

Paired Samples and Block

Chapter 21

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Pairing

Family Treatment Weight Change for Young Anorexia Patients: Contains pre and post treatment weights for young female anorexia patients.

- The data are paired rather than independent.
- Blocking involves pairing arising from an experiment.
- Matching involves pairing arising from an observational study.
- With pairing, we look at the differences.

Prewt	Postwt
83.8	95.2
83.3	94.3
86.0	91.5
82.5	91.9
86.7	100.3
79.6	76.7
76.9	76.8
94.2	101.6
73.4	94.9
80.5	75.2
81.6	77.8
82.1	95.5
77.6	90.7
83.5	92.5
89.9	93.8
86.0	91.7
87.3	98.0

Differences

- For paired data, create a new data set of the differences.
- We can now look only at the differences.
- Ignoring the original data, we now have a single data set.
- Proceed with a one-sample t-test. This process is called a paired t-test.

Prewt	Postwt	Diff
83.8	95.2	11.4
83.3	94.3	11.0
86.0	91.5	5.5
82.5	91.9	9.4
86.7	100.3	13.6
79.6	76.7	-2.9
76.9	76.8	-0.1
94.2	101.6	7.4
73.4	94.9	21.5
80.5	75.2	-5.3
81.6	77.8	-3.8
82.1	95.5	13.4
77.6	90.7	13.1
83.5	92.5	9.0
89.9	93.8	3.9
86.0	91.7	5.7
87.3	98.0	10.7

Dependent Sample t-test

```
granovagg.ds(anorexia.sub[, 1:2], revc = TRUE)
```

```
Error: could not find function "granovagg.ds"
```



Assumptions and Conditions

Paired Data Condition

- The data must be paired.
- Only use pairing if there is a natural matching.
- The two-sample t-test and the paired t-test are not interchangeable.

Independence Assumption

- For paired data, the groups are never independent.
- Need differences independent, not individuals
- Randomization ensures independence.

Normal Population Assumption

- Need to assume the differences follow a Normal model.
- Nearly Normal Condition:
 - Sketch a histogram and normal probability plot of the differences.
 - Normality less important for larger sample sizes.
 - Even if the individual measurements are skewed, bimodal or have outliers, the differences may still be Normal.