

10

Abstract

11 This manuscript demonstrates how to use R Markdown and papaja to create an APA
12 conform manuscript. papaja builds on R Markdown, which uses pandoc to turn Markdown
13 into PDF or Word documents. The conversion to Word documents currently supports only a
14 limited set of features.

15 *Keywords:* APA style, knitr, R, R markdown, papaja

16 Word count: Too lazy to count

17 How to use papaja: An Example Manuscript Including Basic Instructions

18 What is papaja?

19 Reproducible data analysis is an easy to implement and important aspect of the strive
20 towards reproducibility in science. For *R* users, R Markdown has been suggested as one
21 possible framework for reproducible analyses. `papaja` is a R-package in the making including
22 a [R Markdown](#) template that can be used with (or without) [RStudio](#) to produce documents,
23 which conform to the American Psychological Association (APA) manuscript guidelines (6th
24 Edition). The package uses the \LaTeX document class `apa6` and a .docx-reference file, so you
25 can create PDF documents, or Word documents if you have to. Moreover, `papaja` supplies
26 R-functions that facilitate reporting results of your analyses in accordance with APA
27 guidelines.

28 Markdown is a simple formatting syntax that can be used to author HTML, PDF, and
29 MS Word documents (among others). In the following I will assume you know how to use R
30 Markdown to conduct and comment your analyses. If this is not the case, I recommend you
31 familiarize yourself with [R Markdown](#) first. I use [RStudio](#) to create my documents, but the
32 general process works with any text editor.

33 How to use papaja

34 Once you have installed `papaja` and all other [required software](#), you can select the
35 APA template when creating a new R Markdown file through the RStudio menus, see
36 [Figure 1](#). When you click RStudio's *Knit* button (see [Figure 2](#)), `papaja`, `bookdown`,
37 `rmarkdown`, and `knitr` work together to create an APA conform manuscript that includes
38 both your text and the output of any embedded R code chunks within the manuscript.

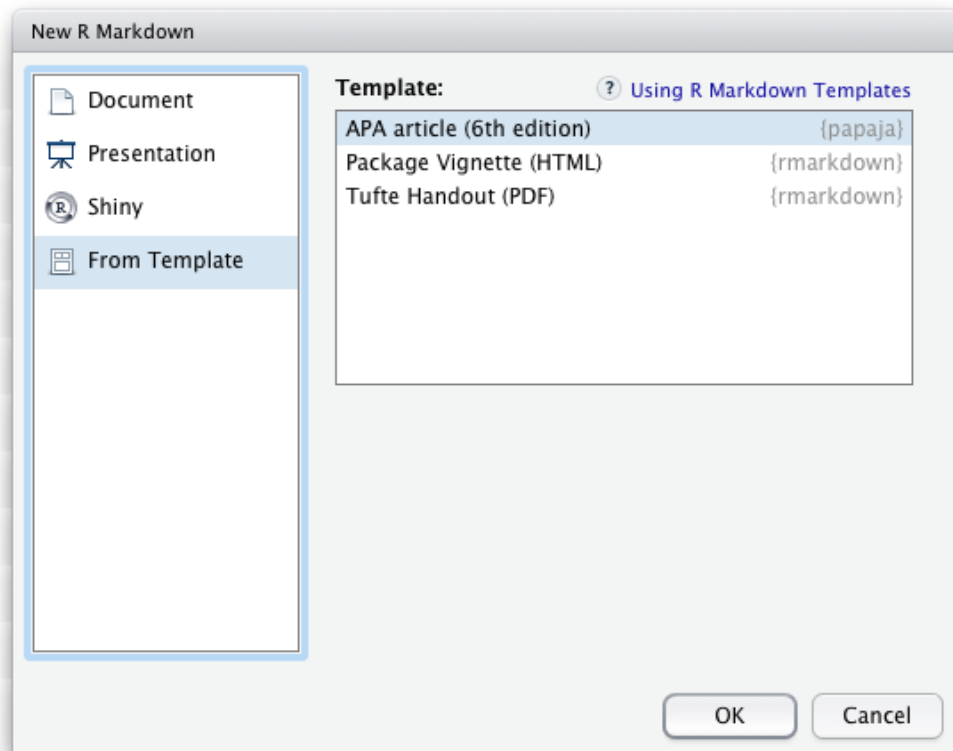


Figure 1. papaja's APA6 template is available through the RStudio menus.

39 Printing R output

40 Any output from R is included as you usually would using R Markdown. By default
 41 the R code will not be displayed in the final documents. If you wish to show off your code
 42 you need to set `echo = TRUE` in the chunk options. For example, to include summary
 43 statistics of your data you could use the following code:

```
summary(mixed_data[, -1])
```

```
44 ##      Subject  Gender Dosage Task  Valence      Recall
45 ##  A      : 6    F:54   A:36   C:54   Neg:36   Min.    : 4.00
46 ##  B      : 6    M:54   B:36   F:54   Neu:36   1st Qu.:13.00
47 ##  C      : 6                C:36           Pos:36   Median  :15.00
48 ##  D      : 6                                Mean    :15.63
```

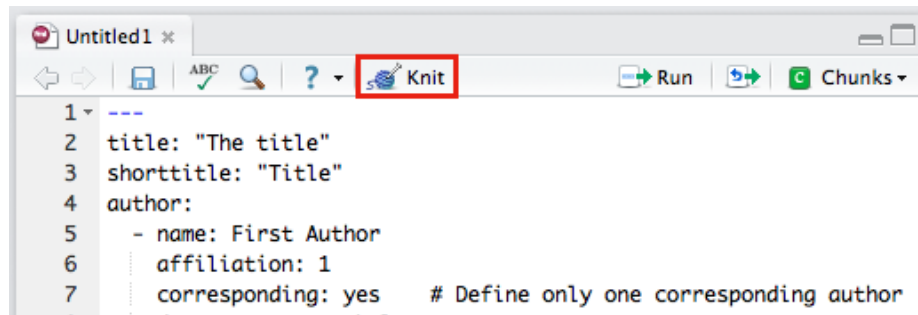


Figure 2. The Knit button in the RStudio.

```

49 ## E      : 6          3rd Qu.:19.00
50 ## F      : 6          Max.   :25.00
51 ## (Other):72
  
```

52 But, surely, this is not what you want your submission to look like.

53 **Print tables.** For prettier tables, I suggest you try `apa_table()`, which builds on
 54 `knitr`'s `kable()`, and `printnum()`, which can be used to properly round and report
 55 numbers. For the table to display correctly set the chunk option `results = "asis"` in the
 56 chunk that produces the table.

```

descriptives <- mixed_data %>% group_by(Dosage) %>%
  summarize(
    Mean = mean(Recall)
    , Median = median(Recall)
    , SD = sd(Recall)
    , Min = min(Recall)
    , Max = max(Recall)
  )
descriptives[, -1] <- printnum(descriptives[, -1])

apa_table(
  
```

Table 1

Descriptive statistics of correct recall by dosage.

Dosage	Mean	Median	SD	Min	Max
A	14.19	14.00	4.45	5.00	25.00
B	13.50	14.00	5.15	4.00	22.00
C	19.19	19.00	3.52	13.00	25.00

Note. This table was created with `apa_table()`

```

descriptives
, caption = "Descriptive statistics of correct recall by dosage."
, note = "This table was created with apa_table()"
)

```

57 Of course popular packages like `xtable`¹ or `tables` can also be used to create tables
58 when knitting PDF documents. These packages, however, cannot be used when you want to
59 create Microsoft Word documents because they rely on L^AT_EX for typesetting. `apa_table()`
60 creates tables that conform to APA guidelines and are correctly rendered in PDF and Word
61 documents. But don't get too excited; table formatting is somewhat limited for Word
62 documents due to missing functionality in pandoc (e.g., it is not possible to have cells or
63 headers span across multiple columns).

64 As required by the APA guidelines, tables are deferred to the final pages of the
65 manuscript when creating a PDF. Again, this is not the case in Word documents due to
66 limited pandoc functionality. To place tables and figures in your text instead, set the
67 `figsintext` parameter in the YAML header to `yes` or `true`, as I have done in this document.

68 The bottom line is, Word documents will be less polished than PDF. The resulting

¹When you use `xtable()`, table captions are [set to the left page margin](#).

69 documents should suffice to enable collaboration with Wordy colleagues and prepare a
70 journal submission with limited manual labor.

71 **Embed plots.** As usual in R Markdown, you can embed R-generated plots into your
72 document, see Figure 3.

```
apa_beeplot(  
  mixed_data  
  , id = "Subject"  
  , dv = "Recall"  
  , factors = c("Task", "Valence", "Dosage")  
  , dispersion = conf_int  
  , ylim = c(0, 30)  
  , las = 1  
  , args_points = list(cex = 1.5)  
  , args_arrows = list(length = 0.025)  
)
```

73 Again, as required by the APA guidelines, figures are deferred to the final pages of the
74 document unless you set `figsintext` to `yes`.

75 **Referencing figures and tables.** `papaja` builds on the `bookdown` package, which
76 provides limited cross-referencing capabilities within documents. By default you can insert
77 figure and table numbers into the text using `\@ref(fig:chunk-name)` for figures or
78 `\@ref(tab:chunk-name)` for tables. Note that for this syntax to work chunk names cannot
79 include `_`. If you need to embed an external image that is not generated by R use the
80 `knitr::include_graphics()` function. See the [great book on bookdown](#) for details.
81 Cross-referencing is currently not available for equations in `bookdown`. However, as anywhere
82 in R Markdown documents you can use \LaTeX commands if the functionality is not provided

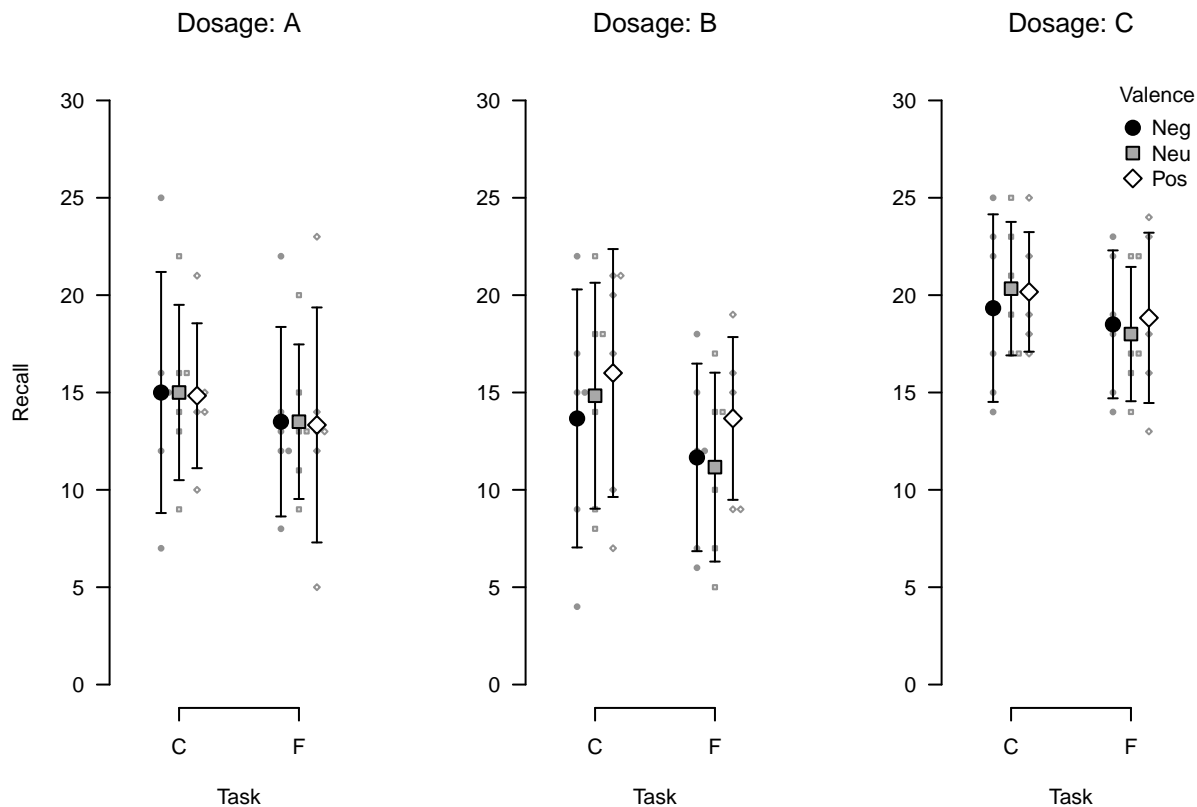


Figure 3. Bee plot of the example data set. Small points represent individual observations, large points represent means, and error bars represent 95% confidence intervals.

83 by `rmarkdown/bookdown` and you don't need to create Word documents.

84 **Report statistical analyses.** `apa_print()` will help you report the results of your
 85 statistical analyses. The function will format the contents of R objects and produce readily
 86 reportable text.

```
recall_anova <- afex::aov_car(
  Recall ~ (Task * Valence * Dosage) + Error(Subject/(Task * Valence)) + Dosage
  , data = mixed_data
  , type = 3
)
recall_anova_results <- apa_print(recall_anova, es = "pes")
recall_anova_results_p <- apa_print(recall_anova, es = "pes", in_paren = TRUE)
```


87 Now, you can report the results of your analyses like so:

```
Item valence (`r anova_results_p$full$Valence`) and the task affected recall
performance, `r anova_results$full$Task`; the dosage, however, had no effect
on recall, `r anova_results$full$Dosage`. There was no significant interaction.
```

88 Item valence ($F[1.62, 24.36] = 3.46$, $MSE = 2.62$, $p = .056$, $\hat{\eta}_p^2 = .187$) and the
 89 task affected recall performance, $F(1, 15) = 43.13$, $MSE = 2.23$, $p < .001$,
 90 $\hat{\eta}_p^2 = .742$; the dosage, however, had no effect on recall, $F(2, 15) = 2.97$,
 91 $MSE = 117.17$, $p = .082$, $\hat{\eta}_p^2 = .283$. There was no significant interaction.

92 What's even more fun, you can easily create a complete ANOVA table using by passing
 93 `recall_anova_results$table` to `apa_table()`, see Table 2.

```
apa_table(
  recall_anova_results$table
  , align = c("l", "r", "c", "r", "r", "r")
  , caption = "ANOVA table for the analysis of the example data set."
  , note = "This is a table created using apa\\_print() and apa\\_table()."
  , escape = FALSE
)
```

94 Citations

95 No manuscript is complete without citation. In order for citations to work, you need to
 96 supply a .bib-file to the `bibliography` parameter in the YAML front matter. Once this is
 97 done, [e.g., `@james_1890`; `@bem_2011`] produces a regular citation within parentheses
 98 (e.g., Bem, 2011; James, 1890). To cite a source in text simply omit the brackets; for

Table 2

ANOVA table for the analysis of the example data set.

Effect	F	df_1^{GG}	df_2^{GG}	MSE	p	$\hat{\eta}_p^2$
Dosage	2.97	2	15	117.17	.082	.283
Task	43.13	1	15	2.23	< .001	.742
Valence	3.46	1.62	24.36	2.62	.056	.187
Dosage \times Task	1.83	2	15	2.23	.195	.196
Dosage \times Valence	2.38	3.25	24.36	2.62	.090	.241
Task \times Valence	1.50	1.35	20.2	2.67	.242	.091
Dosage \times Task \times Valence	0.39	2.69	20.2	2.67	.743	.049

Note. This is a table created using `apa_print()` and `apa_table()`.

99 example, write `@james_1890` to cite James (1890). For other options see the [overview of the](#)
 100 [R Markdown citation syntax](#).

101 The citation style is automatically set to APA style. If you need to use a different
 102 citation style, you can set in the YAML front matter by providing the `cs1` parameter. See
 103 the [R Markdown documentation](#) and [Citation Style Language](#) for further details.

104 If you use RStudio, I have created an [easy-to-use add-in](#) that facilitates inserting
 105 citations into a document. The relevant references will, of course, be added to the documents
 106 reference section automatically. Moreover, the addin can directly access you Zotero database.

107 I think it is important to credit the software we use. A lot of R packages are developed
 108 by academics free of charge. As citations are the currency of science, it's easy to compensate
 109 volunteers for their work by citing the R packages we use. I suspect that, among other
 110 things, this is rarely done because it is tedious work. That's why papaja makes citing R and
 111 its packages easy:

```
r_refs(file = "r-references.bib")
my_citation <- cite_r(file = "r-references.bib")
```

112 `r_refs()` creates a BibTeX file containing citations for R and all currently loaded
 113 packages. `cite_r()` takes these citations and turns them into readily reportable text.
 114 `my_citation` now contains the following text that you can use in your document: R
 115 (Version 3.4.4; R Core Team, 2015) and the R-packages *afex* (Version 0.20.2; Singmann,
 116 Bolker, Westfall, & Aust, 2016), *bindrcpp* (Version 0.2.2; Müller, 2017), *boot* (Version 1.3.20;
 117 Davison & Hinkley, 1997), *broom* (Version 0.5.0; Robinson, 2016), *dplyr* (Version 0.7.6;
 118 Wickham & Francois, 2016), *emmeans* (Version 1.2.1; R. Lenth, 2018), *estimability* (Version
 119 1.3; R. V. Lenth, 2015), *knitr* (Version 1.20; Xie, 2015), *lme4* (Version 1.1.15; Bates,
 120 Mächler, Bolker, & Walker, 2015), *lsmeans* (Version 2.27.61; R. V. Lenth, 2016), *Matrix*
 121 (Version 1.2.14; Bates & Maechler, 2016), *MBESS* (Version 4.4.1; Kelley, 2016), *papaja*
 122 (Version 0.1.0.9793; Aust & Barth, 2015), *reshape2* (Version 1.4.3; Wickham, 2007),
 123 *rmarkdown* (Version 1.10; Allaire et al., 2016), and *testthat* (Version 2.0.0; Wickham, 2011)

124 **Math**

125 If you need to report formulas, you can use the flexible \LaTeX syntax (it will work in
 126 Word documents, too). Inline math must be enclosed in `$` or `\(` and `\)` and the result will
 127 look like this: $d' = z(H) - z(FA)$. For larger formulas displayed equations are more
 128 appropriate; they are enclosed in `$$` or `\[` and `\]`,

$$d' = \frac{\mu_{old} - \mu_{new}}{\sqrt{0.5(\sigma_{old}^2 + \sigma_{new}^2)}}.$$

129 Document options

130 This text is set as manuscript. If you want a thesis-like document you can change the
131 `class` in the YAML front matter from `man` to `doc`. You can also preview a polished journal
132 typesetting by changing the `class` to `jou`. Refer to the `apa6` document class [documentation](#)
133 for further `class` options, such as paper size or draft watermarks.

134 When creating PDF documents, line numbering can be activated by setting the
135 `linenumbers` argument in the YAML front matter to `yes`. Moreover, you can create lists of
136 figure or table captions at the end of the document by setting `figurelist` or `tablelist` to
137 `yes`, respectively. These option have no effect on Word documents.

138 Last words

139 That's all I have; enjoy writing your manuscript. If you have any trouble or ideas for
140 improvements, open an [issue](#) on GitHub or open a pull request. If you want to contribute,
141 take a look at the [open issues](#) if you need inspiration. Other than that, there are many
142 output objects from analysis methods that we would like `apa_print()` to support. Any new
143 S3/S4-method for this function are always appreciated (e.g., `factanal`, `fa`, `lavaan`, `lmer`, or
144 `glmer`).

145

References

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