

# **Chapter 8**

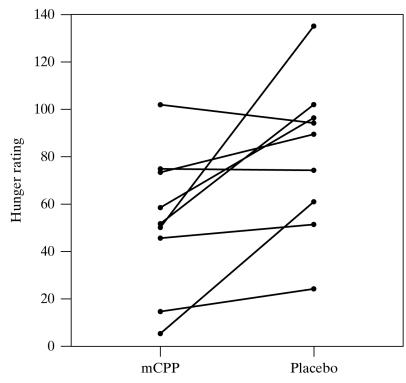
Comparison of Paired Samples



### 8.1 Introduction

#### **Paired Samples**

- In the present chapter we consider the comparison of two samples that are not independent but are paired.
- In a paired design, the observations (Y1, Y2) occur in pairs;
- the observational units in a pair are linked in some way, so they have more in common with each other than with members of another pair.



**Figure 8.1.1** Dotplots of hunger ratings after mCPP and placebo, with line segments connecting readings on each subject



### 8.1 Introduction

### **Paired Samples**

### **Example 8.1.2 Hunger Rating**

- each of nine subjects was given drug for 2 weeks; placebo for another 2 weeks,
- the subjects were asked to rate how hungry there were at the end of each 2week period.
- What are the corresponding hypotheses?

Table 8.1.1 Hunger rating for nine women						
	Hunger rat	Difference				
Subject	Drug (mCPP)	Placebo	mCPP – Placebo			
1	79	78	1			
2	48	54	-6			
3	52	142	-90			
4	15	25	-10			
5	61	101	-40			
6	107	99	8			
7	77	94	-17			
8	54	107	-53			
9	5	64	-59			
Mean	55.3	84.9	-29.6			
SD	31.5	34.1	32.8			

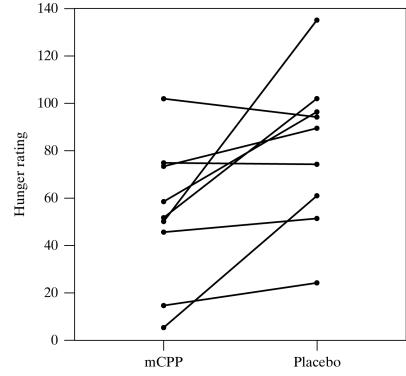


### **Analyzing Differences**

- In a paired design, the observations (Y1, Y2) occur in pairs;
- Instead of considering Y1 and Y2 separately, we consider the difference D, defined as

$$D = Y1 - Y2$$

- and then  $\overline{D}=(\overline{Y_1}-\overline{Y_2})$  ,  $\mu_{\rm D}=\mu_{\rm 1}$   $\mu_{\rm 2}$ 
  - the mean of the difference is equal to the difference of the means.



**Figure 8.1.1** Dotplots of hunger ratings after mCPP and placebo, with line segments connecting readings on each subject



### **Summary of Formulas**

#### Standard Error of $\overline{m{D}}$

$$SE_{\overline{D}} = \frac{s_D}{\sqrt{n_D}}$$

t Test

$$H_0: \mu_D = 0$$

$$t_s = \frac{\overline{d} - 0}{\text{SE}_{\overline{D}}}$$

95% Confidence Interval for  $\mu_d$ 

$$\overline{d} \pm t_{0.025} SE_{\overline{D}}$$

Intervals with other confidence levels (e.g., 90%, 99%) are constructed analogously (e.g., using  $t_{0.05}$ ,  $t_{0.005}$ ).



### **Analyzing Differences**

### **Example 8.1.2 Hunger Rating (continued)**

• Can we conclude mean hunger rating is reduced more by mCPP than by a placebo? ( $\alpha = 0.05$ )

Table 8.1.1         Hunger rating for nine women						
	Hunger rat	Difference				
Subject	Drug (mCPP)	Placebo	mCPP – Placebo			
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Mean	55.3	84.9	-29.6			
SD	31.5	34.1	32.8			



### **Analyzing Differences**

### **Example 8.1.2 Hunger Rating (continued)**

• Construct a 95% confidence interval for  $\mu_D$ 

Table 8.1.1 Hunger rating for nine women						
	Hunger rat	Difference				
Subject	Drug (mCPP)	Placebo	mCPP – Placebo			
1	79	78	1			
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Mean	55.3	84.9	-29.6			
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#### Conditions for validity of student's t analysis

The conditions for validity of the paired-sample t test and confidence interval are as follows:

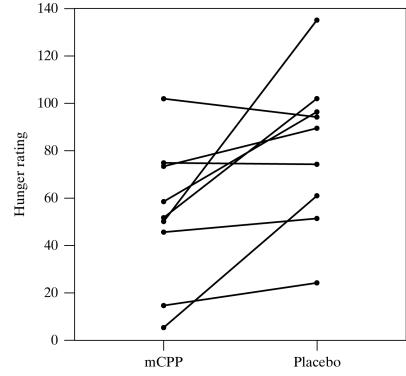
- 1. It must be reasonable to regard the differences (the D's) as a <u>random sample</u> from some <u>large</u> population.
- 2. The <u>population distribution</u> of the D's must be <u>normal</u>. The methods are approximately valid if the population distribution is approximately normal or if the sample size  $(n_D)$  is large.



### 8.3 The Paired Design

### **Purposes of pairing**

- Pairing in an experimental design can serve to reduce bias, to increase precision, or both
- The independent-samples SE formula incorporates all of this variation (expressed through s1 and s2);
- In the paired-sample approach, inter-pair variation has no influence on the calculations because only the D's are used.



**Figure 8.1.1** Dotplots of hunger ratings after mCPP and placebo, with line segments connecting readings on each subject



### **Summary**

### **Chapter 8 Comparison of Paired Samples**

- 8.1 Introduction
- 8.2 The Paired-Sample t Test and Confidence Interval
- 8.3 The Paired Design



### **Homework 12**

### **Chapter 7**

- 7.1.1;
- 7.2.4; 7.2.5;
- 7.3.5; 7.3.7;
- 7.4.2;
- 7.5.2; 7.5.4;
- 7.6.3; 7.6.6;
- 7.8.1;
- 7.9.1;

### **Chapter 8**

8.2.2; 8.2.3;

Due before Tutorial 11 (12/09 10am)