## ANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE GROUPS WITH ANOVA



#### THE KNEE'S THE THING!

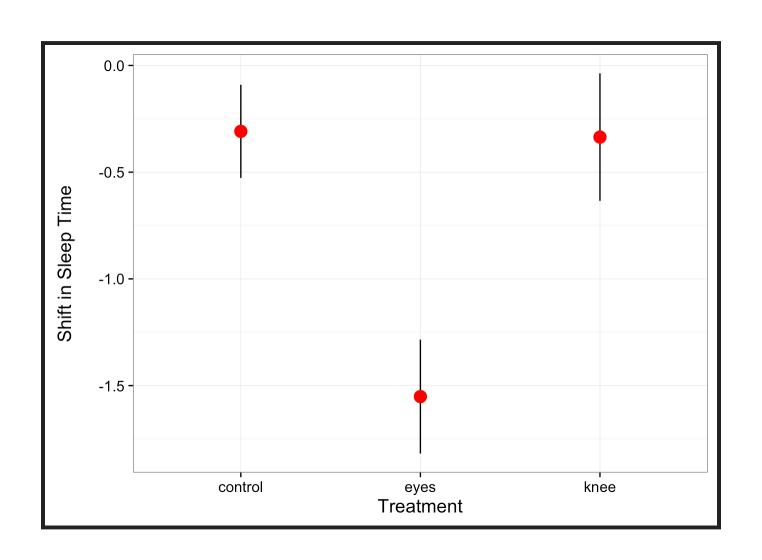


- Test if shining light behind knees or on eyes helped jet lag
- Also a control group with no light
- n=7

## THE STEPS OF STATISTICAL MODELING

- 1. What is your question?
- 2. What model of the world matches your question?
- 3. Build a test
- 4. Evaluate test assumptions
- 5. Evaluate test results
- 6. Visualize

### WHAT QUESTION WOULD YOU ASK OF THIS DATA?



### MANY QUESTIONS

- 1. Are groups different from 0?
- 2. Are groups different from each other?
- 3. Are groups a meaningful explanatory variable?

### INTRODUCING ANOVA: COMPARING VARIATION

Central Question: Is the data explained by the data generating process greater than that explained by the error generating process?

Test: Is a ratio of variability from data generating process v. error generating process large?

Ratio of two normal distributions = F Distribution

### HOW DOES THE WORLD WORK?

$$y_{i} = T_{control}\mu_{control} + T_{eye}\mu_{eye} + T_{knee}\mu_{knee} + \epsilon_{i}$$

$$T = \{0, 1\}$$

$$\epsilon_{i} \sim N(0, \sigma)$$

# LINKING YOUR MODEL TO YOUR QUESTION

Data Generating Process:

$$T_{control}\mu_{control} + T_{eye}\mu_{eye} + T_{knee}\mu_{knee}$$

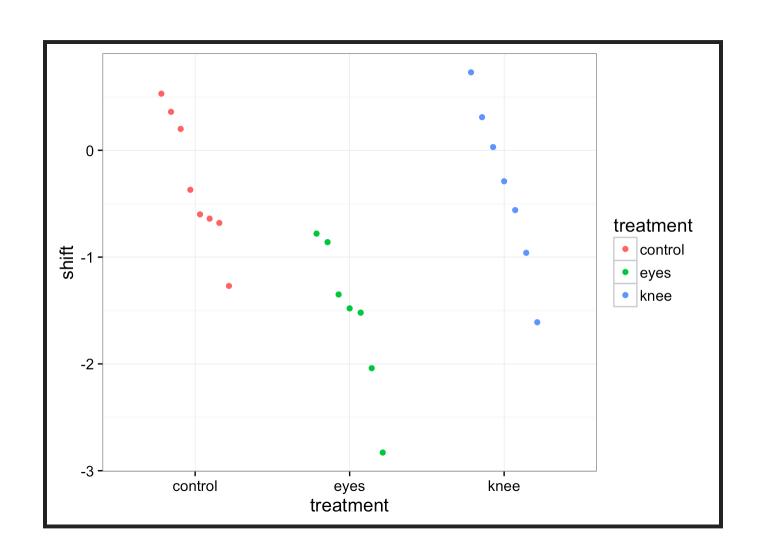
**VERSUS** 

**Error Generating Process** 

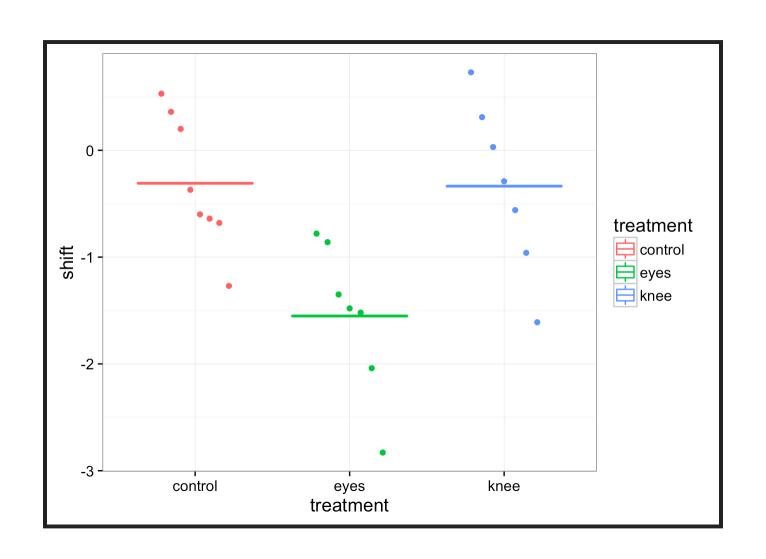
$$\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma)$$

If groups are a meaningful explanatory variable, what does that imply about variability in th data?

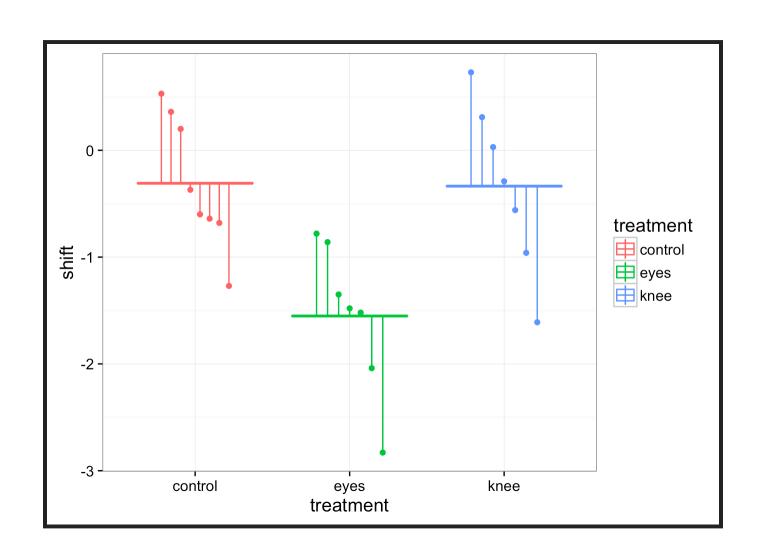
## VARIABILITY DUE TO DGP VERSUS EGP



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#### BUILD A LINEAR MODEL

- Our model states that shift is determined by treatment
- This relationship is linear with a normal error distribution

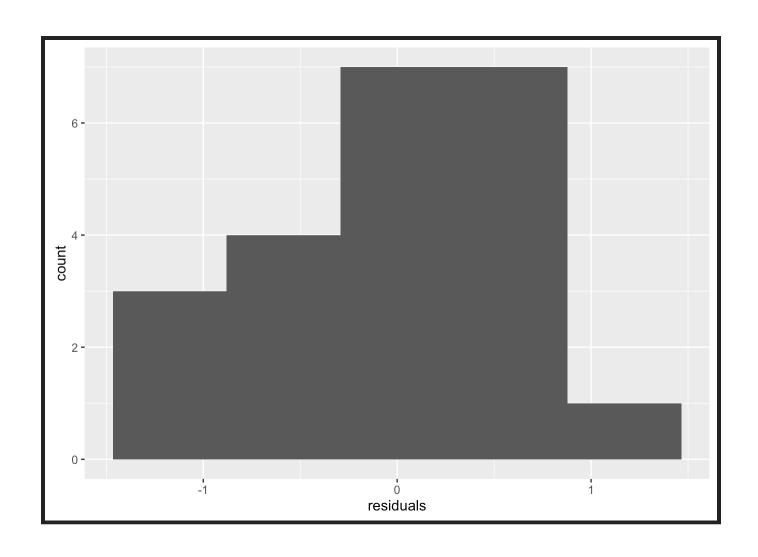
```
mod <- lm(shift ~ treatment, data=jetlag)</pre>
```

Note: The ~ syntax can also be used for t.test

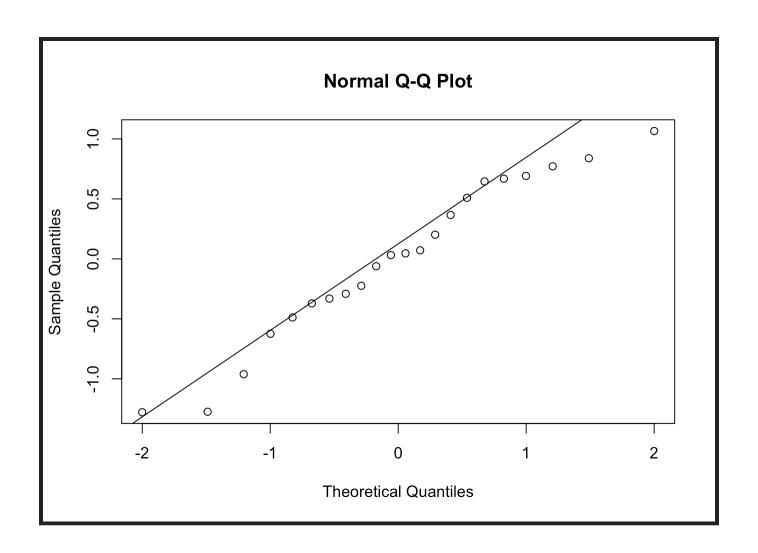
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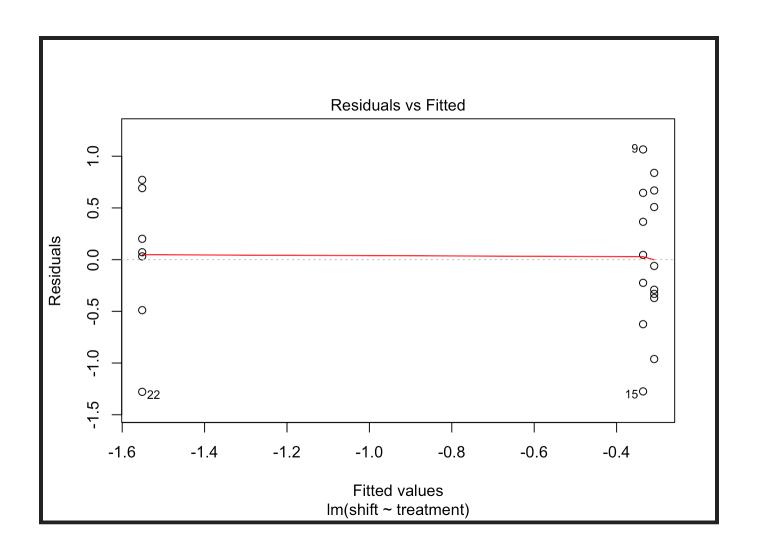
#### HISTOGRAM OF RESIDUALS



### QQ PLOT



#### RESIDUALS VERSUS FITTED



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#### **ANOVA AND F-TESTS**

F-Tests	T-Tests
Tests if data	Tests if parameter
generating process different than error	is different from 0

Essentially comparing a variation explained by a model with versus without a data generating process included.

#### F-TESTS

F = Mean Square Variability Explained by Model / Mean Square Error

DF for Numerator = k-1 DF for Denominator = n-k k = number of groups, n = sample size

#### F-TABLE

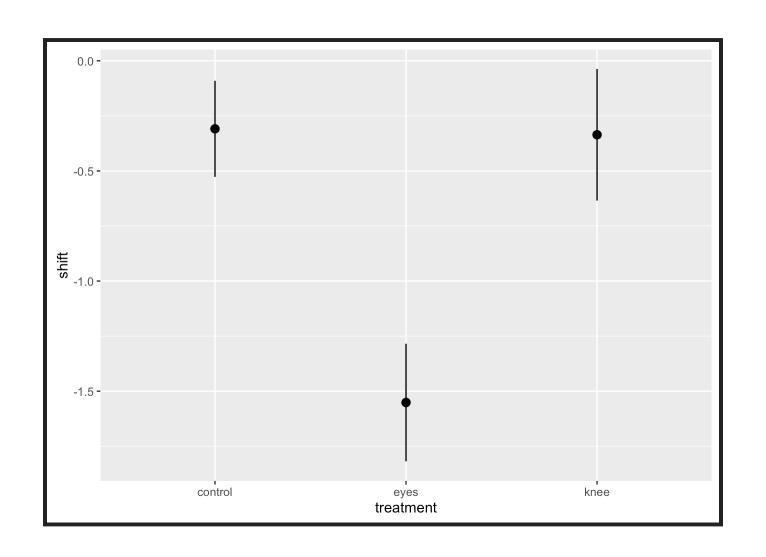
#### anova(mod)

	Df	Sum Sq	Mean Sq	F value	Pr(>F)
treatment	2	7.224492	3.6122459	7.289449	0.0044723
Residuals	19	9.415345	0.4955445	NA	NA

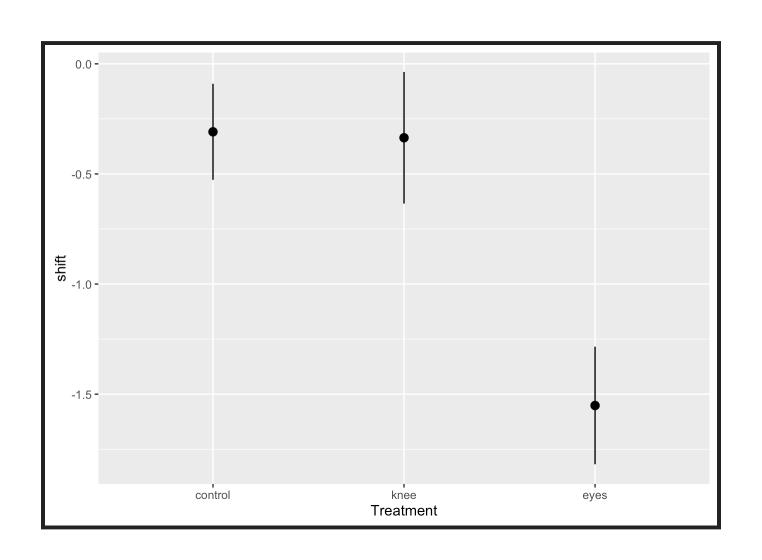
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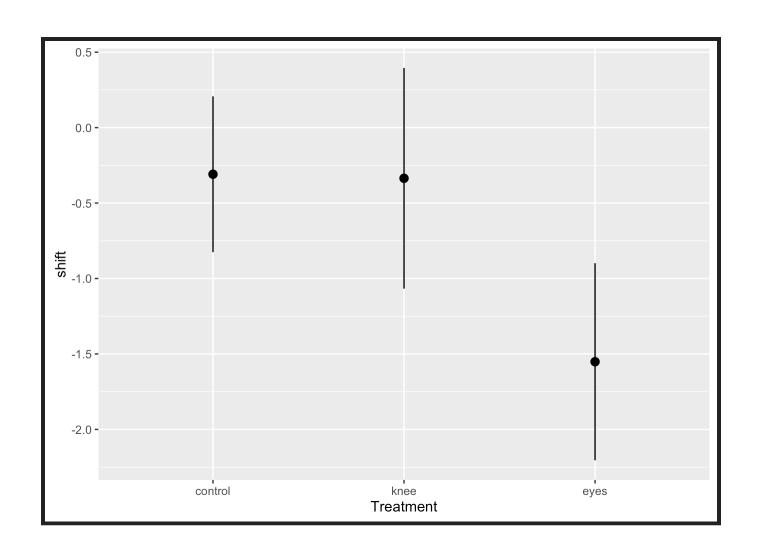
## VISUALIZE THE MODEL MEANS AND SE



## MUCK WITH ORDER, COLORS, ETC.



#### SHOW CI INSTEAD OF SE



#### FADED EXAMPLES

- Let's walk through an example
- Then I'll give you an example to work through, but with some code edited out

#### THIS ANALYSIS

```
jetlag <- read.csv("./anova/15e1KneesWhoSayNight.csv")

#fit
jetlag_mod <- lm(shift ~ treatment, data=jetlag)

#Assumptions
plot(jetlag_mod, which=1)
plot(jetlag_mod, which=2)

#Results
anova(jetlag_mod)

#Visualize
ggplot(data = jetlag, mapping=aes(x=treatment, y=shift)) +
    stat_summary(fun.data=mean_se)</pre>
```

#### **NEMATODE LIFESPANS!**

```
nemetodes <- read.csv("./anova/15q19NematodeLifespan.csv")

#fit
nem_mod <- lm(____ ~ ____, data=nemetodes)

#Assumptions
plot(nem_mod, which=1)
plot(nem_mod, which=2)

#Results
anova(____)

#Visualize
ggplot(data = nemetodes, mapping=aes(x=___, y=___)) +
stat_summary(fun.data=mean_se)</pre>
```

#### **EELGRASS GENOTYPES**

```
eelgrass <- read.csv("./anova/EelgrassGenotypes.csv")</pre>
#fit
eelgrass_mod <- lm(_____, ____)
#Assumptions
plot(____, which=1)
plot(_____, which=2)
#Results
#Visualize
ggplot(data = ____, mapping=aes(x=___, y=___)) +
```