Testing for Significant Differences Between Distributions

A Crib Sheet

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The overall question

If you have done an experiment and collected some sets of measures from two or more experimental setups, a common question is:

Q: Is there a significant difference between the distributions represented by the points making up my data sets?

This set of slides gives you some advice on how to proceed to answer this question.

More detailed answers can be found in excellent online sources. My two favourites are these – they both give excellent explanations:

McDonald, J.H. (2014): Handbook of Biological Statistics (3rd ed.). Sparky House Publishing, Baltimore, Maryland. `http://www.biostathandbook.com/index.html`

NIST/SEMATECH (2013): e-Handbook of Statistical Methods, `http://www.itl.nist.gov/div898/handbook/`

Preliminary Tools

Some questions will depend on the answers to one or both of these questions, as applied to each of your sets of points:

- $\mathcal{Q}$: Is this set of points normally distributed?

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  - **Anderson-Darling**,
  - **Kolmogorov-Smirnov**
  - a **Q-Q plot** (quartile-quartile plot)

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- $\mathcal{Q}$: Are the variances between two of my sets of points different? (*a.k.a.* $\mathcal{Q}$: Is my data homoscedastic?)

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- $\mathcal{Q}$: Are the variances between two of my sets of points different? (*a.k.a.* $\mathcal{Q}$: Is my data homoscedastic?)
  - ***F*-test (of equality of variances)**

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Iff[†] **all** of the following are true:

- you have **exactly two** distributions of data (sets of points),

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- and they are **normally distributed**

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Iff† **all** of the following are true:

- you have **exactly two** distributions of data (sets of points),
- and they are **normally distributed**
- and your observations are **independent**

† "if and only if"

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- you have **exactly two** distributions of data (sets of points),
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- and your observations are **independent**
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  (*a.k.a.* you have **homoscedasticity**)

then

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Statistics: Independent two-sample t-test

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- you can use the **(independent two-sample) t-test** to answer your question.

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- you can use the **(independent two-sample) t-test** to answer your question.

Otherwise …

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Statistics:

$\mathcal{Q}$: Is there a significant difference between the distributions represented by the points making up my data sets?

Iff all of the following are true:

- you have **more than two** distributions of data (sets of points),
- and they are **normally distributed**
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Statistics: ANOVA

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Statistics: ANOVA

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- this only tells you that one or more of the means of your distributions is different from the others, and doesn't tell you which one.
- You run a **post hoc test** to determine that.

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If all of the following are true:

- you collected your points in **paired observations** from a set of subjects or entities, so that you have **two measures** from the **same subject** under two conditions, and you want to know whether the change in condition produced a change in measurement between the **paired measures**
- and **these differences** are **normally distributed**

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Statistics: Paired sample t-test

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- and **these differences** are **normally distributed**
- and your observations **between subjects** are **independent**

then

- you can use the **(paired) t-test** to answer your question.

Statistics: Paired sample t-test

Here is something that people frequently get mixed up for the **paired t-test** . . .

The Normality requirement only applies **to the differences**

Note that only the **differences** calculated between the pairs need to be normally distributed – the distributions of the unpaired points <u>does not matter at all</u>.

This is because the paired t-test **converts the set of differences into a single distribution**, and uses a t-test to determine if **this distribution** is non-zero.

Bonferroni correction

If you have point sets $\mathcal{A}$, $\mathcal{B}$, $\mathcal{C}$ (or more), and want to make **multiple comparisons**, such as $\mathcal{A}$:$\mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{B}$:$\mathcal{C}$, then use a correction such as the **Bonferroni correction**:

- used to correct the estimation done when multiple inferences are made on the same data (*a.k.a.* the "**multiple comparisons** problem")

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- we just:
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  - multiply all our p values by the number of tests we are doing (making them higher).

Why do we do this?

This decreases our likelihood of saying that any test has produced a statistically significant result — because we are attempting to control for the likelihood of finding such a result by random chance.

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- If your observations are **independent**
- but
  - your data points are **NOT normally distributed** *or*
  - your variances do not conform to your constraints

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- **Kruskal-Wallis** (KW) if there are **more than two**.

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Statistics: Non-parametric tests

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Note that KW test functions like a **one-way ANOVA**, and to determine which pairs differ, you can use the **Dunn** test (some people will use MWW for this)

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Non-independent tests

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- if you have **more than two** distributions (and would have considered **Kruskal-Wallis**), then use the **Friedman** test instead.

Which test to use? A nice summary

Q: Is there a significant difference between the distributions represented by the points making up my data sets?

Independence	*Normality*	*N dist.*	$\rightarrow$	*Use*
Yes	Yes	2		
		3 or more		
	No	2		$\triangleleft$
		3 or more		

$\triangleleft$

$\bowtie$

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		3 or more		**Friedman**
Yes	Yes[⋈]	Pairs		**paired *t*-test**

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[⋈] Of differences only. See note on page 24.