Practice: Conducting an Equivalence Test for Two Means

For the tablet scenario, if the difference in mean target weight between the two facilities is less than 0.5 mg, the mean weights are considered practically equivalent. Earlier, you saw how to conduct an equivalence test for one mean. You can also conduct an equivalence test for the difference in two means. The data are in the file **Tablets.jmp**.

1. Conduct an equivalence test for the difference in tablet weight for the two facilities.

   Hint: Use **Analyze**, **Fit Y by X**, with **Weight** for **Y**, **Response** and **Facility** for **X**, **Factor**. Then select **Equivalence Test** from the red triangle for the analysis, and enter the difference of 0.5. For details, search for "equivalence test two means" in the JMP Help.

2. What can you conclude?

   Two hypothesis tests are conducted. Both of these tests must be rejected in order to conclude that there is no practical difference (or that the means are practically equivalent). Here, we can reject both hypotheses. We can conclude that the means are practically equivalent.

Hide Solution

Statistical Thinking for Industrial Problem Solving

Close