

Package ‘pubformat’

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Title Publication-Ready Formatting for Statistical Results

Version 0.2.0

Description Provides tools for converting already-computed statistical results into consistent, publication-ready character output. Supports p-values, confidence intervals, correlation coefficients, percentages, test statistics, and commonly reported effect sizes, with optional confidence intervals and multiple output styles for selected statistical symbols. The package emphasizes separation of statistical calculation, interpretation, and publication formatting so that reporting choices do not alter the underlying numeric results or inferential decisions.

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Encoding UTF-8

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, testthat (>= 3.0.0)

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Config/roxygen2/version 8.1.0

URL <https://github.com/Reynolds826/pubformat>

BugReports <https://github.com/Reynolds826/pubformat/issues>

VignetteBuilder knitr

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format_ci	<i>Format confidence intervals for publication</i>
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Description

Formats lower and upper confidence interval limits using publication-friendly conventions. By default, confidence intervals are displayed using APA-style square brackets.

Usage

```
format_ci(  
  lower,  
  upper,  
  level = 0.95,  
  digits = 2,  
  prefix = TRUE,  
  leading_zero = TRUE  
)
```

Arguments

lower	Numeric vector containing lower confidence limits.
upper	Numeric vector containing upper confidence limits.
level	A single numeric value between 0 and 1 specifying the confidence level. Default is 0.95.
digits	A single non-negative integer specifying the number of decimal places to display. Default is 2.
prefix	Logical. If TRUE, the confidence level and "CI" are included. Default is TRUE.
leading_zero	Logical. If TRUE, values between -1 and 1 retain a leading zero. Default is TRUE.

Details

Confidence intervals are formatted using square brackets with the lower and upper limits separated by a comma.

The function does not infer the type of statistic being reported. For statistics that cannot exceed 1 in absolute value, such as correlations, `leading_zero = FALSE` can be used.

Value

A character vector containing formatted confidence intervals.

Examples

```
format_ci(1.08, 1.87)
format_ci(-0.42, 0.18)
format_ci(0.21, 0.48, leading_zero = FALSE)
format_ci(c(1.08, 2.15), c(1.87, 3.02))
```

format_cor	<i>Format correlation coefficients for publication</i>
------------	--

Description

Formats Pearson, Spearman, and Kendall correlation coefficients using publication-friendly conventions. The appropriate statistical symbol is selected automatically from the requested correlation method.

Usage

```
format_cor(
  r,
  method = "pearson",
  digits = 2,
  prefix = TRUE,
  leading_zero = FALSE
)
```

Arguments

r	Numeric vector containing correlation coefficients. Values must be between -1 and 1.
method	Character string specifying the correlation method. Must be one of "pearson", "spearman", or "kendall". Default is "pearson".
digits	A single non-negative integer specifying the number of decimal places to display. Default is 2.
prefix	Logical. If TRUE, the method-appropriate statistical symbol and equals sign are included. Default is TRUE.
leading_zero	Logical. If FALSE, leading zeros are omitted for values between -1 and 1. Default is FALSE.

Details

`format_cor()` supports three correlation methods:

- Pearson: r
- Spearman: ρ
- Kendall: τ

The function formats correlation coefficients only. It does not calculate correlations, determine statistical significance, or format associated p-values.

Missing values are returned as NA.

Value

A character vector containing formatted correlation coefficients.

Examples

```
format_cor(0.42)
format_cor(0.42, method = "pearson")
format_cor(0.42, method = "spearman")
format_cor(0.42, method = "kendall")
format_cor(c(0.42, -0.31, 0), method = "spearman")
```

format_d

Format Cohen's d

Description

Formats an already-computed Cohen's d effect size as publication-ready text. An optional confidence interval can be supplied using numeric lower and upper limits.

Usage

```
format_d(
  d,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  level = 0.95,
  digits = 2,
  ci_digits = 2,
  style = c("plain", "markdown", "html", "latex")
)
```

Arguments

d	Numeric vector of Cohen's d effect sizes.
lower	Optional numeric vector of lower confidence limits.
upper	Optional numeric vector of upper confidence limits.
level	Confidence level used when a confidence interval is supplied. Defaults to 0.95.
digits	Number of decimal places used for Cohen's d.
ci_digits	Number of decimal places used for confidence limits.
style	Output style. One of "plain", "markdown", "html", or "latex".

Details

format_d() does not calculate Cohen's d or interpret the magnitude of the effect. It formats an already-computed numeric result.

Value

A character vector containing formatted Cohen's d values.

Examples

```
format_d(0.52)

format_d(
  0.52,
  lower = 0.18,
  upper = 0.86
)

format_d(
  0.52,
  lower = 0.18,
  upper = 0.86,
  style = "markdown"
)
```

format_eta2

Format Eta Squared

Description

Formats an already-computed eta-squared effect size as publication-ready text. An optional confidence interval can be supplied using numeric lower and upper limits.

Usage

```
format_eta2(  
  eta2,  
  lower = NULL,  
  upper = NULL,  
  level = 0.95,  
  digits = 2,  
  ci_digits = 2  
)
```

Arguments

- eta2 Numeric vector of eta-squared effect sizes.
- lower Optional numeric vector of lower confidence limits.
- upper Optional numeric vector of upper confidence limits.
- level Confidence level used when a confidence interval is supplied. Defaults to 0.95.
- digits Number of decimal places used for eta squared.
- ci_digits Number of decimal places used for confidence limits.

Details

format_eta2() does not calculate eta squared or interpret the magnitude of the effect. It formats an already-computed numeric result.

Value

A character vector containing formatted eta-squared values.

Examples

```
format_eta2(0.14)  
  
format_eta2(  
  0.14,  
  lower = 0.08,  
  upper = 0.21  
)
```

format_f	<i>Format an F Test Statistic</i>
----------	-----------------------------------

Description

Formats an already-computed F statistic and its numerator and denominator degrees of freedom as publication-ready text. An optional p-value can be supplied and is formatted using [format_p\(\)](#).

Usage

```
format_f(  
  statistic,  
  df1,  
  df2,  
  p = NULL,  
  digits = 2,  
  df_digits = 2,  
  p_digits = 3,  
  p_threshold = NULL,  
  p_sig = FALSE,  
  style = c("plain", "markdown", "html", "latex")  
)
```

Arguments

statistic	Numeric vector of F statistics.
df1	Numeric vector of numerator degrees of freedom.
df2	Numeric vector of denominator degrees of freedom.
p	Optional numeric vector of p-values.
digits	Number of decimal places used for the F statistic.
df_digits	Maximum number of decimal places used for non-integer degrees of freedom. Trailing zeros are removed.
p_digits	Number of decimal places passed to format_p() .
p_threshold	Optional reporting threshold passed to format_p() .
p_sig	Logical. Whether significance codes should be appended to the p-value.
style	Output style. One of "plain", "markdown", "html", or "latex".

Value

A character vector containing formatted F-test results.

Examples

```
format_f(2.50, df1 = 2, df2 = 30)  
format_f(4.4344, df1 = 1, df2 = 3262.9, p = 0.03530)  
format_f(  
  4.4344,  
  df1 = 1,  
  df2 = 3262.9,  
  p = 0.03530,  
  style = "markdown"  
)
```

format_g	<i>Format Hedges' g</i>
----------	-------------------------

Description

Formats an already-computed Hedges' g effect size as publication-ready text. An optional confidence interval can be supplied using numeric lower and upper limits.

Usage

```
format_g(
  g,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  level = 0.95,
  digits = 2,
  ci_digits = 2,
  style = c("plain", "markdown", "html", "latex")
)
```

Arguments

g	Numeric vector of Hedges' g effect sizes.
lower	Optional numeric vector of lower confidence limits.
upper	Optional numeric vector of upper confidence limits.
level	Confidence level used when a confidence interval is supplied. Defaults to 0.95.
digits	Number of decimal places used for Hedges' g.
ci_digits	Number of decimal places used for confidence limits.
style	Output style. One of "plain", "markdown", "html", or "latex".

Details

format_g() does not calculate Hedges' g or interpret the magnitude of the effect. It formats an already-computed numeric result.

Value

A character vector containing formatted Hedges' g values.

Examples

```
format_g(0.49)

format_g(
  0.49,
  lower = 0.16,
```

```

    upper = 0.82
  )

  format_g(
    0.49,
    lower = 0.16,
    upper = 0.82,
    style = "markdown"
  )

```

format_omega2

*Format Omega Squared***Description**

Formats an already-computed omega-squared effect size as publication-ready text. An optional confidence interval can be supplied using numeric lower and upper limits.

Usage

```

format_omega2(
  omega2,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  level = 0.95,
  digits = 2,
  ci_digits = 2
)

```

Arguments

omega2	Numeric vector of omega-squared effect sizes. Negative estimates are permitted. Values greater than 1 are not.
lower	Optional numeric vector of lower confidence limits.
upper	Optional numeric vector of upper confidence limits.
level	Confidence level used when a confidence interval is supplied. Defaults to 0.95.
digits	Number of decimal places used for omega squared.
ci_digits	Number of decimal places used for confidence limits.

Details

format_omega2() does not calculate omega squared or interpret the magnitude of the effect. Negative estimates are preserved rather than automatically truncated to zero.

Value

A character vector containing formatted omega-squared values.

Examples

```
format_omega2(0.08)
format_omega2(-0.02)
```

```
format_omega2(
  0.08,
  lower = 0.02,
  upper = 0.15
)
```

format_p	<i>Format p-values for publication</i>
----------	--

Description

Formats numeric p-values using publication-friendly conventions. Values are displayed with a fixed number of decimal places, leading zeros are omitted, and very small p-values are reported using less-than notation.

Usage

```
format_p(pval, digits = 3, threshold = NULL, sig = FALSE, prefix = TRUE)
```

Arguments

pval	Numeric vector containing p-values.
digits	A single non-negative integer specifying the number of decimal places to display. Default is 3.
threshold	Optional numeric reporting threshold. Values strictly below this threshold are displayed using less-than notation. If NULL (the default), the threshold is automatically set to 10^{digits} . For example, digits = 3 produces a threshold of .001.
sig	Logical. If TRUE, conventional significance codes are appended. Default is FALSE.
prefix	Logical. If TRUE, "p" is included before the formatted value. Default is TRUE.

Details

The reporting threshold controls only how a p-value is displayed. It does not represent an alpha level or statistical decision rule.

With digits = 3:

p = .001 is reported as "p = .001" p = .0009 is reported as "p < .001"

Significance codes use the conventional strict thresholds:

*** p < .001 ** p < .01

- p < .05 . p < .10 ns otherwise

Value

A character vector containing formatted p-values.

Examples

```
format_p(0.048)
format_p(0.0002)
format_p(0.001)
format_p(0.048, sig = TRUE)
format_p(c(0.048, 0.006, 0.0002, 0.213))
```

format_partial_eta2	<i>Format Partial Eta Squared</i>
---------------------	-----------------------------------

Description

Formats an already-computed partial eta-squared effect size as publication-ready text. An optional confidence interval can be supplied using numeric lower and upper limits.

Usage

```
format_partial_eta2(
  eta2p,
  lower = NULL,
  upper = NULL,
  level = 0.95,
  digits = 2,
  ci_digits = 2
)
```

Arguments

eta2p	Numeric vector of partial eta-squared effect sizes.
lower	Optional numeric vector of lower confidence limits.
upper	Optional numeric vector of upper confidence limits.
level	Confidence level used when a confidence interval is supplied. Defaults to 0.95.
digits	Number of decimal places used for partial eta squared.
ci_digits	Number of decimal places used for confidence limits.

Details

format_partial_eta2() does not calculate partial eta squared or interpret the magnitude of the effect. It formats an already-computed numeric result.

Value

A character vector containing formatted partial eta-squared values.

Examples

```
format_partial_eta2(0.14)
```

```
format_partial_eta2(
  0.14,
  lower = 0.08,
  upper = 0.21
)
```

format_percent

Format percentages for publication

Description

Formats proportions or percentages using publication-friendly conventions. By default, input values are interpreted as proportions and converted to percentages.

Usage

```
format_percent(x, digits = 1, input = "proportion", symbol = TRUE)
```

Arguments

x	Numeric vector containing proportions or percentages.
digits	A single non-negative integer specifying the number of decimal places to display. Default is 1.
input	Character string specifying how x should be interpreted. Must be either "proportion" or "percent". Default is "proportion".
symbol	Logical. If TRUE, the percent symbol is appended to each value. Default is TRUE.

Details

When input = "proportion", values must fall between 0 and 1 and are multiplied by 100 before formatting.

When input = "percent", values are assumed to already be expressed as percentages and are not rescaled.

Missing values are returned as NA.

Value

A character vector containing formatted percentages.

Examples

```
format_percent(0.42)
format_percent(0.423, digits = 2)
format_percent(42, input = "percent")
format_percent(c(0.25, 0.50, 0.75))
```

format_r

*Format correlation coefficients for publication***Description**

Formats correlation coefficients using publication-friendly conventions. By default, values are displayed with two decimal places and leading zeros are omitted, consistent with common APA-style reporting for statistics that cannot exceed 1 in absolute value.

Usage

```
format_r(r, digits = 2, prefix = TRUE, leading_zero = FALSE)
```

Arguments

<code>r</code>	Numeric vector containing correlation coefficients. Values must be between -1 and 1.
<code>digits</code>	A single non-negative integer specifying the number of decimal places to display. Default is 2.
<code>prefix</code>	Logical. If TRUE, "r = " is included before the formatted value. Default is TRUE.
<code>leading_zero</code>	Logical. If FALSE, leading zeros are omitted for values between -1 and 1. Default is FALSE.

Details

`format_r()` formats correlation coefficients only. It does not determine statistical significance or format associated p-values.

Missing values are returned as NA.

Value

A character vector containing formatted correlation coefficients.

Examples

```
format_r(0.42)
format_r(-0.31)
format_r(c(0.42, -0.31, 0))
format_r(0.42, leading_zero = TRUE)
```

format_t	<i>Format a t Test Statistic</i>
----------	----------------------------------

Description

Formats an already-computed t statistic and its degrees of freedom as publication-ready text. An optional p-value can be supplied and is formatted using [format_p\(\)](#).

Usage

```
format_t(
  statistic,
  df,
  p = NULL,
  digits = 2,
  df_digits = 2,
  p_digits = 3,
  p_threshold = NULL,
  p_sig = FALSE,
  style = c("plain", "markdown", "html", "latex")
)
```

Arguments

statistic	Numeric vector of t statistics.
df	Numeric vector of degrees of freedom.
p	Optional numeric vector of p-values.
digits	Number of decimal places used for the t statistic.
df_digits	Maximum number of decimal places used for non-integer degrees of freedom. Trailing zeros are removed.
p_digits	Number of decimal places passed to format_p() .
p_threshold	Optional reporting threshold passed to format_p() .
p_sig	Logical. Whether significance codes should be appended to the p-value.
style	Output style. One of "plain", "markdown", "html", or "latex".

Value

A character vector containing formatted t-test results.

Examples

```
format_t(0.86, df = 20)
format_t(0.86, df = 20, p = 0.041)
format_t(0.86, df = 20, p = 0.041, style = "markdown")
```

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