Package ‘rmcorr’

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Title Repeated Measures Correlation

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Description Compute the repeated measures correlation, a statistical technique for determining the overall within-individual relationship among paired measures assessed on two or more occasions, first introduced by Bland and Altman (1995). Includes functions for diagnostics, p-value, effect size with confidence interval including optional bootstrapping, as well as graphing. Also includes several example datasets. For more details, see Bakdash and Marusich (2017) <doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2017.00456>.

Depends R (>= 3.2.1)

License GPL-2

LazyData true

Imports stats, grDevices, graphics, psych, RColorBrewer

RoxygenNote 7.1.1

Encoding UTF-8

Suggests knitr, rmarkdown, plotrix, ggplot2, lme4, merTools, pwr, AICcmodavg, pals

VignetteBuilder knitr

NeedsCompilation no

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### rmcorr-package

A package for computing the repeated measures correlation coefficient

#### Description

Compute the repeated measures correlation, a statistical technique for determining the overall within-individual relationship among paired measures assessed on two or more occasions, first introduced by Bland and Altman (1995). Includes functions for diagnostics, p-value, effect size with confidence interval including optional bootstrapping, as well as graphing. Also includes several example datasets. For more details, see Bakdash and Marusich (2017) <doi:10.3389/fpsyg.2017.00456>.

#### Details

details

#### References


### bland1995

*Repeated measurements of intramural pH and PaCO2*

#### Description


#### Usage

bland1995

#### Format

A data frame with 47 rows and 3 variables
- [,1] Subject
- [,2] pH
- [,3] PacO2

#### Source

### gilden2010

**Repeated measurements of reaction time and accuracy**

**Description**
A dataset containing four repeated measurements of reaction time (RT) and accuracy from eleven subjects in a visual search experiment. Each measurement is the mean RT and accuracy from a block of 288 search trials, blocks of visual search, for eleven subjects.

**Usage**
gilden2010

**Format**
A data frame with 44 rows and 4 variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[, 1] sub</th>
<th>Subject ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[, 2] block</td>
<td>Block ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[, 3] rt</td>
<td>Mean reaction time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[, 4] acc</td>
<td>Mean accuracy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source**

### plot.rmc

**Plot the repeated measures correlation coefficient.**

**Description**
plot.rmc produces a scatterplot of measure1 on the x-axis and measure2 on the y-axis, with a different color used for each subject. Parallel lines are fitted to each subject’s data.

**Usage**
```r
## S3 method for class 'rmc'
plot(
  x,
  dataset = NULL,
  overall = F,
  palette = NULL,
  xlab = NULL,
```
Arguments

- **x**: an object of class "rmc" generated from the `rmcorr` function.
- **dataset**: Deprecated: This argument is no longer required.
- **overall**: logical: if TRUE, plots the regression line between measure1 and measure2, ignoring the participant variable.
- **palette**: the palette to be used. Defaults to the RColorBrewer "Paired" palette.
- **xlab**: label for the x axis, defaults to the variable name for measure1.
- **ylab**: label for the y axis, defaults to the variable name for measure2.
- **overall.col**: the color of the overall regression line.
- **overall.lwd**: the line thickness of the overall regression line.
- **overall.lty**: the line type of the overall regression line.
- **...**: additional arguments to `plot`.

See Also

- `rmcorr`

Examples

```r
## Bland Altman 1995 data
my.rmc <- rmcorr(participant = Subject, measure1 = PacO2, measure2 = pH, dataset = bland1995)
plot(my.rmc, overall = TRUE)

#using ggplot instead
ggplot2::ggplot(bland1995, ggplot2::aes(x = PacO2, y = pH, group = factor(Subject),
                                          color = factor(Subject))) +
  ggplot2::geom_point(ggplot2::aes(colour = factor(Subject))) +
  ggplot2::geom_line(ggplot2::aes(y = my.rmc$model$fitted.values), linetype = 1)

## Raz et al. 2005 data
my.rmc <- rmcorr(participant = Participant, measure1 = Age, measure2 = Volume, dataset = raz2005)
library(RColorBrewer)
blueset <- brewer.pal(8, "Blues")
pal <- colorRampPalette(blueset)
plot(my.rmc, overall = TRUE, palette = pal, overall.col = 'black')

## Gilden et al. 2010 data
my.rmc <- rmcorr(participant = sub, measure1 = rt, measure2 = acc, dataset = gilden2010)
plot(my.rmc, overall = FALSE, lty = 2, xlab = "Reaction Time", ylab = "Accuracy")
```
print.rmc

Print the results of a repeated measures correlation

Description

Print the results of a repeated measures correlation

Usage

## S3 method for class 'rmc'
print(x, ...)

Arguments

x
An object of class "rmc", a result of a call to rmcorr.

... additional arguments to print.

See Also

rmcorr

Examples

## Bland Altman 1995 data
blandrmc <- rmcorr(Subject, PacO2, pH, bland1995)
blandrmc

raz2005

Repeated measurements of age and cerebellar volume

Description

A dataset containing two repeated measures, on two occasions (Time), of age and adjusted volume of cerebellar hemispheres from 72 participants. Data were captured from Figure 8, Cerebellar Hemispheres (lower right) of Raz et al. (2005).

Usage

raz2005

Format

A data frame with 144 rows and 4 variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[, 1] Participant</th>
<th>Participant ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[, 2] Time</td>
<td>Measurement time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[, 3] Age</td>
<td>Participant's age (years)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[, 4] Volume</td>
<td>Adjusted volume of cerebellar hemispheres (cm^3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Calculate the repeated measures correlation coefficient.

**Usage**

```r
rmcorr(
  participant,
  measure1,
  measure2,
  dataset,
  CI.level = 0.95,
  CIs = c("analytic", "bootstrap"),
  nreps = 100,
  bstrap.out = F
)
```

**Arguments**

- `participant`: A variable giving the subject name/id for each observation.
- `measure1`: A numeric variable giving the observations for one measure.
- `measure2`: A numeric variable giving the observations for the second measure.
- `dataset`: The data frame containing the variables.
- `CI.level`: The confidence level of the interval
- `CIs`: The method of calculating confidence intervals.
- `nreps`: The number of resamples to take if bootstrapping.
- `bstrap.out`: Determines if the output include the bootstrap resamples.

**Value**

A list with class "rmc" containing the following components.

- `r`: the value of the repeated measures correlation coefficient.
- `df`: the degrees of freedom
- `p`: the p-value for the repeated measures correlation coefficient.
- `CI`: the 95% confidence interval for the repeated measures correlation coefficient.
- `model`: the multiple regression model used to calculate the correlation coefficient.
- `resamples`: the bootstrap resampled correlation values.
References


See Also

   `plot.rmc`

Examples

```r
## Bland Altman 1995 data
rmcorr(Subject, PacO2, pH, bland1995)
```

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