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Intro to ANOVA

Analysis of variance

- Used to evaluate mean differences between two or more treatments
- Uses sample data as basis for drawing general conclusions about populations
- Clear advantage over a t test: it can be used to compare more than two treatments at the same time



Terms in ANOVA

- Factor: The independent (or quasi-independent related to personal attributes such as age, gender, personal traits) variable that designates the groups being compared.
- **Level**: The individual conditions or values that make up a factor are called the levels of the factor.
- Factorial design: A study that combines two factors.





Statistical Hypotheses

$$H_0$$
: $\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu_3$

The population means for the three conditions are all the same. In general, H₀ states that there is no treatment effect.

 H_1 : There is at least one mean difference among the populations.

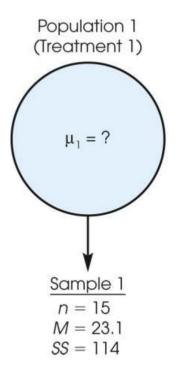
The treatment conditions are not all the same; that is, there is a real treatment effect.

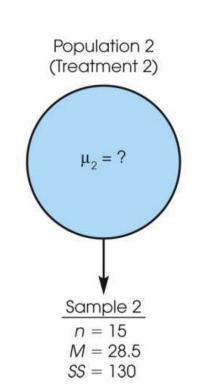


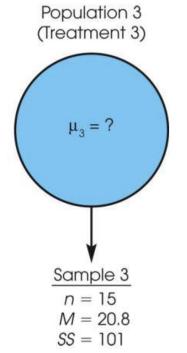


Typical Situation for Using ANOVA









Test Statistic for ANOVA

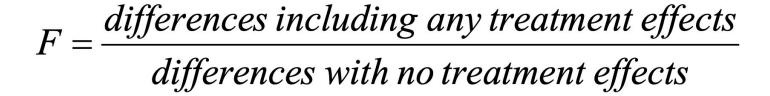
$$F = \frac{\text{variance (differences) between sample means}}{\text{variance (differences) expected with no treatment effect}}$$



Test Statistic for ANOVA



Between-treatments variance





Within-treatments variance



Total variability

Betweentreatments variance Withintreatments variance

Measures differences caused by

- 1. Systematic treatment effects
- 2. Random, unsystematic factors

Measures differences caused by

1. Random, unsystematic factors







Exercise





Calculating Effect Size & Post Hoc Test





Thank You