

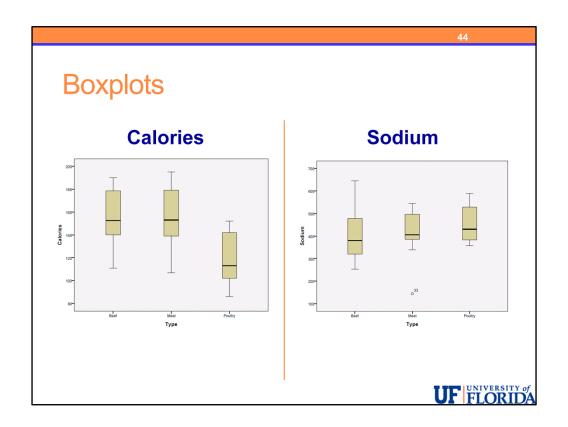
Now we will look quickly at an example of ANOVA.

			4	3
Data: Hot Dogs				
	Туре	Calories	Sodium	
	Beef	186	495	
	Beef	181	477	
	Meat	190	545	
	Meat	147	360	
	Poultry	87	359	
	Poultry	144	545	
,				
UF FLORIDA				

Data: http://lib.stat.cmu.edu/DASL/Stories/Hotdogs.html

In our previous section on Case C-Q, we discussed an example regarding the calories and sodium content of hot dogs.

We have two different response variables (calories and sodium) and we wish to compare beef, poultry, and other "meat" hot dogs.

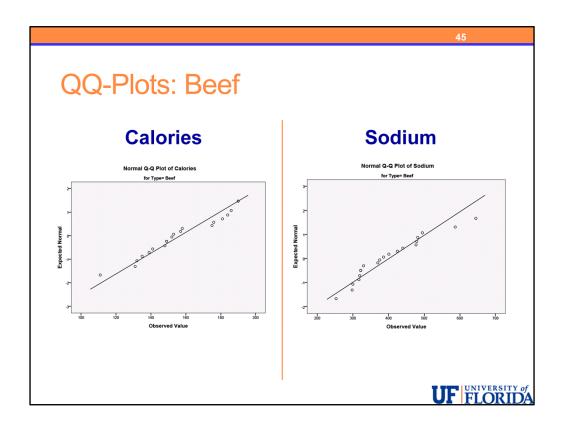


Here are the SPSS boxplots for calories by hot dog type on the left and sodium by hot dog type on the right.

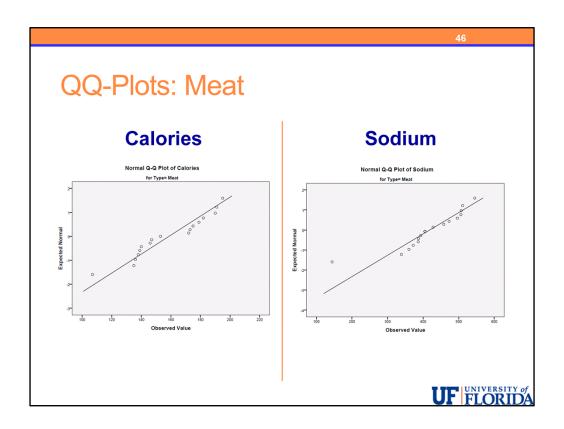
For calories, it seems clear that poultry hot dogs tend to be lower in calories but there is not much difference between Beef and Meat for calories. The variation in calories is similar for all types.

For sodium, there is no clear difference. There is one low outlier for type = meat.

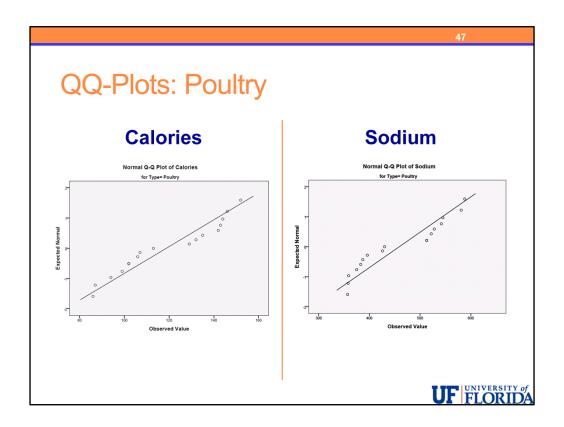
The variation in sodium content is not as consistent between the three types as for calories – however, neither is there a clear indication of a large difference in variation between these groups.



The QQ-plots for Beef show no major problems.

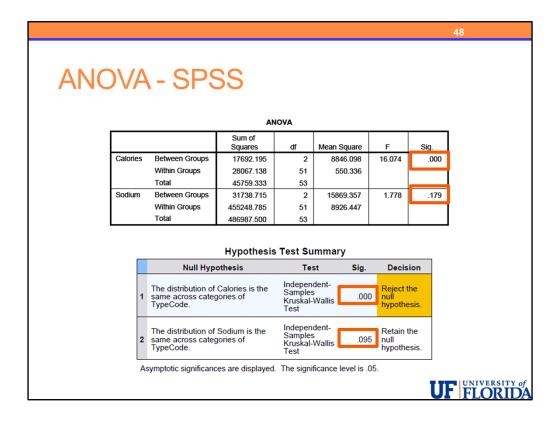


The QQ-plots for meat for both variables are not too bad but the one for sodium does show a fairly unusual outlier – as we saw in the boxplots.



The QQ-plots for poultry show no major problems.

Overall, the normality assumption seems reasonable for these responses within our hot dog type groups.

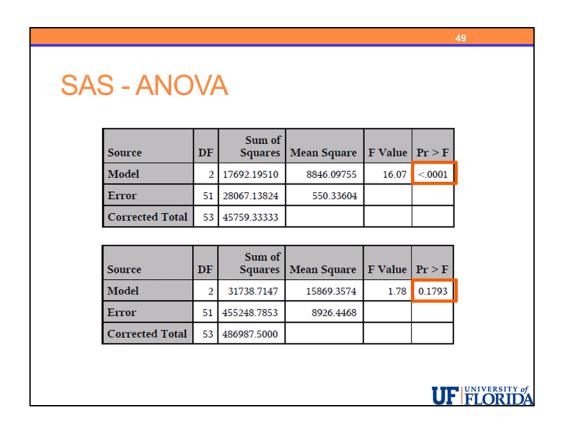


The results from SPSS for both the standard ANOVA and the Kruskal-Wallis test are provided here for both variables.

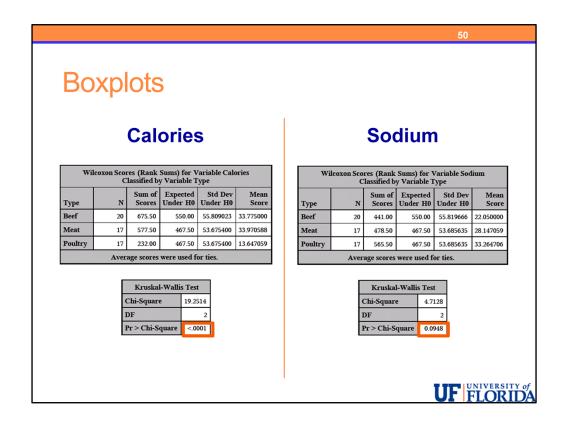
For calories both the ANOVA and Kruskal-Wallis test have p-values of 0.000 and thus we reject the null hypothesis.

There are statistically significant differences in mean calorie count between these three hot dog types. Although no formal test was conducted, based upon the boxplots, it seems clear that the mean calories for poultry hot dogs is different from (and in fact lower than) both beef and other meat hot dogs. However, the boxplots for the other two groups are extremely similar and thus are not likely to be found to have different means.

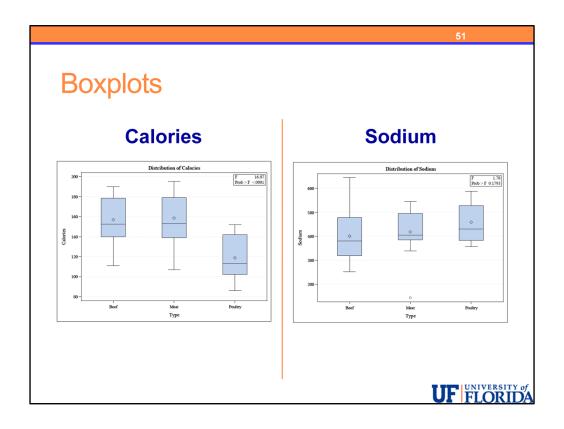
For sodium, however, both the ANOVA and Kruskal-Wallis test have p-values over 0.05. For the ANOVA we have a p-value of 0.179. For the Kruskal-Wallis test, we have a p-value of 0.095. In either case, we fail to reject the null hypothesis and find no evidence of any differences in the population mean sodium content between these three hot dog types.



In SAS we have the same results for the standard ANOVA.



And for the Kruskal-Wallis test.



These boxplots are provided by SAS with the ANOVA analysis. They provide the p-value for the F-test and illustrate the mean as well as the median for comparison.