Analysis of Covariance

- Combines linear regression and ANOVA
- Can be used to compare *g* treatments, after controlling for quantitative factor believed to be related to response (e.g. pre-treatment score)
- Can be used to compare regression equations among *g* groups (e.g. common slopes and/or intercepts)
- Model: (X quantitative, $Z_1,\ldots,Z_{g\text{-}1}$ dummy variables)

$$E(Y) = \alpha + \beta X + \beta_1 Z_1 + \cdots + \beta_{g-1} Z_{g-1}$$

Tests for Additive Model

- Relation for group i (i=1,…,g-1): $E(Y)=\alpha+\beta X+\beta_i$
- Relation for group g: $E(Y)=\alpha+\beta X$
- H_0: $\beta_1=\ldots=\beta_{g-1}=0$ (Controlling for covariate, no differences among treatments)

Interaction Model

- Regression slopes between *Y* and *X* are allowed to vary among groups

$$E(Y) = \alpha + \beta X + \beta_1 Z_1 + \cdots + \beta_{g-1} Z_{g-1} + \gamma_1 X Z_1 + \cdots + \gamma_{g-1} X Z_{g-1}$$

- Group *i* (*i*=1,...,*g*-1): $E(Y)=\alpha+\beta X+\beta_i+\gamma_i X=(\alpha+\beta_i)+(\beta+\gamma_i)X$
- Group *g*: $E(Y)=\alpha+\beta X$
- No interaction means common slopes: $\gamma_1=\ldots=\gamma_{g-1}=0$

Inference in ANCOVA

- Model: $E(Y) = \alpha + \beta X + \beta_1 Z_1 + \cdots + \beta_{g-1} Z_{g-1} + \gamma_1 XZ_1 + \cdots + \gamma_{g-1} XZ_{g-1}$
- Construct 3 "sets" of independent variables:
  - $\{X\}$, $\{Z_1, Z_2, \ldots, Z_{g-1}\}$, $\{XZ_1, \ldots, XZ_{g-1}\}$
- Fit Complete model, containing all 3 sets.
  - Obtain SSE_C (or, equivalently R_C^2) and df_C
- Fit Reduced, model containing $\{X\}$, $\{Z_1, Z_2, \ldots, Z_{g-1}\}$
  - Obtain SSE_R (or, equivalently R_R^2) and df_R
- $H_0: \gamma_1 = \ldots = \gamma_{g-1} = 0$ (No interaction). Test Statistic:

$$F_{obs} = \frac{\left[\dfrac{SSE_R - SSE_C}{df_R - df_C}\right]}{\left[\dfrac{SSE_C}{df_C}\right]} = \frac{\left[\dfrac{R_C^2 - R_R^2}{df_R - df_C}\right]}{\left[\dfrac{1 - R_C^2}{df_C}\right]}$$

Inference in ANCOVA

- Test for Group Differences, controlling for covariate

$$E(Y) = \alpha + \beta X + \beta_1 Z_1 + \cdots + \beta_{g-1} Z_{g-1}$$

- Fit Complete, model containing $\{X\}$, $\{Z_1, Z_2, \ldots, Z_{g-1}\}$
  - Obtain SSE_C (or, equivalently R_C^2) and df_C
- Fit Reduced, model containing $\{X\}$
  - Obtain SSE_R (or, equivalently R_R^2) and df_R
- H_0: $\beta_1 = \ldots = \beta_{g-1} = 0$ (No group differences) Test Statistic:

$$F_{obs} = \frac{\left[\dfrac{SSE_R - SSE_C}{df_R - df_C}\right]}{\left[\dfrac{SSE_C}{df_C}\right]} = \frac{\left[\dfrac{R_C^2 - R_R^2}{df_R - df_C}\right]}{\left[\dfrac{1 - R_C^2}{df_C}\right]}$$

Inference in ANCOVA

- Test for Effect of Covariate controlling for qualitative variable

$$E(Y) = \alpha + \beta X + \beta_1 Z_1 + \cdots + \beta_{g-1} Z_{g-1}$$

- $H_0: \beta = 0$ (No covariate effect) Test Statistic:

$$t_{obs} = \frac{b}{\hat{\sigma}_b}$$

Adjusted Means

- Goal: Compare the *g* group means, after controlling for the covariate
- Unadjusted Means: $\overline{Y}_1, \ldots, \overline{Y}_g$
- Adjusted Means: $\overline{Y}_1', \ldots, \overline{Y}_g'$ Obtained by evaluating regression equation at $X = \overline{X}$
- Comparing adjusted means (based on regression equation):

$$b_i = \overline{Y}_i' - \overline{Y}_g' \qquad b_i - b_j = \overline{Y}_i' - \overline{Y}_j'$$

Multiple Comparisons of Adjusted Means

- Comparisons of each group with group *g*:

$$b_i \pm t_{\alpha_C/2, N-g-1} \hat{\sigma}_{b_i} \qquad i = 1, \ldots, g-1$$

- Comparisons among the other *g*-1 groups:

$$\left(b_i - b_j\right) \pm t_{\alpha_C/2, N-g-1} \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2_{b_i} + \hat{\sigma}^2_{b_j} - 2COV(b_i, b_j)}$$

- Variances and covariances are obtained from computer software packages (SPSS, SAS)