

Single-Factor Within-Participants ANOVA

PSYC5141: Experimental Methods for Psychology

Mark Hurlstone, Lancaster University

Week 3, Lecture 2

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Learning Objectives

- The F ratio for a within-participants ANOVA
- Between-participant variability and residual variability
- Removing individual differences from the error term
- Calculating and interpreting the F ratio for a single-factor within-participants ANOVA
- Assumptions of within-participants ANOVA
- Planned comparisons and post-hoc tests

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The F Ratio For A Within-Participants ANOVA

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The F Ratio: A Reminder

- The general equation for the F ratio is:

$$F = \frac{\text{Between-group variance}}{\text{Experimental error}}$$

- For a **between-participants ANOVA**, the within-group variance provides the estimate of experimental error:

$$F = \frac{\text{Between-group variance}}{\text{Within-group variance}}$$

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Sources of Variability in Between-Participants ANOVA

- Recall that between-group variance contains two sources of variability
 - Treatment effects
 - Experimental error
- We can therefore express the F ratio conceptually as:

$$F = \frac{\text{Treatment effects} + \text{Experimental error}}{\text{Experimental error}}$$

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Sources of Variability in Between-Participants ANOVA

- Experimental error itself consists of:
 - Individual differences**: variability arising because participants differ from one another
 - Random errors**: other unexplained influences on scores
- Therefore:

$$F = \frac{\text{Treatment effects} + \text{Individual differences} + \text{Random errors}}{\text{Individual differences} + \text{Random errors}}$$

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The F Ratio for Within-Participants ANOVA

- In a within-participants design, each participant provides a score in every treatment condition
- This allows us to separate variability attributable to individual differences from the error term
- The F ratio can therefore be represented conceptually as:

$$F = \frac{\text{Treatment effects} + \text{Random errors}}{\text{Random errors}}$$

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The F Ratio for Within-Participants ANOVA

- Individual differences are removed from the error term
- The remaining error is called **residual error**
- Reducing the error term can increase the F ratio and make treatment effects easier to detect
- Formally, the F ratio is:

$$F = \frac{\text{Between-group variance}}{\text{Residual variance}}$$

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Between-Participant Variability and Residual Variability

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Sources of Error Variability

When we obtain multiple scores from each participant, we can distinguish two ways in which participants differ:

1. **Overall performance:** participants may differ in their average performance across treatment conditions
2. **Trends in performance:** participants may differ in the size or direction of their changes between treatment conditions

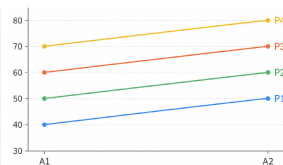
These correspond to:

- Between-participant variability
- Residual variability

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Between-Participant Variability

Participant	A ₁	A ₂	$\Delta A (A_2 - A_1)$	Mean
P1	40	50	+10	45
P2	50	60	+10	55
P3	60	70	+10	65
P4	70	80	+10	75
Mean	55	65	+10	60



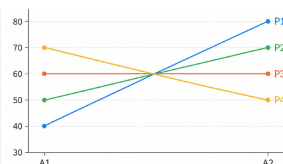
- Participants differ considerably in overall performance
- However, every participant improves by exactly 10 points

High between-participant variability / zero residual variability

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Residual Variability

Participant	A ₁	A ₂	$\Delta A (A_2 - A_1)$	Mean
P1	40	80	+40	60
P2	50	70	+20	60
P3	60	60	0	60
P4	70	50	-20	60
Mean	55	65	+10	60



- Participants have identical mean scores
- However, their responses to the treatment conditions differ considerably

Zero between-participant variability / high residual variability

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Residual Variability

	Example 1	Example 2
Mean of A_1	55	55
Mean of A_2	65	65
Mean difference	+10	+10
Between-participant variability	High	Zero
Residual variability	Zero	High

The key distinction:

- **Between-participant variability** concerns differences in overall performance
- **Residual variability** concerns differences in trends across conditions

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Removing Individual Differences from the Error Term

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Why Remove Individual Differences?

When investigating treatment effects, we are primarily interested in whether participants' scores change systematically between conditions

- Differences in participants' overall performance are not necessarily relevant to this question
- Within-participants ANOVA allows us to estimate how much variability is attributable to these individual differences
- We can remove this component from the within-group variability, leaving residual variability

By removing individual differences from the error term, within-participants ANOVA can reduce experimental error, increasing the F ratio and improving statistical power

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Removing Between-Participant Variability

- Recall that total variability in a between-participants ANOVA can be partitioned into:

$$SS_{TOTAL} = SS_{BETWEEN} + SS_{WITHIN}$$

- For a within-participants ANOVA, the within-group variability can be partitioned further:

$$SS_{WITHIN} = SS_{SUBJECTS} + SS_{RESIDUAL}$$

- Therefore:

$$SS_{RESIDUAL} = SS_{WITHIN} - SS_{SUBJECTS}$$

This is the fundamental additional step required when calculating the within-participants ANOVA

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The Within-Participants F Ratio

- We can now express the F ratio in terms of mean squares:

$$F = \frac{MS_{BETWEEN}}{MS_{RESIDUAL}}$$

- $MS_{BETWEEN}$ represents between-group variance.
- $MS_{RESIDUAL}$ represents residual variance after accounting for individual differences.

The important change: Within-participants ANOVA uses residual variance rather than within-group variance as the denominator of the F -ratio

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Calculating and Interpreting the F Ratio for a Single-Factor Within-Participants ANOVA

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A Within-Participants Experiment

A psychologist investigates whether misinformation warnings improve people's ability to distinguish between true and false information on social media

- **Independent variable:** Type of misinformation warning, with three levels:
 - A_1 : No warning
 - A_2 : Generic warning
 - A_3 : Specific warning
- **Dependent variable:** Percentage of social media posts correctly classified as true or false.
- **Design:** Five participants, each completing all three treatment conditions.

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A Within-Participants Experiment: Raw Data



A_1 scores	A_2 scores	A_3 scores
45	60	65
60	55	75
50	65	60
60	60	80
55	75	70
$\bar{A}_1 = 54$	$\bar{A}_2 = 63$	$\bar{A}_3 = 70$

Each row contains three scores from the same participant, rather than three independent groups of participants

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A Within-Participants Experiment: Raw Data



Participant	A_1 scores	A_2 scores	A_3 scores	Participant mean
P1	45	60	65	56.67
P2	60	55	75	63.33
P3	50	65	60	58.33
P4	60	60	80	66.67
P5	55	75	70	66.67
Total	270	315	350	
Mean	54	63	70	62.33

Grand total: $\Sigma Y = 270 + 315 + 350 = 935$

Grand mean: $\bar{Y} = 62.33$

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Calculating the Sums of Squares



Participant	A ₁ scores	A ₂ scores	A ₃ scores	Participant mean
P1	45	60	65	56.67
P2	60	55	75	63.33
P3	50	65	60	58.33
P4	60	60	80	66.67
P5	55	75	70	66.67
Total	270	315	350	
Mean	54	63	70	62.33

$$SS_{BETWEEN} = \frac{(\Sigma A_1)^2 + (\Sigma A_2)^2 + (\Sigma A_3)^2}{N_A} - \frac{(\Sigma Y)^2}{N}$$

$$SS_{WITHIN} = \Sigma Y^2 - \frac{(\Sigma A_1)^2 + (\Sigma A_2)^2 + (\Sigma A_3)^2}{N_A}$$

$$SS_{TOTAL} = \Sigma Y^2 - \frac{(\Sigma Y)^2}{N}$$

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Calculating the Between-Group Sum of Squares



Participant	A ₁ scores	A ₂ scores	A ₃ scores	Participant mean
P1	45	60	65	56.67
P2	60	55	75	63.33
P3	50	65	60	58.33
P4	60	60	80	66.67
P5	55	75	70	66.67
Total	270	315	350	
Mean	54	63	70	62.33

$$SS_{BETWEEN} = \frac{(\Sigma A_1)^2 + (\Sigma A_2)^2 + (\Sigma A_3)^2}{N_A} - \frac{(\Sigma Y)^2}{N}$$

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Calculating the Between-Group Sum of Squares



Participant	A ₁ scores	A ₂ scores	A ₃ scores	Participant mean
P1	45	60	65	56.67
P2	60	55	75	63.33
P3	50	65	60	58.33
P4	60	60	80	66.67
P5	55	75	70	66.67
Total	270	315	350	
Mean	54	63	70	62.33

$$SS_{BETWEEN} = \frac{270^2 + 315^2 + 350^2}{5} - \frac{935^2}{15}$$

Grand total: $\Sigma Y = 270 + 315 + 350 = 935$

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Calculating the Between-Group Sum of Squares



Participant	A ₁ scores	A ₂ scores	A ₃ scores	Participant mean
P1	45	60	65	56.67
P2	60	55	75	63.33
P3	50	65	60	58.33
P4	60	60	80	66.67
P5	55	75	70	66.67
Total	270	315	350	
Mean	54	63	70	62.33

$$SS_{BETWEEN} = \frac{270^2 + 315^2 + 350^2}{5} - \frac{935^2}{15}$$

N_A = the number of observations in each treatment condition

N = the total number of observations across all treatment conditions

Calculating the Between-Group Sum of Squares



Participant	A ₁ scores	A ₂ scores	A ₃ scores	Participant mean
P1	45	60	65	56.67
P2	60	55	75	63.33
P3	50	65	60	58.33
P4	60	60	80	66.67
P5	55	75	70	66.67
Total	270	315	350	
Mean	54	63	70	62.33

$$SS_{BETWEEN} = \frac{270^2 + 315^2 + 350^2}{5} - \frac{935^2}{15}$$
$$SS_{BETWEEN} = 58,925 - 58,281.67$$
$$SS_{BETWEEN} = 643.33$$

Calculating the Within-Group Sum of Squares



Participant	A ₁ scores	A ₂ scores	A ₃ scores	Participant mean
P1	45	60	65	56.67
P2	60	55	75	63.33
P3	50	65	60	58.33
P4	60	60	80	66.67
P5	55	75	70	66.67
Total	270	315	350	
Mean	54	63	70	62.33

$$SS_{BETWEEN} = \frac{(\Sigma A_1)^2 + (\Sigma A_2)^2 + (\Sigma A_3)^2}{N_A} - \frac{(\Sigma Y)^2}{N}$$
$$SS_{WITHIN} = \Sigma Y^2 - \frac{(\Sigma A_1)^2 + (\Sigma A_2)^2 + (\Sigma A_3)^2}{N_A}$$

Calculating the Within-Group Sum of Squares



Participant	A_1 scores	A_2 scores	A_3 scores
P1	$45^2 = 2,025$	$60^2 = 3,600$	$65^2 = 4,225$
P2	$60^2 = 3,600$	$55^2 = 3,025$	$75^2 = 5,625$
P3	$50^2 = 2,500$	$65^2 = 4,225$	$60^2 = 3,600$
P4	$60^2 = 3,600$	$60^2 = 3,600$	$80^2 = 6,400$
P5	$55^2 = 3,025$	$75^2 = 5,625$	$70^2 = 4,900$
Sum	14,750	20,075	24,750

$$\sum Y^2 = 59,575$$

$$SS_{WITHIN} = \sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum A_1)^2 + (\sum A_2)^2 + (\sum A_3)^2}{N_A}$$

$$SS_{WITHIN} = 59,575 - \frac{270^2 + 315^2 + 350^2}{5}$$

$$SS_{WITHIN} = 59,575 - 58,925$$

$$SS_{WITHIN} = 650$$

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Calculating the Total Sum of Squares



Participant	A_1 scores	A_2 scores	A_3 scores
P1	$45^2 = 2,025$	$60^2 = 3,600$	$65^2 = 4,225$
P2	$60^2 = 3,600$	$55^2 = 3,025$	$75^2 = 5,625$
P3	$50^2 = 2,500$	$65^2 = 4,225$	$60^2 = 3,600$
P4	$60^2 = 3,600$	$60^2 = 3,600$	$80^2 = 6,400$
P5	$55^2 = 3,025$	$75^2 = 5,625$	$70^2 = 4,900$
Sum	14,750	20,075	24,750

$$\sum Y^2 = 59,575$$

$$SS_{BETWEEN} = \frac{(\sum A_1)^2 + (\sum A_2)^2 + (\sum A_3)^2}{N_A} - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}$$

$$SS_{WITHIN} = \sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum A_1)^2 + (\sum A_2)^2 + (\sum A_3)^2}{N_A}$$

$$SS_{TOTAL} = \sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}$$

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Calculating the Total Sum of Squares



Participant	A_1 scores	A_2 scores	A_3 scores
P1	$45^2 = 2,025$	$60^2 = 3,600$	$65^2 = 4,225$
P2	$60^2 = 3,600$	$55^2 = 3,025$	$75^2 = 5,625$
P3	$50^2 = 2,500$	$65^2 = 4,225$	$60^2 = 3,600$
P4	$60^2 = 3,600$	$60^2 = 3,600$	$80^2 = 6,400$
P5	$55^2 = 3,025$	$75^2 = 5,625$	$70^2 = 4,900$
Sum	14,750	20,075	24,750

$$\sum Y^2 = 59,575$$

$$SS_{TOTAL} = \sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}$$

$$SS_{TOTAL} = 59,575 - \frac{935^2}{15}$$

$$SS_{TOTAL} = 59,575 - 58,281.67$$

$$SS_{TOTAL} = 1,293.33$$

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Verifying Our Calculations

$$SS_{BETWEEN} = 643.33$$

$$SS_{WITHIN} = 650$$

$$SS_{TOTAL} = 1,293.33$$

$$SS_{TOTAL} = SS_{BETWEEN} + SS_{WITHIN}$$

$$1,293.33 = 643.33 + 650$$

The calculations agree!

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The Additional Step in Within-Participants ANOVA

- So far, we've calculated the same sums of squares used in between-participants ANOVA:

$$SS_{BETWEEN}, \quad SS_{WITHIN}, \quad SS_{TOTAL}$$

- However, we've not yet taken advantage of the fact that the **same participants completed every treatment condition**
- We can use these repeated observations to separate variability attributable to individual differences from residual variability

The key additional step:

$$SS_{WITHIN} = SS_{SUBJECTS} + SS_{RESIDUAL}$$

$$SS_{RESIDUAL} = SS_{WITHIN} - SS_{SUBJECTS}$$

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Calculating the Between-Participant Sum of Squares

We've already seen that participants differ in their overall performance, irrespective of treatment condition

- We can measure this variability using the **between-participant sum of squares**, $SS_{SUBJECTS}$
- To calculate it, we need the total score obtained by each participant across all treatment conditions
- The calculation follows the same approach used for $SS_{BETWEEN}$, except that we use participant totals rather than treatment totals

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Calculating the Between-Participant Sum of Squares



$$SS_{SUBJECTS} = \frac{(\sum S_1)^2 + (\sum S_2)^2 + \dots + (\sum S_5)^2}{N_S} - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}$$

Participant	A ₁ scores	A ₂ scores	A ₃ scores	Participant total
P1	45	60	65	170
P2	60	55	75	190
P3	50	65	60	175
P4	60	60	80	200
P5	55	75	70	200
Total	270	315	350	935

Number of scores contributed by each participant

Calculating the Between-Participant Sum of Squares



$$SS_{SUBJECTS} = \frac{(\sum S_1)^2 + (\sum S_2)^2 + \dots + (\sum S_5)^2}{N_S} - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}$$

Participant	A ₁ scores	A ₂ scores	A ₃ scores	Participant total
P1	45	60	65	170
P2	60	55	75	190
P3	50	65	60	175
P4	60	60	80	200
P5	55	75	70	200
Total	270	315	350	935

$$SS_{SUBJECTS} = \frac{170^2 + 190^2 + 175^2 + 200^2 + 200^2}{3} - \frac{935^2}{15}$$

$$SS_{SUBJECTS} = 58,541.67 - 58,281.67$$

$$SS_{SUBJECTS} = 260$$

Calculating the Residual Sum of Squares

Recall:

$$SS_{WITHIN} = SS_{SUBJECTS} + SS_{RESIDUAL}$$

Rearranging:

$$SS_{RESIDUAL} = SS_{WITHIN} - SS_{SUBJECTS}$$

Substituting:

$$SS_{RESIDUAL} = 650 - 260$$

$$SS_{RESIDUAL} = 390$$

The important point: Of the 650 units of within-group variability, 260 are attributable to systematic differences between participants. The remaining 390 represent residual variability.

Partitioning Total Variability

We can now partition total variability into three components:

$$SS_{TOTAL} = SS_{BETWEEN} + SS_{SUBJECTS} + SS_{RESIDUAL}$$

Substituting our values:

$$1,293.33 = 643.33 + 260 + 390$$

Source of variability	Sum of squares
Between groups (treatments)	643.33
Between participants	260.00
Residual	390.00
Total	1,293.33

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Calculating the Degrees of Freedom

$$df_{BETWEEN} = a - 1$$

$$df_{WITHIN} = N - a$$

$$df_{TOTAL} = N - 1$$

Where:

- a = number of treatment conditions
- N = total number of observations

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Calculating the Degrees of Freedom

- For our misinformation experiment:

$$a = 3, \quad N = 15$$

- Therefore:

$$df_{BETWEEN} = 3 - 1 = \boxed{2}$$

$$df_{WITHIN} = 15 - 3 = \boxed{12}$$

$$df_{TOTAL} = 15 - 1 = \boxed{14}$$

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Partitioning the Within-Group Degrees of Freedom

- Just as we partitioned the within-group sum of squares, we can also partition the within-group degrees of freedom:

$$df_{WITHIN} = df_{SUBJECTS} + df_{RESIDUAL}$$

- The degrees of freedom associated with individual differences are:

$$df_{SUBJECTS} = s - 1$$

- Where s is the number of participants

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Partitioning the Within-Group Degrees of Freedom

- For our experiment, $s = 5$:

$$df_{SUBJECTS} = 5 - 1 = 4$$

- We can now calculate the residual degrees of freedom:

$$df_{RESIDUAL} = df_{WITHIN} - df_{SUBJECTS}$$

$$df_{RESIDUAL} = 12 - 4 = 8$$

The important point: Of the 12 within-group degrees of freedom, four are associated with differences between participants, leaving eight for residual variability.

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Calculating the Residual Degrees of Freedom

- We can also calculate the residual degrees of freedom directly:

$$df_{RESIDUAL} = (a - 1)(s - 1)$$

- For our experiment:

$$df_{RESIDUAL} = (3 - 1)(5 - 1)$$

$$df_{RESIDUAL} = 2 \times 4$$

$$df_{RESIDUAL} = 8$$

- This gives the same result as subtracting the participant degrees of freedom from the within-group degrees of freedom

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Calculating the Residual Degrees of Freedom

- We can check our calculations by confirming that the degrees of freedom sum to the total.

$$df_{TOTAL} = df_{BETWEEN} + df_{SUBJECTS} + df_{RESIDUAL}$$

$$14 = 2 + 4 + 8$$

Source of variability	SS	df
Between groups (treatments)	643.33	2
Between participants	260.00	4
Residual	390.00	8
Total	1,293.33	14

The degrees of freedom and sums of squares both add up correctly

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Calculating the Mean Squares

- With both the sums of squares and degrees of freedom established, our next step is straightforward:

$$MS_{BETWEEN} = \frac{643.33}{2} = 321.67$$

$$MS_{RESIDUAL} = \frac{390}{8} = 48.75$$

- We can then obtain the final F ratio:

$$F = \frac{MS_{BETWEEN}}{MS_{RESIDUAL}} = \frac{321.67}{48.75} \approx \boxed{6.60}$$

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Critical Values: F Table

$$F_{obtained} = 6.60$$

$$F_{critical}(2, 8) = 4.46$$

$$6.60 > 4.46$$

Decision: Reject H_0

Critical values of F ($\alpha = .05$)										
Denominator df (residual, df_2)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	161.45	199.50	215.71	224.58	230.16	233.99	236.77	238.88	240.54	241.88
2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.40
3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64
8	5.29	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98
11	4.84	3.96	3.56	3.33	3.18	3.07	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.85
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.93	2.87	2.82	2.75
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.72	2.67
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.77	2.71	2.65	2.60
15	4.54	3.68	3.28	3.05	2.90	2.80	2.71	2.65	2.59	2.54
16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.60	2.54	2.49
17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.45
18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41
19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.38
20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.34

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ANOVA Table

Source of variability	SS	df	MS	F
Between groups (treatments)	643.33	2	321.67	6.60
Between participants	260.00	4	65.00	—
Residual	390.00	8	48.75	—
Total	1293.33	14		

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Assumptions of Within-Participants ANOVA

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Assumptions of Within-Participants ANOVA

Like between-participants ANOVA, within-participants ANOVA relies on several assumptions:

- **Independence:** Observations from different participants are independent. Observations from the same participant are expected to be related
- **Normality:** The residuals are approximately normally distributed
- **Sphericity:** The variances of the differences between every pair of treatment conditions are equal

The important difference: Sphericity replaces the homogeneity-of-variance assumption used in between-participants ANOVA

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Understanding Sphericity

Sphericity concerns the variability of the difference scores between pairs of treatment conditions

For our misinformation experiment, we have three conditions:

- A_1 : No warning
- A_2 : Generic warning
- A_3 : Specific warning

There are three possible pairwise differences:

$$A_2 - A_1, \quad A_3 - A_1, \quad A_3 - A_2$$

The assumption of sphericity requires:

$$\sigma_{A_2-A_1}^2 = \sigma_{A_3-A_1}^2 = \sigma_{A_3-A_2}^2$$

In other words, the population variances of these difference scores must be equal

Sphericity is automatically satisfied when there are only two treatment conditions, because there is only one set of difference scores

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Example

Participant	$A_2 - A_1$	$A_3 - A_1$	$A_3 - A_2$
P1	15	20	5
P2	-5	15	20
P3	15	10	-5
P4	0	20	20
P5	20	15	-5

For our hypothetical data, the sample variances are:

$$s_{A_2-A_1}^2 = 117.5$$

$$s_{A_3-A_1}^2 = 17.5$$

$$s_{A_3-A_2}^2 = 157.5$$

These differ considerably, although unequal sample variances do not by themselves establish that population sphericity has been violated

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Testing the Assumption of Sphericity

Sphericity can be assessed using Mauchly's test.

- **Null hypothesis:** The assumption of sphericity holds
- **Alternative hypothesis:** The assumption of sphericity is violated

Result	Interpretation
$p > .05$	Insufficient evidence that sphericity is violated
$p < .05$	Evidence that sphericity is violated

As with Shapiro-Wilk and Levene's tests, a non-significant result does not signify that the assumption is satisfied

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What Happens When Sphericity Is Violated?

- Violating the assumption of sphericity can make the conventional within-participants F test too liberal, increasing the risk of a Type I error
- Fortunately, we can adjust the degrees of freedom used to evaluate the F ratio
- Two commonly used corrections are:
 - **Greenhouse–Geisser correction:** Adjusts the degrees of freedom to account for departures from sphericity
 - **Huynh–Feldt correction:** An alternative adjustment that is generally less conservative
- These corrections do not change the calculated F ratio itself. Instead, they modify the degrees of freedom used to determine statistical significance

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Planned Comparisons and Post-Hoc Tests

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Planned Comparisons

As with between-participants ANOVA, we can use planned comparisons to test specific hypotheses about differences between treatment conditions.

- Planned comparisons are specified **before examining the results**
- For comparisons between two conditions, we can use a **paired-samples t -test**, with an appropriate adjustment if multiple comparisons are conducted

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Post-Hoc Tests

Post-hoc tests allow us to investigate which treatment conditions differ following an ANOVA.

- Unlike planned comparisons, post-hoc tests are **not restricted to comparisons specified in advance**
- Typically, we examine all possible pairwise comparisons between treatment conditions.
- Conducting multiple comparisons increases the risk of Type I errors, so an appropriate adjustment is required (e.g., the **Bonferroni correction**)

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That's all folks!

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