

SOC 3811/5811:
BASIC SOCIAL STATISTICS

Analysis of Variance

Associations Between Variables

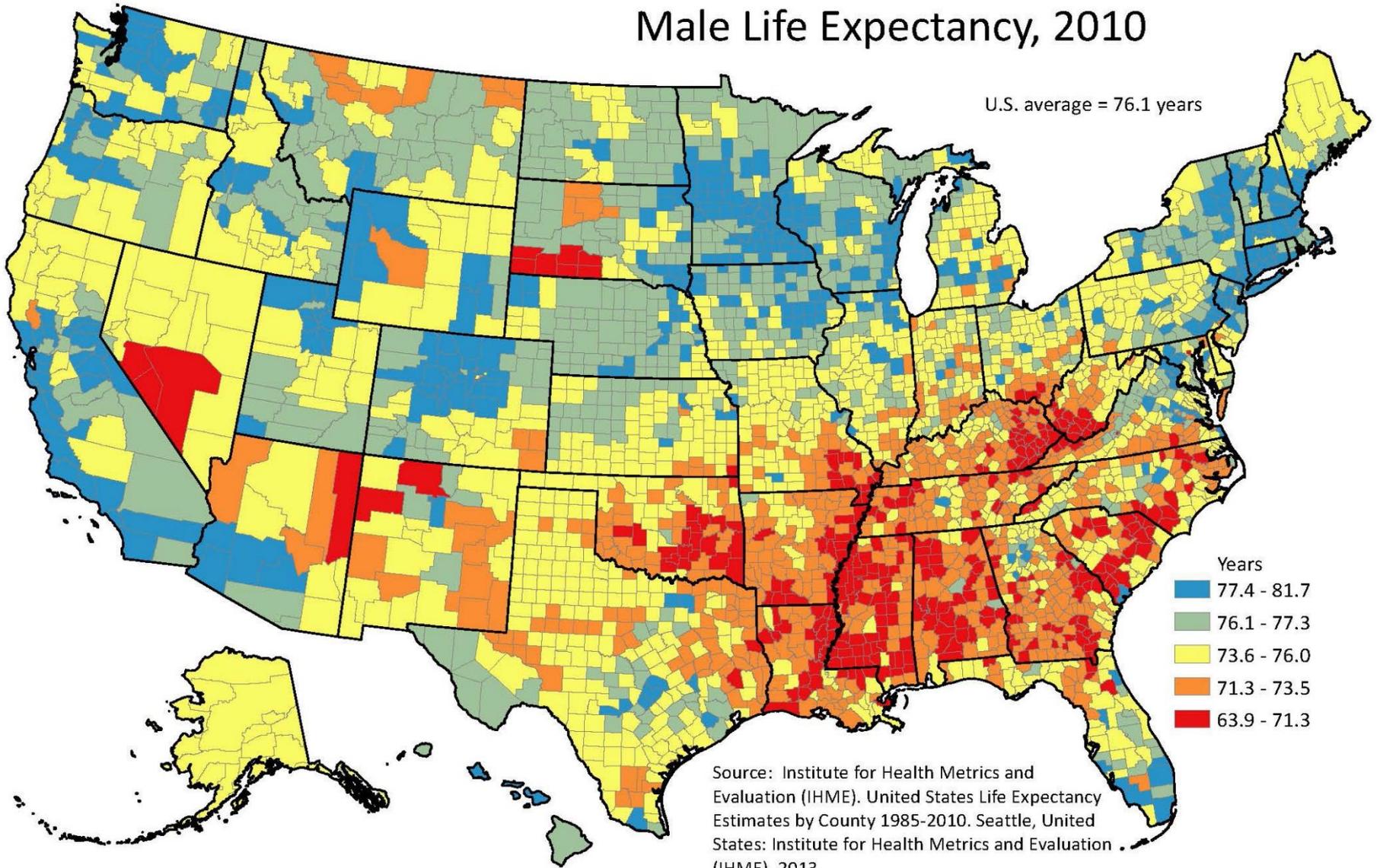
We are often interested in the relationship or “association” between two variables

How we measure that association in sample data—and how we infer how strong the association is in the population—depends on whether the variables are continuous or ordinal

What are the two variables depicted in the next three slides? Are the variables continuous or ordinal?

Male Life Expectancy, 2010

U.S. average = 76.1 years

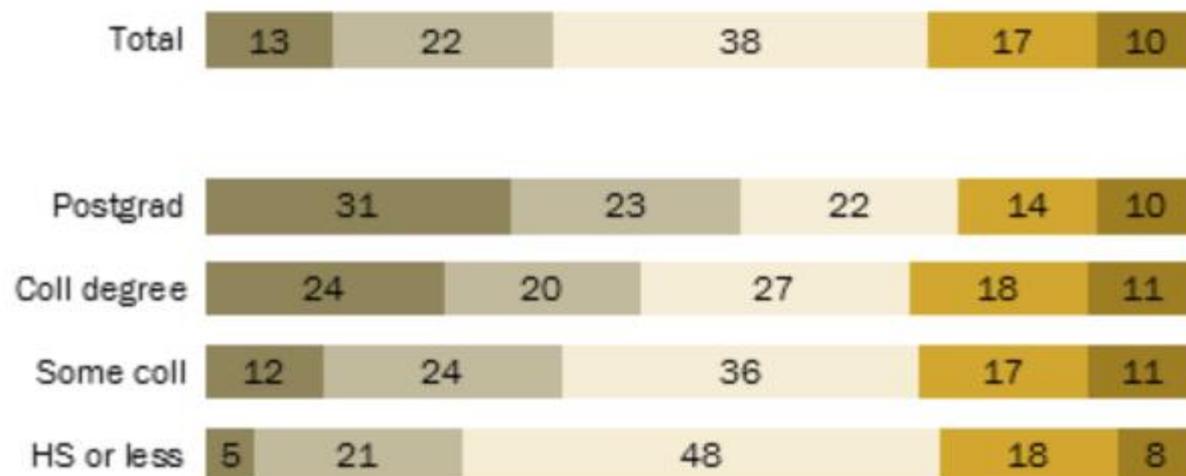


Source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME). United States Life Expectancy Estimates by County 1985-2010. Seattle, United States: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME), 2013.

Adults with postgraduate experience most likely to have consistently liberal political values

% with political values that are...

■ Consistently Lib ■ Mostly Lib ■ Mixed ■ Mostly Cons ■ Consistently Cons

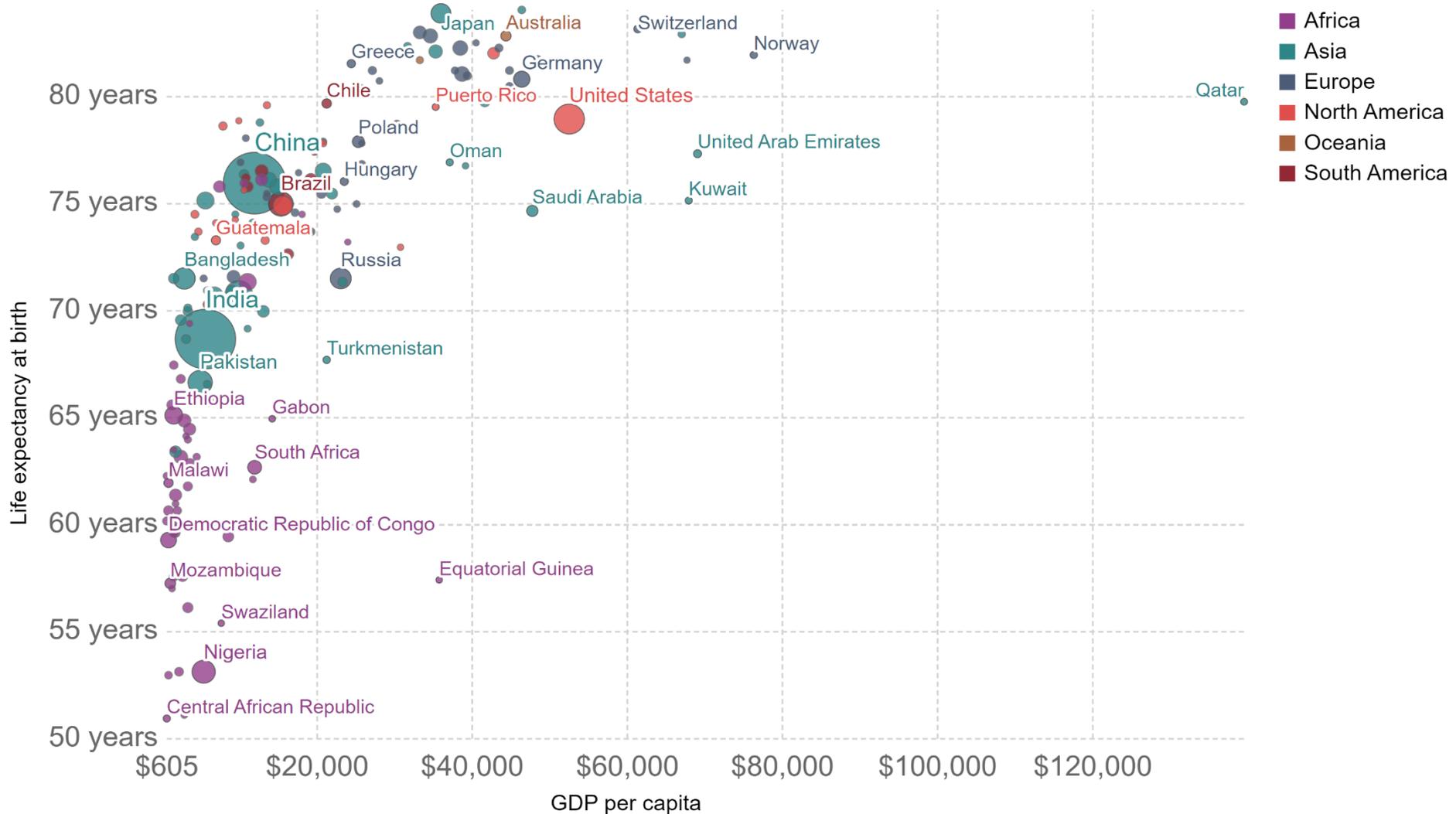


Source: Survey conducted Aug. 27-Oct. 4, 2015 (N=6,004). Ideological consistency based on a scale of 10 political values questions.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

Life expectancy vs. GDP per capita, 2015

GDP per capita is measured in 2011 international dollars, which corrects for inflation and cross-country price differences.



Associations Between Variables

Between now and the 3rd exam we will focus on measuring the association between two variables, X & Y

1. When X is discrete and Y is continuous, we will use “analysis of variance” techniques (Today)
2. When X and Y are both discrete, we will use cross-tabular and χ^2 analyses (Thursday)
3. When X and Y are both continuous, we will use correlation & regression analyses (Next Week)

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

Introduction to ANOVA

ANalysis **Of** **VA**riance (**ANOVA**) techniques compare the mean of continuous variable Y across J populations

Do people in different counties have different life expectancies?

Do people's political views (Y) vary by the type of community they live in (X ... e.g., rural vs. urban vs. suburban)?

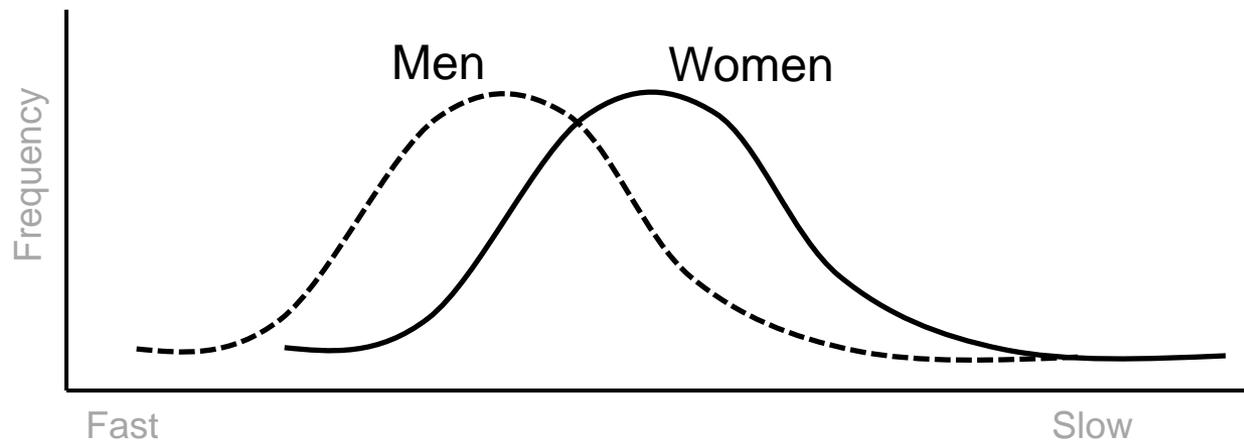
Do people from different religious traditions (X) vary with respect to how much money they donate to political parties (Y)?

Such questions amount to comparing the mean of some continuous variable Y across the J categories of some discrete variable X

Introduction to ANOVA

We saw something like this before...

How does the mean of continuous variable “race times” (Y) vary by levels of the categorical variable sex (X) ?

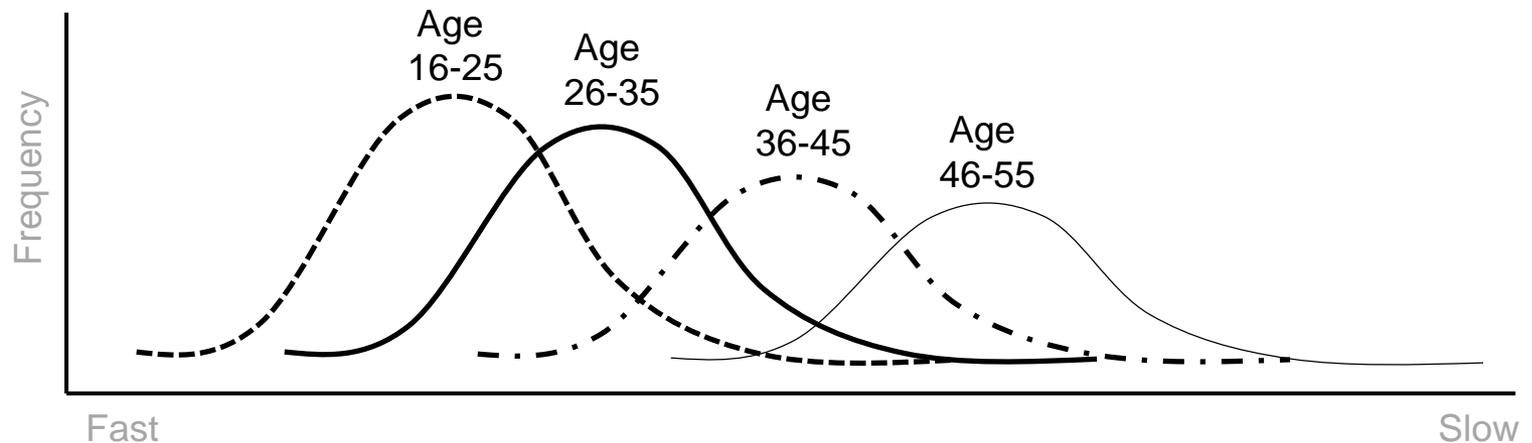


Using what we already know, we could test hypotheses or construct CI's for the difference in means of race times between men and women

Introduction to ANOVA

Now we want to allow for more categories of X

For example: How does the mean of continuous variable “race times” (Y) vary by levels of the categorical variable age (X) ?



Introduction to ANOVA

ANOVA amounts to a test of the hypothesis that all of the J population means are equal:

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3 = \dots = \mu_J$$

H_1 : Not all of the means are equal

If we reject H_0 , we do not know exactly which of the J means differs from the others, whether there are J different means, or what ... we just know that not all of the J means are equal (Follow-up analyses may be necessary)

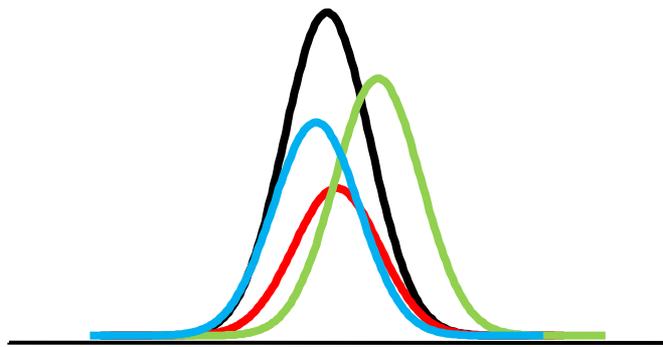
Introduction to ANOVA

The test statistic that we use to perform the ANOVA hypothesis test is called the F statistic

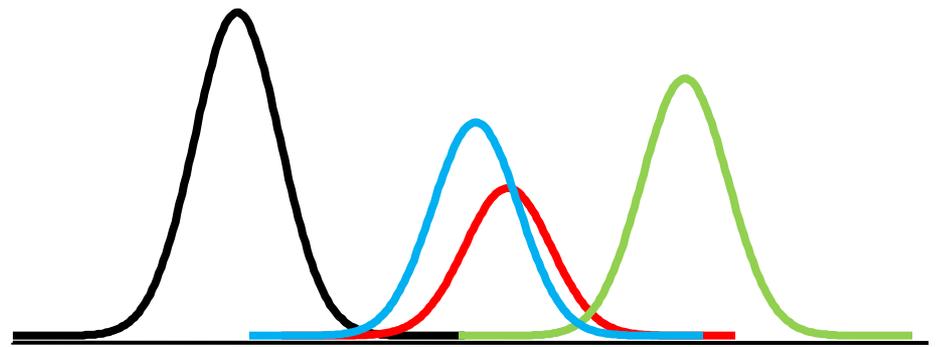
Conceptually, the more the J sample means differ, the larger the F statistic

If F is larger than we would expect by chance ... if the observed value of the F test statistic exceeds a critical value determined in advance ... then we reject H_0

Introduction to ANOVA



Small F Value



Larger F Value

The Logic of F Tests

The F statistic (defined later) is essentially a ratio:

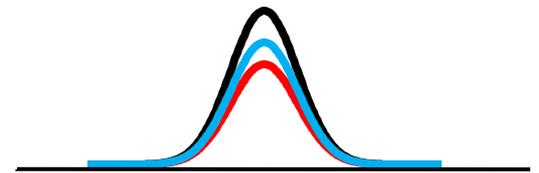
$$F = \frac{\text{Variation Between the } j \text{ Sample Means}}{\text{Variation Within Each of the } j \text{ Groups}}$$

Imagine that we have $J=3$ groups & we compute 95% confidence intervals for the mean of Y within groups:

Group #1 95% C.I. = 10 ± 0.5

Group #2 95% C.I. = 10 ± 0.5

Group #3 95% C.I. = 10 ± 0.5



Here, the J sample means do not vary **between groups**, but there is variability **within groups**. F would be tiny.

The Logic of F Tests

The F statistic (defined later) is essentially a ratio:

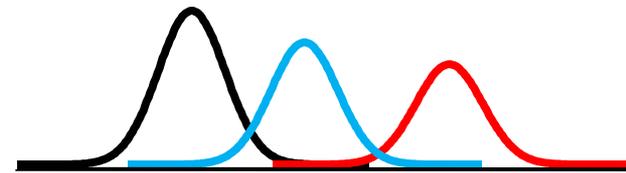
$$F = \frac{\text{Variation Between the } j \text{ Sample Means}}{\text{Variation Within Each of the } j \text{ Groups}}$$

Now imagine that we have $J=3$ groups with these 95% confidence intervals:

Group #1 95% C.I. = 5 ± 0.1

Group #2 95% C.I. = 10 ± 0.1

Group #3 95% C.I. = 15 ± 0.1



Here, the J sample means vary a lot **between groups** (and somewhat **within groups**). F would be large.

The Logic of F Tests

Y varies from observation to observation

The F test amounts to asking how much of the variability in Y occurs between the J groups as opposed to within each of the J groups

Does which group you belong to—as indexed by the categorical variable X — “explain” or “account for” variability in Y ?

The Logic of F Tests

Another way to think about it: If μ is the overall mean of Y and μ_j is the mean for category J, then the “effect” of being in category J of the categorical variable X is a_j :

$$a_j = \mu_j - \mu$$

Rearranging this, the mean for category j equals

$$\mu_j = \mu + a_j$$

If the J group means are equal, then $\mu_j = \mu$ and $a_j = 0$...
implying that an individual's value of Y does not depend on the category of X to which they belong

The Logic of F Tests

For individual i we can express the value of Y as:

$$Y_{ij} = \mu + a_j + e_{ij}$$

where Y_{ij} is the value of Y for individual i in group j , μ is the overall mean of Y , a_j is the effect of being in category j of variable X , and e_{ij} is a random error term

ANOVA is an effort to determine how much of the variance in Y_{ij} is attributable to group membership (the a_j) and how much is due to other things (e_{ij})

How do we know how much of the variation in Y_{ij} is due to these two source of variability?

The Logic of F Tests

The core idea of ANOVA is that we can separate the variance in Y into two components

1. Variability between groups
2. Variability within groups

The F -statistic is based on a comparison of **between-group** variability to **within-group** variability

How do we measure **between-group** variability?

How do we measure **within-group** variability?

The Logic of F Tests

Return to the formula for sample variance:

$$s_Y^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}{N-1}$$

If we then subscript Y with “i” to represent each individual and “j” to represent the category of X to which they belong, then we can re-write the numerator of the formula for sample variance as

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y})^2$$

The Logic of F Tests

The quantity

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y})^2$$

is called the “total sum of squares,” or SS_{TOTAL}

This quantity can be decomposed into two parts:

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_j)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^J n_j (\bar{Y}_j - \bar{Y})^2$$

The Logic of F Tests

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_j)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^J n_j (\bar{Y}_j - \bar{Y})^2$$


$$SS_{\text{TOTAL}} = SS_{\text{WITHIN}} + SS_{\text{BETWEEN}}$$

SS_{TOTAL} = Sum of squared deviations of each individual's value of Y from the overall sample mean of Y

SS_{WITHIN} = Sum of the squared deviations of each individual's value of Y from their group's mean of Y

SS_{BETWEEN} = Sum of the squared deviations of each group's mean value of Y from the overall sample mean of Y

The F Statistic

The F statistic is defined as

$$F_{J-1, N-J} = \frac{SS_{\text{BETWEEN}}/J-1}{SS_{\text{WITHIN}}/N-J} = \frac{MS_{\text{BETWEEN}}}{MS_{\text{WITHIN}}}$$

where

$$MS_{\text{BETWEEN}} = \frac{SS_{\text{BETWEEN}}}{J-1} \quad MS_{\text{WITHIN}} = \frac{SS_{\text{WITHIN}}}{N-J}$$

MS_{BETWEEN} is an estimate of the amount of variance in Y attributable to the category of X to which cases belong

MS_{WITHIN} is an estimate of the amount of variance in Y attributable to everything else

The F Statistic

The F statistic is defined as

$$F_{J-1, N-J} = \frac{SS_{\text{BETWEEN}}/J-1}{SS_{\text{WITHIN}}/N-J} = \frac{MS_{\text{BETWEEN}}}{MS_{\text{WITHIN}}}$$

where

$$MS_{\text{BETWEEN}} = \frac{SS_{\text{BETWEEN}}}{J-1} \quad MS_{\text{WITHIN}} = \frac{SS_{\text{WITHIN}}}{N-J}$$

If the mean of Y does not vary across groups, then the ratio F will be small

Hypothesis test: Is the value of F larger than we would expect by chance if $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \dots = \mu_j$?

The F Statistic

The F statistic is defined as

$$F_{J-1, N-J} = \frac{SS_{\text{BETWEEN}}/J-1}{SS_{\text{WITHIN}}/N-J} = \frac{MS_{\text{BETWEEN}}}{MS_{\text{WITHIN}}}$$

where

$$MS_{\text{BETWEEN}} = \frac{SS_{\text{BETWEEN}}}{J-1} \quad MS_{\text{WITHIN}} = \frac{SS_{\text{WITHIN}}}{N-J}$$

MS_{BETWEEN} has $j - 1$ degrees of freedom

MS_{WITHIN} has $N - j$ degrees of freedom

F thus has two degrees of freedom (df): The “numerator” $df_{\text{NUM}} (v_1=j-1)$ and the “denominator” $df_{\text{DENOM}} (v_2=N-j)$

The F Statistic

-> group = 1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Y	50,000	100.0316	10.04977	51	145

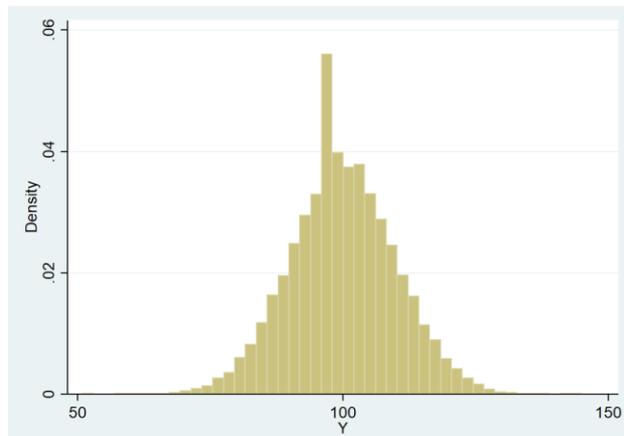
-> group = 2

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Y	50,000	100.0316	10.04977	51	145

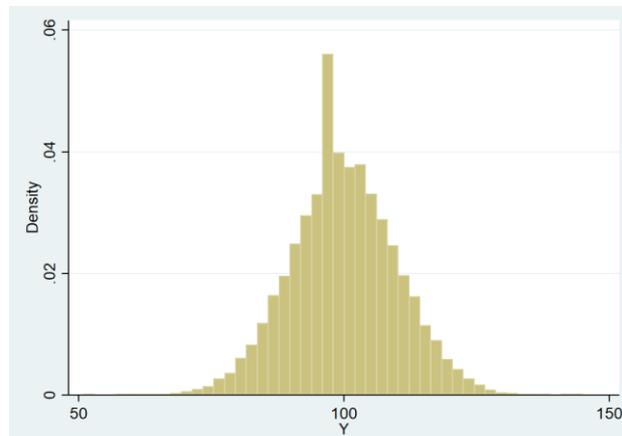
-> group = 3

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Y	50,000	100.0316	10.04977	51	145

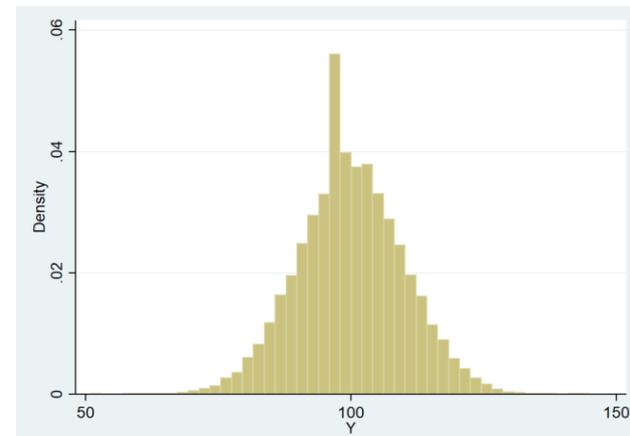
The F Statistic



Group 1



Group 2



Group 3

The F Statistic

The F statistic is defined as

$$F_{J-1, N-J} = \frac{SS_{\text{BETWEEN}}/J-1}{SS_{\text{WITHIN}}/N-J} = \frac{0/2}{15,149,371/149,997} = 0$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_j)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^J n_j (\bar{Y}_j - \bar{Y})^2$$

$$SS_{\text{TOTAL}} = SS_{\text{WITHIN}} + SS_{\text{BETWEEN}}$$

The F Statistic

-> group = 1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Y	20	103.05	10.33886	81	118

-> group = 2

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Y	20	99.9	11.15866	80	117

-> group = 3

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Y	20	101.15	9.911583	79	116

The F Statistic

The F statistic is for this random sample of 60 (20 from each of the three groups) is:

$$F_{J-1, N-J} = \frac{SS_{\text{BETWEEN}}/J-1}{SS_{\text{WITHIN}}/N-J} = \frac{100.63/2}{6,263.3/149,997} = \mathbf{0.46}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_j)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^J n_j (\bar{Y}_j - \bar{Y})^2$$


$$SS_{\text{TOTAL}} = SS_{\text{WITHIN}} + SS_{\text{BETWEEN}}$$

The F Statistic

-> group = 1

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Y	20	95.2	9.311001	77	112

-> group = 2

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Y	20	103.7	11.59446	77	124

-> group = 3

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Y	20	97.9	11.83616	72	116

The F Statistic

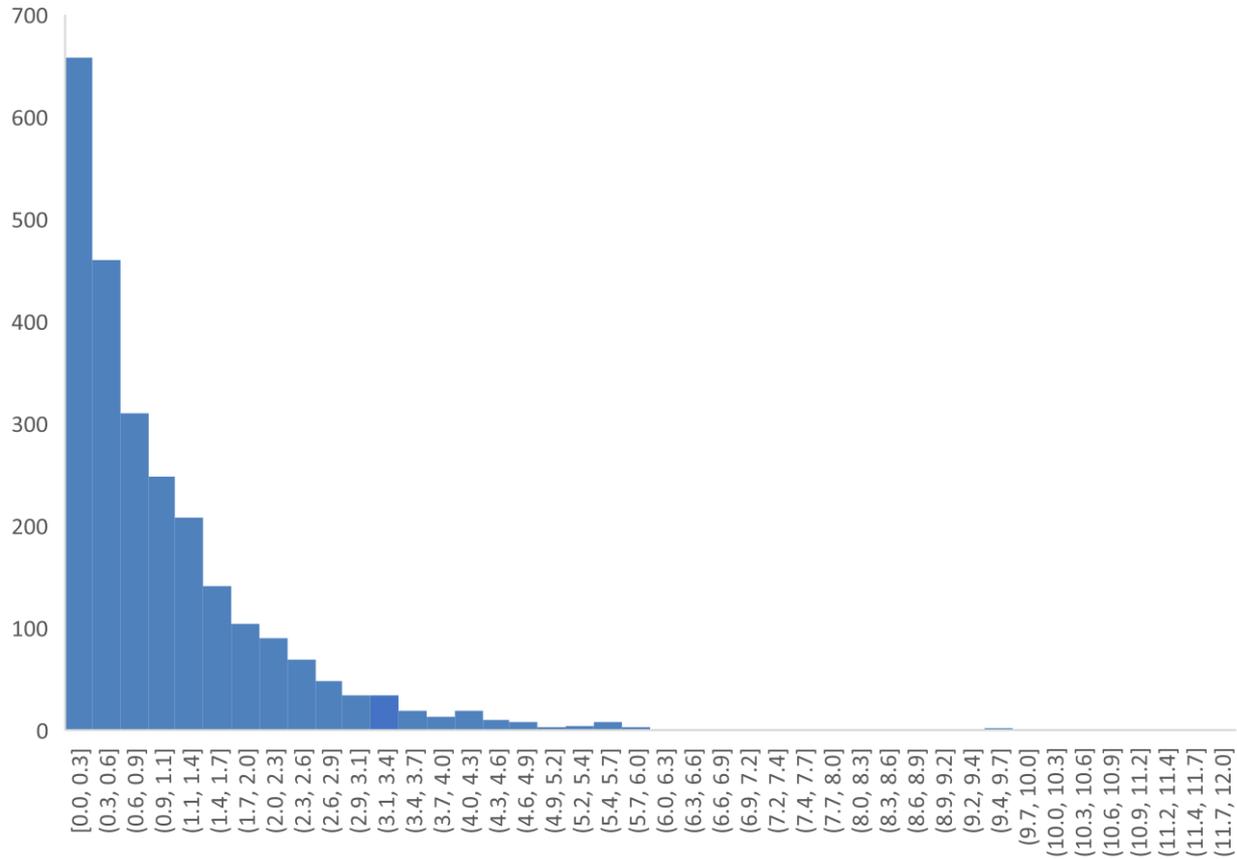
The F statistic is for this random sample of 60 (20 from each of the three groups) is:

$$F_{J-1, N-J} = \frac{SS_{\text{BETWEEN}}/J-1}{SS_{\text{WITHIN}}/N-J} = \frac{754.53/2}{6,863/149,997} = \mathbf{3.13}$$

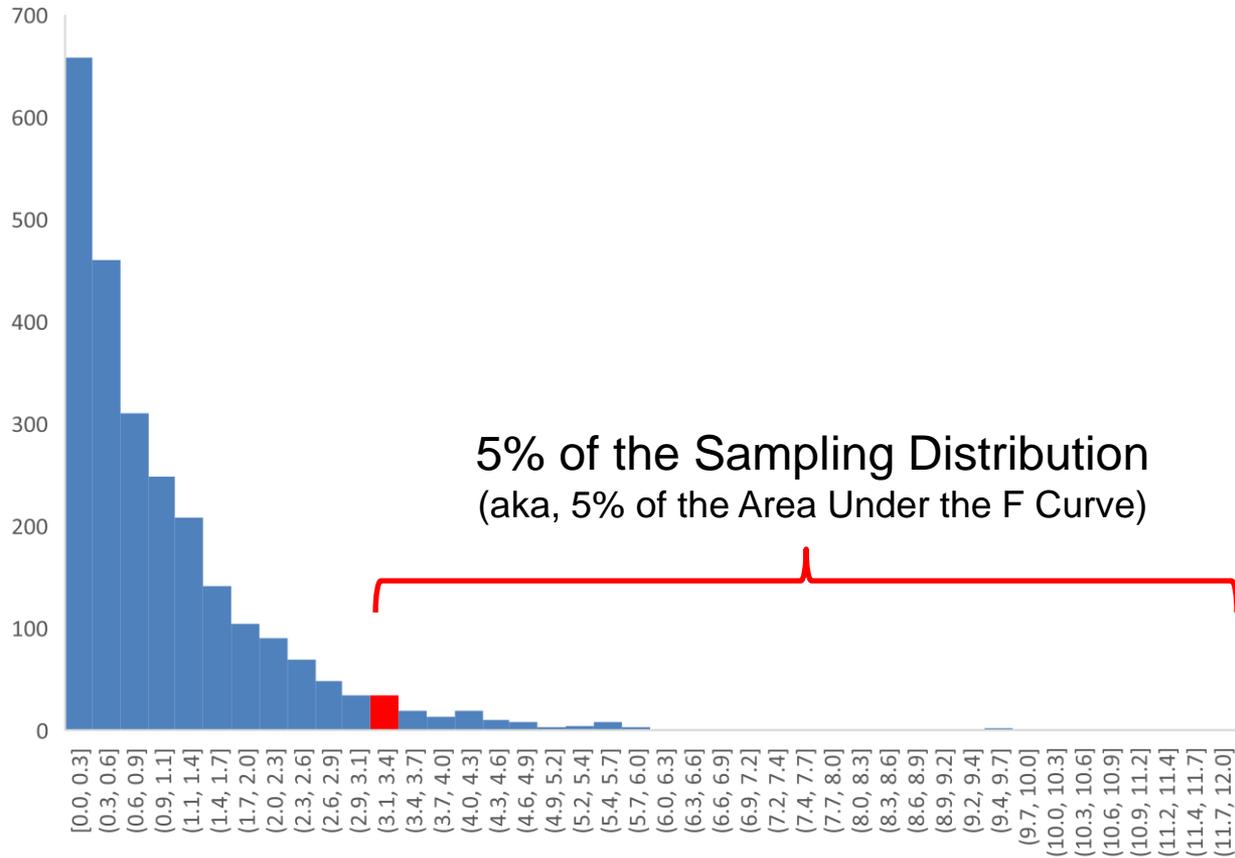
$$\sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y})^2 = \sum_{j=1}^J \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} (Y_{ij} - \bar{Y}_j)^2 + \sum_{j=1}^J n_j (\bar{Y}_j - \bar{Y})^2$$


$$SS_{\text{TOTAL}} = SS_{\text{WITHIN}} + SS_{\text{BETWEEN}}$$

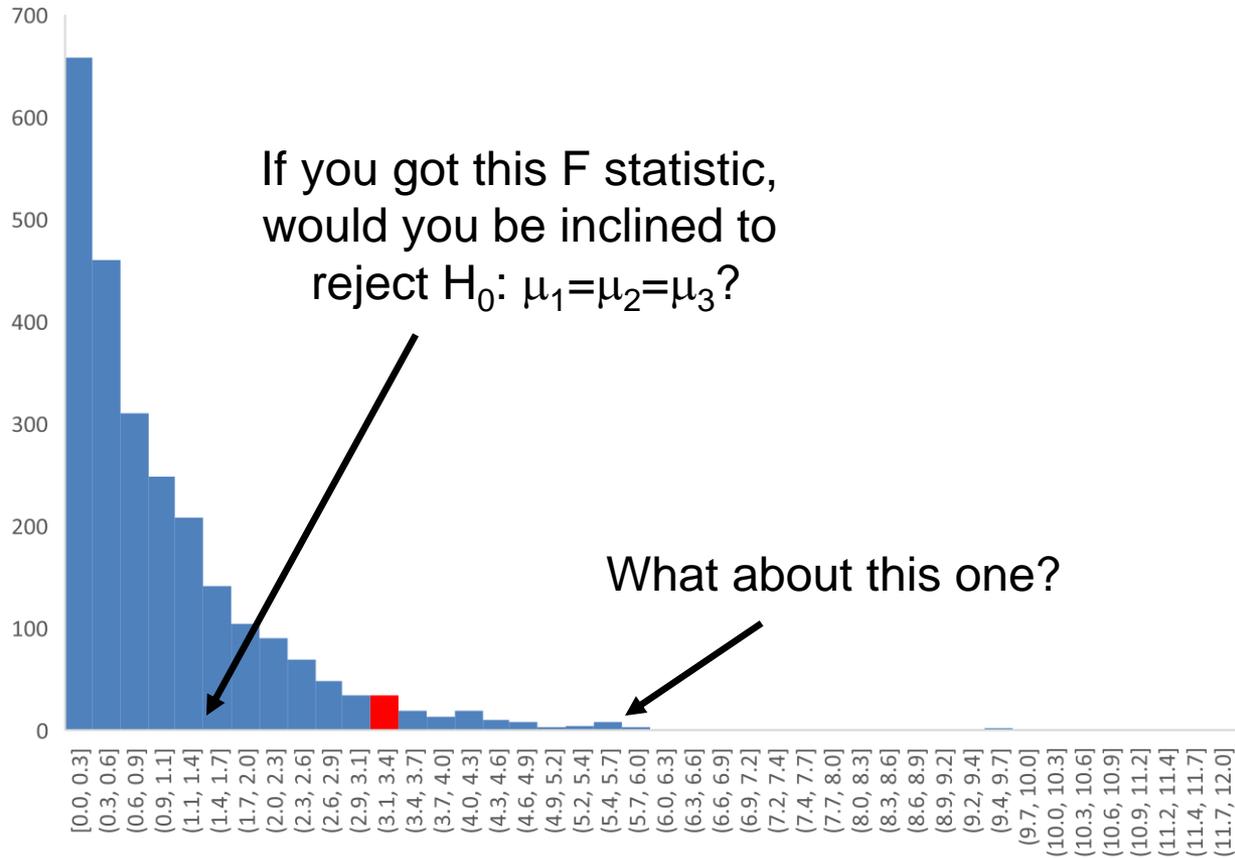
The F Statistic



The F Statistic



The F Statistic



ANOVA Example

Say that Y is people's political views (where 1=Extremely Liberal and 7=Extremely Conservative) and X represents the type of community that people live in; here, J=5

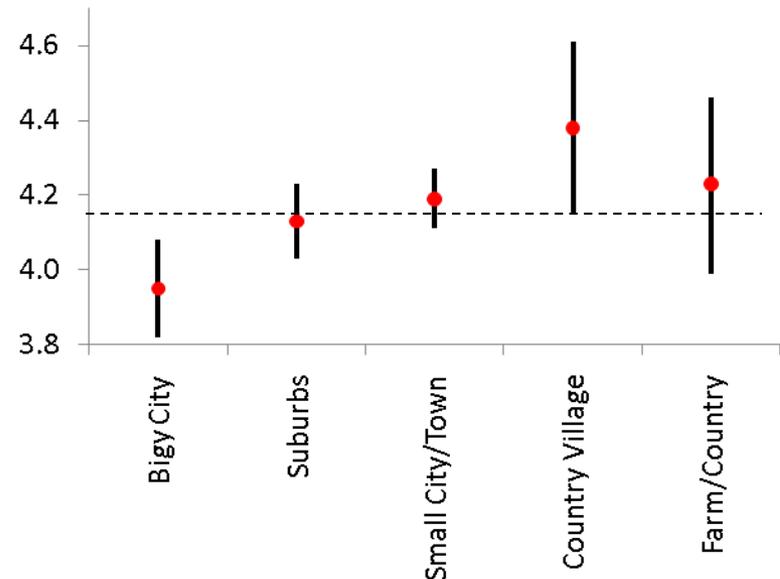
N for the full sample equals 2,779 with an overall sample mean of Y equal to 4.15

Big City	Mean=3.95	n=522	(95% C.I. = 3.82 to 4.08)
Suburbs	Mean=4.13	n=724	(95% C.I. = 4.03 to 4.23)
Small City/Town	Mean=4.19	n=1,093	(95% C.I. = 4.11 to 4.27)
Country Village	Mean=4.38	n=122	(95% C.I. = 4.15 to 4.61)
Farm/Country	Mean=4.30	n=318	(95% C.I. = 3.99 to 4.46)

ANOVA Example

Say that Y is people's political views (where 1=Extremely Liberal and 7=Extremely Conservative) and X represents the type of community that people live in; here, $J=5$

N for the full sample equals 2,779 with an overall sample mean of Y equal to 4.15



ANOVA Example

Hypothesis Testing in 6 Steps ... Just Like Before

1. State the null (H_0) and alternative (H_1) hypotheses
2. Check that the sample data conform to basic assumptions; if they do not, then do not go any further
3. Choose an α probability level ... that is, a probability associated with incorrectly rejecting the null hypothesis
4. Determine the “critical value” ... that is, how large the test statistic must be in order to reject the null hypothesis at the given α level
5. Calculate the test statistic ... F
6. Compare the test statistic to the critical value

ANOVA Example

State the null (H_0) and alternative (H_1) hypotheses

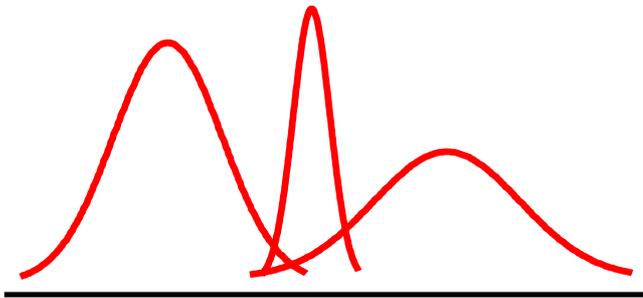
$$H_0: \mu_{\text{Big City}} = \mu_{\text{Suburbs}} = \mu_{\text{Small City}} = \mu_{\text{Village}} = \mu_{\text{Farm}}$$

H_1 : Not all of the population group means are equal

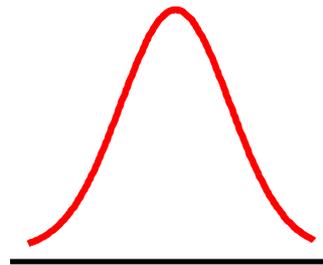
ANOVA Example

Check that the sample data conform to basic assumptions;
if they do not, then do not go any further

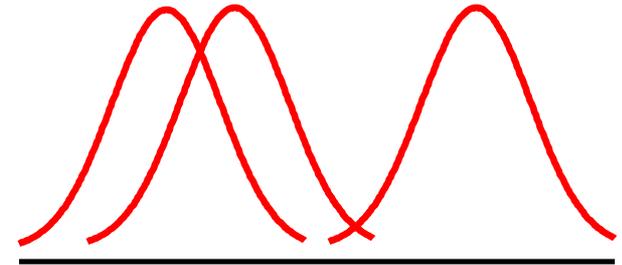
1. The j samples are independent random samples
2. Within each population group, Y is normally distributed
3. The standard deviation of Y is equal across the j population groups (the “homoskedasticity” assumption)



**Assumptions Are
Not Met**



$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3$



**$H_1: \text{Not all Means
Are Equal}$**

ANOVA Example

Choose an α probability level ... that is, a probability associated with incorrectly rejecting the null hypothesis

Let's choose $\alpha=0.05$

Determine the “critical value” ... that is, how large the test statistic must be in order to reject the null hypothesis at the given α level

As shown in an F table, the critical value of F depends on α , df_{NUM} (which equals $J-1$), and df_{DENOM} (which equals $N-J$)

Critical Values of F ($\alpha=0.05$)

		NUMERATOR Degrees of Freedom																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	30	40	50	100	200	∞
DENOMINATOR Degrees of Freedom	1	161.45	199.50	215.71	224.58	230.16	233.99	236.77	238.88	240.54	241.88	245.95	248.01	250.10	251.14	251.77	253.04	253.68	254.31
	2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.40	19.43	19.45	19.46	19.47	19.48	19.49	19.49	19.50
	3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79	8.70	8.66	8.62	8.59	8.58	8.55	8.54	8.53
	4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.86	5.80	5.75	5.72	5.70	5.66	5.65	5.63
	5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.62	4.56	4.50	4.46	4.44	4.41	4.39	4.36
	6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06	3.94	3.87	3.81	3.77	3.75	3.71	3.69	3.67
	7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.51	3.44	3.38	3.34	3.32	3.27	3.25	3.23
	8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.22	3.15	3.08	3.04	3.02	2.97	2.95	2.93
	9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.01	2.94	2.86	2.83	2.80	2.76	2.73	2.71
	10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.85	2.77	2.70	2.66	2.64	2.59	2.56	2.54
	11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.85	2.72	2.65	2.57	2.53	2.51	2.46	2.43	2.40
	12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.62	2.54	2.47	2.43	2.40	2.35	2.32	2.30
	13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71	2.67	2.53	2.46	2.38	2.34	2.31	2.26	2.23	2.21
	14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.46	2.39	2.31	2.27	2.24	2.19	2.16	2.13
	15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.40	2.33	2.25	2.20	2.18	2.12	2.10	2.07
	16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.35	2.28	2.19	2.15	2.12	2.07	2.04	2.01
	17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.45	2.31	2.23	2.15	2.10	2.08	2.02	1.99	1.96
	18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.27	2.19	2.11	2.06	2.04	1.98	1.95	1.92
	19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.38	2.23	2.16	2.07	2.03	2.00	1.94	1.91	1.88
	20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35	2.20	2.12	2.04	1.99	1.97	1.91	1.88	1.84
	21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.18	2.10	2.01	1.96	1.94	1.88	1.84	1.81
	22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34	2.30	2.15	2.07	1.98	1.94	1.91	1.85	1.82	1.78
	23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32	2.27	2.13	2.05	1.96	1.91	1.88	1.82	1.79	1.76
	24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30	2.25	2.11	2.03	1.94	1.89	1.86	1.80	1.77	1.73
	25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28	2.24	2.09	2.01	1.92	1.87	1.84	1.78	1.75	1.71
	26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.22	2.07	1.99	1.90	1.85	1.82	1.76	1.73	1.69
	27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.20	2.06	1.97	1.88	1.84	1.81	1.74	1.71	1.67
	28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.19	2.04	1.96	1.87	1.82	1.79	1.73	1.69	1.65
	29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22	2.18	2.03	1.94	1.85	1.81	1.77	1.71	1.67	1.64
	30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.01	1.93	1.84	1.79	1.76	1.70	1.66	1.62
31	4.16	3.30	2.91	2.68	2.52	2.41	2.32	2.25	2.20	2.15	2.00	1.92	1.83	1.78	1.75	1.68	1.65	1.61	
32	4.15	3.29	2.90	2.67	2.51	2.40	2.31	2.24	2.19	2.14	1.99	1.91	1.82	1.77	1.74	1.67	1.63	1.59	
33	4.14	3.28	2.89	2.66	2.50	2.39	2.30	2.23	2.18	2.13	1.98	1.90	1.81	1.76	1.72	1.66	1.62	1.58	
34	4.13	3.28	2.88	2.65	2.49	2.38	2.29	2.23	2.17	2.12	1.97	1.89	1.80	1.75	1.71	1.65	1.61	1.57	
35	4.12	3.27	2.87	2.64	2.49	2.37	2.29	2.22	2.16	2.11	1.96	1.88	1.79	1.74	1.70	1.63	1.60	1.56	
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.08	1.92	1.84	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.55	1.51	
50	4.03	3.18	2.79	2.56	2.40	2.29	2.20	2.13	2.07	2.03	1.87	1.78	1.69	1.63	1.60	1.52	1.48	1.44	
75	3.97	3.12	2.73	2.49	2.34	2.22	2.13	2.06	2.01	1.96	1.80	1.71	1.61	1.55	1.52	1.44	1.39	1.34	
100	3.94	3.09	2.70	2.46	2.31	2.19	2.10	2.03	1.97	1.93	1.77	1.68	1.57	1.52	1.48	1.39	1.34	1.28	
200	3.89	3.04	2.65	2.42	2.26	2.14	2.06	1.98	1.93	1.88	1.72	1.62	1.52	1.46	1.41	1.32	1.26	1.19	
∞	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.83	1.67	1.57	1.46	1.39	1.35	1.24	1.17	1.00	

Worksheet

With $\alpha=0.05$, what is the critical value of F when...

$df_{\text{NUM}}=3$, and $df_{\text{DENOM}}=120$?

$df_{\text{NUM}}=10$, and $df_{\text{DENOM}}=20$?

$df_{\text{NUM}}=20$, and $df_{\text{DENOM}}=30$?

With $\alpha=0.01$, what is the critical value of F when...

$df_{\text{NUM}}=1$, and $df_{\text{DENOM}}=1,000$?

$df_{\text{NUM}}=4$, and $df_{\text{DENOM}}=20$?

Critical Values of F ($\alpha=0.05$)

		NUMERATOR Degrees of Freedom																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	30	40	50	100	200	∞
DENOMINATOR Degrees of Freedom	1	161.45	199.50	215.71	224.58	230.16	233.99	236.77	238.88	240.54	241.88	245.95	248.01	250.10	251.14	251.77	253.04	253.68	254.31
	2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.40	19.43	19.45	19.46	19.47	19.48	19.49	19.49	19.50
	3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79	8.70	8.66	8.62	8.59	8.58	8.55	8.54	8.53
	4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.86	5.80	5.75	5.72	5.70	5.66	5.65	5.63
	5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.62	4.56	4.50	4.46	4.44	4.41	4.39	4.36
	6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06	3.94	3.87	3.81	3.77	3.75	3.71	3.69	3.67
	7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.51	3.44	3.38	3.34	3.32	3.27	3.25	3.23
	8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.22	3.15	3.08	3.04	3.02	2.97	2.95	2.93
	9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.01	2.94	2.86	2.83	2.80	2.76	2.73	2.71
	10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.85	2.77	2.70	2.66	2.64	2.59	2.56	2.54
	11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.85	2.72	2.65	2.57	2.53	2.51	2.46	2.43	2.40
	12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.62	2.54	2.47	2.43	2.40	2.35	2.32	2.30
	13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71	2.67	2.53	2.46	2.38	2.34	2.31	2.26	2.23	2.21
	14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.46	2.39	2.31	2.27	2.24	2.19	2.16	2.13
	15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.40	2.33	2.25	2.20	2.18	2.12	2.10	2.07
	16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.35	2.28	2.19	2.15	2.12	2.07	2.04	2.01
	17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.45	2.31	2.23	2.15	2.10	2.08	2.02	1.99	1.96
	18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.27	2.19	2.11	2.06	2.04	1.98	1.95	1.92
	19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.38	2.23	2.16	2.07	2.03	2.00	1.94	1.91	1.88
	20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35	2.20	2.12	2.04	1.99	1.97	1.91	1.88	1.84
	21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.18	2.10	2.01	1.96	1.94	1.88	1.84	1.81
	22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34	2.30	2.15	2.07	1.98	1.94	1.91	1.85	1.82	1.78
	23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32	2.27	2.13	2.05	1.96	1.91	1.88	1.82	1.79	1.76
	24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30	2.25	2.11	2.03	1.94	1.89	1.86	1.80	1.77	1.73
	25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28	2.24	2.09	2.01	1.92	1.87	1.84	1.78	1.75	1.71
	26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.22	2.07	1.99	1.90	1.85	1.82	1.76	1.73	1.69
	27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.20	2.06	1.97	1.88	1.84	1.81	1.74	1.71	1.67
	28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.19	2.04	1.96	1.87	1.82	1.79	1.73	1.69	1.65
	29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22	2.18	2.03	1.94	1.85	1.81	1.77	1.71	1.67	1.64
	30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.01	1.93	1.84	1.79	1.76	1.70	1.66	1.62
31	4.16	3.30	2.91	2.68	2.52	2.41	2.32	2.25	2.20	2.15	2.00	1.92	1.83	1.78	1.75	1.68	1.65	1.61	
32	4.15	3.29	2.90	2.67	2.51	2.40	2.31	2.24	2.19	2.14	1.99	1.91	1.82	1.77	1.74	1.67	1.63	1.59	
33	4.14	3.28	2.89	2.66	2.50	2.39	2.30	2.23	2.18	2.13	1.98	1.90	1.81	1.76	1.72	1.66	1.62	1.58	
34	4.13	3.28	2.88	2.65	2.49	2.38	2.29	2.23	2.17	2.12	1.97	1.89	1.80	1.75	1.71	1.65	1.61	1.57	
35	4.12	3.27	2.87	2.64	2.49	2.37	2.29	2.22	2.16	2.11	1.96	1.88	1.79	1.74	1.70	1.63	1.60	1.56	
40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.08	1.92	1.84	1.74	1.69	1.66	1.59	1.55	1.51	
50	4.03	3.18	2.79	2.56	2.40	2.29	2.20	2.13	2.07	2.03	1.87	1.78	1.69	1.63	1.60	1.52	1.48	1.44	
75	3.97	3.12	2.73	2.49	2.34	2.22	2.13	2.06	2.01	1.96	1.80	1.71	1.61	1.55	1.52	1.44	1.39	1.34	
100	3.94	3.09	2.70	2.46	2.31	2.19	2.10	2.03	1.97	1.93	1.77	1.68	1.57	1.52	1.48	1.39	1.34	1.28	
200	3.89	3.04	2.65	2.42	2.26	2.14	2.06	1.98	1.93	1.88	1.72	1.62	1.52	1.46	1.41	1.32	1.26	1.19	
∞	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.83	1.67	1.57	1.46	1.39	1.35	1.24	1.17	1.00	

Critical Values of F

($\alpha=0.01$)

		NUMERATOR Degrees of Freedom																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	15	20	30	40	50	100	200	∞
DENOMINATOR Degrees of Freedom	1	4052.18	4999.50	5403.35	5624.58	5763.65	5858.99	5928.36	5981.07	6022.47	6055.85	6157.28	6208.73	6260.65	6286.78	6302.52	6334.11	6349.97	6365.86
	2	98.50	99.00	99.17	99.25	99.30	99.33	99.36	99.37	99.39	99.40	99.43	99.45	99.47	99.47	99.48	99.49	99.49	99.50
	3	34.12	30.82	29.46	28.71	28.24	27.91	27.67	27.49	27.35	27.23	26.87	26.69	26.50	26.41	26.35	26.24	26.18	26.13
	4	21.20	18.00	16.69	15.98	15.52	15.21	14.98	14.80	14.66	14.55	14.20	14.02	13.84	13.75	13.69	13.58	13.52	13.46
	5	16.26	13.27	12.06	11.39	10.97	10.67	10.46	10.29	10.16	10.05	9.72	9.55	9.38	9.29	9.24	9.13	9.08	9.02
	6	13.75	10.92	9.78	9.15	8.75	8.47	8.26	8.10	7.98	7.87	7.56	7.40	7.23	7.14	7.09	6.99	6.93	6.88
	7	12.25	9.55	8.45	7.85	7.46	7.19	6.99	6.84	6.72	6.62	6.31	6.16	5.99	5.91	5.86	5.75	5.70	5.65
	8	11.26	8.65	7.59	7.01	6.63	6.37	6.18	6.03	5.91	5.81	5.52	5.36	5.20	5.12	5.07	4.96	4.91	4.86
	9	10.56	8.02	6.99	6.42	6.06	5.80	5.61	5.47	5.35	5.26	4.96	4.81	4.65	4.57	4.52	4.41	4.36	4.31
	10	10.04	7.56	6.55	5.99	5.64	5.39	5.20	5.06	4.94	4.85	4.56	4.41	4.25	4.17	4.12	4.01	3.96	3.91
	11	9.65	7.21	6.22	5.67	5.32	5.07	4.89	4.74	4.63	4.54	4.25	4.10	3.94	3.86	3.81	3.71	3.66	3.60
	12	9.33	6.93	5.95	5.41	5.06	4.82	4.64	4.50	4.39	4.30	4.01	3.86	3.70	3.62	3.57	3.47	3.41	3.36
	13	9.07	6.70	5.74	5.21	4.86	4.62	4.44	4.30	4.19	4.10	3.82	3.66	3.51	3.43	3.38	3.27	3.22	3.17
	14	8.86	6.51	5.56	5.04	4.69	4.46	4.28	4.14	4.03	3.94	3.66	3.51	3.35	3.27	3.22	3.11	3.06	3.00
	15	8.68	6.36	5.42	4.89	4.56	4.32	4.14	4.00	3.89	3.80	3.52	3.37	3.21	3.13	3.08	2.98	2.92	2.87
	16	8.53	6.23	5.29	4.77	4.44	4.20	4.03	3.89	3.78	3.69	3.41	3.26	3.10	3.02	2.97	2.86	2.81	2.75
	17	8.40	6.11	5.18	4.67	4.34	4.10	3.93	3.79	3.68	3.59	3.31	3.16	3.00	2.92	2.87	2.76	2.71	2.65
	18	8.29	6.01	5.09	4.58	4.25	4.01	3.84	3.71	3.60	3.51	3.23	3.08	2.92	2.84	2.78	2.68	2.62	2.57
	19	8.18	5.93	5.01	4.50	4.17	3.94	3.77	3.63	3.52	3.43	3.15	3.00	2.84	2.76	2.71	2.60	2.55	2.49
	20	8.10	5.85	4.94	4.43	4.10	3.87	3.70	3.56	3.46	3.37	3.09	2.94	2.78	2.69	2.64	2.54	2.48	2.42
	21	8.02	5.78	4.87	4.37	4.04	3.81	3.64	3.51	3.40	3.31	3.03	2.88	2.72	2.64	2.58	2.48	2.42	2.36
	22	7.95	5.72	4.82	4.31	3.99	3.76	3.59	3.45	3.35	3.26	2.98	2.83	2.67	2.58	2.53	2.42	2.36	2.31
	23	7.88	5.66	4.76	4.26	3.94	3.71	3.54	3.41	3.30	3.21	2.93	2.78	2.62	2.54	2.48	2.37	2.32	2.26
	24	7.82	5.61	4.72	4.22	3.90	3.67	3.50	3.36	3.26	3.17	2.89	2.74	2.58	2.49	2.44	2.33	2.27	2.21
	25	7.77	5.57	4.68	4.18	3.85	3.63	3.46	3.32	3.22	3.13	2.85	2.70	2.54	2.45	2.40	2.29	2.23	2.17
	26	7.72	5.53	4.64	4.14	3.82	3.59	3.42	3.29	3.18	3.09	2.81	2.66	2.50	2.42	2.36	2.25	2.19	2.13
	27	7.68	5.49	4.60	4.11	3.78	3.56	3.39	3.26	3.15	3.06	2.78	2.63	2.47	2.38	2.33	2.22	2.16	2.10
	28	7.64	5.45	4.57	4.07	3.75	3.53	3.36	3.23	3.12	3.03	2.75	2.60	2.44	2.35	2.30	2.19	2.13	2.06
	29	7.60	5.42	4.54	4.04	3.73	3.50	3.33	3.20	3.09	3.00	2.73	2.57	2.41	2.33	2.27	2.16	2.10	2.03
	30	7.56	5.39	4.51	4.02	3.70	3.47	3.30	3.17	3.07	2.98	2.70	2.55	2.39	2.30	2.25	2.13	2.07	2.01
	31	7.53	5.36	4.48	3.99	3.67	3.45	3.28	3.15	3.04	2.96	2.68	2.52	2.36	2.27	2.22	2.11	2.04	1.98
32	7.50	5.34	4.46	3.97	3.65	3.43	3.26	3.13	3.02	2.93	2.65	2.50	2.34	2.25	2.20	2.08	2.02	1.96	
33	7.47	5.31	4.44	3.95	3.63	3.41	3.24	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.63	2.48	2.32	2.23	2.18	2.06	2.00	1.93	
34	7.44	5.29	4.42	3.93	3.61	3.39	3.22	3.09	2.98	2.89	2.61	2.46	2.30	2.21	2.16	2.04	1.98	1.91	
35	7.42	5.27	4.40	3.91	3.59	3.37	3.20	3.07	2.96	2.88	2.60	2.44	2.28	2.19	2.14	2.02	1.96	1.89	
40	7.31	5.18	4.31	3.83	3.51	3.29	3.12	2.99	2.89	2.80	2.52	2.37	2.20	2.11	2.06	1.94	1.87	1.80	
50	7.17	5.06	4.20	3.72	3.41	3.19	3.02	2.89	2.78	2.70	2.42	2.27	2.10	2.01	1.95	1.82	1.76	1.68	
75	6.99	4.90	4.05	3.58	3.27	3.05	2.89	2.76	2.65	2.57	2.29	2.13	1.96	1.87	1.81	1.67	1.60	1.52	
100	6.90	4.82	3.98	3.51	3.21	2.99	2.82	2.69	2.59	2.50	2.22	2.07	1.89	1.80	1.74	1.60	1.52	1.43	
200	6.76	4.71	3.88	3.41	3.11	2.89	2.73	2.60	2.50	2.41	2.13	1.97	1.79	1.69	1.63	1.48	1.39	1.28	
∞	6.63	4.61	3.78	3.32	3.02	2.80	2.64	2.51	2.41	2.32	2.04	1.88	1.70	1.59	1.52	1.36	1.25	1.00	

ANOVA Example

In our example, $N=2,779$ and $j=5$

So, $df_{\text{NUM}} = j - 1 = 4$ and $df_{\text{DENOM}} = N - j = 2,774$

With $\alpha=0.05$, the critical value of F is 2.37

We can thus state a decision rule:

$$H_0: \mu_{\text{Big City}} = \mu_{\text{Suburbs}} = \mu_{\text{Small City}} = \mu_{\text{Village}} = \mu_{\text{Farm}}$$

H_1 : Not all of the population group means are equal

Fail to reject H_0 if $F \leq 2.37$

Reject H_0 if $F > 2.37$

ANOVA Example

Calculate the test statistic ... F

This is not something we do by hand for large samples

STATA Output for our example:

ANOVA

Think of self as liberal or conservative

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	35.229	4	8.807	4.807	.001
Within Groups	5082.393	2774	1.832		
Total	5117.622	2778			

$$F_{J-1, N-J} = \frac{SS_{\text{BETWEEN}}/J - 1}{SS_{\text{WITHIN}}/N - J}$$

ANOVA Example

Compare the test statistic to the critical value

1. If the test statistic is larger than the critical value, then reject H_0 (with probability of α of doing so even though H_0 should not be rejected)
2. If the test statistic is less than or equal to the critical value, then do not reject H_0 (with probability of β of doing so even though H_0 should be rejected)

We determined that our critical value of F is 2.37

We observed an F statistic of 4.807

$$H_0: F \leq 2.37 \quad H_1: F > 2.38$$

Conclusion: **Reject H_0**

ANOVA vs Difference in Means When J=2

We have now seen two techniques for comparing the mean of the continuous variable Y across two population groups

First, we can conduct a test of the hypothesis that $\mu_{j=1} = \mu_{j=2}$ using a *t* test

Second, we can conduct an ANOVA with $J=2$

We will get the same result. This is because

$$t_{df_{DENOM}} = \sqrt{F_{1,df_{DENOM}}}$$

Worksheet

There are three delivery companies: A, B, & C

I had all three mail me 5 packages. Below are the number of days it took for me to get the packages

A 2 2 3 4 6

B 1 2 2 5 5

C 2 2 3 3 4

Hint/Help:

$$SS_{\text{Between}} = 0.9333$$

$$SS_{\text{Within}} = 28$$

Test the hypothesis that the mean number of days that each company takes to deliver packages is equal; use

$\alpha=0.05$ (For this example, relax/ignore the basic assumptions that must be met in order to perform ANOVA)

Worksheet

There are three delivery companies: A, B, & C

I had all three mail me 3 packages. Below are the number of days it took for me to get the packages

A 1 1 2

B 2 2 3

C 3 3 4

Hint/Help:

$$SS_{\text{Between}} = 6$$

$$SS_{\text{Within}} = 2$$

Test the hypothesis that the mean number of days that each company takes to deliver packages is equal; use

$\alpha=0.05$ (For this example, relax/ignore the basic assumptions that must be met in order to perform ANOVA)

Want More?

David Lane's Book

http://onlinestatbook.com/2/analysis_of_variance/ANOVA.html

Chapters 13 and 14 of Richard Lowry's Book

<http://vassarstats.net/textbook/>

Gerard Dallal's Book

<http://www.jerrydallal.com/LHSP/anova1.htm>

<http://www.jerrydallal.com/LHSP/aov1out.htm>