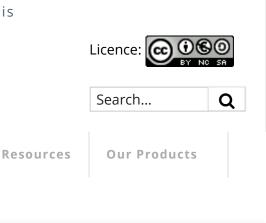


Visualize

Analyze



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MANOVA Test in R: Multivariate Analysis of Variance

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- Assumptions of MANOVA

Basics

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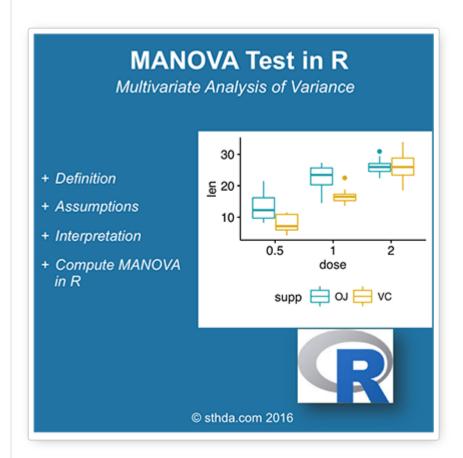
Support

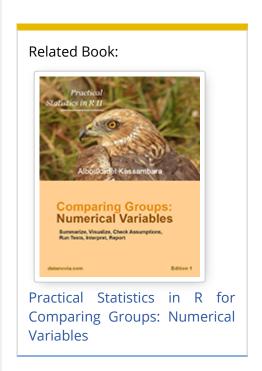
What is MANOVA test?

In the situation where there multiple response variables you can test them simultaneously using a **multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA**). This article describes how to compute **manova** in R.

For example, we may conduct an experiment where we give two treatments (A and B) to two groups of mice, and we are interested in the weight and height of mice. In that case, the weight and height of mice are two

dependent variables, and our hypothesis is that both together are affected by the difference in treatment. A multivariate analysis of variance could be used to test this hypothesis.





Assumptions of MANOVA

MANOVA can be used in certain conditions:

- The dependent variables should be normally distribute within groups. The R function mshapiro.test()[in the mvnormtest package] can be used to perform the Shapiro-Wilk test for multivariate normality. This is useful in the case of MANOVA, which assumes multivariate normality.
- Homogeneity of variances across the range of predictors.
- Linearity between all pairs of dependent variables, all pairs of covariates, and all dependent variablecovariate pairs in each cell

Interpretation of MANOVA

If the global multivariate test is significant, we conclude that the corresponding effect (treatment) is significant. In that case, the next question is to determine if the treatment affects only the weight, only the height or both. In other words, we want to identify the specific dependent variables that contributed to the significant global effect.

To answer this question, we can use one-way ANOVA (or univariate ANOVA) to examine separately each dependent variable.

Compute MANOVA in R

Import your data into R

- 1. **Prepare your data** as specified here: [url=/wiki/best-practices-for-preparing-your-data-set-for-r]Best practices for preparing your data set for R[/url]
- 2. Save your data in an external .txt tab or .csv files
- 3. **Import your data into R** as follow:

```
# If .txt tab file, use this
my_data <- read.delim(file.choose())
# Or, if .csv file, use this
my_data <- read.csv(file.choose())</pre>
```

Here, we'll use iris data set:

```
# Store the data in the variable my_data
my_data <- iris</pre>
```

Check your data

The R code below display a random sample of our data using the function **sample_n**()[in **dplyr** package]. First, install dplyr if you don't have it:

```
install.packages("dplyr")
```

```
# Show a random sample
set.seed(1234)
dplyr::sample_n(my_data, 10)
```

```
Sepal.Length Sepal.Width Petal.Length Petal.Width
                                                           Species
94
             5.0
                                       3.3
                                                    1.0 versicolor
                          2.3
91
             5.5
                          2.6
                                       4.4
                                                    1.2 versicolor
93
             5.8
                          2.6
                                       4.0
                                                    1.2 versicolor
127
             6.2
                          2.8
                                       4.8
                                                    1.8 virginica
150
             5.9
                          3.0
                                       5.1
                                                   1.8 virginica
2
             4.9
                          3.0
                                                   0.2
                                       1.4
                                                            setosa
34
             5.5
                         4.2
                                                   0.2
                                       1.4
                                                            setosa
96
             5.7
                          3.0
                                       4.2
                                                   1.2 versicolor
                                                    1.2 versicolor
74
             6.1
                          2.8
                                       4.7
98
             6.2
                          2.9
                                       4.3
                                                    1.3 versicolor
```

? Question: We want to know if there is any significant difference, in *sepal* and *petal* length, between the different species.

Compute MANOVA test

The function **manova**() can be used as follow:

```
sepl <- iris$Sepal.Length
petl <- iris$Petal.Length
# MANOVA test
res.man <- manova(cbind(Sepal.Length, Petal.Length) ~ Species, data = iris)
summary(res.man)</pre>
```

```
Df Pillai approx F num Df den Df Pr(>F)

Species 2 0.9885 71.829 4 294 < 2.2e-16 ***

Residuals 147
---

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
# Look to see which differ
summary.aov(res.man)
```

```
Response Sepal.Length:
            Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
                                       Pr(>F)
Species
             2 63.212 31.606 119.26 < 2.2e-16 ***
Residuals
           147 38.956
                       0.265
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
Response Petal.Length:
            Df Sum Sq Mean Sq F value
                                       Pr(>F)
             2 437.10 218.551 1180.2 < 2.2e-16 ***
Species
           147 27.22
                       0.185
Residuals
Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```



From the output above, it can be seen that the two variables are highly significantly different among Species.

See also

- Analysis of variance (ANOVA, parametric):
 - [url=/wiki/one-way-anova-test-in-r]One-Way ANOVA Test in R[/url]
 - [url=/wiki/two-way-anova-test-in-r]Two-Way ANOVA Test in R[/url]
- [url=/wiki/kruskal-wallis-test-in-r]Kruskal-Wallis Test in R (non parametric alternative to one-way ANOVA)
 [/url]

Infos



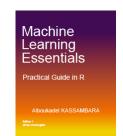
This analysis has been performed using **R software** (ver. 3.2.4).



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Recommended for You!



Machine Learning Essentials: Practical Guide in R

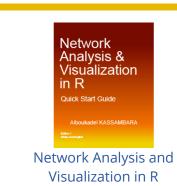


Practical Guide to Cluster Analysis in R



Practical Guide to Principal Component Methods in R







Recommended for you



This section contains best data science and self-development resources to help you on your path.

Coursera - Online Courses and Specialization Data science

- Course: Machine Learning: Master the Fundamentals by Standford
- Specialization: Data Science by Johns Hopkins University
- Specialization: Python for Everybody by University of Michigan
- Courses: Build Skills for a Top Job in any Industry by Coursera
- Specialization: Master Machine Learning Fundamentals by University of Washington
- Specialization: Statistics with R by Duke University
- Specialization: Software Development in R by Johns Hopkins University
- Specialization: Genomic Data Science by Johns Hopkins University

Popular Courses Launched in 2020

- Google IT Automation with Python by Google
- Al for Medicine by deeplearning.ai
- Epidemiology in Public Health Practice by Johns Hopkins University
- AWS Fundamentals by Amazon Web Services

Trending Courses

- The Science of Well-Being by Yale University
- Google IT Support Professional by Google
- Python for Everybody by University of Michigan
- IBM Data Science Professional Certificate by IBM
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- Introduction to Psychology by Yale University
- Excel Skills for Business by Macquarie University
- Psychological First Aid by Johns Hopkins University
- Graphic Design by Cal Arts

Books - Data Science

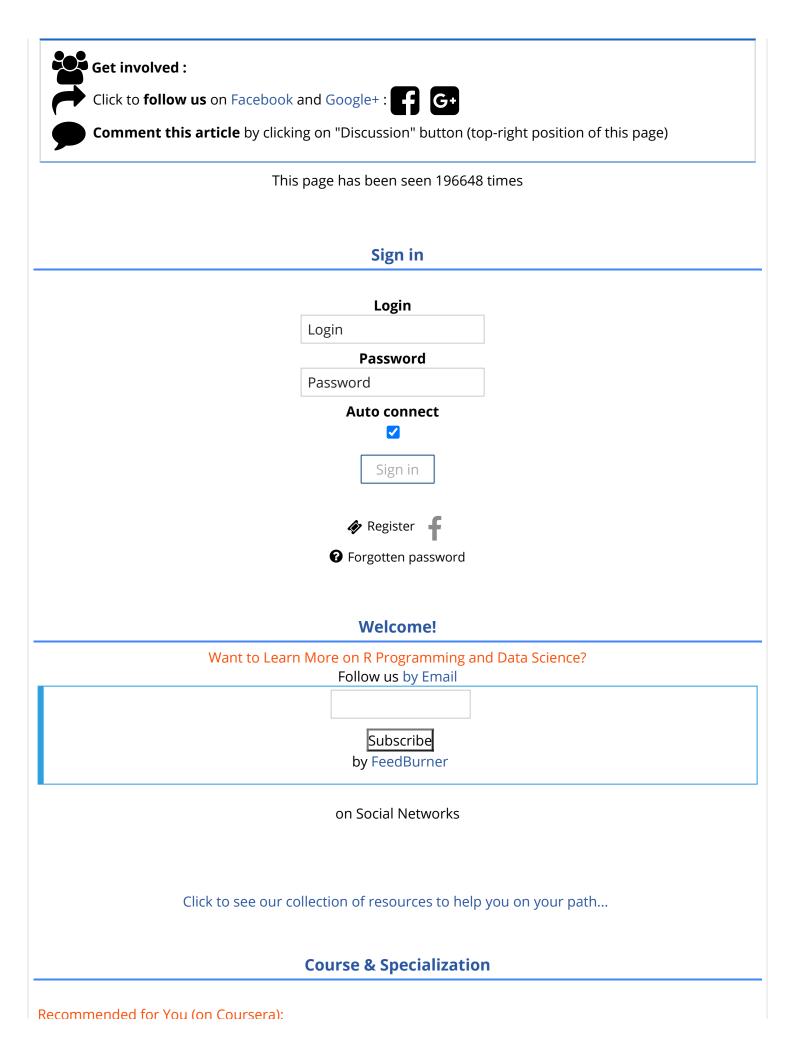
Our Books

- Practical Guide to Cluster Analysis in R by A. Kassambara (Datanovia)
- Practical Guide To Principal Component Methods in R by A. Kassambara (Datanovia)
- Machine Learning Essentials: Practical Guide in R by A. Kassambara (Datanovia)
- R Graphics Essentials for Great Data Visualization by A. Kassambara (Datanovia)
- GGPlot2 Essentials for Great Data Visualization in R by A. Kassambara (Datanovia)
- Network Analysis and Visualization in R by A. Kassambara (Datanovia)
- Practical Statistics in R for Comparing Groups: Numerical Variables by A. Kassambara (Datanovia)
- Inter-Rater Reliability Essentials: Practical Guide in R by A. Kassambara (Datanovia)

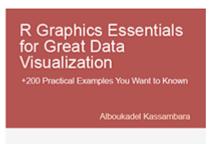
Others

- R for Data Science: Import, Tidy, Transform, Visualize, and Model Data by Hadley Wickham & Garrett Grolemund
- Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras, and TensorFlow: Concepts, Tools, and Techniques to Build Intelligent Systems by Aurelien Géron
- Practical Statistics for Data Scientists: 50 Essential Concepts by Peter Bruce & Andrew Bruce
- Hands-On Programming with R: Write Your Own Functions And Simulations by Garrett Grolemund & Hadley Wickham
- An Introduction to Statistical Learning: with Applications in R by Gareth James et al.
- Deep Learning with R by François Chollet & J.J. Allaire
- Deep Learning with Python by François Chollet

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Our Books
3D Plots in R
sithda.com/english Edition 1



R Graphics Essentials for Great Data Visualization: 200 Practical Examples You Want to Know for Data Science

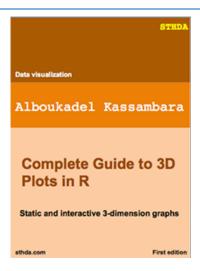




Practical Guide to Cluster Analysis in R



Practical Guide to Principal Component Methods in R



Datanovia: Online Data Science Courses

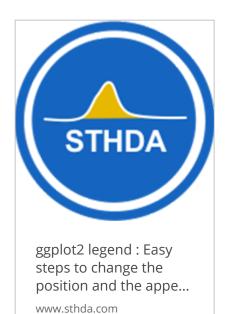
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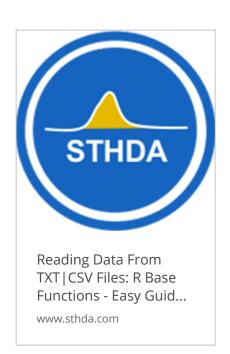


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