ~ adverts, data=album)
blk2 <- lm(sales ~ adverts + airplay + attract, data=album)
table2 <- apa.reg.table(blk1, blk2, table.number = 2)

# Interaction product-term test with blocks
blk1 <- lm(sales ~ adverts + airplay, data=album)
blk2 <- lm(sales ~ adverts + airplay + I(adverts * airplay), data=album)
table3 <- apa.reg.table(blk1, blk2, table.number = 3)

# Interaction product-term test with blocks and additional product terms
blk1<-lm(sales ~ adverts + airplay, data=album)
blk2<-lm(sales ~ adverts + airplay + I(adverts*adverts) + I(airplay*airplay), data=album)
blk3<-lm(sales~adverts+airplay+I(adverts*adverts)+I(airplay*airplay)+I(adverts*airplay),data=album)
table4 <- apa.reg.table(blk1,blk2,blk3, table.number = 4)

#Interaction product-term test with single regression (i.e., semi-partial correlation focus)
```

```
blk1 <- lm(sales ~ adverts + airplay + I(adverts * airplay), data=album)
table5 <- apa.reg.table(blk1, table.number = 5)

# Save Table 1 in a .doc document
apa.save(filename = file.path(tempdir(), "regression_tables.doc"),
         table1,
         table2,
         table3,
         table4,
         table5)

# Create a table for your PDF
# Include the lines below in your rmarkdown or Quarto document
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(table1)
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(table2)
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(table3)
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(table4)
apa.knit.table.for.pdf(table5)

# delete demo file
unlink(file.path(tempdir(), "regression_tables.doc"))
```

`apa.save` *Save previously constructed APA table objects in a single .doc file*

Description

Save previously constructed APA table objects in a single .doc file

Usage

```
apa.save(filename, ..., paper = "us")
```

Arguments

`filename`	Filename (e.g., my.tables.doc)
`...`	apaTable objects to be saved
`paper`	Use "us" or "a4". Default is "us".

Value

Save status

Examples

```
library(apaTables)

table1 <- apa.1way.table(iv = dose, dv = libido,
               data = viagra, table.number = 1)

table2 <- apa.2way.table(iv1 = gender, iv2 = alcohol,
                         dv = attractiveness,
```

```
                        data = goggles, table.number = 1)

apa.save(filename = file.path(tempdir(), "my.tables.doc"), table1, table2)

# delete demo file
unlink(file.path(tempdir(), "my.tables.doc"))
```

`dating_wide` *dating data from textbook*

Description

A data set from Field et al (2012)

Usage

```
data(dating_wide)
```

Format

A data frame with 20 rows and 11 columns. Gender is a between subjects variable. Looks and Personality are within subject variables. Both gender and particpant are factors.

participant Factor: Participant ID number

gender Factor: Gender: Male/Female

attractive_high Date rating where looks=attractive and personality=high

average_high Date rating where looks=average and personality=high

ugly_high Date rating where looks=ugly and personality=high

attractive_some Date rating where looks=attractive and personality=some

average_some Date rating where looks=average and personality=some

ugly_some Date rating where looks=ugly and personality=some

attractive_none Date rating where looks=attractive and personality=none

average_none Date rating where looks=average and personality=none

ugly_none Date rating where looks=ugly and personality=none

Source

https://studysites.sagepub.com/dsur/study/

References

Field, A., Miles, J., & Field, Z. (2012) Discovering Statistics Using R. Sage: Chicago.

drink_attitude_wide *drink attitude data from textbook*

Description

A data set from Field et al (2012)

Usage

```
data(drink_attitude_wide)
```

Format

A data frame with 20 rows and 10 columns. Drink and Imagery are within subject variables. Particpant is a factor.

participant Factor: Participant ID number

beer_positive Attitude where drink=beer and imagery=positive

beer_negative Attitude where drink=beer and imagery=negative

beer_neutral Attitude where drink=beer and imagery=neutral

wine_positive Attitude where drink=wine and imagery=positive

wine_negative Attitude where drink=wine and imagery=negative

wine_neutral Attitude where drink=wine and imagery=neutral

water_positive Attitude where drink=water and imagery=positive

water_negative Attitude where drink=water and imagery=negative

water_neutral Attitude where drink=water and imagery=neutral

Source

https://studysites.sagepub.com/dsur/study/

References

Field, A., Miles, J., & Field, Z. (2012) Discovering Statistics Using R. Sage: Chicago.

Eysenck *Eysenck data*

Description

A data set from Howell (2012)

Usage

```
data(Eysenck)
```

Format

A data frame with 100 rows and 3 variables:

Age Young or Old

Condition Experimental learning condition

Recall Level of word recall

Source

https://www.uvm.edu/~statdhtx/methods8/DataFiles/Tab13-2.dat

References

Howell, D. (2012). Statistical methods for psychology. Cengage Learning.

`fidler_thompson` *Fidler & Thompson (2001) Fixed-Effects ANOVA data*

Description

A data set from Fidler & Thompson (2001)

Usage

```
data(fidler_thompson)
```

Format

A data frame with 24 rows and 3 variables:

a Independent variable: a

b Independent variable: b

dv Dependent variable: dv

References

Fidler, F. & Thompson, B. (2001). Computing correct confidence intervals for ANOVA fixed- and random-effects effect sizes. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 61, 575-604.

get.ci.partial.eta.squared

Calculates confidence interval for partial eta-squared in a fixed-effects ANOVA

Description

Calculates confidence interval for partial eta-squared in a fixed-effects ANOVA

Usage

```
get.ci.partial.eta.squared(F.value, df1, df2, conf.level = 0.9)
```

Arguments

F.value	The F-value for the fixed-effect
df1	Degrees of freedom for the fixed-effect
df2	Degrees of freedom error
conf.level	Confidence level (0 to 1). For partial eta-squared a confidence level of .90 is traditionally used rather than .95.

Value

List with confidence interval values (LL and UL)

Examples

```
# Smithson (2001) p. 619
get.ci.partial.eta.squared(F.value=6.00, df1=1, df2=42, conf.level=.90)
get.ci.partial.eta.squared(F.value=2.65, df1=6, df2=42, conf.level=.90)
get.ci.partial.eta.squared(F.value=2.60, df1=6, df2=42, conf.level=.90)

# Fidler & Thompson (2001) Fixed Effects 2x4 p. 594 (Table 6) / p. 596 (Table 8)
get.ci.partial.eta.squared(F.value=1.50, df1=1, df2=16, conf.level=.90)
get.ci.partial.eta.squared(F.value=4.00, df1=3, df2=16, conf.level=.90)
get.ci.partial.eta.squared(F.value=1.50, df1=3, df2=16, conf.level=.90)
```

goggles

goggles data from textbook

Description

A data set from Field et al (2012)

Usage

```
data(goggles)
```

Format

A data frame with 48 rows and 3 variables:

participant Participant identification number

gender Gender of participant

alcohol Amount alcohol consumed

attractiveness Perceived attractiveness

Source

https://studysites.sagepub.com/dsur/study/

References

Field, A., Miles, J., & Field, Z. (2012) Discovering Statistics Using R. Sage: Chicago.

---

viagra *viagra data from textbook*

Description

A data set from Field et al (2012)

Usage

```
data(viagra)
```

Format

A data frame with 15 rows and 2 variables:

dose Level of viagra dose

libido Libido after taking viagra

Source

https://studysites.sagepub.com/dsur/study/

References

Field, A., Miles, J., & Field, Z. (2012) Discovering Statistics Using R. Sage: Chicago.

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