

anova

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1 ANOVAs

1.1 Introduction to ANOVA

In statistics, when we want to compare **more than two group means**, we use **Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)**. While a t-test can compare two groups, running multiple t-tests inflates the Type I error rate. ANOVA allows us to test all groups simultaneously while controlling for error.

- ANOVA compares the variance *between groups* to the variance *within groups*.
- We use the **F-ratio** to evaluate whether observed group differences are larger than we'd expect due to random chance.

1.1.1 Hypotheses for a One-Way ANOVA:

- **Null hypothesis (H₀):** All group means are equal.
 $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3$
- **Alternative hypothesis (H_a):** At least one group mean is different.
(Not all μ s are equal, but doesn't specify which ones.)

This sets the stage for using statistical modeling to determine whether group membership explains a meaningful portion of the variability in the outcome.

1.2 Descriptive Statistics and Visuals

Before running ANOVA, it's important to **explore the data**.

Descriptive Tools

- `xtabs()`: Cross-tabulation to check how many observations are in each group.
- `aggregate()`: Calculates group means (or other summaries like SD).
- `plotmeans()` from the `gplots` package: Plots means with confidence intervals.

2 Setup

```
file_path <- file.path("../", "data", "data.rda")
df <- load(file_path)
df <- da04256.0001
remove(da04256.0001)
```

I will be examining the different focuses that facilities were doing when they received patients on drug abuse.

3 Descriptives

```
# Check number of cases in each group
xtabs(~FOCUS, data = df)
```

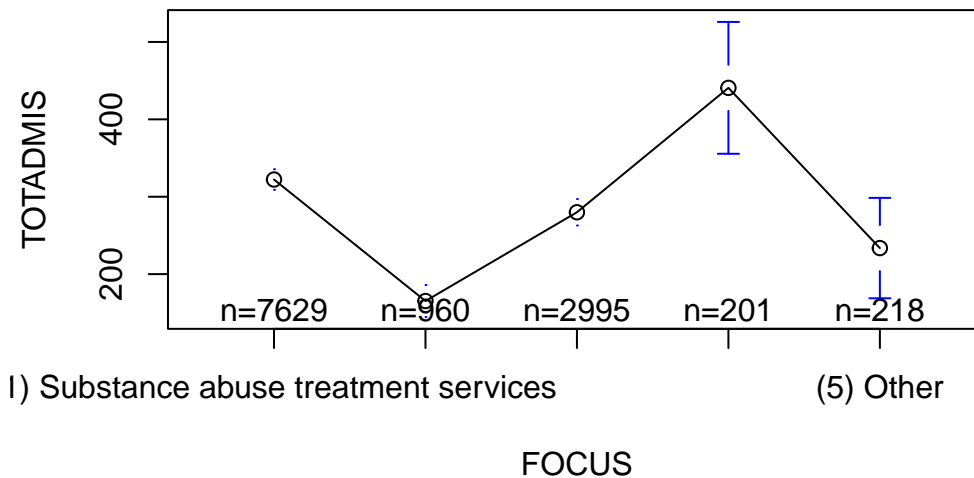
FOCUS

```
(1) Substance abuse treatment services
      8340
      (2) Mental health services
      1104
(3) Mix of mental health and substance abuse
      3558
      (4) General health care
      219
      (5) Other
      233
```

```
# Calculate group means
aggregate(TOTADMIS ~ FOCUS, data = df, mean)
```

	FOCUS	TOTADMIS
1	(1) Substance abuse treatment services	322.2160
2	(2) Mental health services	165.2427
3	(3) Mix of mental health and substance abuse	279.9559
4	(4) General health care	440.7114
5	(5) Other	233.6376

```
# Plot means with confidence intervals
plotmeans(TOTADMIS ~ FOCUS, data = df)
```



4 ANOVA

4.1 Create the model

```
# Run the one-way ANOVA
model <- aov(TOTADMIS ~ FOCUS, data = df)
```

4.2 Assumptions

```
leveneTest(TOTADMIS ~ FOCUS, data = df)
```

Levene's Test for Homogeneity of Variance (center = median)

	Df	F value	Pr(>F)
group	4	13.042	1.341e-10 ***
	11998		

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```
#sample size must be between 3 and 5000; I can't run this in my case.
```

```
#shapiro.test(residuals(model))
```

```
# Summary of ANOVA table
```

```
summary(model)
```

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
FOCUS	4	2.734e+07	6834611	22.88	<2e-16 ***
Residuals	11998	3.584e+09	298685		

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

1451 observations deleted due to missingness

```
# Calculate eta squared effect size
```

```
etaSquared(model)
```

	eta.sq	eta.sq.part
FOCUS	0.007570966	0.007570966

4.3 Post-Hoc Analysis

```
# Post-hoc comparisons (pairwise t-tests)
posthocPairwiseT(model)
```

Pairwise comparisons using t tests with pooled SD

data: TOTADMIS and FOCUS

	(1) Substance abuse treatment services
(2) Mental health services	5.5e-16
(3) Mix of mental health and substance abuse	0.00169
(4) General health care	0.00967
(5) Other	0.05494
	(2) Mental health services
(2) Mental health services	-
(3) Mix of mental health and substance abuse	1.2e-07
(4) General health care	7.6e-10
(5) Other	0.19066
	(3) Mix of mental health and substance abuse
(2) Mental health services	-
(3) Mix of mental health and substance abuse	-
(4) General health care	0.00038
(5) Other	0.22702
	(4) General health care
(2) Mental health services	-
(3) Mix of mental health and substance abuse	-
(4) General health care	-
(5) Other	0.00064

P value adjustment method: holm