

One-Factor ANOVA (Between Subjects)

Prerequisites

[Variance](#), [Significance Testing](#), [One- and Two-Tailed Tests](#), [Introduction to Normal Distributions](#), [t Test of Differences Between Groups](#), [Introduction to ANOVA](#), [ANOVA Designs](#)

This section shows how ANOVA can be used to analyze a one-factor between-subjects design. We will use as our main example the [Smiles and Leniency case study](#). In this study there were four conditions with 34 subjects in each condition. There was one score per subject. The [null hypothesis](#) tested by ANOVA is that the population means for all conditions are the same. This can be expressed as follows:

$$H_0: \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \dots \mu_k$$

where H_0 is the null hypothesis and k is the number of conditions. In the smiles and leniency study, $k = 4$ and the null hypothesis is

$$H_0: \mu_{\text{false}} = \mu_{\text{felt}} = \mu_{\text{miserable}} = \mu_{\text{neutral}}$$

If the null hypothesis is rejected, then it can be concluded that at least one of the population means is different from at least one other population means.

Analysis of variance is a method for testing differences among means by analyzing variance. The test is based on two estimates of the population variance (σ^2). One estimate is called the Mean Square Error (MSE) and is based on differences among scores within the groups. MSE estimates σ^2 regardless of whether the null hypothesis is true (the population means are equal). The second estimate is called the mean square between (MSB) and is based on differences among the sample means. MSB only estimates σ^2 if the population means are equal. If the population means are not equal, then MSB estimates a quantity larger than σ^2 . Therefore, if the MSB is much larger than the MSE, then the population means are unlikely to be equal. On the other hand, if the MSB is about the same as MSE, then the data are consistent with the hypothesis that the population means are equal.

Before proceeding with the calculation of MSE and MSB, it is important to consider the assumptions made by ANOVA:

1. The populations have the same variance. This assumption is called the assumption of *homogeneity of variance*.
2. The populations are [normally distributed](#).

3. Each value is sampled [independently](#) from each other value. This assumption requires that each subject provide only one value. If a subject provides two scores, then the value are not independent. The analysis of data with two scores per subject is shown in the section on within-subjects ANOVA later in this chapter.

These assumptions are the same as for a [t test of differences between groups](#) except that it applies to two or more groups, not just to two groups.

The means and variances of the four groups in the [Smiles and Leniency case study](#) are shown in Table 1. Note that there are 34 subjects in each of the four conditions (False, Felt, Miserable, and Neutral).

Table 1. Means and Variances
from Smiles and Leniency Study

Condition	Mean	Variance
False	5.3676	3.3380
Felt	4.9118	2.8253
Miserable	4.9118	2.1132
Neutral	4.1176	2.3191

Sample Sizes

The first calculations in this section all assume that there is an equal number of observations in each group. Unequal sample size calculations are [shown here](#). We will refer to the number of observations in each group as n and the total number of observations as N . For these data there are four groups of 34 observations. Therefore $n = 34$ and $N = 136$. Calculations for unequal sample sizes are given in the next section.

Computing MSE

Recall that the assumption of homogeneity of variance states that the variance within each of the populations (σ^2) is the same. This variance, σ^2 , is the quantity estimated by MSE and is computed as the mean of the sample variances. For these data, the MSE is equal to 2.6489.

Computing MSB

The formula for MSB is based on the fact that the variance of the [sampling distribution](#) of the mean is

$$\sigma_M^2 = \frac{\sigma^2}{n}$$

where n is the sample size. Rearranging this formula we have

$$\sigma^2 = n\sigma_M^2$$

Therefore, if we knew the variance of the sampling distribution of the mean, we could compute σ^2 by multiplying by n . Although we do not know the variance of the sampling distribution of the mean, we can estimate it with the variance of the sample means. For the leniency data, the variance of the four sample means is 0.270. To estimate σ^2 , we multiply the variance of the sample means (0.270) by n (the number of observations in each group, which is 34). We find that $MSB = 9.179$.

To sum up these steps:

1. Compute the means.
2. Compute the variance of the means.
3. Multiply by the variance of the means by n

Recap

If the population means are equal, then both MSE and MSB are estimates of σ^2 and should therefore be about the same. Naturally, they will not be exactly the same since they are just estimates and are based on different aspects of the data: The MSB is computed from the sample means and the MSE is computed from the sample variances.

If the population means are not equal, then MSE will still estimate σ^2 because differences in population means do not affect variances. However, differences in population means affect MSB since differences among population means are associated with differences among sample means. It follows that the larger the differences among sample means, the larger the MSB. **In short, MSE estimates σ^2 whether or not the population means are equal whereas MSB estimates σ^2 only when the population means are equal and estimates a larger quantity when they are not equal.**

Comparing MSE and MSB

The critical step in an ANOVA is comparing MSE and MSB. Since MSB estimates a larger quantity than MSE only when the population means are not equal, a finding of a larger MSB than an MSE is a sign that the population means are not equal. But since MSB could be larger than MSE by chance even if the population means are equal, MSB must be much larger than MSE in order to justify the conclusion that the population means differ. But how much larger must MSB be? For the Smiles and Leniency data, the MSB and MSE are 9.179 and 2.649 respectively. Is that difference big enough? To answer, we would need to know

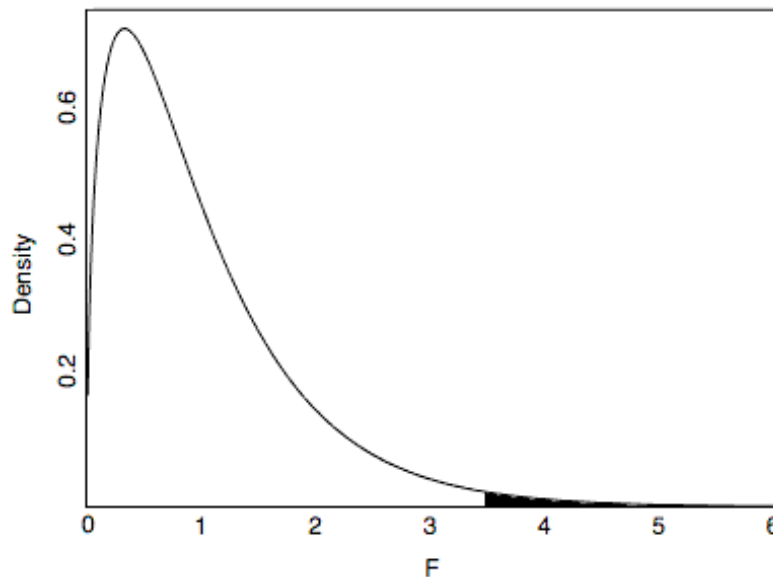
the probability of getting this big a difference or a bigger difference between if the population means were all equal. The mathematics necessary to answer this question were worked out by the statistician R. Fisher. Although Fisher's original formulation took a slightly different form, the standard method for determining the probability is based on the ratio of MSB to MSE. This ratio is named after Fisher and is called the F ratio.

For these data, the F ratio is

$$F = 9.179/2.649 = 3.465.$$

Therefore, the MSB is 3.465 times higher than MSE. Would this have been likely to happen if all the population means were equal? That depends on the sample size. With a small sample size, it would not be too surprising because small samples are unreliable. However, with a very large sample, the MSB and MSE are almost always about the same, and an F ratio of 3.465 or larger would be very unusual. Figure 1 shows the [sampling distribution](#) of F for the sample size in the Smiles and Leniency

Figure 1. Distribution of F.



From Figure 1 you can see that F ratios of 3.465 or above are unusual occurrences. The area to the right of 3.465 represents the probability of an F that large or larger and is equal to 0.018. In other words, given the null hypothesis that all the population means are equal, the [probability value](#) is 0.018 and therefore the [null hypothesis](#) can be rejected. Therefore, the conclusion that at least one of the population means is different from at least

on of the others is justified.

As stated previously, the shape of the F distribution depends on the sample size. More precisely, it depends on two [degrees of freedom](#) (df) parameters: one for the numerator (MSB) and one for the denominator (MSE). Recall that the [degrees of freedom for an estimate of variance](#) is equal to the number of scores minus one. Since the MSB is the variance of k means, it has k-1 df. The MSE is an average of k variances each with n-1 df. Therefore the df for MSE is k(n-1) = N-k where N is the total number of scores, n is the number in each group, and k is the number of groups. To summarize:

$$\begin{aligned}df_{\text{numerator}} &= k-1 \\df_{\text{denominator}} &= N-k\end{aligned}$$

For the Smiles and Leniency data,

$$\begin{aligned}df_{\text{numerator}} &= k-1 = 4-1 = 3 \\df_{\text{denominator}} &= N-k = 136-4 = 132 \\F &= 3.465\end{aligned}$$

The F distribution calculator shows that $p = 0.018$

[F Calculator](#)

One-Tailed or Two?

Is the probability value from an F ratio a [one-tailed](#) or a [two-tailed](#) probability? In the literal sense, it is a one-tailed probability since, as you can see in Figure 1, the probability is the area in the right-hand tail of the distribution. However, the F ratio is sensitive to any pattern of differences among means. It is therefore a test of a two-tailed hypothesis and is best considered a two-tailed test.

Relationship to the t test

Since both ANOVA and an independent-group t test can both test the difference between two means, you might be wondering which one to use. Fortunately, it does not matter since the results will always be the same. When there are only two groups the following relationship between F and t will always hold

$$F(1, df_d) = t^2(df)$$

where df_d is the degrees of freedom for the denominator of the F test and df is the degrees of freedom for the t test. df_d will always equal df.

Sources of Variation

Why do scores in an experiment differ from one another? Consider the scores of two subjects in the Smiles and Leniency study: One from the "False Smile" condition and one from the "Felt Smile" condition. An obvious possible reason that the scores could differ is that the subjects were treated differently (they were in different conditions and saw different stimuli). A second reason is that the two subjects may have differed with regard to their tendency to judge people leniently. A third is that, perhaps, one of the subjects was in a bad mood after receiving a low grade on a test. You can imagine that there are innumerable other reasons why the scores of the two subjects could differ. All of these reasons except the first (subjects were treated differently) are possibilities that were not under experimental investigation and therefore all of differences (variation) due to these possibilities are unexplained. It is traditional to call unexplained variance *error* even though there is no implication that an error was made. Therefore, the variation in this experiment can be thought of as being either variation due to the condition the subject was in or due to error (the sum total of all reasons subjects's scores could differ that were not measured).

One of the important characteristics of ANOVA is that it partitions the variation into its various sources. In ANOVA, the term *sums of squares* is used to indicate variation. The total variation is defined as the sum of squared differences from the mean of all subjects. The mean of all subjects is called the *grand mean* and is designated as GM. (When there is an equal number of subjects in each condition, the grand mean is the mean of the condition means.) The total sum of squares is defined as

$$SSQ_{total} = \sum (X - GM)^2$$

which means simply to take each score, subtract the grand mean from it, square the difference, and then sum up these squared values. For the Smiles and Leniency study, $SSQ_{total} = 377.19$.

The sum of squares conditions is calculated as shown below.

$$SSQ_{condition} = n \sum (M_1 - GM)^2 + (M_2 - GM)^2 + \dots + (M_k - GM)^2$$

where n is the number of scores in **each** group, k is the number of groups, M_1 is the mean for Condition 1, M_2 is the mean for Condition 2, and M_k is the mean for Condition k. For the Smiles and Leniency study, the values are:

$$SSQ_{condition} = 34(5.37 - 4.83)^2 + (4.91 - 4.83)^2 + (4.91 - 4.83)^2 + (4.12 - 4.83)^2$$

$$= 27.5$$

If there are unequal sample sizes, the only change is that the following formula is used for the sum of squares for condition:

$$SSQ_{condition} = \sum n_i (M_i - GM)^2 + n_2 (M_2 - GM)^2 + \dots + n_k (M_k - GM)^2$$

where n_i is the sample size of the i th condition. SSQ_{total} is computed the same way as shown above.

The sum of squares error is the sum of the squared deviations of each score from its group mean. This can be written as

$$SSQ_{error} = \sum (X_{i1} - M_1)^2 + \sum (X_{i2} - M_2)^2 + \dots + \sum (X_{ik} - M_k)^2$$

where X_{i1} is the i th score in group 1 and M_1 is the mean for group 1, X_{i2} is the i th score in group 2 and M_2 is the mean for group 2, etc. For the Smiles and Leniency study, the means are: 5.38, 4.91, 4.91, and 4.12. The SSQ_{error} is therefore:

$$(2.5 - 5.38)^2 + (5.5 - 5.38)^2 + \dots + (6.5 - 4.12)^2 = 349.66$$

The sum of squares error can also be computed by subtraction:

$$SSQ_{error} = SSQ_{total} - SSQ_{condition}$$

$$SSQ_{error} = 377.19 - 27.53 = 349.66$$

Therefore, the total sum of squares of 3771.9 can be partitioned into $SSQ_{condition}$ (27.53) and SSQ_{error} (349.66).

Once the sums of squares have been computed, the mean squares (MSB and MSE) can be computed easily. The formulas are:

$$MSB = SSQ_{condition} / dfn$$

where dfn is the degrees of freedom numerator and is equal to $k-1$.

$$MSB = 27.5 / 3 = 9.17$$

which is the same value of MSB obtained previously (except for rounding error). Similarly,

$$MSE = SSQ_{error} / dfd$$

where dfd is the degrees of freedom for the denominator and is equal to N-k

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dfd} &= 136 - 4 = 132 \\ \text{MSE} &= 349.66/132 = 2.65 \end{aligned}$$

which is the same as obtained previously (except for rounding error). Note that the dfd are often called the dfe for *degrees of freedom error*.

The Analysis of Variance Summary Table shown below is a convenient way to summarize the partitioning of the variance. The rounding errors have been corrected.

Table 2. ANOVA Summary Table

Source	df	SSQ	MS	F	p
Condition	3	27.5349	9.1783	3.465	0.0182
Error	132	349.6544	2.6489		
Total	135	377.1893			

The first column shows the sources of variation, the second column shows the degrees of freedom, the third shows the sums of squares, the fourth shows the F ratio, and the last shows the probability value. Note that the mean squares are always the sums of squares divided by degrees of freedom. The F and p are relevant to only Condition. Although the mean square total could be computed by dividing the sum of squares by the degrees of freedom, it is generally not of much interest and is omitted here.

Formatting data for Computer Analysis

Most computer programs that compute t tests require your data be in a specific form. Consider the data in Table 3.

Table 3. Example Data

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
3	2	8
4	4	5
5	6	5

Here there are three groups, each with three observations. To format these data for a computer program, you normally have to use two variables: the first specifies the group the subject is in and the second is the score itself. For the data in Table 4, the reformatted data look as follows.

Table 4. Reformatted
Data

G	Y
1	3
1	4
1	5
2	2
2	4
2	6
3	8
3	5
3	5

To use [Analysis Lab](#) to do the calculations, you would copy the data and then

1. Click the "Enter/Edit User Data" button (You may be warned that for security reasons you must use the keyboard shortcut for pasting data).
2. Paste your data.
3. Click "Accept Data"
4. Set the Dependent Variable to Y
5. Set the Grouping Variable to G
6. Click the ANOVA button.

You will find that $F = 1.5$ and $p = 0.296$.