# Analysis of Covariance

# Analysis of covariance

- ➤ ANOVA: explanatory variables categorical (divide data into groups)
- lacktriangle traditionally, analysis of covariance has categorical x's plus one numerical x ("covariate") to be adjusted for.
- 1m handles this too.
- Simple example: two treatments (drugs) (a and b), with before and after scores.
- Does knowing before score and/or treatment help to predict after score?
- ▶ Is after score different by treatment/before score?

#### Data

### Treatment, before, after:

```
a 5 20
a 10 23
a 12 30
a 9 25
a 23 34
a 21 40
a 14 27
a 18 38
a 6 24
a 13 31
b 7 19
b 12 26
b 27 33
b 24 35
b 18 30
b 22 31
b 26 34
b 21 28
b 14 23
```

b 9 22

# **Packages**

```
library(tidyverse)
library(broom)
library(marginaleffects)
```

the last of these for predictions.

## Read in data

```
url <- "http://ritsokiguess.site/datafiles/ancova.txt"
prepost <- read_delim(url, " ")
prepost</pre>
```

```
# A tibble: 20 x 3
  drug before after
   <chr> <dbl> <dbl>
 1 a
              5
                   20
 2 a
             10 23
3 a
             12
                   30
4 a
                   25
 5 a
             23
                   34
6 a
             21
                   40
7 a
             14
                   27
8 a
             18
                   38
9 a
              6
                   24
10 a
             13
                   31
11 b
                   19
```

# Making a plot

```
ggplot(prepost, aes(x = before, y = after, colour = drug))
  geom_point()
 35 -
                                                                   drug
affer 30 -
 25 -
 20 -
                  10
                                            20
```

before

#### Comments

- As before score goes up, after score goes up.
- Red points (drug A) generally above blue points (drug B), for comparable before score.
- Suggests before score effect and drug effect.

#### The means

```
prepost %>%
  group_by(drug) %>%
  summarize(
   before_mean = mean(before),
   after_mean = mean(after)
)
```

- Mean "after" score slightly higher for treatment A.
- Mean "before" score much higher for treatment B.
- Greater improvement on treatment A.

## Testing for interaction

```
prepost.1 <- lm(after ~ before * drug, data = prepost)</pre>
anova(prepost.1)
```

Analysis of Variance Table

```
Response: after
```

```
Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
before
        1 430.92 430.92 62.6894 6.34e-07 ***
    1 115.31 115.31 16.7743 0.0008442 ***
drug
before:drug 1 12.34 12.34 1.7948 0.1990662
Residuals 16 109.98 6.87
```

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

Interaction not significant. Will remove later.

#### **Predictions**

#### Set up values to predict for:

```
summary(prepost)
```

```
before after
    drug
                  Min. : 5.00 Min. :19.00
Length:20
Class:character 1st Qu.: 9.75
                                 1st Qu.:23.75
Mode :character Median :14.00
                                 Median :29.00
                  Mean :15.55
                                 Mean :28.65
                                 3rd Qu.:33.25
                  3rd Qu.:21.25
                  Max. :27.00
                                 Max. :40.00
new \leftarrow datagrid(before = c(9.75, 14, 21.25),
              drug = c("a", "b"), model = prepost.1)
```

## and then

```
cbind(predictions(prepost.1, newdata = new)) %>%
  select(drug, before, estimate)
```

```
drug before estimate

1 a 9.75 25.93250

2 b 9.75 22.14565

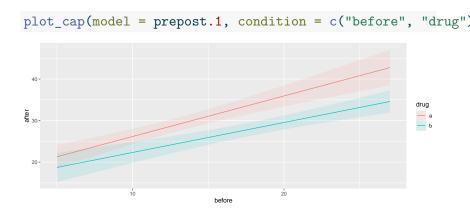
3 a 14.00 30.07784

4 b 14.00 25.21304

5 a 21.25 37.14929

6 b 21.25 30.44565
```

# Predictions (with interaction included), plotted



Lines almost parallel, but not quite.

## Taking out interaction

```
prepost.2 <- update(prepost.1, . ~ . - before:drug)</pre>
anova(prepost.2)
Analysis of Variance Table
Response: after
         Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value Pr(>F)
before 1 430.92 430.92 59.890 5.718e-07 ***
drug 1 115.31 115.31 16.025 0.0009209 ***
Residuals 17 122.32 7.20
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

- ► Take out non-significant interaction.
- before and drug strongly significant.
- Do predictions again and plot them.

## **Predictions**

```
cbind(predictions(prepost.2, newdata = new)) %>%
  select(drug, before, estimate)
```

```
drug before estimate

1 a 9.75 26.42794

2 b 9.75 21.27328

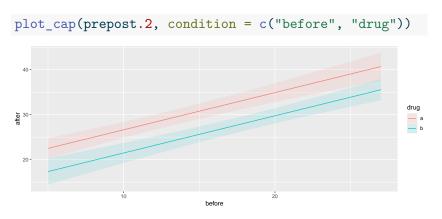
3 a 14.00 29.94473

4 b 14.00 24.79007

5 a 21.25 35.94397

6 b 21.25 30.78931
```

# Plot of predicted values



This time the lines are *exactly* parallel. No-interaction model forces them to have the same slope.

## Different look at model output

- anova(prepost.2) tests for significant effect of before score and of drug, but doesn't help with interpretation.
- summary(prepost.2) views as regression with slopes:

```
summary(prepost.2)
```

```
Call:
lm(formula = after ~ before + drug, data = prepost)
Residuals:
   Min
       10 Median
                          30
                                 Max
-3.6348 -2.5099 -0.2038 1.8871 4.7453
Coefficients:
           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
(Intercept) 18.3600 1.5115 12.147 8.35e-10 ***
before
         0.8275 0.0955 8.665 1.21e-07 ***
      -5.1547 1.2876 -4.003 0.000921 ***
drugb
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Residual standard error: 2.682 on 17 degrees of freedom
```

Multiple R-squared: 0.817, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7955

## Understanding those slopes

tidy(prepost.2)

- before ordinary numerical variable; drug categorical.
- Im uses first category druga as baseline.
- ▶ Intercept is prediction of after score for before score 0 and drug A.
- before slope is predicted change in after score when before score increases by 1 (usual slope)
- Slope for drugb is change in predicted after score for being on drug B rather than drug A. Same for any before score (no interaction).

## Summary

- ➤ ANCOVA model: fits different regression line for each group, predicting response from covariate.
- ANCOVA model with interaction between factor and covariate allows different slopes for each line.
- Sometimes those lines can cross over!
- If interaction not significant, take out. Lines then parallel.
- With parallel lines, groups have consistent effect regardless of value of covariate.