SPSS Chapter 12 Example 1 - One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

A study of reading comprehension in children compared three methods of instruction, known as basal, DRTA, and strategies (denoted as "Strat" in this example). A measure of reading comprehension (the "**comp**" variable seen below) was received after the instruction was completed. We are interested in comparing the reading comprehension of the three instruction groups. We are testing

H₀: $\mu_B = \mu_D = \mu_S$

 $H_a: \mu_B \neq \mu_D \neq \mu_S$

After opening the file, the data appear in the SPSS Data Editor window just like the following (please note that for the variable entitled *Group*, basal=1, DRTA=2 and strategies=3):

| 🛗 P75 | 54 - SPSS Data | Editor | | | | _ 🗆 × | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------|--|--|--|
| <u>F</u> ile <u>E</u> | <u>dit V</u> iew <u>D</u> ata | <u>T</u> ransform <u>S</u> | tatistics <u>G</u> raph | is <u>U</u> tilities <u>W</u> | /indow <u>H</u> elp | | | | |
| <mark>≥∎⊜</mark> <u> ⊳ ⊑ t k m 1≣1≣∎∎</u> S⊘ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1:group 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | group | score | comp | var | var | vai | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 4 | 41 | | | | | | |
| 2 | 1 | 6 | 41 | | | | | | |
| 3 | 1 | 9 | 43 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 1 | 12 | 46 | | | | | | |
| 5 | 1 | 16 | 46 | | | | | | |
| 6 | 1 | 15 | 45 | | | | | | |
| 7 | 1 | 14 | 45 | | | | | | |
| 8 | 1 | 12 | 32 | | | | | | |
| 9 | 1 | 12 | 33 | | | | | | |
| 10 | 1 | 8 | 39 | | | | | | |
| 11 | 1 | 13 | 42 | | | | | | |
| 12 | 1 | 9 | 45 | | | - | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | SPSS Proces | sor is ready | | | | | |

Follow these steps to perform a One-Way ANOVA:

1. Click **Analyze**, click **Compare Means**, and click **One-Way ANOVA**. The following window will appear.

| 📲 One-Way ANOVA | | × |
|---|--|--|
| Image: group Image: score Imag | Dependent List: Image: Dependent List: < | OK <u>P</u> aste <u>R</u> eset Help |
| | <u>Contrasts</u> Post <u>H</u> oc <u>Options</u> | |

- 2. Click "**comp**" (a.k.a. "**comprehension score**") and click ▶ to move "**comp**" into the box entitled *Dependent List*.
- 3. Click "group" and click ▶ to move "group" into the box entitled *Factor*.

4. To calculate contrasts, click the button entitled **Contrasts** and the following window will appear.

| One-Way ANOVA: Contrasts 🛛 🔀 | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| □ Polynomial Degree: Linear ▼ Previous Contrast 1 of 1 Next | Continue Cancel | | | | | |
| Coefficients: Add Change Remove Coefficient Total: 0.000 | Help | | | | | |

- 5. We are interested in two contrasts: basal vs. DRTA and strategies (-2, 1, 1) as well as DRTA vs. strategies (0, 1, -1). The coefficients of each contrast are entered separately in the box entitled *Coefficients*. After the first coefficient is entered (i.e., -2), click Add. Enter the remaining coefficients of the first contrast (i.e., 1 and 1) in the same manner. Click Next to enter the second contrast.
- 6. Repeat step 5 for the second contrast, then click **Continue**.

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7. To calculate post hoc multiple comparisons, click the button entitled **Post Hoc** and the following window will appear.

| One-Way ANOVA: Post Hoc Multiple Comparisons 🛛 🛛 🗙 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Equal Variances As | sumed | | | | | | |
| □ ESD □ Bonferroni □ Sjdak □ Scheffe □ B-E-G-W F □ R-E-G-W Q | S-N-K Waller-Duncan Iukey Type I/Type II Error Ratio: 100 Tukey's-b Dunnett Duncan Control Category: Last ▼ Hochberg's GT2 Test Gabriel 2-sided O < Control Control O > Control | | | | | | |
| Equal Variances No | t Assumed | | | | | | |
| 🔲 Ta <u>m</u> hane's T2 | 🗖 Dunnett's T <u>3</u> 🔲 G <u>a</u> mes-Howell 🔲 D <u>u</u> nnett's C | | | | | | |
| Signi <u>f</u> icance level: .05 | | | | | | | |
| | Continue Cancel Help | | | | | | |

- 8. Click **LSD** and **Bonferroni** so that a checkmark (✓) appears in the boxes before those multiple comparisons. Click **Continue**.
- 9. Click **OK**.

The SPSS output for this example of the One-Way ANOVA is the following:

ANOVA

comp

| | Sum of | | Mean | | |
|----------------|----------|----|---------|-------|------|
| | Squares | df | Square | F | Sig. |
| Between Groups | 357.303 | 2 | 178.652 | 4.481 | .015 |
| Within Groups | 2511.682 | 63 | 39.868 | | |
| Total | 2868.985 | 65 | | | |

The null hypothesis of equal means is rejected. F(2,63)=4.481,p=.015.The researcher knows that there is at least one difference among the means. Preplanned comparisons which are orthogonal can also be tested. See the notes for an interpretation of each contrast.

Contrast Coefficients

| | Group | | | |
|----------|-------|------|-------|--|
| Contrast | basal | DRTA | strat | |
| 1 | -2 | 1 | 1 | |
| 2 | 0 | 1 | -1 | |

The orthogonal comparisons are tested in the table below. Under the null hypothesis the contrast=0, the alternative hypothesis indicates the contrast is not equal 0. Contrast one is significant p=.009 however contrast two is not significant p=.202. The average of the d and s groups is different from the b group. The d and s groups do not differ.

Contrast Tests

| | | | Value of | Std. | | | Sig. |
|------|------------------------|----------|----------|-------|-------|--------|------------|
| | | Contrast | Contrast | Error | t | df | (2-tailed) |
| comp | Assume equal variances | 1 | 4.455 | 1.649 | 2.702 | 63 | .009 |
| - | | 2 | 2.455 | 1.904 | 1.289 | 63 | .202 |
| | Does not assume equal | 1 | 4.455 | 1.563 | 2.851 | 47.945 | .006 |
| | variances | 2 | 2.455 | 1.998 | 1.228 | 39.661 | .227 |

The multiple comparisons are given on the next table. The tests both indicate that the b and d group means differ.

| Multiple Comparisons |
|--------------------------|
| Dependent Variable: comp |

| | | | | | | 95% Confidence | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------|------|----------------|--------|
| | | | Mean | | | Interval | |
| | (I) GROUP | (J) GROUP | Difference | Std. | | Lower | Upper |
| | | | (I-J) | Error | Sig. | Bound | Bound |
| LSD | basal | DRTA | -5.682* | 1.904 | .004 | -9.486 | -1.877 |
| | | strat | -3.227 | 1.904 | .095 | -7.032 | .577 |
| | DRTA | basal | 5.682* | 1.904 | .004 | 1.877 | 9.486 |
| | | strat | 2.455 | 1.904 | .202 | -1.350 | 6.259 |
| | strat | basal | 3.227 | 1.904 | .095 | 577 | 7.032 |
| | | DRTA | -2.455 | 1.904 | .202 | -6.259 | 1.350 |
| Bonferroni | basal | DRTA | 5.682* | 1.904 | .012 | -10.364 | 999 |
| | | strat | -3.227 | 1.904 | .285 | -7.910 | 1.455 |
| | DRTA | basal | 5.682* | 1.904 | .012 | .999 | 10.364 |
| | | strat | 2.455 | 1.904 | .606 | -2.228 | 7.137 |
| | strat | basal | 3.227 | 1.904 | .285 | -1.455 | 7.910 |
| | | DRTA | -2.455 | 1.904 | .606 | -7.137 | 2.228 |

* The mean difference is significant at the .05 level.