

The MANOVA for Independent Groups -- Analysis of k-Between Group Data with Two or More Qualitative DVs

Application: To compare means of two or more quantitative variables obtained from 2 or more independent groups.

Research Hypothesis: In a previous study the researcher hypothesized and found that students who has eaten food that included additives would exhibit greater activity both at school and at home. In this follow-up study, the researcher has added an IV condition that involves eating foods with a second type of additives and has also added a DV -- activity level in public. It is the researcher's hypothesis that those who have taken Type 2 additives and Type 1 additives will have the same level of school activity, and that both of these will be greater than those who have not taken any additives. For activity at home, it is expected that Type 2 additives will lead to the most activity, no additives to the least, and Type 1 additives will produce an intermediate level of activity, Finally, for public activity, it is expected that those who have taken Type 1 additives will have a higher activity level than either those who have taken Type 2 additives or those who have taken none.

SPSS Code -- Step 1 Multivariate Analysis

```
data list free /  cond  schlact  homeact  pubact.

variable labels  schlact 'activity level at school - DV'
                  / homeact 'activity level at school - DV'
                  / pubact  'activity level in public - DV'
                  / cond    'treatment condition - IV'.

value labels    cond 1 'no additives'  2 'Type 1 additives'
                 3 'Type 2 additives'.

begin data.
1 30 42 26   2 30 44 28       3 29 54 31
1 31 38 24   2 28 45 31       3 34 49 31
1 25 32 23   2 36 42 26       3 27 52 29
1 26 36 27   2 41 52 22       3 37 54 33
1 24 29 29   2 29 38 31       3 32 48 29
1 30 34 25   2 32 41 25       3 40 46 28
1 31 38 26   2 27 37 28       3 30 41 32
1 26 34 21   2 35 51 32       3 29 43 40
1 28 41 29   2 36 53 27       3 38 55 30
end data.

manova schlact homeact pubact by cond (1,3)
       /print cellinfo(means) signif(multiv).
```

Output:

```
EFFECT .. COND
Multivariate Tests of Significance (S = 2, M = 0, N = 10 )
```

Test Name	Value	Approx. F	Hypoth. DF	Error DF	Sig. of F
Pillais	.76223	4.72118	6.00	46.00	.001
Hotellings	2.42054	8.47190	6.00	42.00	.000
Wilks	.28000	6.52525	6.00	44.00	.000
Roys	.70207				

Research Hypotheses:

DV = School activity:

none vs. Type 1 none vs. Type 2 Type 1 vs. Type2

<

<

=

DV = Activity at Home:

none vs. Type 1 none vs. Type 2 Type 1 vs. Type2

DV = Public Activity

none vs. Type 1 none vs. Type 2 Type 1 vs. Type2

There is a multivariate effect -- some combination of the DVs produces a mean difference among the three IV conditions.

Step 2 Obtain an ANOVA with pairwise follow-ups for each DV.

```
oneway schlact by cond (1,3) / ranges = lsd / ranges = tukey.
```

Variable SCHLACT activity level at school - DV
By Variable COND treatment condition - IV

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	143.6296	71.8148	4.3113	.0251
Within Groups	24	399.7778	16.6574		
Total	26	543.4074			

LSD Procedure

Mean	Group	G	G	G
		r	r	r
		P	P	P
		1	2	3
27.8889	Grp 1			
32.6667	Grp 2	*		
32.8889	Grp 3	*		

Tukey-HSD Procedure

Mean	Group	G	G	G
		r	r	r
		P	P	P
		1	2	3
27.8889	Grp 1			
32.6667	Grp 2			
32.8889	Grp 3	*		

There is an effect for school activity.

The hypothesized pattern for School activity:

none vs. Type 1	none vs. Type 2	Type 1 vs. Type2
<	<	=

The LSD results show:

none vs. Type 1	none vs. Type 2	Type 1 vs. Type2
<	<	=

The HSD results show:

none vs. Type 1	none vs. Type 2	Type 1 vs. Type2
<	=	=

Reporting the Results (so far)

The activity levels of the students are summarized in Table 1. There was a multivariate difference among the treatment conditions (Wilks = .280, $F(6,44) = 6.53$, $p < .001$). There was a difference in mean levels of school activity among the conditions ($F(2,24) = 4.31$, $p = .0251$, $MSe = 16.66$). Pairwise follow-ups using LSD revealed that as hypothesized those had additives exhibited higher levels of activity than those who had not, but that there was not mean difference between the two types of additives. However, results using the more conservative HSD revealed that there was no mean difference between those to took Type 1 additives and those who took no additives.

oneway homeact by cond (1,3) / ranges = lsd / ranges = tukey.

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	803.1852	401.5926	15.1916	.0001
Within Groups	24	634.4444	26.4352		
Total	26	1437.6296			

LSD Procedure

Mean	Group	G G G r r r p p p 1 2 3
36.0000	Grp 1	
44.7778	Grp 2	*
49.1111	Grp 3	*

Tukey-HSD Procedure

Mean	Group	G G G r r r p p p 1 2 3
36.0000	Grp 1	
44.7778	Grp 2	*
49.1111	Grp 3	*

Write it up:

The hypothesized pattern for Home activity:

none vs. Type 1 none vs. Type 2 Type 1 vs. Type2

The LSD results show:

none vs. Type 1 none vs. Type 2 Type 1 vs. Type2

The HSD results show:

none vs. Type 1 none vs. Type 2 Type 1 vs. Type2

Support for the RH was: complete partial none

oneway pubact by cond (1,3) / ranges = lsd / ranges = tukey.

Analysis of Variance

Source	D.F.	Sum of Squares	Mean Squares	F Ratio	F Prob.
Between Groups	2	159.1852	79.5926	7.8935	.0023
Within Groups	24	242.0000	10.0833		
Total	26	401.1852			

LSD Procedure

Mean	Group	G G G r r r p p p 1 2 3
25.5556	Grp 1	
27.7778	Grp 2	
31.4444	Grp 3	* *

Tukey-HSD Procedure

Mean	Group	G G G r r r p p p 1 2 3
25.5556	Grp 1	
27.7778	Grp 2	
31.4444	Grp 3	*

Write it up:

The hypothesized pattern for Public activity:

none vs. Type 1 none vs. Type 2 Type 1 vs. Type2

The LSD results show:

none vs. Type 1 none vs. Type 2 Type 1 vs. Type2

The HSD results show:

none vs. Type 1 none vs. Type 2 Type 1 vs. Type2

Support for the RH was: complete partial none