

Evaluating Independence

Knowing how your data is generated and collected helps you evaluate the assumption of independence. Correlated observations can arise in data from a complex survey design, any type of clustered data, repeated measures on a given subject, or data gathered over time. Data can be correlated even when measurements are not taken on the same subjects. For example, members of the same household, littermates in animal studies, and colleagues in a company are examples of potentially non-independent data.

Copyright © 2017 SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA. All rights reserved.

Close