Package ‘apaTables’

March 2, 2018

Version 2.0.2

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) 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

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

Depends R (>= 3.1.2)

Imports stats, utils, methods, car, broom, dplyr, boot, tibble

Suggests testthat, knitr, rmarkdown, psych, ez, tidyverse, MBESS

RoxygenNote 6.0.1

License MIT License + file LICENSE

LazyData true

Date 2018-03-01

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

Author David Stanley [aut, cre]

Maintainer David Stanley <dstanley@uoguelph.ca>

Repository CRAN

Date/Publication 2018-03-02 08:56:36 UTC

R topics documented:

album 2
apa.1way.table 3
apa.2way.table 3
apa.aov.table 4
apa.cor.table 6
apa.d.table 7
apa.ezANOVA.table 8
apa.reg.boot.table 11
apa.reg.table 12
apaTables 14
dating_wide 15
drink_attitude_wide 16
Eysenck 17
fidler_thompson 17
get.ci.partial.eta.squared 18
goggles 19
viagra 19

Index **21**

`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

http://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 = NA,
  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
apa.1way.table(iv=dose,dv=libido,data=viagra,filename="ex1_desc_table.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 = NA,
  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)
apa.2way.table(iv1=a,iv2=b,dv=dv,data=fidler_thompson,landscape=TRUE, filename="ex2_desc_table.doc")

# Example 3: 2-way from Field et al. (2012) Discovery Statistics Using R
apa.2way.table(iv1=gender,iv2=alcohol,dv=attractiveness,data=goggles,filename="ex3_desc_table.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 = NA, 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
options(contrasts = c("contr.sum", "contr.poly"))
lm_output <- lm(libido ~ dose, data = viagra)
apa.aov.table(lm_output, filename = "ex1_anova_table.doc")

# Example 2: 2-way from Fidler & Thompson (2001)
# You must set these contrasts to ensure values match SPSS
options(contrasts = c("contr.sum", "contr.poly"))
lm_output <- lm(dv ~ a*b, data = fidler_thompson)
apa.aov.table(lm_output,filename = "ex2_anova_table.doc")

#Example 3: 2-way from Field et al. (2012) Discovery Statistics Using R
# You must set these contrasts to ensure values match SPSS
options(contrasts = c("contr.sum", "contr.poly"))
lm_output <- lm(attractiveness ~ gender*alcohol, data = goggles)
apa.aov.table(lm_output, filename = "ex3_anova_table.doc")
```

`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 = NA,
  show.conf.interval = 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.
`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
apa.cor.table(attitude)
apa.cor.table(attitude, show.conf.interval=FALSE)
apa.cor.table(attitude, filename="ex.CorTable1.doc")
apa.cor.table(attitude, show.conf.interval=FALSE, filename="ex.CorTable2.doc")
```

`apa.d.table` *Creates a d-values for all paired comparisons in APA style*

Description

Creates a d-values for all paired comparisons in APA style

Usage

```
apa.d.table(iv, dv, data, filename = NA, table.number = NA,
  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
apa.d.table(iv = dose, dv = libido, data = viagra, filename = "ex1_d_table.doc")
```

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

Description

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

Usage

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

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

```
#
# ** Example 1: Between Participant Predictors
#

library(apaTables)
library(ez)

# See format where one row represents one PERSON
# Note that participant, gender, and alcohol are factors

print(goggles)


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

options(digits = 10)
goggles_results <- ezANOVA(data = goggles,
                          dv = attractiveness,
                          between = .(gender, alcohol),
```

```
                          participant ,
                          detailed = TRUE)


# Make APA table

goggles_table <- apa.ezANOVA.table(goggles_results,
                                  filename="ex1_ez_independent.doc")

print(goggles_table)



#
# ** Example 2: Within Participant Predictors
#

library(apaTables)
library(tidyverse)
library(ez)

# See initial wide format where one row represents one PERSON
print(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 <- gather(data = drink_attitude_wide,
                              key = cell, value = attitude,
                              beer_positive:water_neutral,
                              factor_key=TRUE)

drink_attitude_long <- separate(data = drink_attitude_long,
                                col = cell, into = c("drink","imagery"),
                                sep = "_", remove = TRUE)

drink_attitude_long$drink <- as_factor(drink_attitude_long$drink)
drink_attitude_long$imagery <- as_factor(drink_attitude_long$imagery)

# See new long format of data, where one row is one OBSERVATION.
# As well, notice that we have two columns (drink, imagery)
# drink, imagery, and participant are factors
print(drink_attitude_long)


# Set contrasts to match Field et al. (2012) textbook output

alcohol_vs_water <- c(1, 1, -2)
beer_vs_wine <- c(-1, 1, 0)
negative_vs_other <- c(1, -2, 1)
positive_vs_neutral <- c(-1, 0, 1)
contrasts(drink_attitude_long$drink) <- cbind(alcohol_vs_water, beer_vs_wine)
```

```
contrasts(drink_attitude_long$imagery) <- cbind(negative_vs_other, positive_vs_neutral)


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

options(digits = 10)
drink_attitude_results <- ezANOVA(data = drink_attitude_long,
                   dv = .(attitude), wid = .(participant),
                   within = .(drink, imagery),
                   type = 3, detailed = TRUE)


# Make APA table

drink_table <- apa.ezANOVA.table(drink_attitude_results,
                                 filename="ex2_repeated_table.doc")

print(drink_table)


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

library(apaTables)
library(tidyverse)
library(ez)

# See initial wide format where one row represents one PERSON
print(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 <- gather(data = dating_wide,
                     key = cell, value = date_rating,
                     attractive_high:ugly_none,
                     factor_key = TRUE)

dating_long <- separate(data = dating_long,
                       col = cell, into = c("looks","personality"),
                       sep = "_", remove = TRUE)

dating_long$looks <- as_factor(dating_long$looks)
dating_long$personality <- as_factor(dating_long$personality)


# See new long format of data, where one row is one OBSERVATION.
# As well, notice that we have two columns (looks, personality)
# looks, personality, and participant are factors
```

```
print(dating_long)

# Set contrasts to match Field et al. (2012) textbook output

some_vs_none <- c(1, 1, -2)
hi_vs_av <- c(1, -1, 0)
attractive_vs_ugly <- c(1, 1, -2)
attractive_vs_average <- c(1, -1, 0)
contrasts(dating_long$personality) <- cbind(some_vs_none, hi_vs_av)
contrasts(dating_long$looks) <- cbind(attractive_vs_ugly, attractive_vs_average)


# Use ezANOVA

library(ez)
options(digits = 10)
dating_results <-ezANOVA(data = dating_long, dv = .(date_rating), wid = .(participant),
                        between = .(gender), within = .(looks, personality),
                        type = 3, detailed = TRUE)


# Make APA table

dating_table <- apa.ezANOVA.table(dating_results,
                                 filename = "ex3_mixed_table.doc")
print(dating_table)
```

`apa.reg.boot.table` *Creates a regresion table in APA style with bootstrap confidence intervals*

Description

Creates a regresion table in APA style with bootstrap confidence intervals

Usage

```
apa.reg.boot.table(..., filename = NA, table.number = NA,
  number.samples = 1000)
```

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
`number.samples`	Number of samples to create for bootstrap CIs

Value

APA table object

References

Algina, J. Keselman, H.J. & Penfield, R.J. (2008). Note on a confidence interval for the squared semipartial correlation coefficient. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 68, 734-741.

Examples

```
#Note: number.samples = 50 below.
#      However, please use a value of 1000 or higher

# View top few rows of goggles data set
# from Discovering Statistics Using R
set.seed(1)
head(album)

# Single block example
blk1 <- lm(sales ~ adverts + airplay, data=album)
apa.reg.boot.table(blk1)
apa.reg.boot.table(blk1,filename="exRegTable.doc", number.samples=50)

# Two block example, more than two blocks can be used
blk1 <- lm(sales ~ adverts, data=album)
blk2 <- lm(sales ~ adverts + airplay + attract, data=album)
apa.reg.boot.table(blk1,blk2,filename="exRegBlocksTable.doc",number.samples=50)

# Interaction product-term test with blocks
blk1 <- lm(sales ~ adverts + airplay, data=album)
blk2 <- lm(sales ~ adverts + airplay + I(adverts * airplay), data=album)
apa.reg.boot.table(blk1,blk2,filename="exInteraction1.doc",number.samples=50)
```

---

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 = NA,
  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)
apa.reg.table(blk1,filename="exRegTable.doc")

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

# Interaction product-term test with blocks
blk1 <- lm(sales ~ adverts + airplay, data=album)
blk2 <- lm(sales ~ adverts + airplay + I(adverts * airplay), data=album)
apa.reg.table(blk1,blk2,filename="exInteraction1.doc")

# 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)
```

```
apa.reg.table(blk1,blk2,blk3,filename="exInteraction2.doc")

#Interaction product-term test with single regression (i.e., semi-partial correlation focus)
blk1 <- lm(sales ~ adverts + airplay + I(adverts * airplay), data=album)
apa.reg.table(blk1,filename="exInteraction3.doc")
```

---

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) containing APA style tables for several types of analyses. Using this package minimizes transcription errors and reduces the number commands needed by the user. Examples are provided in this documentation and at `http://www.StatsCanBeFun.com`.

Details

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

A package overview can be obtained using the command: `vignette("apaTables")`

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`.
- ezANOVA tables from ez package - An ANOVA F-table from ezANOVA output can be created via `apa.ezANOVA.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`.

Package:	apaTables
Type:	Package
Version:	2.0.2
Date:	2018-03-01
License:	MIT

Author(s)

Author: David J. Stanley <dstanley@uoguelph.ca>
Maintainer: David J. Stanley <dstanley@uoguelph.ca>

`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

http://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

http://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

http://www.uvm.edu/~dhowell/methods7/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

http://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

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

References

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

Index

∗Topic **datasets**
album, 2
dating_wide, 15
drink_attitude_wide, 16
Eysenck, 17
fidler_thompson, 17
goggles, 19
viagra, 19

album, 2
apa.1way.table, 3, *14*
apa.2way.table, 3, *14*
apa.aov.table, 4, *14*
apa.cor.table, 6, *14*
apa.d.table, 7, *14*
apa.ezANOVA.table, 8, *14*
apa.reg.boot.table, 11
apa.reg.table, 12, *14*
apaTables, 14
apaTables-package *(*apaTables*)*, 14

dating_wide, 15
drink_attitude_wide, 16

Eysenck, 17

fidler_thompson, 17

get.ci.partial.eta.squared, 18
goggles, 19

viagra, 19