

Package ‘neatStats’

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Title Neat and Painless Statistical Reporting

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Description User-friendly, clear and simple statistics, primarily for publication in psychological science. The main functions are wrappers for other packages, but there are various additions as well. Every relevant step from data aggregation to reportable printed statistics is covered for basic experimental designs.

URL <https://github.com/gaspar1/neatstats>

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Suggests rstudioapi

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aggr_neat	<i>Aggregation, descriptives</i>
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Description

Returns aggregated values per group for given variable. Serves as argument in the `table_neat` function.

Usage

```
aggr_neat(
  dat,
  values,
  method = mean,
  group_by = NULL,
  filt = NULL,
  prefix = NULL,
  new_name = NULL,
  round_to = 2
)
```

Arguments

<code>dat</code>	Data frame (or name of data frame as string).
<code>values</code>	The vector of numbers from which the statistics are to be calculated, or the name of the column in the <code>dat</code> data frame, that contains the vector. (Expression or string are both accepted.)
<code>method</code>	Function of string. If function, uses the values to calculate the returned value for the given function (e.g. means, as per default, using the mean function). Such a function may return a vector of results as well; see Examples. If string, one of two internal functions will be used. If the string end with "+sd", e.g., "mean+sd", the function preceding the "+" sign will be calculated along with the standard deviation, displayed in a single column, rounded as set in the <code>round_to</code>

argument. (This is primarily for use in the `table_neat` function for summary tables.) If the string does not end with "+sd", a ratio for the occurrences of given elements will be calculated. Multiple elements can be given as a vector of strings. The number of occurrences of these elements will be the numerator (dividend), while the entire column length (i.e., number of all elements) will be the denominator (divisor). For example, if a column contains elements "correct", "incorrect", "tooslow", the ratio of "correct" to all other elements (i.e., including elements "correct", "incorrect", and "tooslow") can be written simply as `method = "correct"`. The complementary ratio, of "incorrect" and "tooslow", can be written as `method = "incorrect,tooslow"`. (Hint: filter to get ratios of subgroups, e.g. to include only "correct" and "incorrect" elements, and calculate their ratio; see below.)

<code>group_by</code>	String, or vector of strings: the name(s) of the column(s) in the <code>dat</code> data frame, containing the vector(s) of factors by which the statistics are grouped.
<code>filt</code>	An expression to filter, by column values, the entire <code>dat</code> data frame before performing the aggregation. The expression should use column names alone; see Examples.
<code>prefix</code>	NULL (default) or string. String specifies a prefix for each group type under the group column.
<code>new_name</code>	NULL (default) or string. String specifies new name for the variable to be used as column title. If NULL, the name will be "aggr_value" (or, if used with <code>table_neat</code> , the input variable name is used).
<code>round_to</code>	Number of digits after the decimal point to round to, when using "+sd" in method.

Value

A data frame with the statistics per group, with a single column ("aggr_group") indicating the grouping.

See Also

`table_neat` to create full tables using multiple variables

Examples

```
data("mtcars") # load base R example dataset

# overall means and SDs for wt (Weight)
aggr_neat(mtcars, wt)

# rename column
aggr_neat(mtcars, wt, new_name = 'weight')

# grouped by cyl (Number of cylinders)
aggr_neat(mtcars, wt, group_by = 'cyl')

# grouped by cyl and gear
aggr_neat(mtcars, wt, group_by = c('cyl', 'gear'))
```

```
# prefix for group names
aggr_neat(mtcars, wt, group_by = 'cyl', prefix = 'cyl')

# filter to only have cyl larger than 4
aggr_neat(mtcars, wt, group_by = 'cyl', filt = cyl > 4)

# filter to only have hp (Gross horsepower) smaller than 200
aggr_neat(mtcars, wt, group_by = 'cyl', filt = hp < 200)

# combine two filters above, and add prefix
aggr_neat(
  mtcars,
  wt,
  group_by = 'cyl',
  filt = (hp < 200 & cyl > 4),
  prefix = 'filtered'
)

# add SD (and round output numbers to 2)
aggr_neat(mtcars,
  wt,
  group_by = 'cyl',
  method = 'mean+sd',
  round_to = 2)

# now medians instead of means
aggr_neat(mtcars, wt, group_by = 'cyl', method = median)

# with SD
aggr_neat(mtcars,
  wt,
  group_by = 'cyl',
  method = 'median+sd',
  round_to = 1)

# overall ratio of gear 4 (Number of gears)
aggr_neat(mtcars, gear, method = '4')

# overall ratio of gear 4 and 5
aggr_neat(mtcars, gear, method = '4, 5')

# same ratio calculated per each cyl
aggr_neat(mtcars, gear, group_by = 'cyl', method = '4, 5')

# per each cyl and per vs (engine type)
aggr_neat(mtcars,
  gear,
  group_by = c('cyl', 'vs'),
  method = '4, 5')

# ratio of gear 3 per gear 3 and 5
aggr_neat(
```

```

    mtcars,
    gear,
    group_by = 'cyl',
    method = '3',
    filt = gear %in% c(3, 5)
)

# both mean and median
aggr_neat(
  mtcars,
  gear,
  group_by = 'cyl',
  method = function(v) {
    c(my_mean = mean(v), my_median = median(v))
  }
)

# mean, median, and count
aggr_neat(
  mtcars,
  gear,
  group_by = 'cyl',
  method = function(v) {
    c(mean = mean(v),
      median = median(v),
      count = length(v))
  }
)

```

anova_neat

Comparison of Multiple Means: ANOVA

Description

[Analysis of variance](#) (ANOVA) F-test results with appropriate [Welch's](#) and epsilon corrections where applicable (unless specified otherwise), including partial eta squared effect sizes with confidence intervals (CIs), generalized eta squared, and [inclusion Bayes factor based on matched models](#) (BFs).

Usage

```

anova_neat(
  data_per_subject,
  values,
  within_ids = NULL,
  between_vars = NULL,
  ci = 0.9,
  bf_added = TRUE,
  test_title = "--- neat ANOVA ---",

```

```
welch = TRUE,
e_correction = NULL,
hush = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

data_per_subject	Data frame or name of data frame as string. Should contain all values (measurements/observations) in a single row per each subject.
values	Vector of strings; column name(s) in the data_per_subject data frame. Each column should contain a single dependent variable: thus, to test repeated (within-subject) measurements, each specified column should contain one measurement.
within_ids	NULL (default), string, or named list. In case of no within-subject factors, leave as NULL. In case of a single within subject factor, a single string may be given to optionally provide custom name for the within-subject factor (note: this is a programming variable name, so it should not contain spaces, etc.); otherwise (if left NULL) this one within-subject factor will always just be named "within_factor". In case of multiple within-subject factors, each factor must be specified as a named list element, each with a vector of strings that distinguish the levels within that factors. The column names given as values should always contain one (and only one) of these strings within each within-subject factor, and thus they will be assigned the appropriate level. For example, values = 'rt_s1_neg, rt_s1_pos, rt_s2_neg, rt_s2_pos' could have within_ids = list(session = c('s1', 's2'), valence = c('pos', 'neg')). (Note: the strings for distinguishing must be unambiguous. E.g., for values apple_a and apple_b, do not set levels c('a', 'b'), because 'a' is also found in apple_b. In this case, you could choose levels c('_a', '_b') to make sure the values are correctly distinguished.) See also Examples.
between_vars	NULL (default; in case of no between-subject factors) or vector of strings; column name(s) in the data_per_subject data frame. Each column should contain a single between-subject independent variable (representing between-subject factors).
ci	Numeric; confidence level for returned CIs. (Default: .9; Lakens, 2014; Steiger, 2004.)
bf_added	Logical. If TRUE (default), inclusion Bayes factor is calculated and displayed. (Note: with multiple factors and/or larger dataset, the calculation can take considerable time.)
test_title	String, "---neat ANOVA ---" by default. Simply displayed in printing preceding the statistics.
welch	If TRUE (default), calculates Welch's ANOVA via <code>stats::oneway.test</code> in case of a single factor (one-way) between-subject design. If FALSE, calculates via <code>ez::ezANOVA</code> in such cases too (i.e., same as in case of every other design).
e_correction	NULL (default) or one of the following strings: 'gg', 'hf', or 'none'. If set to 'gg', Greenhouse-Geisser correction is applied in case of repeated measures (regardless of violation of sphericity). If set to 'hf', Huynh-Feldt correction

is applied. If set to 'none', no correction is applied. If NULL, Greenhouse-Geisser correction is applied when Mauchly's sphericity test is significant and the Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon is not larger than .75, while Huynh-Feldt correction is applied when Mauchly's sphericity test is significant and the Greenhouse-Geisser epsilon is larger than .75 (see Girden, 1992).

hush Logical. If TRUE, prevents printing any details to console.

Details

The Bayes factor (BF) is always calculated with the default `rscaleFixed` of 0.5 ("medium") and `rscaleRandom` of 1 ("nuisance"). BF supporting null hypothesis is denoted as BF01, while that supporting alternative hypothesis is denoted as BF10. When the BF is smaller than 1 (i.e., supports null hypothesis), the reciprocal is calculated (hence, $BF_{10} = BF$, but $BF_{01} = 1/BF$). When the BF is greater than or equal to 10000, scientific (exponential) form is reported for readability. (The original full BF number is available in the returned named vector as `bf`.)

Levene's test is returned for between-subject design without Welch's correction, while Mauchly's sphericity test is returned for repeated measures with more than two levels. If Mauchly's test is significant, epsilon correction may be applied (see the `e_correction` parameter). If Levene's test is significant and the data is unbalanced (unequal group sample sizes), you should either consider the results respectively or choose a different test.

Value

Prints ANOVA statistics (including, for each model, F-test with partial eta squared and its CI, generalized eta squared, and BF, as specified via the corresponding parameters) in APA style. Furthermore, when assigned, returns a list with up to three elements. First, `'stat_list'`, a list of named vectors per each effect (main or interaction). Each vector contains the following elements: F (F value), p (p value), `petas` (partial eta squared), `getas` (generalized eta squared), `epsilon` (epsilon used for correction), and `bf` (inclusion BF; when `bf_added` is not FALSE). Second, the `ezANOVA` object, named `ez_anova` (calculated even when `oneway.test` is printed). Third, when `bf_added` is not FALSE, the `anovaBF` object, named `bf_models`; including all models on which the inclusion BFs are based.

Note

All F-tests are calculated via `ez::ezANOVA`, including Levene's test and Mauchly's sphericity test. (But Welch's ANOVA is calculated in case of one-way between-subject designs via `stats::oneway.test`, unless the `welch` parameter is set to FALSE.)

Confidence intervals are calculated, using the F value, via `MBESS::conf.limits.ncf`, converting noncentrality parameters to partial eta squared as $ncp / (ncp + df_{nom} + df_{denom} + 1)$ (Smithson, 2003).

Generalized eta squared is to facilitate potential subsequent meta-analytical comparisons (see Lakens, 2013).

The inclusion Bayes factor based on matched models is calculated via `bayestestR::bayesfactor_inclusion`, (with `match_models = TRUE`, and using an `BayesFactor::anovaBF` object for `models` input).

References

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- Lakens, D. (2014). Calculating confidence intervals for Cohen's d and eta-squared using SPSS, R, and Stata [Blog post]. Retrieved from <http://daniellakens.blogspot.com/2014/06/calculating-confidence-intervals.html>
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- Smithson, M. (2003). Confidence intervals. Thousand Oaks, Calif: Sage Publications.
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See Also

[plot_neat](#), [t_neat](#)

Examples

```
# assign random data in a data frame for illustration
# (note that the 'subject' is only for illustration; since each row contains the
# data of a single subject, no additional subject id is needed)
dat_1 = data.frame(
  subject = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10),
  grouping1 = c(1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2),
  grouping2 = c(1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1),
  value_1_a = c(36.2, 45.2, 41, 24.6, 30.5, 28.2, 40.9, 45.1, 31, 16.9),
  value_2_a = c(-14.1, 58.5, -25.5, 42.2, -13, 4.4, 55.5, -28.5, 25.6, -37.1),
  value_1_b = c(83, 71, 111, 70, 92, 75, 110, 111, 110, 85),
  value_2_b = c(8.024, -14.162, 3.1, -2.1, -1.5, 0.91, 11.53, 18.37, 0.3, -0.59),
  value_1_c = c(27.4, -17.6, -32.7, 0.4, 37.2, 1.7, 18.2, 8.9, 1.9, 0.4),
  value_2_c = c(7.7, -0.8, 2.2, 14.1, 22.1, -47.7, -4.8, 8.6, 6.2, 18.2)
)
head(dat_1) # see what we have

# For example, numbers '1' and '2' in the variable names of the values can
# denote sessions in an experiment, such as '_1' for first session, and '_2' for
# second session'. The letters '_a', '_b', '_c' could denote three different
```



```

# types of techniques used within each session, to be compared to each other.
# See further below for a more verbose but more meaningful example data.

# get the between-subject effect of 'grouping1'
anova_neat(dat_1, values = 'value_1_a', between_vars = 'grouping1')

# main effects of 'grouping1', 'grouping2', and their interactions
anova_neat(dat_1,
            values = 'value_1_a',
            between_vars = c('grouping1', 'grouping2'))

# repeated measures:
# get the within-subject effect for 'value_1_a' vs. 'value_1_b'
anova_neat(dat_1, values = c('value_1_a', 'value_1_b'))

# same, but give the factor a custom variable name, and omit BF for speed
anova_neat(
  dat_1,
  values = c('value_1_a', 'value_1_b'),
  within_ids = 'a_vs_b',
  bf_added = FALSE
)
# or
anova_neat(
  dat_1,
  values = c('value_1_a', 'value_1_b'),
  within_ids = 'letters',
  bf_added = FALSE
)

# within-subject effect for 'value_1_a' vs. 'value_1_b' vs. 'value_1_c'
anova_neat(
  dat_1,
  values = c('value_1_a', 'value_1_b', 'value_1_c'),
  bf_added = FALSE
)

# within-subject main effect for 'value_1_a' vs. 'value_1_b' vs. 'value_1_c',
# between-subject main effect 'grouping1', and the interaction of these two main
# effects
anova_neat(
  dat_1,
  values = c('value_1_a', 'value_1_b', 'value_1_c'),
  between_vars = 'grouping1',
  bf_added = FALSE
)

# within-subject 'number' main effect for variables with number '1' vs. number
# '2' ('value_1_a' and 'value_1_b' vs. 'value_2_a' and 'value_2_b'), 'letter'
# main effect for variables with final letter 'a' vs. final letter 'b'
# ('value_1_a' and 'value_2_a' vs. 'value_1_b' and 'value_2_b'), and the
# 'letter' x 'number' interaction
anova_neat(

```

```

dat_1,
values = c('value_1_a', 'value_2_a', 'value_1_b', 'value_2_b'),
within_ids = list(
  letters = c('_a', '_b'),
  numbers = c('_1', '_2')
),
bf_added = FALSE
)

# same as above, but now including between-subject main effect 'grouping2' and
# its interactions
anova_neat(
  dat_1,
  values = c('value_1_a', 'value_2_a', 'value_1_b', 'value_2_b'),
  within_ids = list(
    letters = c('_a', '_b'),
    numbers = c('_1', '_2')
  ),
  between_vars = 'grouping2',
  bf_added = FALSE
)

# In real datasets, these could of course be more meaningful. For example, let's
# say participants rated the attractiveness of pictures with low or high levels
# of frightening and low or high levels of disgusting qualities. So there are
# four types of ratings:
# 'low disgusting, low frightening' pictures
# 'low disgusting, high frightening' pictures
# 'high disgusting, low frightening' pictures
# 'high disgusting, high frightening' pictures

# this could be meaningfully assigned e.g. as below
pic_ratings = data.frame(
  subject = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10),
  rating_fright_low_disgust_low = c(36.2,45.2,41,24.6,30.5,28.2,40.9,45.1,31,16.9),
  rating_fright_high_disgust_low = c(-14.1,58.5,-25.5,42.2,-13,4.4,55.5,-28.5,25.6,-37.1),
  rating_fright_low_disgust_high = c(83,71,111,70,92,75,110,111,110,85),
  rating_fright_high_disgust_high = c(8.024,-14.162,3.1,-2.1,-1.5,0.91,11.53,18.37,0.3,-0.59)
)
head(pic_ratings) # see what we have

# the same logic applies as for the examples above, but now the
# within-subject differences can be more meaningfully specified, e.g.
# 'disgust_low' vs. 'disgust_high' for levels of disgustingness, while
# 'fright_low' vs. 'fright_high' for levels of frighteningness
anova_neat(
  pic_ratings,
  values = c(
    'rating_fright_low_disgust_low',
    'rating_fright_high_disgust_low',
    'rating_fright_low_disgust_high',
    'rating_fright_high_disgust_high'
  ),

```

```

    within_ids = list(
      disgustingness = c('disgust_low', 'disgust_high'),
      frighteningness = c('fright_low', 'fright_high')
    ),
    bf_added = FALSE
  )

# the results are the same as for the analogous test for the 'dat_1' data, only
# with different names

# now let's say the ratings were done in two separate groups
pic_ratings = data.frame(
  subject = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10),
  group_id = c(1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1),
  rating_fright_low_disgust_low = c(36.2,45.2,41,24.6,30.5,28.2,40.9,45.1,31,16.9),
  rating_fright_high_disgust_low = c(-14.1,58.5,-25.5,42.2,-13,4.4,55.5,-28.5,25.6,-37.1),
  rating_fright_low_disgust_high = c(83,71,111,70,92,75,110,111,110,85),
  rating_fright_high_disgust_high = c(8.024,-14.162,3.1,-2.1,-1.5,0.91,11.53,18.37,0.3,-0.59)
)

# now test the effect and interactions of 'group_id'
anova_neat(
  pic_ratings,
  values = c(
    'rating_fright_low_disgust_low',
    'rating_fright_high_disgust_low',
    'rating_fright_low_disgust_high',
    'rating_fright_high_disgust_high'
  ),
  within_ids = list(
    disgustingness = c('disgust_low', 'disgust_high'),
    frighteningness = c('fright_low', 'fright_high')
  ),
  between_vars = 'group_id',
  bf_added = FALSE
)

# again, same results as with 'dat_1' (using 'grouping2' as group_id)

```

Description

[Pearson correlation](#) results including confidence interval (CI) and correlation [Bayes factor](#) (BF).

Usage

```
corr_neat(
  var1,
  var2,
  ci = 0.95,
  bf_added = TRUE,
  direction = NULL,
  round_r = 3,
  for_table = FALSE,
  sb_correction = FALSE,
  hush = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

var1	Numeric vector; numbers of the first variable.
var2	Numeric vector; numbers of the second variable.
ci	Numeric; confidence level for the returned CI, as implemented in cor.test .
bf_added	Logical. If TRUE (default), Bayes factor is calculated and displayed.
direction	NULL or string; optionally specifies one-sided test: either "negative" (negative correlation expected) or "positive" (positive correlation expected). (Short forms also work, e.g. "p", "pos", "neg", etc.) If NULL (default), the test is two-sided.
round_r	Number to round to the correlation and its CI.
for_table	Logical. If TRUE, omits the confidence level display from the printed text.
sb_correction	Logical. If TRUE, applies Spearman-Brown correction ($2 * r / (1+r)$) to the correlation (including CI).
hush	Logical. If TRUE, prevents printing any details to console.

Details

The Bayes factor (BF) is always calculated with the default r-scale of 0.707 . BF supporting null hypothesis is denoted as BF01, while that supporting alternative hypothesis is denoted as BF10. When the BF is smaller than 1 (i.e., supports null hypothesis), the reciprocal is calculated (hence, BF10 = BF, but BF01 = 1/BF). When the BF is greater than or equal to 10000, scientific (exponential) form is reported for readability. (The original full BF number is available in the returned named vector as bf.)

Value

Prints correlation statistics (including CI and BF) in APA style. Furthermore, when assigned, returns a named vector with the following elements: r (Pearson correlation), p (p value), bf (Bayes factor).

Note

The correlation and CI is calculated via [stats::cor.test](#).

The Bayes factor is calculated via [BayesFactor::correlationBF](#).

References

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See Also

[t_neat](#)

Examples

```
# assign two variables
v1 = c(11, 15, 19, 43, 53, -4, 34, 8, 33, -1, 54 )
v2 = c(4, -2, 23, 13, 32, 16, 3, 29, 37, -4, 65 )

corr_neat(v1, v2) # prints statistics

# one-sided, and omitting the "95% CI" part
corr_neat(v1, v2, direction = 'pos', for_table = TRUE)

# print statistics and assign main results
results = corr_neat(v1, v2, direction = 'pos')

results['p'] # get precise p value
```

dems_neat

Demographics

Description

Prints participant count, age mean and SD, and gender ratio, from given dataset.

Usage

```
dems_neat(
  data_per_subject,
  group_by = NULL,
  percent = FALSE,
  round_perc = 0,
  show_fem = NULL
)
```

Arguments

<code>data_per_subject</code>	Data frame from which demographics are to be calculated. Must contain columns named as "age" and as "gender" (or, alternatively, "sex"). The age column must contain only numbers or NA, while gender column must contain only 1 (= male) or 2 (= female), either as numbers or as strings, or NA. Alternatively, male can be indicated, instead of 1, with the string <code>male</code> (or its abbreviations, e.g. <code>m</code>), while in that case female can be indicated, instead of 2, with the string <code>female</code> (or its abbreviations, e.g. <code>f</code> or <code>fem</code>). (Lettercases do not matter, e.g. <code>Male</code> or <code>MALE</code> are both evaluated same as <code>male</code> .)
<code>group_by</code>	A vector of factors by which the statistics are grouped, typically a column from the data frame provided as <code>data_per_subject</code> .
<code>percent</code>	Logical. If <code>TRUE</code> , gender ratios (and the "unknown" ratios based on NA values) are presented as percentage. If <code>FALSE</code> , they are presented as counts (i.e., numbers of subjects).
<code>round_perc</code>	Number to round to, when using percentages.
<code>show_fem</code>	Logical or <code>NULL</code> . If <code>TRUE</code> , the numbers of both male and female are displayed. If <code>FALSE</code> , only the number of males is displayed. If <code>NULL</code> (default), only the number of males is displayed when there are no unknown cases, but both numbers are displayed when there are any unknown cases.

Details

The function will first look for columns named precisely "age" and as "gender". If either is not found, the function looks for the same names but with any lettercase (e.g. "AGE" or "Gender"). If still no "gender" column is found, the function looks for "sex" column in the same manner. alternatively, "sex". (No columns found for either variable will result in error message.)

If NA values are found in either the age or gender column, the ratio (or count) of unknown cases will be displayed everywhere. Otherwise it will simply not be displayed anywhere.

Examples

```
# below is an illustrative example dataset
# (the "subject" and "measure_x" columns are not used in the function)
dat = data.frame(
  subject = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10),
  conditions = c('x', 'y', 'x', 'y', 'y', 'x', 'x', 'x', 'y', 'x'),
  gender = c(2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1),
  age = c(6, 7, 8.5, 6, 5, 16, 17, 16, 45, 77),
  measure_x = c(83, 71, 111, 70, 92, 75, 110, 111, 110, 85),
  stringsAsFactors = TRUE
)

# print demographics (age and gender) per "conditions":
dems_neat(dat, group_by = dat$conditions)

# another dataset, with some missing values
dat = data.frame(
```

```

subject = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10),
conditions = c('x', 'y', 'x', 'y', 'y', 'x', 'x', 'x', 'y', 'x'),
gender = c(2, 2, NA, NA, 1, 1, 1, 2, NA, NA),
age = c(6, 7, 8.5, 6, 5, 16, NA, 16, 45, 77),
measure_x = c(83, 71, 111, 70, 92, 75, 110, 111, 110, 85),
stringsAsFactors = TRUE
)
# again print demographics per "conditions":
dems_neat(dat, group_by = dat$conditions)

```

mean_ci

Confidence Interval of Mean limits

Description

Calculates confidence interval of a vector of numbers.

Usage

```
mean_ci(x, distance_only = TRUE, ci = 0.95)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector.
distance_only	Logical. If TRUE (default), the function returns only the distance between the mean and either confidence interval limit. Otherwise returns the confidence interval (i.e., both limits).
ci	Numeric; confidence level for returned CI.

Value

Distance of limit or confidence interval (as named vector).

See Also

[se](#), [plot_neat](#)

Examples

```

mean_ci( c(11, 15, 19, 43, 53, -4, 34, 8, 33, -1, 54 ), FALSE )
mean_ci( c(11, 15, 19, 43, 53, -4, 34, 8, 33, -1, 54 ), FALSE, ci = .80 )
mean_ci( c(11, 15, 19, 43, 53, -4, 34, 8, 33, -1, 54 ), ci = .80 )

```

`mon_conv`*Monitor Screen Unit Conversion*

Description

Given a specific monitor object, converts specified screen units to other specified units. The possible units to convert from and to: "cm" (centimeters), "pix" (pixels), or "deg" (degrees of visual angle).

Usage

```
mon_conv(mon_obj, value, from, to)
```

Arguments

<code>mon_obj</code>	Monitor object, as assigned with mon_neat .
<code>value</code>	Number; value (magnitude) of the given unit to convert from. (Can be vector as well.)
<code>from</code>	String; unit ("cm", "pix", or "deg") to convert from.
<code>to</code>	String; unit ("cm", "pix", or "deg") to convert to.

Value

Number (magnitude) in the given output (to) unit.

See Also

[mon_neat](#)

Examples

```
# assign monitor with 50 cm distance, screen width 52 cm and 1920 pixels
my_mon = mon_neat(distance = 50, mon_width_cm = 52, mon_width_pixel = 1920)

# convert 30.4 pixels to degrees of visual angle, for the specified monitor
mon_conv(my_mon, 30.4, 'pix', 'deg') # returns 0.9434492 (degrees)

# convert 0.94 degrees of visual angle to pixels
mon_conv(my_mon, 0.94, 'deg', 'pix') # returns 30.28885 (pixels)

# convert 10 degrees of visual angle to cm
mon_conv(my_mon, 10, from = 'deg', to = 'cm')

# convert 8.748866 cm to pixels
mon_conv(my_mon, 8.748866, from = 'cm', to = 'pix')
```

mon_neat	<i>Monitor Object</i>
----------	-----------------------

Description

Assigns a monitor object, storing distance and width parameters.

Usage

```
mon_neat(distance, mon_width_cm, mon_width_pixel)
```

Arguments

distance	Viewing distance in cm (from eyes to screen).
mon_width_cm	Monitor screen width in cm.
mon_width_pixel	Monitor screen width in pixels.

Value

A monitor object with the specified parameters, to be used in the [mon_conv](#) function.

See Also

[mon_conv](#)

Examples

```
# assign monitor with 57 cm viewing distance, screen width 52 cm and 1920 pixels  
my_mon = mon_neat(distance = 57, mon_width_cm = 52, mon_width_pixel = 1920)
```

path_neat	<i>Script Path</i>
-----------	--------------------

Description

Gives, in RStudio, the path to the script file in which it is executed.

Usage

```
path_neat(subdir = "")
```

Arguments

subdir	String, optional. Subdirectory relative to the script's path.
--------	---

Value

Script file's path as string. If `subdir` is given, it is appended to the original path.

Examples

```
# assuming the given script is at path "C:/script_folder/"
path_neat('') # returns "C:/script_folder/"
path_neat('my_subdir/misc/') # returns "C:/script_folder/my_subdir/misc/"

# Note: the returned string can be used as argument for base::setwd()
# e.g. setwd( path_neat() ) # sets working directory to the script's path
```

plot_neat	<i>Plots of factors</i>
-----------	-------------------------

Description

Bar and line [plots](#) for factorial designs.

Usage

```
plot_neat(
  data_per_subject,
  values,
  within_ids = NULL,
  between_vars = NULL,
  factor_names = NULL,
  value_names = NULL,
  y_title = NULL,
  reverse = FALSE,
  panels = NULL,
  type = "line",
  dodge = NULL,
  bar_colors = c("#333333", "#AAAAAA"),
  line_colors = c("#555555", "#000000"),
  row_number = 1,
  method = mean,
  eb_method = stats::sd
)
```

Arguments

`data_per_subject`
Data frame or name of data frame as string. Should contain all values (measurements/observations) in a single row per each subject.

values	Vector of strings; column name(s) in the <code>data_per_subject</code> data frame. Each column should contain a single dependent variable: thus, to plot repeated (within-subject) measurements, each specified column should contain one measurement.
within_ids	NULL (default), string, or named list. In case of no within-subject factors, leave as NULL. In case of a single within subject factor, a single string may be given to optionally provide custom name for the within-subject factor (note: this is a programming variable name, so it should not contain spaces, etc.); otherwise (if left NULL) this one within-subject factor will always just be named "within_factor". In case of multiple within-subject factors, each factor must be specified as a named list element, each with a vector of strings that distinguish the levels within that factors. The column names given as values should always contain one (and only one) of these strings within each within-subject factor, and thus they will be assigned the appropriate level. For example, values = 'rt_s1_neg, rt_s1_pos, rt_s2_neg, rt_s2_pos' could have within_ids = list(session = c('s1', 's2'), valence = c('pos', 'neg')). (Note: the strings for distinguishing must be unambiguous. E.g., for values apple_a and apple_b, do not set levels c('a', 'b'), because 'a' is also found in apple_b. In this case, you could choose levels c('_a', '_b') to make sure the values are correctly distinguished.) See also Examples.
between_vars	NULL (default; in case of no between-subject factors) or vector of strings; column name(s) in the <code>data_per_subject</code> data frame. Each column should contain a single between-subject independent variable (representing between-subject factors).
factor_names	NULL or named vector. In a named vector, factor names (either within or between) can be given a different name for display, in a dictionary style, using original factor name as the name of a vector element, and the element's value (as string) for the new name. For example, to change a factor named "condition" to "High vs. low arousal", the vector may be given (in this case with a single element) as factor_names = c(condition = "High vs. low arousal").
value_names	NULL or named vector. Same as factor_names, but regarding the factor values. For example, to change values "high_a" and "low_a" to "High" and "Low" for display, the vector may be given as value_names = c(high_a = "High", low_a = "Low").
y_title	NULL (default) or string. Optionally given title for the y axis.
reverse	Logical (default: FALSE). If TRUE, reverses the default grouping of variables within the figure, or within each panel, in case of multiple panels. (The default grouping is decided automatically by given factor order, but always starting, when applicable, with within-subject factors: first factor is split to adjacent bars, or vertically aligned dots in case of line plot.)
panels	NULL or string. Optionally gives the factor name by which the plot is to be split into different panels, in case of three factors. (By default, the third given factor is used.)
type	String: "line" (default) or "bar". The former gives line plot, the latter gives bar plot.
dodge	Number. Specifies the amount by which the adjacent bars or dots 'dodge' each other (i.e., are displaced compared to each other). (Default is 0.1 for line plots, and 0.9 for bar plots.)

bar_colors	Vector of strings, specifying colors from which all colors for any number of differing adjacent bars are interpolated. (If the number of given colors equal the number of different bars, the precise colors will correspond to each bar.) The default <code>c('#333333', '#AAAAAA')</code> gives a color gradient from dark gray to light gray.
line_colors	Vector of strings, specifying colors from which all colors for any number of differing vertically aligned dots and corresponding lines are interpolated. The default <code>c('#555555', '#000000')</code> gives a color gradient from dark gray to black.
row_number	Number. In case of multiple panels, the number of rows in which the panels should be arranged. For example, with the default <code>row_number = 1</code> , all panels will be displayed in one vertically aligned row.
method	A function (default: <code>mean</code>) for the calculation of the main statistics (bar or dot heights).
eb_method	A function (default: <code>sd</code>) for the calculation of the error bar size (as a single value used for both directions of the error bar). If set to <code>NULL</code> , no error bar is displayed.

Value

A `ggplot` plot object. (This object may be further modified or adjusted via regular `ggplot` methods.)

Note

The number of factors (within and between together) must be either two or three. Plot for a single factor would make little sense, while more than three is difficult to clearly depict in a simple plot. (In the latter case, you probably want to build an appropriate graph using `ggplot` directly; but you can also just divide the data to produce several three-factor plots, after which you can use e.g. `ggpubr`'s `ggarrange` to easily collate the plots.)

See Also

[anova_neat](#), [mean_ci](#), [se](#)

Examples

```
# assign random data in a data frame for illustration
# (note that the 'subject' is only for illustration; since each row contains the
# data of a single subject, no additional subject id is needed)
dat_1 = data.frame(
  subject = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14),
  grouping1 = c(1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2),
  grouping2 = c(1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1),
  value_1_a = c(36.2, 45.2, 41, 24.6, 30.5, 28.2, 40.9, 45.1,
               31, 16.9, 40.1, 42.1, 41, 12.9),
  value_2_a = c(-14.1, 58.5, -25.5, 42.2, -13, 4.4, 55.5, -28.5,
               25.6, -37.1, 55.1, -38.5, 28.6, -34.1),
  value_1_b = c(83, 71, 111, 70, 92, 75, 110, 111, 110, 85,
               132, 121, 151, 95),
```

```

value_2_b = c(8.024,-14.162, 3.1,-2.1,-1.5, 0.91, 11.53,
              18.37, 0.3,-0.59, 12.53, 13.37, 2.3,-3),
value_1_c = c(27.4, -17.6, -32.7, 0.4, 37.2, 1.7, 18.2, 8.9,
              1.9, 0.4, 2.7, 14.2, 3.9, 4.9),
value_2_c = c(7.7,-0.8, 2.2, 14.1, 22.1,-47.7,-4.8, 8.6,
              6.2, 18.2,-6.8, 5.6, 7.2, 13.2)
)
head(dat_1) # see what we have

# plot for factors 'grouping1', 'grouping2'
plot_neat(
  data_per_subject = dat_1,
  values = 'value_1_a',
  between_vars = c('grouping1', 'grouping2')
)

# same as above, but with bars and renamed factors
plot_neat(
  data_per_subject = dat_1,
  values = 'value_1_a',
  between_vars = c('grouping1', 'grouping2'),
  type = 'bar',
  factor_names = c(grouping1 = 'experimental condition', grouping2 = 'gender')
)

# same, but with different (lighter) gray scale bars
plot_neat(
  dat_1,
  values = 'value_1_a',
  between_vars = c('grouping1', 'grouping2'),
  type = 'bar',
  factor_names = c(grouping1 = 'experimental condition', grouping2 = 'gender'),
  bar_colors = c('#555555', '#BBBBBB')
)

# same, but with red and blue bars
plot_neat(
  dat_1,
  values = 'value_1_a',
  between_vars = c('grouping1', 'grouping2'),
  type = 'bar',
  factor_names = c(grouping1 = 'experimental condition', grouping2 = 'gender'),
  bar_colors = c('red', 'blue') # equals c('#FF0000', '#0000FF')
)

# within-subject factor for 'value_1_a' vs. 'value_1_b' vs. 'value_1_c'
# (automatically named 'within_factor'), between-subject factor 'grouping1'
plot_neat(
  dat_1,
  values = c('value_1_a', 'value_1_b', 'value_1_c'),
  between_vars = c('grouping1', 'grouping2')
)

```

```

# same, but panelled by 'within_factor'
plot_neat(
  dat_1,
  values = c('value_1_a', 'value_1_b', 'value_1_c'),
  between_vars = c('grouping1', 'grouping2'),
  panels = 'within_factor'
)

# same, but SE for error bars instead of (default) SD
plot_neat(
  dat_1,
  values = c('value_1_a', 'value_1_b', 'value_1_c'),
  between_vars = c('grouping1', 'grouping2'),
  panels = 'within_factor',
  eb_method = se
)

# same, but 95% CI for error bars instead of SE
# (arguably more meaningful than SEs)
plot_neat(
  dat_1,
  values = c('value_1_a', 'value_1_b', 'value_1_c'),
  between_vars = c('grouping1', 'grouping2'),
  panels = 'within_factor',
  eb_method = mean_ci
)

# same, but using medians and Median Absolute Deviations
plot_neat(
  dat_1,
  values = c('value_1_a', 'value_1_b', 'value_1_c'),
  between_vars = c('grouping1', 'grouping2'),
  panels = 'within_factor',
  method = stats::median,
  eb_method = stats::mad
)

# within-subject factor 'number' for variables with number '1' vs. number '2'
# ('value_1_a' and 'value_1_b' vs. 'value_2_a' and 'value_2_b'), factor 'letter'
# for variables with final letter 'a' vs. final letter 'b' ('value_1_a' and
# 'value_2_a' vs. 'value_1_b' and 'value_2_b')
plot_neat(
  dat_1,
  values = c('value_1_a', 'value_2_a', 'value_1_b', 'value_2_b'),
  within_ids = list(
    letters = c('_a', '_b'),
    numbers = c('_1', '_2')
  )
)

# same as above, but now including between-subject factor 'grouping2'
plot_neat(
  dat_1,

```

```

    values = c('value_1_a', 'value_2_a', 'value_1_b', 'value_2_b'),
    within_ids = list(
      letters = c('_a', '_b'),
      numbers = c('_1', '_2')
    ),
    between_vars = 'grouping2'
  )

# same as above, but renaming factors and values for display
plot_neat(
  dat_1,
  values = c('value_1_a', 'value_2_a', 'value_1_b', 'value_2_b'),
  within_ids = list(
    letters = c('_a', '_b'),
    numbers = c('_1', '_2')
  ),
  between_vars = 'grouping2',
  factor_names = c(numbers = 'session (first vs. second)'),
  value_names = c(
    '_1' = 'first',
    '_2' = 'second',
    '1' = 'group 1',
    '2' = 'group 2'
  )
)

# In real datasets, these could of course be more meaningful. For example, let's
# say participants rated the attractiveness of pictures with low or high levels
# of frightening and low or high levels of disgusting qualities. So there are
# four types of ratings:
# 'low disgusting, low frightening' pictures
# 'low disgusting, high frightening' pictures
# 'high disgusting, low frightening' pictures
# 'high disgusting, high frightening' pictures

# this could be meaningfully assigned e.g. as below
pic_ratings = data.frame(
  subject = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10),
  rating_fright_low_disgust_low = c(36.2, 45.2, 41, 24.6, 30.5, 28.2, 40.9, 45.1, 31, 16.9),
  rating_fright_high_disgust_low = c(-14.1, 58.5, -25.5, 42.2, -13, 4.4, 55.5, -28.5, 25.6, -37.1),
  rating_fright_low_disgust_high = c(83, 71, 111, 70, 92, 75, 110, 111, 110, 85),
  rating_fright_high_disgust_high = c(8.024, -14.162, 3.1, -2.1, -1.5, 0.91, 11.53, 18.37, 0.3, -0.59)
)
head(pic_ratings) # see what we have

# the same logic applies as for the examples above, but now the
# within-subject differences can be more meaningfully specified, e.g.
# 'disgust_low' vs. 'disgust_high' for levels of disgustingness, while
# 'fright_low' vs. 'fright_high' for levels of frighteningness
plot_neat(
  pic_ratings,
  values = c(
    'rating_fright_low_disgust_low',

```

```

        'rating_fright_high_disgust_low',
        'rating_fright_low_disgust_high',
        'rating_fright_high_disgust_high'
    ),
    within_ids = list(
        disgustingness = c('disgust_low', 'disgust_high'),
        frighteningness = c('fright_low', 'fright_high')
    )
)

# now let's say the ratings were done in two separate groups
pic_ratings = data.frame(
  subject = c(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10),
  group_id = c(1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 1, 1, 2, 1),
  rating_fright_low_disgust_low = c(36.2, 45.2, 41, 24.6, 30.5, 28.2, 40.9, 45.1, 31, 16.9),
  rating_fright_high_disgust_low = c(-14.1, 58.5, -25.5, 42.2, -13, 4.4, 55.5, -28.5, 25.6, -37.1),
  rating_fright_low_disgust_high = c(83, 71, 111, 70, 92, 75, 110, 111, 110, 85),
  rating_fright_high_disgust_high = c(8.024, -14.162, 3.1, -2.1, -1.5, 0.91, 11.53, 18.37, 0.3, -0.59)
)

# now include the 'group_id' factor in the plot
plot_neat(
  'pic_ratings',
  values = c(
    'rating_fright_low_disgust_low',
    'rating_fright_high_disgust_low',
    'rating_fright_low_disgust_high',
    'rating_fright_high_disgust_high'
  ),
  within_ids = list(
    disgustingness = c('disgust_low', 'disgust_high'),
    frighteningness = c('fright_low', 'fright_high')
  ),
  between_vars = 'group_id'
)

```

 props_neat

Difference of Two Proportions

Description

[Unconditional exact test](#) results for the comparison of two independent proportions, including confidence interval (CI) for the proportion difference, and corresponding [independent multinomial contingency table Bayes factor](#) (BF). Cohen's h and its CI are also calculated.

Usage

```

props_neat(
  case1,

```



```

    case2,
    n1,
    n2,
    greater = NULL,
    ci = NULL,
    bf_added = TRUE,
    h_added = FALSE,
    for_table = FALSE,
    hush = FALSE
  )

```

Arguments

case1	Number of 'cases' (as opposed to 'controls'; e.g. positive outcomes vs. negative outcomes) in 'group 1'.
case2	Number of 'cases' in 'group 2'.
n1	Number; sample size of 'group 1'.
n2	Number; sample size of 'group 2'.
greater	NULL or string (or number); optionally specifies one-sided exact test: either "1" (case1/n1 proportion expected to be greater than case2/n2 proportion) or "2" (case2/n2 proportion expected to be greater than case1/n1 proportion). If NULL (default), the test is two-sided.
ci	Numeric; confidence level for the returned CIs (proportion difference and Cohen's h).
bf_added	Logical. If TRUE (default), Bayes factor is calculated and displayed. (Always two-sided.)
h_added	Logical. If TRUE, Cohen's h and its CI are calculated and displayed. (FALSE by default.)
for_table	Logical. If TRUE, omits the confidence level display from the printed text.
hush	Logical. If TRUE, prevents printing any details to console.

Details

The Bayes factor (BF) is always calculated with the default r-scale of 0.707. BF supporting null hypothesis is denoted as BF01, while that supporting alternative hypothesis is denoted as BF10. When the BF is smaller than 1 (i.e., supports null hypothesis), the reciprocal is calculated (hence, BF10 = BF, but BF01 = 1/BF). When the BF is greater than or equal to 10000, scientific (exponential) form is reported for readability. (The original full BF number is available in the returned named vector as bf.)

Value

Prints exact test statistics (including proportion difference with CI, and BF) in APA style. Furthermore, when assigned, returns a named vector with the following elements: z (Z), p (p value), prop_diff (raw proportion difference), h (Cohen's h), bf (Bayes factor).

Note

Barnard's unconditional exact test is calculated via `Exact::exact.test` ("z-pooled").

The CIs for the proportion difference is calculated based on the p value, as described by Altman and Bland (2011).

The Bayes factor is calculated via `BayesFactor::contingencyTableBF`, with `sampleType = "indepMulti"`, as appropriate when both sample sizes (n1 and n2) are known in advance (as it normally happens). (For details, see `contingencyTableBF`, or e.g. 'Chapter 17 Bayesian statistics' in Navarro, 2019.)

References

Altman, D. G., & Bland, J. M. (2011). How to obtain the confidence interval from a P value. *Bmj*, 343(d2090). doi: [10.1136/bmj.d2090](https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.d2090)

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Examples

```
props_neat(
  case1 = 35,
  case2 = 48,
  n1 = 80,
  n2 = 77,
  h_added = TRUE
)
```

```
props_neat(
  case1 = 35,
  case2 = 48,
  n1 = 80,
  n2 = 77,
  greater = "2"
)
```

 ro

Neat rounding

Description

Rounds a given number to given number of digits after the decimal point, returning it as string, with trailing zeros when applicable.

Usage

```
ro(num, round_to = 2)
```

Arguments

num Number to be rounded.
 round_to Number of fractional digits (i.e., digits after the decimal point), to round to.

Value

Number as string: num rounded to round_to digits, with trailing zeros when applicable.

Examples

```
ro( 1.2345 ) # returns "1.23"
ro( 0.12345, 1 ) # returns "0.1"
ro( 12.3, 4 ) # returns "12.3000"
```

 roc_neat

Difference of Two Areas Under the Curves

Description

Comparison of two [areas under the receiver operating characteristic curves](#) (AUCs).

Usage

```
roc_neat(roc1, roc2, pair = FALSE, greater = NULL, hush = FALSE)
```

Arguments

roc1 Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) [object](#).
 roc2 Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) [object](#).
 pair Logical. If TRUE, the test is conducted for paired samples. Otherwise (default) for independent samples.
 greater NULL or string (or number); optionally specifies one-sided test: either "1" (roc1 AUC expected to be greater than roc2 AUC) or "2" (roc2 AUC expected to be greater than roc2 AUC). If NULL (default), the test is two-sided.
 hush Logical. If TRUE, prevents printing any details to console.

Value

Prints DeLong's test results for the comparison of the two given AUCs in APA style. Furthermore, when assigned, returns a named vector with the following two elements: stat (D value), p (p value).

Note

The test statistics are calculated via `pROC::roc.test` as DeLong's test (for both paired and unpaired). The `roc_neat` function merely prints it in APA style.

The ROC object may be calculated via `t_neat`, or directly with `pROC::roc`.

References

DeLong, E. R., DeLong, D. M., & Clarke-Pearson, D. L. (1988). Comparing the areas under two or more correlated receiver operating characteristic curves: a nonparametric approach. *Biometrics*, 44(3), 837-845. doi: [10.2307/2531595](https://doi.org/10.2307/2531595)

Robin, X., Turck, N., Hainard, A., Tiberti, N., Lisacek, F., Sanchez, J. C., & Muller, M. (2011). pROC: an open-source package for R and S+ to analyze and compare ROC curves. *BMC bioinformatics*, 12(1), 77. doi: [10.1186/147121051277](https://doi.org/10.1186/147121051277)

See Also

[t_neat](#)

Examples

```
# calculate first AUC (from v1 and v2)
v1 = c(191, 115, 129, 43, 523,-4, 34, 28, 33,-1, 54)
v2 = c(4,-2, 23, 13, 32, 16, 3, 29, 37,-4, 65)
results1 = t_neat(v1, v2, auc_added = TRUE)

# calculate second AUC (from v3 and v4)
v3 = c(14.1, 58.5, 25.5, 42.2, 13, 4.4, 55.5, 28.5, 25.6, 37.1)
v4 = c(36.2, 45.2, 41, 24.6, 30.5, 28.2, 40.9, 45.1, 31, 16.9)
results2 = t_neat(v3, v4, auc_added = TRUE)

# one-sided comparison of the two AUCs
roc_neat(results1$roc_obj, results2$roc_obj, greater = "1")
```

se

Standard Error of Mean

Description

Simply calculates the standard error of a vector of numbers.

Usage

```
se(x)
```

Arguments

x Numeric vector.

Value

Standard error.

See Also

[mean_ci](#), [plot_neat](#)

Examples

```
se( c(11, 15, 19, 43, 53, -4, 34, 8, 33, -1, 54 ) )
```

table_neat	<i>Table, descriptives</i>
------------	----------------------------

Description

Creates a neat means (or similar descriptives) and standard deviations table, using [aggr_neat](#) functions as arguments. Alternatively, merges and transposes data frames into rows.

Usage

```
table_neat(
  values_list,
  group_by = NULL,
  group_per = "rows",
  to_clipboard = FALSE,
  method = "mean+sd",
  transpose = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

values_list	Data frames as returned from the aggr_neat function: variables from which the statistics for the table are to be calculated. The <code>group_by</code> , <code>method</code> , and <code>prefix</code> parameters are ignored when they are given in the table_neat function; see Details and also an extensive example via https://github.com/gasparl/neatstats .
group_by	String, or vector of strings: the name(s) of the column(s) in the <code>dat</code> given data frame, containing the vector(s) of factors by which the statistics are grouped. (Overwrites <code>group_by</code> in aggr_neat ; see Details .)
group_per	String, "rows" or "columns". If set to "columns" (or just "c" or "col", etc.), each column contains statistics for one group. Otherwise (default), each row contains statistics for one group.
to_clipboard	Logical. If TRUE, the table is copied to the clipboard (default: FALSE).
method	Function or string; overwrites the <code>method</code> argument in aggr_neat when used within this function. See <code>method</code> in the aggr_neat function for details. Default value: "mean+sd" (to calculate means and standard deviations table).

transpose Logical (default: FALSE) or string. If TRUE or string, ignores all other parameters (except `values_list`), but merges all values from given list of data frames (as returned from the `aggr_neat`) and transposes them into a single row, using, by default, the "aggr_group" column values for new headers (corresponding to the output of `aggr_neat`; see Examples). However, a string given as argument for the transpose parameter can also specify a custom column name.

Details

The `values`, `round_to`, and `new_name` arguments given in the `aggr_neat` function are always applied. However, the `prefix` parameter will be overwritten as NULL. If `new_name` in `aggr_neat` is NULL, the given input variable names will be used instead of "aggr_value". Furthermore, the `group_by` or `method` given in the `aggr_neat` function are only applied when no arguments are given in the `table_neat` function for the identical parameters (`group_by` or `medians`). If either parameter is given in the `table_neat` function, all separately given respective argument(s) in the `aggr_neat` function(s) are ignored.

Value

Returns a data frame with means or medians and SDs per variable and per group.

See Also

[aggr_neat](#) for more related details

Examples

```
data("mtcars") # load base R example dataset

# overall means and SDs table for disp (Displacement) and hp (Gross horsepower)
table_neat(list(aggr_neat(mtcars, disp),
                aggr_neat(mtcars, hp)))

# means and SDs table for mpg (Miles/(US) gallon), wt (Weight), and hp (Gross horsepower)
# grouped by cyl (Number of cylinders)
# each measure rounded to respective optimal number of digits
# wt renamed to weight (for the column title)
table_neat(list(
  aggr_neat(mtcars, mpg, round_to = 1),
  aggr_neat(mtcars, wt, new_name = 'weight', round_to = 2),
  aggr_neat(mtcars, hp, round_to = 0)
),
group_by = 'cyl')

# same as above, but with medians, and with groups per columns
table_neat(
  list(
    aggr_neat(mtcars, mpg, round_to = 1),
    aggr_neat(mtcars, wt, new_name = 'weight', round_to = 2),
    aggr_neat(mtcars, hp, round_to = 0)
  ),
```

```

    group_by = 'cyl',
    method = 'median+sd',
    group_per = 'columns'
  )

# an extensive example to show how to collect and aggregate raw data is
# available via the README file at the repository:
# https://github.com/gaspar1/neatstats

```

t_neat

Difference of Two Means and Area Under the Curve

Description

Welch's **t-test** results including Cohen's d with confidence interval (CI), **Bayes factor** (BF), and **area under the receiver operating characteristic curve** (AUC).

Usage

```

t_neat(
  var1,
  var2,
  pair = FALSE,
  greater = NULL,
  ci = NULL,
  bf_added = TRUE,
  auc_added = FALSE,
  r_added = TRUE,
  for_table = FALSE,
  test_title = "Descriptives:",
  round_descr = 2,
  round_auc = 3,
  auc_greater = "1",
  hush = FALSE,
  plot_densities = FALSE,
  y_label = "density estimate",
  x_label = "\nvalues",
  factor_name = NULL,
  var_names = c("1", "2"),
  reverse = FALSE
)

```

Arguments

var1 Numeric vector; numbers of the first variable.
var2 Numeric vector; numbers of the second variable.

pair	Logical. If TRUE, all tests (t, BF, AUC) are conducted for paired samples. If FALSE (default) for independent samples.
greater	NULL or string (or number); optionally specifies one-sided tests (t and BF): either "1" (var1 mean expected to be greater than var2 mean) or "2" (var2 mean expected to be greater than var1 mean). If NULL (default), the test is two-sided.
ci	Numeric; confidence level for returned CIs for Cohen's d and AUC.
bf_added	Logical. If TRUE (default), Bayes factor is calculated and displayed.
auc_added	Logical. If TRUE, AUC is calculated and displayed. (FALSE by default.)
r_added	Logical. If TRUE (default), Pearson correlation is calculated and displayed in case of paired comparison.
for_table	Logical. If TRUE, omits the confidence level display from the printed text.
test_title	String, "Descriptives:" by default. Simply displayed in printing preceding the descriptive statistics. (Useful e.g. to distinguish several different comparisons inside a function or a for loop.)
round_descr	Number to round to the descriptive statistics (means and SDs).
round_auc	Number to round to the AUC and its CI.
auc_greater	String (or number); specifies which variable is expected to have greater values for 'cases' as opposed to 'controls': "1" (default; var1 expected to be greater for 'cases' than var2 mean) or "2" (var2 expected to be greater for 'cases' than var1). Not to be confused with one-sided tests; see Details.
hush	Logical. If TRUE, prevents printing any details to console.
plot_densities	Logical. If TRUE, creates a density plot (i.e., Gaussian kernel density estimates) from the two variables. When auc_added is TRUE (and the AUC is at least .5), the best threshold value for classification (maximal differentiation accuracy) is added to the plot as vertical line. (In case of multiple best thresholds with identical overall accuracy, all are added.)
y_label	String or NULL; the label for the y axis. (Default: "density estimate".)
x_label	String or NULL; the label for the x axis. (Default: "values".)
factor_name	String or NULL; factor legend title. (Default: NULL.)
var_names	A vector of two strings; the variable names to be displayed in the legend. (Default: c("1", "2").)
reverse	Logical. If TRUE, reverses the order of variable names displayed in the legend.

Details

The Bayes factor (BF) is always calculated with the default r-scale of 0.707. BF supporting null hypothesis is denoted as BF01, while that supporting alternative hypothesis is denoted as BF10. When the BF is smaller than 1 (i.e., supports null hypothesis), the reciprocal is calculated (hence, BF10 = BF, but BF01 = 1/BF). When the BF is greater than or equal to 10000, scientific (exponential) form is reported for readability. (The original full BF number is available in the returned named vector as bf.)

The original `pROC::auc` function, by default, always returns an AUC greater than (or equal to) .5, assuming that the prediction based on values in the expected direction work correctly at least at

chance level. This however may be confusing. Consider an example where we measure the heights of persons in a specific small sample and expect that greater height predicts masculine gender. The results are, say, 169, 175, 167, 164 (cm) for one gender, and 176, 182, 179, 165 for the other. If the expectation is correct (the second, greater values are for males), the AUC is .812. However, if in this particular population females are actually taller than males, the AUC is in fact .188. To keep things clear, the `t_neat` function always makes an assumption about which variable is expected to be greater for correct classification ("1" by default; i.e., `var1`; to be specified as `auc_greater = "2"` for `var2` to be expected as greater). For this example, if the first (smaller) variables are given as `var1` for females, and second (larger), variables are given as `var2` for males, we have to specify `auc_greater = "2"` to indicate the expectation of larger values for males. (Or, easier, just add the expected larger values as `var1`.)

Value

Prints t-test statistics (including Cohen's *d* with CI, BF, and AUC, as specified via the corresponding parameters) in APA style. Furthermore, when assigned, returns a list, that contains a named vector `'stats'` with the following elements: `t` (t value), `p` (p value), `d` (Cohen's *d*), `bf` (Bayes factor), `auc` (AUC), `accuracy` (overall accuracy using the most optimal classification threshold), and `youden` (Youden's index: `specificity + sensitivity - 1`). The latter three are NULL when `auc_added` is FALSE. When `auc_added` is TRUE, there are also two additional elements of the list. One is `'roc_obj'`, which is a `roc` object, to be used e.g. with the `roc_neat` function. The other is `'best_thresholds'`, which contains the best threshold value(s) for classification, along with corresponding specificity and sensitivity. Finally, if `plot_densities` is TRUE, the plot is displayed as well as returned as a `ggplot` object, named `density_plot`.

Note

The Welch's t-test is calculated via `stats::t.test`.

Cohen's *d* and its confidence interval are calculated, using the t value, via `MBESS::ci.smd` for independent samples (as standardized mean difference) and via `MBESS::ci.sm` for paired samples (as standardized mean).

The Bayes factor is calculated via `BayesFactor::ttestBF`.

The correlation and its CI are calculated via `stats::cor.test`, and is always two-sided, always with 95 percent CI. For more, use `corr_neat`.

The AUC and its CI are calculated via `pROC::auc`, and the accuracy at most optimal threshold via `pROC::coords` (`x = "best"`); both using the object `pROC::roc`.

References

- Delacre, M., Lakens, D., & Leys, C. (2017). Why psychologists should by default use Welch's t-test instead of Student's t-test. *International Review of Social Psychology*, 30(1). doi: [10.5334/irsp.82](https://doi.org/10.5334/irsp.82)
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See Also

[corr_neat](#), [roc_neat](#)

Examples

```
# assign two variables (numeric vectors)
v1 = c(191, 115, 129, 43, 523,-4, 34, 28, 33,-1, 54)
v2 = c(4,-2, 23, 13, 32, 16, 3, 29, 37,-4, 65)

t_neat(v1, v2) # prints results as independent samples
t_neat(v1, v2, pair = TRUE) # as paired samples (r added by default)
t_neat(v1, v2, pair = TRUE, greater = "1") # one-sided
t_neat(v1, v2, pair = TRUE, auc_added = TRUE ) # AUC included

# print results and assign returned list
results = t_neat(v1, v2, pair = TRUE)

results$stats['bf'] # get precise BF value
```

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