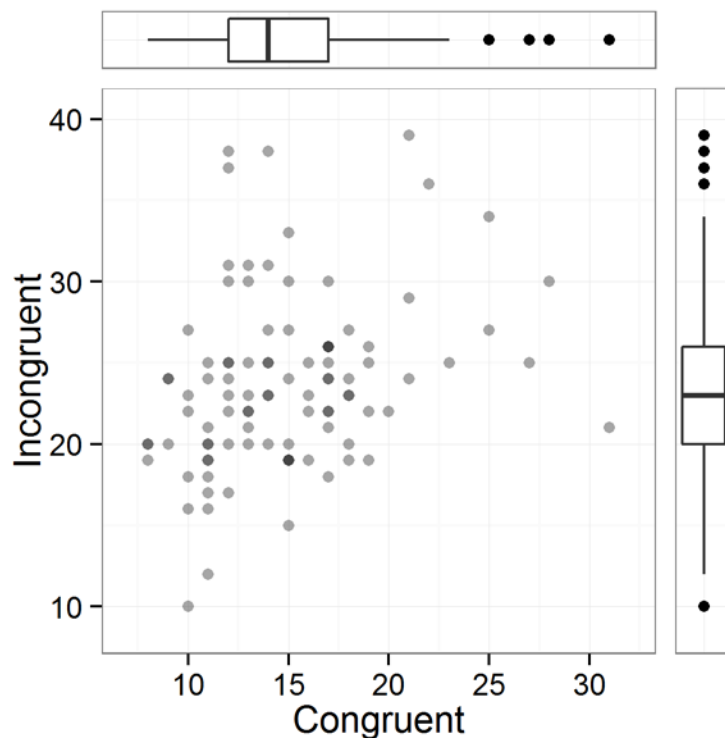# Dependent t-test

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This document summarizes a comparison between two independent groups, comparing reaction times (in seconds) between the Congruent and Incongruent conditions. This script can help to facilitate the analysis of data, and the word-output might prevent copy-paste errors when transferring results to a manuscript.

Researchers can base their statistical inferences on Frequentist or robust statistics, as well as on Bayesian statistics. Effect sizes and their confidence intervals are provided, thus inviting researchers to interpret their data from multiple perspectives.

Checking for outliers, normality, equality of variances.

Outliers

Boxplots can be used to identify outliers. Boxplots give the median (thick line), and 25% of the data above and below the median (box). End of whiskers are the maximum and minimum value when excluding outliers (which are indicated by dots).

Normality assumption

The dependent *t*-test assumes that *difference* scores are normally distributed and that the variances of the two groups are equal. It does *not* assume the data within each measurement (so within the Congruent and Incongruent condition) are normally distributed. If the normality assumption is violated, the Type 1 error rate of the test is no longer controlled, and can substantially increase beyond the chosen significance level. Formally, a normality test based on the data is incorrect, and the normality assumption should be tested on additional (e.g., pilot) data. Nevertheless, a two-step procedure (testing the data for normality, and using alternatives for the traditional *t*-test if normality is violated) works well (see Rochon, Gondan, & Kieser, 2012).

Tests for normality

Yap and Sim (2011, p. 2153) recommend: "If the distribution is symmetric with low kurtosis values (i.e. symmetric short-tailed distribution), then the D'Agostino-Pearson and Shapiro-Wilkes tests have good power. For symmetric distribution with high sample kurtosis (symmetric long-tailed), the researcher can use the JB, Shapiro-Wilkes, or Anderson-Darling test." The Kolmogorov-Smirnov (K-S) test is often used, but no longer recommended, and not included here.

If a normality test rejects the assumptions that the data is normally distributed (with $p < .05$) non-parametric or robust statistics have to be used (robust analyses are provided below).

The normality assumption was rejected in 0 out of 4 normality tests (Anderson-Darling, D'Agostino-Pearson, and Shapiro-Wilk).

Test Name	*p*-value
Shapiro-Wilk	$p = 0.06$
D'Agostino-Pearson	$p = 0.073$
Anderson-Darling	$p = 0.075$
Jarque-Berra	$p = 0.06$

In very large samples (when the test for normality has close to 100% power) tests for normality can result in significant results even when data is normally distributed, based on minor deviations from normality. In very small samples (e.g., n = 10), deviations from normality might not be detected, but this does not mean the data is normally distributed. Always look at a plot of the data in addition to the test results.

Histogram, kernel density plot (black line) and normal distribution (red line) of difference scores

The density (or proportion of the observations) is plotted on the y-axis. The grey bars are a histogram of the difference scores. Judging whether data is normally distributed on the basis of a histogram depends too much on the number of bins (or bars) in the graph. A

kernel density plot (a non-parametric technique for density estimation) provides an easier way to check the normality of the data by comparing the shape of the density plot (the black line) with a normal distribution (the red dotted line, based on the observed mean and standard deviation). For dependent t-tests, the main DV is the *difference score*, and therefore the difference score should be normally distributed.
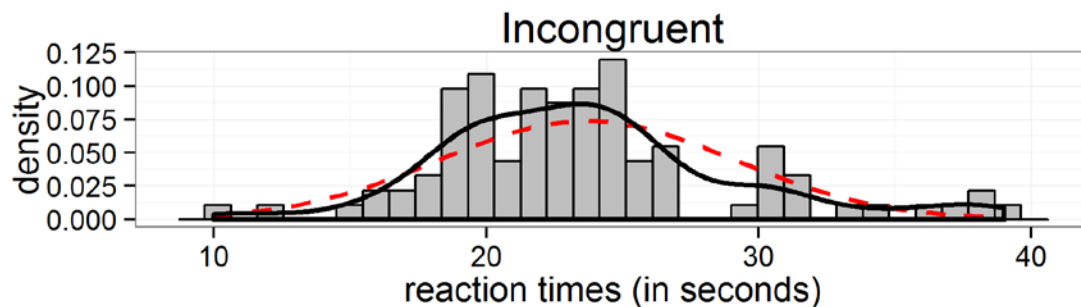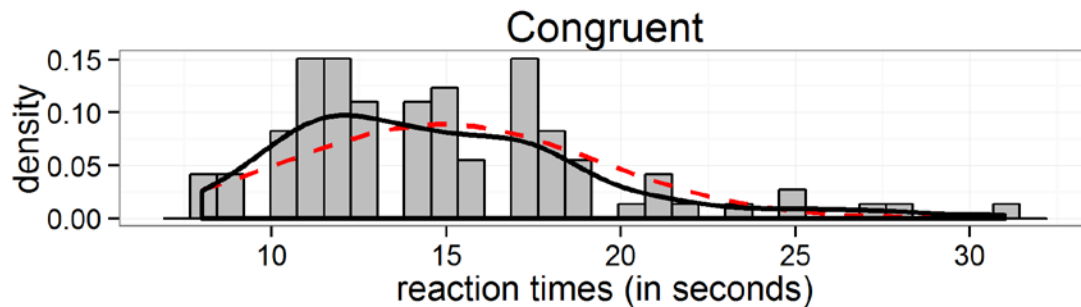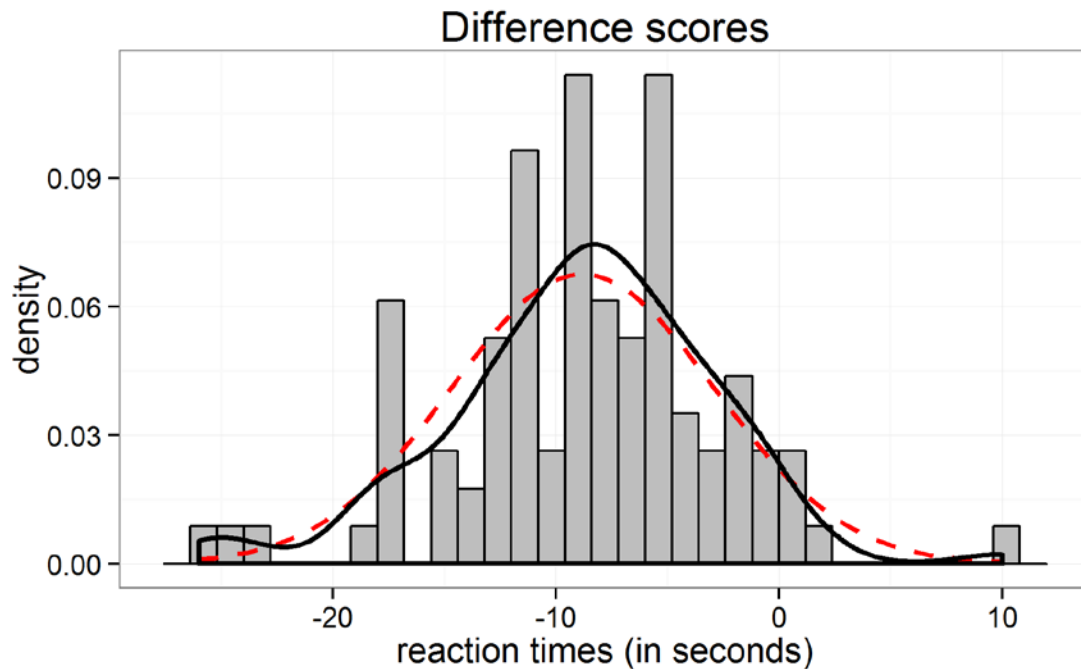
Difference scores

Q-Q-plot

In the Q-Q plot for the difference scores the points should fall on the line. Deviations from the line in the upper and lower quartiles indicates the tails of the distributions are thicker or thinner than in the normal distribution. An S-shaped curve with a dip in the middle indicates data is left-skewed (more values to the right of the distribution), while a bump in the middle indicates data is right-skewed (more values to the left of the distribution). For interpretation examples, see here.
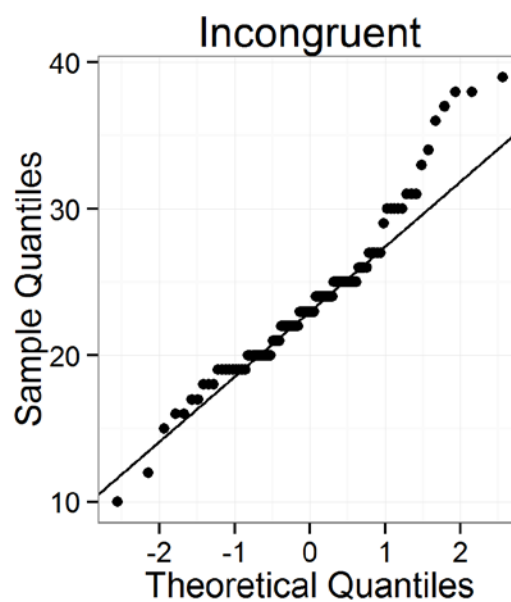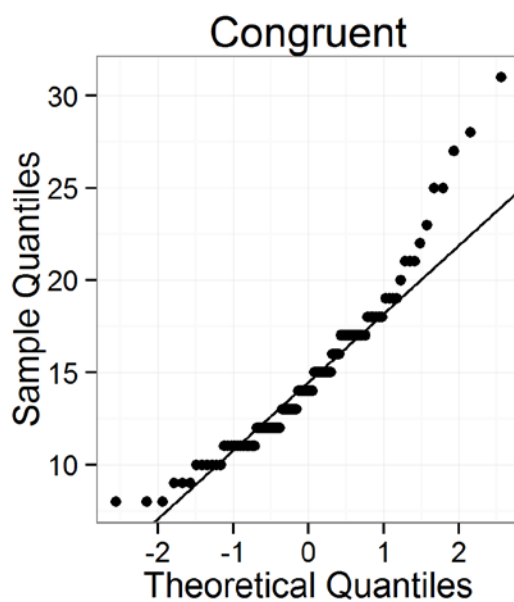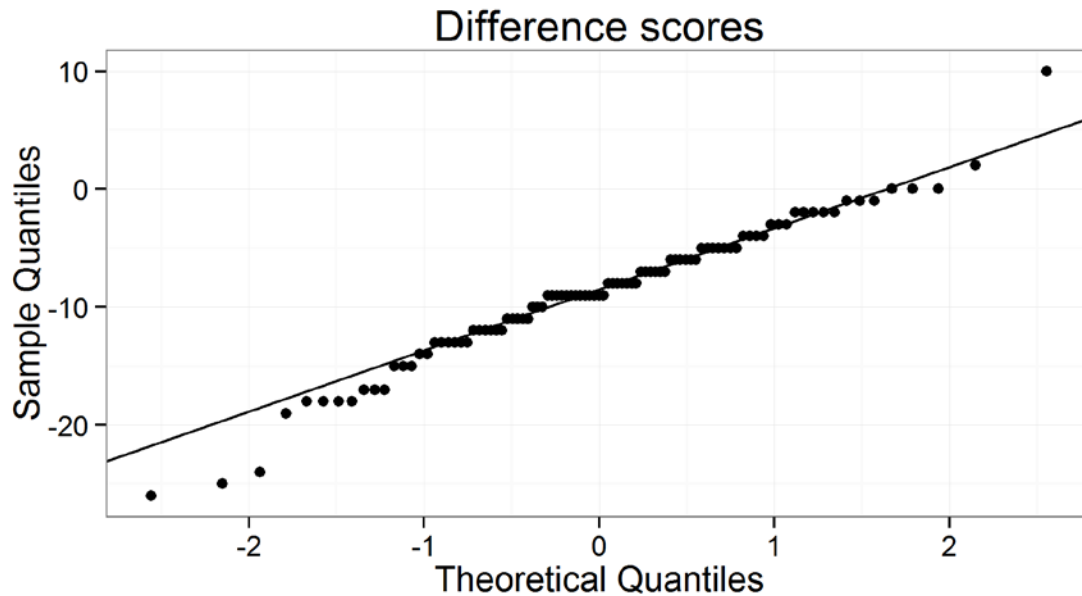
Equal variances assumption

In addition to the normality assumption, a second assumption of the *t*-test is that variances in both groups are equal. The variance is the standard deviation, squared, and the assumption is thus that the variance in the Congruent condition (20.21) equals that in the Incongruent condition (29.21). Markowski & Markowski (1990) show that if sample sizes are equal, violations of the equal variance assumption do not lead to unsatisfactory performance (defined as actual significance levels falling outside a 0.03-0.07 boundary for a nominal alpha level of 0.05).

Levene's test

This equality of variances assumption is typically examined with Levene's test, although in small samples, Levene's test can have low power, and thus fail to reject the null-hypothesis that variances are equal, even when they are unequal. Levene's test for equality of variances ($p = 0.249$) indicates that the assumption that variances are equal is not rejected.

Comparing the two sets of data

Frequentist statistics

A *p*-value is the probability of obtaining the observed result, or a more extreme result, assuming the null-hypothesis is true. It is not the probability that the null-hypothesis or the alternative hypothesis is true (for such inferences, see Bayesian statistics below). In repeated sampling, 95% of future 95% confidence intervals can be expected to contain the true population parameters (e.g, the mean difference or the effect size). Confidence intervals are not a statement about the probability that a single confidence interval contains the true population parameter, but a statement about the probability that future confidence intervals will contain the true population parameter. Hedges' *g* (also referred to as $d_{unbiased}$, see Borenstein, Hedges, Higgins, & Rothstein, 2009) is provided as best estimate of Cohen's *d*, but the best estimate of the confidence interval is based on d_{av} (as recommended by Cumming, 2012). Hedges's *g* and the 95% CI around the effect size are calculated using the MBESS package by (Kelley (2007). The common language effect size expresses the probability that in any random pairing of two observations from both groups, the observation from one group is higher than the observation from the other group, see McGraw & Wong, 1992. In a dependent *t*-test, the effect size Cohen's *d* can be calculated by using a standardizer that controls for the correlation between observations (d_{av}) or not (d_z). Both are provided, but d_{av} (or actually it's unbiased estimate, g_{av}) is recommended. For a discussion, see Lakens, 2013. Default interpretations of the size of an effect as provided here should only be used as a last resort, and it is preferable to interpret the size of the effect in relation to other effects in the literature, or in terms of its practical significance.

Results

The mean reaction times (in seconds) ($M = 14.88$, $SD = 4.5$) of participants in the Congruent condition was smaller than the mean ($M = 23.69$, $SD = 5.41$) of participants in the Incongruent condition ($r = 0.3$). The difference between measurements is ($M = -8.81$, $SD =$

5.91), 95% CI = [-10.01;-7.61], $t(94) = -14.54$, $p < 0.001$, Hedges' $g = -1.76$, 95% CI [-2.12;-1.42] (or $d_z = -1.49$, 95% CI [-1.78;-1.2]). This can be considered a large effect. The observed data is surprising under the assumption that the null-hypothesis is true. The Common Language effect size (McGraw & Wong, 1992) indicates that after controlling for individual differences, the likelihood that a persons reaction times (in seconds) in the Congruent condition is smaller than the reaction times (in seconds) in the Incongruent condition is 93%.

Bayesian statistics

Bayesian statistics can quantify the relative evidence in the data for either the alternative hypothesis or the null hypothesis. Bayesian statistics require priors to be defined. In the Bayes Factor calculation reported below, a non-informative Jeffreys prior is placed on the variance of the normal population, while a Cauchy prior is placed on the standardized effect size (for details, see Morey & Rouder, 2011). Calculations are performed using the BayesFactor package. Default interpretations of the strength of the evidence are provided but should not distract from the fact that strength of evidence is a continuous function of the Bayes Factor. A second popular Bayesian approach relies on estimation, and the mean posterior and 95% higest density intervals (HDI) are calculated following recommendations by Kruschke, (2013) based on vague priors. According to Kruschke (2010, p. 34): 'The HDI indicates which points of a distribution we believe in most strongly. The width of the HDI is another way of measuring uncertainty of beliefs. If the HDI is wide, then beliefs are uncertain. If the HDI is narrow, then beliefs are fairly certain.'

Results

The JZS BF_{10} (with r scale = 0.5) = 33722671904013890356200. This indicates the data are 33722671904013890356200 (or $\log_e$ BF =51.87) times more probable under the alternative hypothesis, than under the null hypothesis. This data provides decisive evidence for H1. The posterior mean difference is -8.68, HDI = -9.87, -7.52.

Robust statistics

Values in the tails of the distribution can have a strong influence on the mean. If values in the tails differ from a normal distribution, the power of a test is reduced and the effect size estimates are biased, even under slight deviations from normality (Wilcox, 2012). One way to deal with this problem is to remove the tails in the analysis by using *trimmed means*. A recommended percentage of trimming is 20% from both tails (Wilcox, 2012), which means inferences are based on the 60% of the data in the middle of the distribution. Yuen's method can be used to compare trimmed means (when the percentage of trimming is 0%, Yuen's method reduces to Welch's *t*-test). The equivalent of Cohen's *d* for within designs is not yet available, so the explanatory effect size is reported (Wilcox & Tian, 2011). Explanatory power (Xi, replace in the output below by the Greek lowercase Xi symbol) is the robust equivalent of omega squared (unbiased eta squared, or r squared), and thus the equivalent of related to d_z in size, not to d_{av}. The effect size convention of small, medium, and large corresponds approximately to Xi = 0.15, 0.35 and 0.50.

Using the Yuen-Welch method for comparing 20% trimmed means showed the mean difference in reaction times (in seconds) between conditions is (M = -8.79, 95% CI [-8.82;-8.75]) was statistically different from zero, $t(56)$ = -15.7, p < 0.001, Xi = -1.65. The observed data is surprising under the assumption that the null-hypothesis is true. This can be considered a large effect.

Plotting data

Graph examples. In the code, you can turn different layers on and off, and change their properties by adding or removing # in front of a line of code. Displays violin plot (rotated kernal density plots) and 95% CI bars (for between designs and adjusted for within designs following Morey (2008)), individual data-points, or simple bar graphs.

Figure 1. **Means, violin plot, and two-tiered 95% within (crossbars) and between (endpoints of lines) confidence intervals following Baguley (2012), and violin plot.**

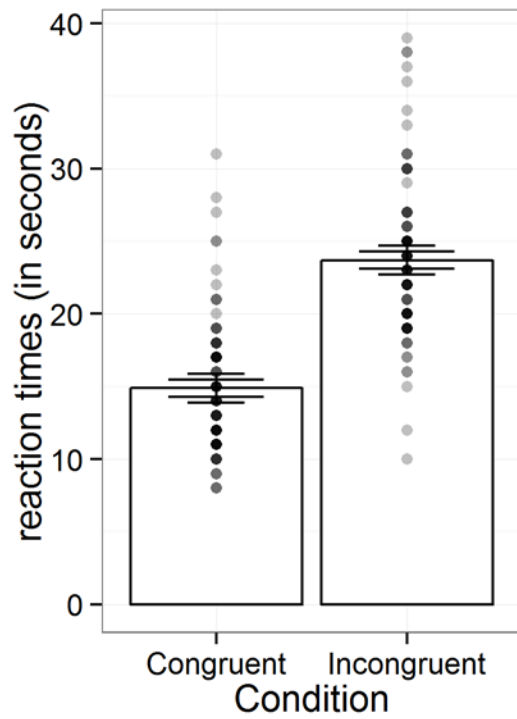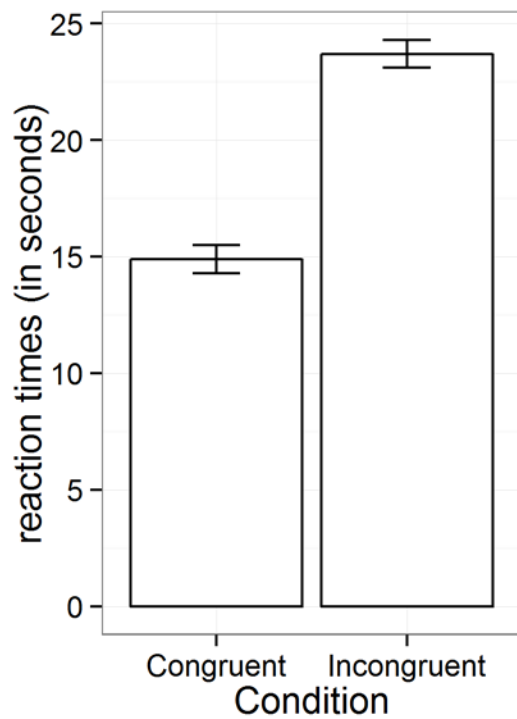**Figure 2.** Means, datapoints, and 95% CI (between & within)

Figure 3. Bar chart displaying means and 95% CI (between)

References

This script uses the *reshape2* package to convert data from wide to long format, the *PoweR* package to perform the normality tests, *HLMdiag* to create the QQplots, *ggplot2* for all plots, *gtable* and *gridExtra* to combine multiple plots into one, *car* to perform Levene's test, *MBESS* to calculate effect sizes and their confidence intervals, *WRS* for the robust statistics, *BayesFactor* for the bayes factor, and *BEST* to calculate the Bayesian highest density interval.

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Apendix A: Data & Session Information

```
alldata

##    PPNR Congruent Incongruent diff
## 1     1        11          18   -7
## 2     2        12          20   -8
## 3     3        17          26   -9
## 4     4        18          24   -6
## 5     5         8          19  -11
```

```
## 6     6    13    22    -9
## 7     7    31    21    10
## 8     8    19    25    -6
## 9     9    25    27    -2
## 10   10    17    30   -13
## 11   11    12    30   -18
## 12   12    11    17    -6
## 13   13    12    37   -25
## 14   14    12    25   -13
## 15   15    12    22   -10
## 16   16    13    23   -10
## 17   17    17    25    -8
## 18   18    13    21    -8
## 19   19    12    38   -26
## 20   20    18    23    -5
## 21   21    14    20    -6
## 22   22    17    22    -5
## 23   23    12    17    -5
## 24   24    16    19    -3
## 25   25    12    24   -12
## 26   26    15    27   -12
## 27   27    11    20    -9
## 28   28    17    22    -5
## 29   29    19    19     0
## 30   30    15    20    -5
## 31   31    14    23    -9
## 32   32    14    23    -9
## 33   33    14    31   -17
## 34   34    18    27    -9
## 35   35    12    25   -13
## 36   36    16    23    -7
## 37   37    19    26    -7
## 38   38    10    16    -6
## 39   39    13    31   -18
## 40   40    17    18    -1
## 41   41    16    22    -6
## 42   42    18    19    -1
## 43   43    12    23   -11
## 44   44    15    15     0
## 45   45    15    24    -9
## 46   46    17    24    -7
## 47   47    17    24    -7
## 48   48    15    33   -18
## 49   49     9    24   -15
## 50   50     8    20   -12
## 51   51    17    21    -4
## 52   52    10    18    -8
## 53   53     8    20   -12
## 54   54    10    23   -13
## 55   55    15    19    -4
```

```
## 56   56        21          39  -18
## 57   57        14          38  -24
## 58   58        12          31  -19
## 59   59        10          10    0
## 60   60        18          20   -2
## 61   61        10          27  -17
## 62   62        10          22  -12
## 63   63        17          26   -9
## 64   64        11          19   -8
## 65   65         9          20  -11
## 66   66        13          30  -17
## 67   67        19          22   -3
## 68   68        21          24   -3
## 69   69        18          23   -5
## 70   70        11          12   -1
## 71   71        16          25   -9
## 72   72        15          19   -4
## 73   73        22          36  -14
## 74   74        17          26   -9
## 75   75        15          30  -15
## 76   76        13          22   -9
## 77   77         9          24  -15
## 78   78        21          29   -8
## 79   79        14          27  -13
## 80   80        13          25  -12
## 81   81        27          25    2
## 82   82        11          21  -10
## 83   83        11          20   -9
## 84   84        15          19   -4
## 85   85        11          24  -13
## 86   86        14          25  -11
## 87   87        11          19   -8
## 88   88        11          16   -5
## 89   89        14          25  -11
## 90   90        23          25   -2
## 91   91        25          34   -9
## 92   92        28          30   -2
## 93   93        20          22   -2
## 94   94        13          20   -7
## 95   95        11          25  -14
```

sessionInfo()

```
## R version 3.2.0 (2015-04-16)
## Platform: x86_64-w64-mingw32/x64 (64-bit)
## Running under: Windows 8 x64 (build 9200)
##
## locale:
## [1] LC_COLLATE=Dutch_Netherlands.1252  LC_CTYPE=Dutch_Netherlands.1252
## [3] LC_MONETARY=Dutch_Netherlands.1252 LC_NUMERIC=C
```

```
## [5] LC_TIME=Dutch_Netherlands.1252
##
## attached base packages:
## [1] grid      parallel stats     graphics grDevices utils     datasets
## [8] methods   base
##
## other attached packages:
##  [1] BEST_0.2.2              rjags_3-15             BayesFactor_0.9.11-1
##  [4] coda_0.17-1             MASS_7.3-40            WRS_0.27.5
##  [7] MBESS_3.3.3             car_2.0-25             gridExtra_0.9.1
## [10] gtable_0.1.2            ggplot2_1.0.1          HLMdiag_0.2.5
## [13] lme4_1.1-7              Matrix_1.2-0           PoweR_1.0.4
## [16] Rcpp_0.11.6             reshape2_1.4.1
##
## loaded via a namespace (and not attached):
##  [1] formatR_1.2             nloptr_1.0.4          plyr_1.8.2
##  [4] tools_3.2.0             digest_0.6.8          evaluate_0.7
##  [7] nlme_3.1-120            lattice_0.20-31       mgcv_1.8-6
## [10] yaml_2.1.13             mvtnorm_1.0-2         SparseM_1.6
## [13] proto_0.3-10            stringr_1.0.0         knitr_1.10
## [16] MatrixModels_0.4-0 gtools_3.4.2              stats4_3.2.0
## [19] nnet_7.3-9              pbapply_1.1-1         rmarkdown_0.5.1
## [22] minqa_1.2.4             magrittr_1.5          scales_0.2.4
## [25] htmltools_0.2.6         splines_3.2.0         pbkrtest_0.4-2
## [28] colorspace_1.2-6        labeling_0.3          quantreg_5.11
## [31] stringi_0.4-1           munsell_0.4.2
```